Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad

(Registration No. 201001000001 (839839 M))
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad ("ICBC Malaysia" or "the Bank") for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of banking and other related financial services.

RESULTS

	RM'000
Profit before taxation	75,599
Tax expense	(19,015)
Profit for the year	56,584

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

DIVIDENDS

No dividend was paid during the financial year and the Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the financial year.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK

Directors who held office during the financial year until the date of this report are:-

Ms Wei Quanhong (appointed on 8 February 2023)
Mr Chang Zhenwang (resigned on 8 February 2023)
Mr Xie Shaoxiong
Mr Chin Chee Kong
Mr Ng Lip Yong
Ms Sum Leng Kuang

In accordance with Clause 79 of the Bank's Constitution, Ms Sum Leng Kuang retires at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.

In accordance with Clause 85 of the Bank's Constitution, Ms Wei Quanhong retires at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

None of the Directors holding office at 31 December 2022 has any interest in the ordinary shares and options over shares of the Bank and of its related corporations during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit by reason of a contract made by the Bank with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest, other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by Directors as disclosed in Note 30 (c) of the financial statement or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Bank as follows:

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Executive Directors	1,474	1,965
Non-Executive Directors	372	366
	1,846	2,331

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangement subsisted to which the Bank is a party whereby directors of the Bank might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Bank or any other body corporate.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no changes in the issued and paid-up capital of the Bank during the financial year. There were no debentures issued during the financial year.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

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

BANK RATINGS

The Bank has not been rated by any external agencies.

HOLDING CORPORATION

The Directors regard Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("Parent Bank"), a corporation incorporated in China, as the holding corporation of the Bank.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE COSTS

During the financial year, the Bank has put in place a Directors and Officers Insurance scheme with a maximum sum insured and premium paid of RM10.00 million and RM34.99 thousand respectively for Directors and Officers of the Bank.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Bank recorded a profit before tax of RM75.60 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, an increase of RM8.97 million or 13.5% as compared with the previous financial year. Net interest income which contributed 70.5% to the Bank's total net operating income increased by RM14.78 million or 18.3% as compared to the financial year ended 31 December 2021 as a result of higher interest margin consequential on the policy rate hikes during the year 2022. Net non-interest income which constituted 29.5% of the Bank's total operating income, grew by RM3.58 million or 9.9% to RM39.91 million. The increase was mainly contributed by net fee income and net trading income, which were higher than the previous financial year by RM0.91 million and RM4.07 million respectively.

The Bank's other operating expenses decreased by RM0.29 million or 0.4% to RM70.96 million due to lower personnel costs of RM1.64 million, mitigated by higher establishment costs of RM0.85 million, higher promotion and marketing expenses of RM0.33 million and higher administrative expenses of RM0.17 million. During the year, there was a write-back of impairment on loans, advances and financing of RM13.05 million as a result of repayments from borrowers while an allowance for impairment on other financial assets of RM1.84 million was made for new deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions. The Bank incurred a tax expense of RM19.02 million, RM1.73 million lower than the previous financial year.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total assets amounted to RM4.10 billion, which decreased by RM11.50 million or 0.3% when compared with 31 December 2021. The reduction was mainly due to lower cash and short-term funds while gross loans, advances and financing increased by RM188.21 million or 8.2% to RM2,470.11 million as compared with RM2,281.89 million as at 31 December 2021. The Bank's total financial investments grew by RM310.29 million or 33.9% to RM1,226.70 million as compared with RM916.41 million as at 31 December 2021.

The Bank's total liabilities decreased by RM66.95 million or 2.3% and stood at RM2.80 billion as at 31 December 2022. The lower balance was attributed to a reduction of deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions by RM448.24 million or 50.4% when compared with the previous financial year end. However, deposits from customers increased by RM368.68 million or 19.2% to RM2,292.57 million.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

Taking cognisance of the then prevailing development of the global economy and the pandemic situation around the world, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in January 2023 forecasted the global Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") would expand by 1.7% and 2.9% respectively in 2023. The balance of risks to global growth remains tilted to the downside. Risks stem from further escalations of geopolitical tensions or more aggressive monetary tightening to manage persistent inflation. In addition, country-specific risks in China and Europe remain. They include risks of severe lockdowns and a deeper property market downturn in China, and energy rationing in Europe. In contrast, upside risks to global growth could arise from an earlier-than-expected easing of China's zero-COVID policy and faster-than-expected moderation in inflation, as supply-side pressures ease.

Going into 2023, Bank Negara Malaysia opined that the nation's economic growth will be supported by continued expansion in domestic demand. The economy would benefit from the improvement in labour market conditions, realisation of multi-year projects and higher inbound tourism activity. While external demand is expected to moderate, this will be partly cushioned by Malaysia's diversified export base.

On another note, while the banking system in Malaysia remained sound as evidenced by its healthy asset quality and strong capitalisation, the downside risks become imminent amid weaker-than-expected global growth, further escalation of geopolitical conflicts, and worsening supply chain disruptions, which would ultimately add on the credit costs of the banks. Inflation is expected to remain elevated amid both demand and cost pressures, as well as any changes to domestic policy measures. The outlook, however, continues to be subjected to global commodity price developments arising mainly from the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and prolonged supply-related disruptions. Therefore, banks' earnings are expected to remain clouded by the uncertain operating landscape in 2023.

The Bank will remain prudent and focused on its long-term strategic objectives with the aim of playing a greater role in providing banking service solutions that suit clients' evolving needs and promoting cross-border trade and investment activities by capitalising on the ICBC Group's established business network and service channels globally. Notwithstanding the challenging operating environment brought about by further escalations of geopolitical tensions of the Russia-Ukraine War and aggressive monetary tightening to manage persistent inflation, the Bank will continue to uphold its commitment to grow the business and manage the financial position in a sustainable manner.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

ICBC Malaysia remains committed to maintaining standards of corporate governance within the Bank and adhering to the principles and best practices of corporate governance through observing and practising the core values as prescribed under Bank Negara Malaysia's Policy Document on Corporate Governance ("BNM CG Policy") and Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance, as the basis of its governance model. The commitment from the top paves the way for the Management and all employees to ensure the Bank's businesses and affairs are effectively managed in the best interest of all stakeholders with the ultimate aim of fostering the long-term sustainability of the Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) **Board Composition**

The Board recognises the importance of having a diverse Board in terms of experience, skills, competence, ethnicity, gender, culture and age. The size and composition of the Board shall be appropriate and well-balanced to cater to the long-term sustainable success of the Bank.

At present, the Board of the Bank is represented by five (5) Members, comprising the Non-Independent Non-Executive ("NINED") Chairperson, the Managing Director and three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors ("INEDs"). The appointment of Ms Wei Quanhong has enriched the composition of the Board with additional women representation. The Board now has a greater gender diversity of 2 women and 3 men directors. The Board with heterogeneous personal expertise and experience would foster a well-functioning board moving towards the Bank's long-term strategies and sustainability.

A brief profile of each member of the Board is presented below:-

(i) **Ms Wei Quanhong**
Chairperson/Non-Independent Non-Executive Director
(appointed to the Board on 8 February 2023)
55 years old/Chinese

Academic/Professional Qualification
* Master's Degree in Business Administration (major in International Banking and Finance) from The University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
* Bachelor's Degree in Economics (major in Trade Economics) from Renmin University, China

Skills and Experience
Ms Wei, who started her career at the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC Ltd") in July 1991, has over 30 years of extensive experience in the banking industry. She has held various senior positions since joining ICBC Ltd and prior to her current role, Ms Wei was the Senior Expert of the Corporate Strategy and Investor Relations Department of the said Bank.

Other Directorships
Nil

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(a) **Board Composition *(continued)***

(ii) **Mr Xie Shaoxiong**
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer *(appointed to the Board on 19 January 2022)*
56 years old/Chinese

Academic/Professional Qualification
* Master Degree in Business Administration (EMBA), Hunan University, China
* Bachelor Degree in Economics (major in International Finance), Xiamen University, China

Skills and Experience
Mr Xie Shaoxiong has more than 30 years of experience in financial services industry having held various senior positions within ICBC Group. Prior to his current role, Mr Xie was the General Manager of ICBC Turkey Bank Anonim Sirketi ("ICBC Turkey") and also served as a Member of its Board. He was also the Board Chairman of ICBC Turkey Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş., a subsidiary of ICBC Turkey.

Other Directorships
Nil

(iii) **Mr Chin Chee Kong**
Independent Non-Executive Director *(appointed to the Board on 10 August 2017)*
Chairman of Audit Committee
Member of Board Risk Management Committee
Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
66 years old/Malaysian

Academic/Professional Qualification
* Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)
* Member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA)

Skills and Experience
Mr Chin Chee Kong is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Public Accountant. He has 35 years of experience in providing audit, taxation and corporate advisory services (including corporate finance and corporate restructuring) to clients in a wide range of industries. He started his career as an audit junior with Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co (now known as KPMG PLT) in 1979 and had held various positions before being promoted as a Partner of KPMG Malaysia in 1990. He was later appointed as Partner-in-Charge of KPMG East Malaysia in 2007 and a member of the Executive Council of KPMG Malaysia in 2011 until his retirement from the Firm on 1 January 2014.

Other Directorships
* Naim Holdings Berhad
* Perdana Petroleum Berhad
* Kebajikan Dayang Fatimah Berhad

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(a) **Board Composition *(continued)***

(iv) **Mr Ng Lip Yong**
Independent Non-Executive Director *(appointed to the Board on 7 February 2019)*
Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Member of Audit Committee
Member of Board Risk Management Committee
73 years old/Malaysian

Academic/Professional Qualification
* Master of Science in Microwave and Communications Engineering, University of Leeds, UK
* Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Electronic Engineering, University of Sheffield, UK
* Life Member, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), USA

Skills and Experience
Mr Ng Lip Yong has broad experiences through various positions/advisory roles held in the government agencies and corporate sector. He held various technical and management positions in several established companies, which included as Engineer of Standard Telephone & Cables Ltd, England and Telecommunications Authority of Singapore, Resident Manager of GTE International Incorporated, USA (Malaysia Representative Office), Managing Director of Hai-O Marketing Sdn Bhd and Hai-O Energy Sdn Bhd and Business Advisor of Hiap Teck Venture Berhad.

Mr Ng Lip Yong has previously served the Malaysian Government as the Deputy Minister of Ministry of International Trade & Industry Malaysia (MITI), Chairman of Malaysian Logistic Council, Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Plantation Industries & Commodities Malaysia and Member of Parliament for Batu Constituency, Kuala Lumpur. He is currently the Honourary Advisor of Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce.

Other Directorships
Nil

(v) **Ms Sum Leng Kuang**
Independent Non-Executive Director *(appointed to the Board on 15 April 2019)*
Chairman of Board Risk Management Committee
Member of Audit Committee
Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
69 years old/Malaysian

Academic/Professional Qualification
* Bachelor of Commerce in Finance, University of Canterbury, New Zealand
* Certified Financial Planner

Skills and Experience
Ms Sum Leng Kuang has over 35 years of experience in fund investment and management, particularly in credit and market risk management. She worked loyally with Great Eastern Group for 31 years since 1982, heading the investment team in managing more than RM40.0 billion fixed income funds before she retired in 2013 from Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad. She was then appointed as the Chief Investment Officer cum Acting Chief Executive Officer for Hong Leong Asset Management Berhad to drive and oversee the fund management business from 2013 to 2014. Ms Sum Leng Kuang was subsequently appointed as the Investment Advisor for Credit Guarantee Corporation Malaysia Berhad since 2015.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(a) **Board Composition *(continued)***

(v) **Ms Sum Leng Kuang *(continued)***

Other Directorships
Nil

As at the date of this report, none of the Directors have any shareholding in the Bank nor any conflict of interest or personal interest in any business arrangement involving the Bank.

(b) **Tenure and Independence**

The Board recognises the importance of having a strong element of independence on the Board so as to provide effective check and balance in the functioning of the Board to safeguard the interests of the Bank and all stakeholders. The current Independent Directors of the Bank account for 60% of the Board, which is in compliance with the requirement of having a majority of Independent Directors on the Board at all times as set out in BNM CG Policy.

The Board through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") assesses the Independent Directors' independence annually. In the annual assessment of the Independent Directors of the Bank for the financial year 2022 ("FY2022"), the Board was satisfied that each of the Independent Directors of the Bank continues to be independent and free from any business or other relationship, which could interfere with the exercise of independent judgement or the ability to act in the best interest of the Bank. All the Independent Directors also continue to fulfil the criteria and definition of 'Independent Director' as stipulated in BNM CG Policy.

The Bank has adopted a policy to limit the tenure of Independent Directors to nine (9) years. Upon completion of the nine (9) years, an Independent Director may continue to serve on the Board if the Board has approved his/her re-appointment with recommendation from the NRC, after the assessment that the services of the Independent Director are still required by the Bank and that the Director concerned remains free of any business or other relationship with the Bank which could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with his/her exercise of unfettered and independent judgement. Any re-appointment of Independent Director of this nature is subject to the approval of BNM. As at the date of this report, none of the Bank's Independent Directors have served for a cumulative period of more than nine (9) years.

(c) **Board Responsibilities and Operation**

In discharging its roles and responsibilities, the Board is guided by its Board Charter which outlines, among others, the respective roles, responsibilities and authorities of the Board (both individually and collectively), the Chairman and Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer ("MD/CEO") of the Bank. This Charter serves as the basis of the principles that govern the Board's conduct and its relationship with the stakeholders of the Bank.

The Board Charter will be reviewed as and when deemed appropriate to ensure that it is up to date and consistent with the Board's objectives and responsibilities as well as relevant regulatory requirements. The Board Charter is available on the Bank's corporate website (www.icbcmy.com) for reference. Other than the Board Charter, the Board has also established a Terms of Reference ("TOR") which serves as a guide to the Board in discharging its duties effectively.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(c) **Board Responsibilities and Operation *(continued)***

The Board is collectively responsible for effective oversight of the Bank and the helming of the Bank's strategic direction and objectives, business plan, viability, and governance structure that will help to achieve ICBC Malaysia's strategic growth and deliver sustainable shareholder value. The Board is also responsible to set the risk appetite and determine the principal risks for the Bank while at the same time, through the established Board Committees, to provide effective oversight of the Bank's performance, risk assessment and controls over business operations, and compliance with regulatory requirements.

The day-to-day business operation of the Bank is managed by the MD/CEO who is assisted by the Senior Management team. The MD/CEO and his Senior Management team are accountable to the Board for the performance of the Bank. Apart from that, the Board has established Board Committees which operate within clearly defined TORs primarily to support the execution of its duties and responsibilities.

The Board acknowledges the importance of a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman and MD/CEO. The roles of Chairman and MD/CEO are therefore exercised by separate individuals to ensure optimal balance, resulting in increased accountability and enhanced decision-making. The roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and MD/CEO are also specified clearly in the Board Charter of the Bank.

The Bank has also adopted a Code of Ethics for Directors which is in line with the requirements of BNM CG Policy and ensures that the Board continues to shape the ethical culture through its leadership. The provisions of the Code of Ethics for Directors are aligned with the Code of Ethics and Conduct for Staff (collectively referred to as "Codes") and the corporate culture of uncompromising integrity and exceptional performance applicable across the ICBC Group.

The Bank adopts a zero-tolerance stance toward any acts of bribery and corruption and is committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all business dealings and relationships. To complement the existing Codes, the Bank has established the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy, which emphasise on adherence to the Guidelines on Adequate Procedures issued by Prime Minister's Department, covering five (5) principles (i.e. Top Level Commitment, Risk Assessment, Undertake Control Measures, Systematic Review, Monitoring & Enforcement and Training & Communication). This reflects the Board and Senior Management's dedication to upholding a high level of ethics, integrity and good corporate governance in cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

(d) **Board and Board Committee Meetings**

The Board meets at least 5 times a year. The dates of Board/Board Committee meetings are scheduled well in advance to enable the Directors to plan ahead whilst an annual schedule of rolling agenda items has been determined to ensure that all matters are given due consideration and reviewed at the appropriate point in the financial and regulatory cycle. In addition to the scheduled meetings, ad-hoc meetings may be convened as and when required to deliberate on any urgent proposals or matters. The agenda together with the management reports and proposal papers are furnished to the Directors between 5 to 10 days before the Board and Board Committees meetings.

There is always an avenue for Non-Executive Directors to seek clarifications or obtain details concerning the proposal papers/reports from the Management or the Company Secretary. The Non-Executive Directors may seek independent professional advice, at the Bank's expense, should the need arise in discharging their duties. Senior Management or Heads of Department are invited to attend Board meetings to report to the Board on matters relating to their respective areas of responsibility and also to brief and provide details to the Directors on recommendations or reports submitted to the Board.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(d) **Board and Board Committee Meetings *(continued)***

At each Board/Board Committee meeting, the Chairman of the Board/Board Committee ensures all Members of the Board/Board Committee have been given opportunities to express their views, opinions and ideas to facilitate a proper decision-making process by the Board/Board Committees. In particular for Board meetings, the Board is informed of decisions, salient issues and views raised at the Board Committee meetings by the Chairmen of the respective Committees. Minutes of the respective Board Committee meetings are also tabled for the Board's information. All Board/Board Committee meetings' proceedings are properly recorded and the minutes thereof are tabled at the next meeting for confirmation by the Board/Board Committees.

In between Board meetings and depending on the urgency of the matters, the Board may grant approval by way of circular resolution in writing pursuant to the Constitution of the Bank.

The Directors have a duty to declare immediately to the Board should they be interested in any proposal being considered or transaction to be entered into directly or indirectly by the Bank. An interested director is required to abstain from deliberations and decisions of the Board.

The Directors have demonstrated that they are able to allocate sufficient time to the Bank in discharging their duties and responsibilities, and their commitment is affirmed by their attendance at the Board and Board Committee meetings held during FY2022, as reflected below:-

Directors as at 31 December 2022	**Attendance**			
	Board	Audit Committee	Board Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Chang Zhenwang *Chairman/NINED* *(Resigned on 8 February 2023)*	2/5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Xie Shaoxiong *MD/CEO*	5/5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chin CheeKong *INED*	5/5	5/5	5/5	6/6
Ng Lip Yong *INED*	5/5	5/5	5/5	6/6
Sum Leng Kuang *INED*	5/5	5/5	5/5	6/6
Wei Quanhonng *Chairperson/NINED* *(Appointed on 8 February 2023)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(e) **Training and Development of Directors**

The Board recognises the importance of ensuring the Directors are continuously being developed to acquire or enhance the requisite knowledge and skills to discharge their duties effectively.

To this end, the Bank has put in place a Directors' Induction Programme for newly appointed Directors to familiarise them with the industry as well as the business operations of the Bank, in addition to the regulatory Mandatory Accreditation Programme, i.e. Financial Institutions Directors' Education Core Programme. Upon appointment, a new Director will attend the Induction Programme organised by the Bank where he/she will be briefed on an overview of the corporate strategies, business operations, financial performance, business risks and risk management strategies of the Bank as well as the regulatory requirements of the banking industry.

The Directors are also provided with opportunities to participate in training programmes and seminars organised internally (including those organised by the ICBC Group) or externally by relevant regulatory authorities and professional bodies to broaden their knowledge and keep abreast with the relevant changes in law, regulations and the business environment.

The training programmes, conferences and forums attended by the Directors of the Bank during FY2022, were as follows:-

Director	Training Attended
Xie Shaoxiong	▪ Financial Institutions Directors' Education (FIDE) Core Programme ▪ In-house: Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT") ▪ In-house: IT Security Briefing ▪ In-house: General Guide on Foreign Exchange Notices ▪ In-house: Refresher Training on Foreign Exchange Notices ▪ In-house: Regulatory Requirements in Handling Request from Regulator ▪ In-house: Banking Secrecy under Financial Services Act 2013 & Personal Data Protection Act 2010 ▪ ICBC Group: Various training courses including Strategic Management, Risk Management, Data Governance, etc
Chin Chee Kong	▪ In-house: AML/CFT ▪ In-house: IT Security Briefing ▪ JC3: Measuring Portfolio Alignment to Climate Scenarios and Climate Transition Stress Testing ▪ JC3: Implementation and Application of Climate Change and Principle-based Taxonomy ("CCPT") ▪ MIA: The Principles and Methodology of Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") in Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") Reporting ▪ Bursa Malaysia: Building Experience in Climate-related Financial Reporting ▪ UN Global Compact Network: SBTi Symposium: Demystifying Urgent Actions for 1.5c Pathway ▪ JC3: The Power of ESG Data ▪ KPMG: 2022 Board and Audit Committee Priorities ▪ JC3: Implementation of TCFD ▪ MICPA-KPMG: Supercharge ESG Ambitions with Technology ▪ MICPA: ESG in Financial Reporting ▪ SC: Audit Oversight Board Conversation with Audit Committees ▪ KPMG: 2022 MFRS Update Seminar ▪ MIA: Investment Incentives in Malaysia under the Income Tax Act 1967 and the Relevant Public Rulings

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ***(continued)***

(e) **Training and Development of Directors** ***(continued)***

Director	Training Attended
Ng Lip Yong	▪ In-house: AML/CFT ▪ In-house: IT Security Briefing ▪ KPMG Webinar: Empowering and Rewarding the "Boardroom Brigade" - A Board Remuneration Masterclass ▪ JC3 SC4 Capacity Building Climate Scenario Analysis & Stress Testing ▪ JC3 SC4 Implementation and Application of CCPT ▪ BCCL & StanChart Webinar: Investing in China Bonds ▪ Linus Foundation Webinar: How Financial Services Firms Can Achieve Proactive Security and Compliance Confirmation ▪ JUST Series Webinar: Importance of Data & Disclosure ▪ Centre for Sustainable Corporations Webinar: Carbon Pricing Instruments to Support Net Zero Ambitions ▪ KPMG Webinar: 2022 Board & Audit Committee Priorities ▪ UK Govt + Malaysia Sustainable Finance Initiative Webinar: Sustainable Supply Chain Financing ▪ Edx Course: Hong Kong University MOOC FinTech Technologies
Sum Leng Kuang	▪ In-house: AML/CFT ▪ In-house: IT Security Briefing ▪ KPMG Webinar: Empowering and Rewarding the "Boardroom Brigade" - A Board Remuneration Masterclass ▪ HSBC 2022 Global Outlook Conference ▪ Rating Agency Malaysia Economic Outlook Webinar ▪ Standard Chartered Global Outlook Webinar ▪ ASEAN 2022 ESG Forum ▪ Invest Malaysia 2022 ▪ Khazanah Megatrend 2022 ▪ Moody's Webinar: 2023 Asia Banking Outlook ▪ Moody's Webinar: 2023 Asia-Pacific (APAC) Economic Outlook

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(f) **Appointment and Re-election of Directors**

- Appointment/Re-Appointment of Directors

  The Bank has in place a Governance Policy on the Nomination and Appointment of Directors and Succession Planning ("Governance Policy"), which sets out a clear and transparent nomination process for Directors as well as the minimum criteria and qualification required of a candidate for appointment as Director of the Bank.

  The primary goal of the nomination process is to nominate individuals, who, as a group, offer a range of specialised knowledge, skills and expertise that can best contribute to enhancing the Board, and therefore organisational success under existing and future circumstances. The said policy is also aimed at setting out a systematic approach to orderly identify and select new Directors in the event of an opening on the Board of the Bank, whether such opening exists by reason of a planned retirement, an unplanned departure, expansion of the size of the Board or otherwise, so as to ensure proper succession planning and smooth functioning of the Board.

  Pursuant to the provisions of the Financial Services Act 2013 and BNM CG Policy, the appointment of a new Director is subject to the prior approval of BNM and will be for a specified term of appointment. The NRC is responsible to undertake a thorough assessment of the proposed candidate by taking into account the criteria/requirements as stated in the Governance Policy, Fit and Proper Policy of the Bank and/or those imposed by relevant regulatory authorities before recommending an appointment proposal to the Board for approval. Independent background checks will also be conducted to verify the information disclosed in the Fit and Proper Declarations of the proposed candidates.

  In the case of Independent Directors, prior to recommending to the Board for consideration, interview session(s) will also be held by NRC to assess the suitability of the candidates to be appointed to the Board, during which the NRC will take into account, inter alia, the strategic and effective fit of the candidates for the Board, the overall desired composition and the mix of expertise and experience of the Board as a whole.

  For the reappointment of existing Directors, the NRC refers to the results of the individual assessments conducted via the Board Performance Evaluation exercise in addition to their normal interactions with the Directors. The NRC also assesses the Directors based on their performance and contribution to the Board and Board Committees, their fitness and propriety, their independence of view in respect of decision making, where deemed appropriate and time commitment. Once approved by the Board, the application for the reappointment of Directors is submitted to BNM for its consideration.

- Re-election of Directors

  The Constitution of the Bank states that newly appointed Directors shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting ("AGM") and then be eligible for re-election. Further, one-third of the Directors for the time being or the number nearest to one-third shall retire by rotation from office and shall be eligible for re-election at each AGM. It is also stated that the CEO so appointed where he/she is a director shall not, while holding that office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the rotation of retirement of directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *(continued)*

(g) **Board Performance Evaluation**

The Bank conducts an annual Board Performance Evaluation ("BPE") exercise with the objective of assessing the performance of the Board as a whole, Board Committees and individual Directors. The results of the BPE form part of the basis for evaluation by the NRC for the reappointment of Directors.

The BPE is a questionnaire-based self-assessment exercise where Directors assess the performance of the Board, Board Committees and individual Directors. The assessment results will be tabled at the NRC and the Board for review to enable the Board to identify and put in place actions to address areas for improvement. All Directors will have access to the final evaluation report for information and improvement.

The Bank has rolled out the assessment questionnaire for FY2022 to its Directors and the assessment results thereof will be compiled for presentation to NRC and the Board for review subsequently.

Apart from that, the Board through the NRC assessed the fitness and propriety of the Directors in accordance with the Bank's Fit and Proper Policy in conjunction with the annual BPE exercise. All Directors are required to complete a self-declared Fit & Proper Declaration annually. The Fit & Proper Declarations by the Directors are verified against independent sources. For FY2022, the Board was satisfied that each of the Directors has met the required standard of fitness and propriety to continue to serve as Directors of the Bank.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established Audit Committee ("AC"), Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC") and NRC to complement the Board in the execution of its roles and responsibilities. Each Board Committee operates within its TOR, which clearly defines its functions and authorities. The aforesaid TORs are reviewed when deemed appropriate so as to maintain their relevance with the business operation of the Bank and in line with the regulatory requirements.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

(a) **Audit Committee**

The AC comprises entirely INEDs. The AC supports the Board with matters relating to financial reporting, external audit, internal audit, internal control processes and related party transactions. It also works closely with BRMC in connection with assessing the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control framework. The details of AC's duties and responsibilities are set out in its TOR which is published on the Bank's corporate website.

During FY2022, five (5) AC meetings were held and the attendance of the AC members is reported on page 10 of the Directors' Report. The key activities carried out by AC in FY2022 covered the following:-

- reviewed the quarterly reports and financial statements of the Bank, focusing particularly on: (i) any changes in accounting policies and practices; (ii) significant matters highlighted including financial reporting issues, significant judgements made by Management, significant and unusual events or transactions, and how these matters are addressed; and (iii) compliance with accounting standards and other legal requirements;

- reviewed the audit plan of the external auditors, which encompassed the detailed terms of the external auditors' responsibilities and affirmation of their independence as external auditors, audit methodology, areas of audit emphasis for the financial year and any significant issues that could be foreseen, either as a result of the past year's experience or due to new accounting standards or other changes in statutory requirements;

- reviewed the results of the audit with the external auditors, if any together with their recommendations and Management's responses, as detailed in the Audit Report in respect of the Bank's Statutory Audit for FY2022;

- met twice with the external auditors without the presence of Management for open discussions on any issues of concern of the external auditors arising from their audit;

- assessed the performance, effectiveness and independence of the external auditors based on the criteria set out in BNM's Policy Document on External Auditors and recommended the reappointment of the external auditors for FY2022 to the Board;

- reviewed the internal audit plan to ensure the adequacy of scope, coverage and resources required to perform audits for the identified auditable areas;

- reviewed the audit findings and recommendations highlighted by Internal Audit Department and ensured that Management had taken the necessary corrective actions in a timely manner to address control lapses and weaknesses identified;

- reviewed and assessed the full-year performance of the Internal Audit function; and

- reviewed related party transactions entered into by the Bank and its related parties, covering the nature and amount of the transactions so as to ensure that related party transactions were undertaken on an arm's length basis, on normal commercial terms and on terms that were not more favourable to the related parties than those generally available to non-related parties.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

(b) **Board Risk Management Committee**

The BRMC comprises entirely INEDs. The BRMC is entrusted by the Board to undertake the responsibilities to provide oversight and ensure governance of risks for the Bank. The Committee oversees the risk management framework, and reviews the risk management activities and policies formulated by the Management for approval by the Board. It assists the Board to ensure that the risk exposures and outcomes affecting the Bank are effectively managed and addressed. The details of the BRMC's duties and responsibilities are set out in its TOR which is available on the Bank's corporate website.

During FY2022, five (5) BRMC meetings were held and the attendance of the BRMC members is reported on page 10 of the Directors' Report. The key activities carried out by BRMC in FY2022 covered the following:-

- reviewed and recommended risk management strategies, policies and risk appetite levels for Board's approval;

- reviewed risk management reports which covered global and domestic economic developments, risk headwinds, capital adequacy assessment, integrated and thematic stress tests, credit risk, market risk, technology risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk and climate risk of the Bank;

- reviewed legal and compliance reports which included new regulation updates, legal and compliance risk incidents and Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT") related updates;

- reviewed and endorsed the Compliance & Internal Control Department Work Plan for 2022

- reviewed and recommended a 3-year IT strategic plan for Board's approval; and

- reviewed and assessed the full year performance of the Risk Management and Compliance functions.

The BRMC has reviewed and deliberated in detail the Management's analysis on the chain impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak on the global and domestic fronts and business operations of the Bank (including the loan repayment moratorium measures introduced by BNM) as well as the proposed risk mitigation actions in relation to the Bank's credit exposures, liquidity position, market risk, operational risk and capital adequacy of the Bank.

(c) **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

The NRC comprises entirely INEDs. The NRC is responsible to support the Board in ensuring formal, transparent and consistent procedures are established by the Bank to govern the board composition, performance assessment and development, fit and proper assessment as well as appointment and removal of Directors, Board Committee Members, Senior Management and senior officers of control functions. It also provides oversight and direction on human resource and remuneration policies of the Bank. The details of NRC's duties and responsibilities are set out in its TOR which is available on the Bank's corporate website.

During FY2022, five (5) regular meetings and one (1) special meeting were held to consider exigent matters. The details of attendance of the NRC members are reported on page 10 of the Directors' Report. The key activities carried out by NRC in FY2022 included the following:-

- assessed the annual performance of individual Directors, the Board as a whole and Board Committees' members via an internally conducted BPE exercise;

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

(b) **Nomination and Remuneration Committee *(continued)***

- assessed the annual performance of Senior Management and internal control functions of the Bank;
- assessed and endorsed the 2022 key performance indicators setting of internal control functions of the Bank;
- assessed the fitness and propriety of Directors, Senior Management and the Company Secretaries as well as the independence of Independent Directors;
- reviewed and recommended to the Board the appointment of Ms Wei Quanhong as the new Chairperson/Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank;
- reviewed and recommended to the Board the re-appointment of Ms Sum Leng Kuang as the INED of the Bank;
- reviewed the proposals relating to the employees' annual increment and annual total remuneration for FY2022;
- reviewed the proposal relating to the Proposed Revision of the Fit and Proper Policy of the Bank;
- reviewed the proposal relating to the Proposed Revision of the Human Resource Policy of the Bank; and
- reviewed the proposal relating to the Proposed Revision of the Remuneration Policy of the Bank.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The Board affirms its commitment on its overall responsibility and oversight of the Bank's system of risk management and internal control. In acknowledging that having a sound risk management and internal control system is imperative, the Board has established a governance structure that ensures effective oversight of risk and internal controls in the Bank at all levels. To this end, the Board is assisted by the BRMC and AC, which have been delegated with primary oversight responsibilities on the Bank's risk management and internal control system.

The Bank has implemented an ongoing process to identify, evaluate, monitor, manage and respond to significant risks faced by the Bank in the achievement of its business goals and objectives amidst the dynamic and challenging business environment and increasing regulatory supervision. This ongoing process has been in place throughout FY2022 and has continued up to the date of this report.

The key processes that the Board has established to provide effective governance and oversight of risk management and internal control of the Bank include, among others, the following:-

(a) **Risk Governance and Oversight**

The risk governance model provides a formalised, transparent and effective governance structure that promotes active involvement from the Board and Senior Management in the risk management process to ensure an integrated view of risks across the Bank. The governance model aims to place accountability and ownership whilst facilitating an appropriate level of independence and segregation of duties between the three Lines of Defence. The management of risks broadly takes place at different hierarchical levels and is embedded within the Bank's three Lines of Defence:-

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK *(continued)*

(a) **Risk Governance and Oversight *(continued)***

Lines of Defense	Functions	Key Responsibilities
1st Line	Business, Operation and Support Functions	Primarily responsible for managing risks inherent in the day-to-day activities, processes and systems for their respective functions, for which they are accountable.
2nd Line	Risk Management and Compliance	Responsible to establish appropriate governance of risk management and through the use of risk methodology, undertakes the roles of risk identification, assessment and monitoring in managing risks.
3rd Line	Internal Audit	Responsible for providing independent and reasonable assurance over the comprehensiveness and robustness of the internal control system, risk management practices and governance framework.

(b) **Risk Management**

The Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) and Risk Management function are responsible for establishing and facilitating the implementation of the Bank’s risk management framework as well as performing periodic assessment of the consistency of the Bank’s risk profile with risk appetite statement as approved by the Board. The risk management function is guided by the Bank’s risk management framework based on the guidelines issued by relevant regulatory authorities, Parent Bank and the best practices in governing banking business.

Based on the risk management framework, the risk management processes have been defined to effectively manage the identification, assessment, monitoring and controlling of material risks. The outcomes of the risk management processes have been reported periodically for supervision and decision-making purposes at both the Management and Board levels.

The details pertaining to the Bank’s financial risk management framework are set out on pages 86 to 108 of these financial statements.

(c) **Compliance**

The Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) is the central point of authority for the Bank’s compliance matters and is responsible for providing an institution-wide view on the management of compliance risk. The CCO is supported by the Compliance and Internal Control Department (“CIC”) which undertakes the function of identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting of compliance risk. In carrying out the activities, CIC has adopted a risk-based approach in the management of compliance risk.

The Bank has established the position of Compliance Liaison Officer ("CLO") and Designated AML Officer (AMLO) at Business, Operation and Support Functions to undertake and assist CIC in the management of compliance and AML Risks that reside in the first line of defense, as may be assigned by CIC from time to time. The appointed CLO and AMLO are also tasked to promote general compliance awareness cascaded by CIC to their respective functions.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK *(continued)*

(c) **Compliance *(continued)***

The Bank is committed to compliance with the AML/CFT requirements by putting in place AML/CFT programme as well as comprehensive policies, procedures and manuals. The AML/CFT programme continues to be reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the operational needs, business environment and regulatory requirements. This covers areas on risk profiling of customers, submission of cash threshold and suspicious transaction reports, and handling of the investigation orders issued by law enforcement authorities.

Training programmes are regularly arranged for employees of the Bank on relevant legal and regulatory requirements governing the Bank's activities. This aims to provide guidance to employees on the implementation of internal controls to manage compliance risk.

(d) **Internal Audit**

The Internal Audit function is led by the CIA and aptly supported by a team with specialisation in key risk areas. To preserve the independence of the Internal Audit function, the CIA has a functional reporting line to the AC, and administratively to the MD/CEO and Internal Audit Bureau of the Parent Bank. The Internal Audit function is governed and guided by the Bank's Audit Charter, regulatory guidelines and policies of Parent Bank.

Internal Audit function adopts a risk-based approach, driven by a systematic and comprehensive risk assessment model in managing internal audit activities. The fundamental framework for the internal audit function is based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission framework, a well-recognised risk and control framework for the evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of internal control.

Risk assessments on the auditable functions are conducted annually to form the risk-based audit plan for approval by the AC. The Internal Audit function focuses its efforts on performing audits and reviews in accordance with the approved audit plan to provide an independent assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, internal control system and governance structure of the auditable functions. Executions of time-bound remedial action plans are closely monitored to ensure audit issues are resolved timely. The Internal Audit function is also taking an advisory role to add value to the design and application of operating processes and risk controls.

(e) **Human Capital Management**

One of the key constituents of any internal control system is its people and the system of risk management and internal control is dependent on the sound judgment, integrity and strong sense of accountability that employees apply to their work. Therefore, the Bank has put in place relevant policies and procedures that govern all aspects of human capital management from talent acquisition and development, performance and consequence management to cessation of employment.

The Bank is committed to conducting its business with integrity, sincerity and honesty in compliance with the relevant governing laws, regulations and guidelines. To this end, the Bank has established a Compliance Handbook encompassing, among others, the Code of Ethics and Conduct for Staff ("CECS"), Data Secrecy and Protection and Management of Customer Information and Permitted Disclosures which sets out the requirements imposed by the Bank and the regulatory authorities to be observed and complied with by all employees.

BOARD COMMITTEES *(continued)*

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK *(continued)*

(e) **Human Capital Management *(continued)***

The CECS which sets out sound principles and standards of good practice to be observed and complied with by all employees aims at upholding the proper working and ethical standards that are expected by the Bank in its business dealings.

The Bank has established the Whistleblowing Policy and Procedures for Whistleblowing Reporting ("Whistleblowing Policy and Procedures") which provide an avenue for employees and third parties to raise or report concerns in relation to any illegal, unethical or questionable practices. At the same time, the Bank is wholly committed to ensuring strict confidentiality and to protect whistleblowers from the risk of reprisal. The policy in relation to Whistleblowing Reporting by a Third Party is available on the corporate website of the Bank.

The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic poses a material downside risk to the economy. To date, the Bank has been monitoring the risks associated therewith across multiple angles including credit exposures, business, technology, and employee safety in ensuring the continuity of the Bank's business. While it remains uncertain what the new normal will be at the end of this crisis, or the full impact of this pandemic to the Bank's business operations, the Bank will continue to monitor this risk area closely.

REMUNERATION

(a) **Independent Non-Executive Directors**

The Board recognises the importance of setting a fair and competitive remuneration package for INEDs which is commensurate with their expertise, skills, responsibilities, risks and time commitments being a Director of the Bank. The determination of the INEDs' remuneration is a matter for the Board as a whole and is subject to the approval of the shareholder. The level of remuneration of INEDs is linked to their level of responsibilities.

Currently, the INEDs of the Bank receive Directors' fees and meeting attendance allowances for Board/Board Committee meetings attended. The nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of the MD/CEO and Non-Executive Directors for FY2022 are disclosed in Note 30(c) to the financial statements. In addition, Non-Executive Directors also receive other benefits including Directors & Officers Liability Insurance, provided that such Director has not acted negligently, fraudulently or dishonestly, or in breach of his/her duty of trust.

(b) **Remuneration Policy of the Bank**

The Bank has established a Remuneration Policy that has been approved by the Board and is subject to periodic review of the Board, including when material changes are made to the policy. The Remuneration Policy provides a framework that can be implemented and is replicable year after year. This is to ensure all employees are compensated fairly, transparently and with a proper governance process across all levels of jobs.

Being a performance-driven organisation, the performance measurement, incorporating quantitative indicators, qualitative indicators and penalty point, both financial and non-financial goals, short-term and long-term perspectives as well as measures related to risk, compliance and process control, aims to support a performance-based culture which promotes prudent risk-taking and long-term sustainability of the Bank.

REMUNERATION *(continued)*

(b) **Remuneration Policy of the Bank *(continued)***

The Bank's compensation approach is performance-oriented, market aware and aligned with business strategy and stakeholder interests. To ensure the competitiveness and effectiveness of remuneration as well as transparency and internal equity, the principles of sustainable conduct and performance define the key pillars of the remuneration policy.

There are two (2) main components, i.e. fixed remuneration and variable remuneration which form the total cash payable to employees of the Bank. Fixed remuneration refers to basic salary and fixed allowances while variable remuneration refers to the discretionary bonus which is cash-based.

The allocation of total cash, i.e. basic salary, fixed allowances and bonus is subject to the approval of the Board on an annual basis based on the overall financial performance of the Bank and in alignment with group-wide pre-defined guideline and formula set by the Parent Bank.

The total bonus pool of the Bank is subject to adjustment upon taking into consideration of both quantitative risk measures and qualitative risk outcomes.

The subsequent allocation of bonus for individual employees is determined in accordance with the performance assessment results of the employees and the department or branch based on the pre-defined matrix and may be adjusted based on the accountability of audit, risk and compliance findings or disciplinary action.

In order to reinforce strong internal governance and to safeguard the independence and authority of control functions, i.e. Internal Audit, Compliance and Risk Management of the Bank, the performance and remuneration of the control functions are measured and assessed independently from the departments and branches they support to avoid any conflict of interests.

From the perspective of prudent risk-taking and long-term sustainability as well as the alignment between risk and reward of the Bank, a portion of bonus for Senior Management, Senior Officers and Other Material Risk Takers of the Bank is subject to deferment of six (6) to twelve (12) months from the financial year end with the deferred portion increasing in tandem with the individual's level of accountability.

The vesting of bonus or deferred bonus is subject to the final results of individual performance assessment and the overall financial performance of the Bank. The Board and Senior Management of the Bank reserve the discretion to make a potential adjustment, forfeiture or through malus on any bonus or deferred bonus that has not been paid to or vested to the employees within thirteen (13) months from the financial year end in the event of resignation or cessation of employment with the Bank or ICBC Group, misconduct or material restatement of financial results of the Bank.

All the Senior Management, Senior Officers and Other Material Risk Takers of the Bank are required to commit not to undertake activities such as personal hedging strategies and liability related insurance that will undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in their remuneration.

REMUNERATION *(continued)*

(b) **Remuneration Policy of the Bank *(continued)***

The following depicts the remuneration awarded to the Senior Management, Senior Officers and Other Material Risk Takers of the Bank for FY2022:-

Category	Senior Management and Senior Officers (9 headcounts)		Other Material Risk Takers (12 headcounts)	
Total Value of remuneration awards for the financial year	**Unrestricted RM'000**	**Deferred RM'000**	**Unrestricted RM'000**	**Deferred RM'000**
Fixed Remuneration				
* Cash-based	4,869	-	3,772	-
* Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
* Others	-	-	-	-
Variable Remuneration				
* Cash-based	1,415	103	1,260	120
* Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-	-	-
* Others	-	-	-	-

The Senior Management and Senior Officers of the Bank are defined as the MD/CEO, Deputy CEO, Assistant CEO, CCO, CIA and CRO.

Other Material Risk Takers of the Bank are defined as individuals whose responsibilities have a material impact on the performance and risk profile of the Bank and individuals whose responsibilities require them to take on material risk exposure on behalf of the Bank.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Financial reporting

It is the Board's commitment to present a balanced and meaningful assessment of the Bank's financial performance and prospects at the end of the financial year, primarily through the annual financial statements to BNM. The Board is assisted by the AC to oversee the Bank's financial reporting process and the quality of its financial reporting.

Directors' responsibility statement in respect of the preparation of the audited financial statements

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at the end of the financial year and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have ensured that the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements are in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 and other regulatory requirements in Malaysia in all material respects.

Relationship with the Auditors

Key features underlying the relationship of the AC with the external auditors are included in the AC's TOR.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Bank were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that:-

(a) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate provision has been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:-

(a) that would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(b) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading; or

(c) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities of the Bank misleading or inappropriate; or

(d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Bank misleading..

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

(a) any charge on the assets of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year and which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

(b) any contingent liability in respect of the Bank that has arisen since the end of the financial year other than those arising from the ordinary course of the banking business.

No contingent liability or other liability 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, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Bank to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial performance of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 has 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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte PLT have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

The auditors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to RM238,000.

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

………………………………………………………………
Chin Chee Kong
Director

………………………………………………………………
Sum Leng Kuang
Director

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Date: 12 May 2023

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO
Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

We, Chin Chee Kong and Sum Leng Kuang being two of the Directors of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad, do hereby state on behalf of the Directors that, in our opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 31 to 108 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

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

……………………………………………………………
Chin Chee Kong
Director

……………………………………………………………
Sum Leng Kuang
Director

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Date: 12 May 2023

STATUTORY DECLARATION PURSUANT TO
Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016

I, Xie Shaoxiong, the Officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 31 to 108 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the declaration to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named, Xie Shaoxiong, (PP no. PE2221429), in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 12 May 2023.

…………………………………………………………
Xie Shaoxiong

BEFORE ME:

…………………………………………………………

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad
Registration No. 201001000001 (839839 M)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 31 to 108.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

(Forward)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Bank and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

(Forward)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Bank, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Bank or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Bank, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Bank represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

(Forward)

Other Matter

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

DELOITTE PLT (LLP0010145-LCA)
Chartered Accountants (AF 0080)

WONG KAR CHOON
Partner –03153/08/2024 J
Chartered Accountant

12 May 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	4	215,359	736,272
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	5	123,070	145,809
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	6	802,808	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	7	423,892	451,324
Loans, advances and financing	8	2,445,778	2,245,208
Derivative financial assets	9	17,620	3,194
Other assets	10	18,637	17,610
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	11	33,093	18,806
Tax recoverable		1,819	5,843
Property and equipment	12	3,509	5,111
Right-of-use assets	13	5,770	8,163
Intangible asset	14	-	-
Deferred tax assets	15	10,051	10,485
TOTAL ASSETS		4,101,406	4,112,910
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	16	2,292,568	1,923,893
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	17	440,257	888,494
Derivative financial liabilities	9	14,147	388
Other liabilities	18	42,049	40,426
Lease liabilities	13	5,687	8,021
Provision for commitments and contingencies	19	2,293	2,746
Provision for taxation	20	113	91
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,797,114	2,864,059
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	832,609	832,609
Reserves	22	471,683	416,242
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNER OF THE BANK		1,304,292	1,248,851
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		4,101,406	4,112,910
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	32	2,654,061	2,292,192

The notes on pages 37 to 108 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest income	23	131,623	112,643
Interest expense	23	(36,178)	(31,978)
Net interest income	23	95,445	80,665
Net non-interest income	24	39,905	36,321
Net operating income		135,350	116,986
Other operating expenses	25	(70,962)	(71,253)
Operating profit		64,388	45,733
Write-back of impairment on loans, advances and financing	26	13,053	20,056
(Allowance for)/Write-back of impairment on other financial assets	27	(1,842)	838
Profit before taxation		75,599	66,627
Tax expense	28	(19,015)	(20,748)
Profit for the year		56,584	45,879
Other comprehensive (expense)/income, net of tax			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently (from)/to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation reserve			
- Currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations		2,193	1,313
Fair value reserve			
- Changes in fair value		(4,265)	(14,446)
- Amount transferred from profit or loss		(125)	(1,603)
- Deferred tax adjustment	15	1,054	3,852
		(3,336)	(12,197)
Total other comprehensive expense for the year		(1,143)	(10,884)
Total comprehensive income for the year		55,441	34,995
Basic earnings per ordinary share (sen):	29	6.80	5.51

The notes on pages 37 to 108 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	← Non-Distributable			→	Distributable	
	Share Capital RM'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve RM'000	Fair Value Reserve RM'000	Regulatory Reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total Equity RM'000
At 1 January 2021	832,609	(127)	18,739	17,644	344,991	1,213,856
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year						
Other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax						
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to/(from) profit or loss						
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	1,313	-	-	-	1,313
- Currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations						
Fair value reserve						
- Changes in fair value	-	-	(14,446)	-	-	(14,446)
- Amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	(1,603)	-	-	(1,603)
- Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	3,852	-	-	3,852
	-	-	(12,197)	-	-	(12,197)
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	1,313	(12,197)	-	-	(10,884)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	45,879	45,879
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	1,313	(12,197)	-	45,879	34,995
At 31 December 2021	832,609	1,186	6,542	17,644	390,870	1,248,851
	Note 21	Note 22 (a)	Note 22 (b)	Note 22 (c)	Note 22 (d)	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 *(continued)*

	Non-Distributable				Distributable	
	Share Capital RM'000	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve RM'000**	**Fair Value Reserve RM'000**	**Regulatory Reserve RM'000**	**Retained Earnings RM'000**	**Total Equity RM'000**
At 1 January 2022	832,609	1,186	6,542	17,644	390,870	1,248,851
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year						
Other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax						
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to/(from) profit or loss						
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	2,193	-	-	-	2,193
- Currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations						
Fair value reserve						
- Changes in fair value	-	-	(4,265)	-	-	(4,265)
- Amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	(125)	-	-	(125)
- Deferred tax adjustment	-	-	1,054	-	-	1,054
	-	-	(3,336)	-	-	(3,336)
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	2,193	(3,336)	-	-	(1,143)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	56,584	56,584
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	-	2,193	(3,336)	-	56,584	55,441
At 31 December 2022	832,609	3,379	3,206	17,644	447,454	1,304,292
	Note 21	Note 22 (a)	Note 22 (b)	Note 22 (c)	Note 22 (d)	

The notes on pages 37 to 108 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	75,599	66,627
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	1,965	1,391
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,611	4,763
Interest expense on lease liabilities	130	178
Property and equipment written off	2	5
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	(10)	-
Write-back of impairment on loans, advances and financing	(13,053)	(20,056)
Allowance for/(Write-back of) impairment on other financial assets	1,842	(838)
Net unrealised gains arising from derivative trading	(667)	(3,683)
Transfer to foreign currency translation reserve	2,193	1,313
Accretion of discounts net of amortisation of premiums of financial investments measured at FVOCI	1,552	1,126
Accretion of discounts net of amortisation of premiums of financial investments measured at amortised cost	5,260	2,888
Operating profit before working capital changes	79,424	53,714
Changes in operating assets		
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	21,367	(15,975)
Loans, advances and financing	(187,970)	151,467
Other assets	(1,027)	(1,061)
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	(14,287)	1,596
Changes in operating liabilities		
Deposits from customers	368,675	(52,521)
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(448,237)	48,443
Other liabilities	1,623	(4,173)
Cash (used in)/from operations	(180,432)	181,490
Income taxes paid	(13,481)	(14,015)
Income taxes refunded	-	968
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(193,913)	168,443
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(365)	(2,754)
Net (purchases of)/proceeds from financial investments measured at FVOCI	(343,540)	62,224
Net proceeds from/(purchases of) financial investments measured at amortised cost	21,916	(231,249)
Net cash used in investing activities	(321,989)	(171,779)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 *(continued)*

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash flows used in financing activity			
Net payment of lease liabilities		(4,672)	(4,832)
Net cash used in financing activity		(4,672)	(4,832)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(520,574)	(8,168)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		736,272	744,489
		215,698	736,321
Add: Allowance for credit loss for the year		(339)	(49)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year		215,359	736,272
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and short-term funds	4	215,359	736,272

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activity:

	Note	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Lease liabilities			
At 1 January		8,021	10,549
Acquisition of new leases		2,209	2,126
Net payment of lease liabilities		(4,673)	(4,832)
Interest expense on lease liabilities		130	178
At 31 December	13	5,687	8,021
Cash outflows for leases as a lessee			
Included in net cash (used in)/from operating activities:			
Payment relating to short-term leases	25	-	2
Payment relating to leases of low-value assets	25	5	2
		5	4
Included in net cash used in financing activity:			
Principal paid in relation to lease liabilities		4,543	4,654
Interest paid in relation to lease liabilities		130	178
		4,673	4,832
Total cash outflows for leases		4,678	4,836

The notes on pages 37 to 108 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad is a public limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of banking and other related financial services. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is as follows:-

Level 10, Menara Maxis
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
50088 Kuala Lumpur

The Directors regard Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, a corporation incorporated in China, as the holding corporation of the Bank.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 May 2023.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The accounting polices adopted in the preparation of the audited financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, except for the adoption of new standard and amendments to standards effective as of 1 January 2022 as follows:

MFRSs and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2021)*
- Amendment to MFRS 3, *Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2021)*
- Amendments to MFRS 16, *Leases (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018-2021)*
- 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 2018-2021)*

The initial application of the accounting standards, annual improvements to standards are not expected to have any significant impact to the financial statements of the Bank.

The following are the accounting standards, interpretations and amendments that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Bank:-

2. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

(a) Statement of compliance *(continued)*

MFRSs and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

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

MFRSs and 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*

MFRS, interpretations and 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, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The Bank plans to apply those of the abovementioned accounting standards and amendments:

- From the annual period beginning on 1 January 2023 that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, except for MFRS 17 which is not applicable to the Bank.

- From the annual period beginning on 1 January 2024 that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The initial applications of the accounting standards and amendments are not expected to have any material financial impact to the current period and prior period financial statements of the Bank.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”), which is the Bank’s functional currency. All financial information is presented in RM and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2. Basis of preparation *(continued)*

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial information and 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 those disclosed in the following notes:-

- Note 34.3 - Valuation of financial instruments
- Note 34.4(b) - Expected credit loss ("ECL") measurement

3. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Bank 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.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising from the retranslation of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(a) Foreign currency *(continued)*

(ii) Operations denominated in functional currencies other than Ringgit Malaysia

The assets and liabilities of operations denominated in functional currencies other than RM, are translated to RM at exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The income and expenses of the foreign operations are translated to RM at average exchange rates for the period.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve ("FCTR") in equity.

When settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the FCTR in equity.

(b) Interest recognition

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

Interest income is recognised at gross basis for financial assets under Stage 1 and Stage 2 ECL. However, interest income is recognised at net basis for financial assets under Stage 3 ECL.

(c) Fees recognition

Loan arrangement fees which are material are recognised as income when all conditions precedent are fulfilled. Guarantee fees and commitment fees which are material are recognised as income based on time apportionment.

Other fee income on services and facilities extended to customers are recognised as the related services are performed.

Other fee expenses relating mainly to transaction and service fees, are expensed off as the services are received.

(d) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to 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 substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) Income tax expense *(continued)*

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction 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 liabilities and assets 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 probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and debt securities issued on the date they are originated. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the assets. All financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at its fair value plus or minus, for a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance.

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

Categories of financial assets are determined on initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model.

Amortised cost
A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(e) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement *(continued)*

Financial Assets *(continued)*

Fair value through other comprehensive income - Debt investments
A debt investment is measured at FVOCI only if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The debt investment is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Interest income is recognised by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets (see Note 3(l)(i)) where the effective interest rate is applied to the amount net of ECL.

Fair value through profit or loss
All financial assets, including derivative financial assets, not measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI to be measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Subsequently, financial assets at FVTPL are measured at their fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

All financial assets, except for those measured at FVTPL are subject to impairment assessment (see Note 3(l)(i)).

Financial Liabilities

The categories of financial liabilities at initial recognition are as follows:-

Fair value through profit or loss
Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument), contingent consideration in a business combination and financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

On initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial liability that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as one to be measured at fair value through profit or loss:-

- if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise;

- a group of financial liabilities or assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Bank's key management personnel; or

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(e) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement *(continued)*

Financial Liabilities *(continued)*

- if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives and the host is not a financial asset in the scope of MFRS 9, where the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows and separation is not prohibited.

Financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair value with gains or losses, including any interest expense are recognised in profit or loss.

For a financial liability that is designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, the Bank recognises the amount of change in fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to change in credit risk in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of the change in fair value in profit or loss, unless the treatment of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost
Other financial liabilities not categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired; or when the Bank has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, and either substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or the Bank has neither retained nor transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, but has not retained control of the assets.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Bank's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability 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.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under the MFRSs.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances with banks and other financial institutions and money at call and deposits and placements maturing within one month, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, net of allowance for credit loss. The measurement of credit loss is based on a three-stage expected credit loss model as described in Note 3(l)(i).

(g) Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions

Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions including placements with BNM are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, net of allowance for credit loss. The measurement of credit loss is based on a three-stage expected credit loss model as described in Note 3(l)(i).

(h) Other receivables

Other receivables are initially recognised at their costs when the contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity is established.

Subsequent to initial recognition, other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Items of property and equipment costing RM1,000 or more each are capitalised and are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

Subsequent costs
The cost of replacing a component of an item of property 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 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 and equipment are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(i) Property and equipment *(continued)*

Depreciation
Depreciation is based on the cost of an 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 life of each component of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The property and equipment are depreciated commencing from the month subsequent to the month of addition, and depreciation is accounted for up to the month of disposal at the following annual rates:-

	Depreciation rate per annum (%)
Electronic equipment	33.33
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	20.00
Computer software	10.00
Improvement on leased assets	Over the lease period

Property and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation methods, rates, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and adjusted as appropriate.

Disposal and write-off
On disposal of an item of property and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to profit or loss. Disposal proceeds may also apply to fully depreciated assets. Where an item of property and equipment is no longer in use, it will be written off.

(j) Leases

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 Bank assesses 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 the 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 is 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.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(j) Leases *(continued)*

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties in which 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.

Recognition and initial measurement

As a lessee

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove 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 Bank’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount 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 at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Bank excludes variable lease payments that are linked to future performance 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 or use occurs.

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 Bank recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(j) Leases *(continued)*

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 of property 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 Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or 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.

Covid-19-related rent concessions

The Bank has applied the Amendment to MFRS 16, *Leases - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions* whereby rent concessions received as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic are not assessed as a lease modification if all of the following conditions are met:

- the change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

If the above conditions are met, rent concessions are treated as variable lease payments and impact will be recognised in profit or loss for the year.

(k) Intangible asset

Intangible asset represents admission fee and is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of intangible asset is calculated to write-off the cost of the intangible asset on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years. Intangible asset is subject to impairment review if there are events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(l) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Bank assesses impairment by using a forward looking “expected credit loss” (“ECL”) model. The ECL model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost, contract assets and debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Based on the ECL model policy established, an assessment is performed at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument’s credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

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 reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should also take into account the time value of money.

The three-stage approach which reflects the change in credit quality of the financial instrument since initial recognition is as follows:-

Stage 1: 12-month ECL - non-credit impaired
For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition that are not credit impaired upon origination and with a day past due (“DPD”) of equal to or less than 30 days, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months will be recognised.

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 and with a DPD between 31 days to 90 days, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired
A financial asset is assessed as credit impaired when it meets the Bank’s default criteria which have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset and with a DPD more than 90 days. For financial assets that are credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at FVOCI is recognised in profit or loss and the allowance account is recognised in other comprehensive income.

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank assesses whether financial assets at amortised cost and FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(l) Impairment *(continued)*

(ii) Other assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets (except for deferred tax assets) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets (known as cash-generating unit).

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or a group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (or a group of cash-generating units) on a *pro rata* basis.

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

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(n) Provision for commitments and contingencies

The Bank issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments but the nominal values of these instruments are not recorded in the statement of financial position. The same assessment criteria are used by the Bank in making commitments and conditional obligations for off-balance sheet risks as it does for on-balances sheet loan assets.

The measurement of credit loss for these irrevocable off-balance sheet assets is based on a three-stage expected credit loss model as described in Note 3(l)(i).

(o) 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 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 Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Bank's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Bank has no further payment obligations.

(p) Earnings per ordinary share

The Bank presents basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

No diluted EPS is presented in these financial statements as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Fair value measurement

Fair value of an asset or a liability, except for share-based payment and lease transactions, is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfers.

4. Cash and short-term funds

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	38,060	87,802
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	177,715	648,542
	215,775	736,344
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(416)	(72)
	215,359	736,272

An analysis of changes in the allowance for credit loss is as follows:

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Allowance for credit loss				
At 1 January 2022	72	-	-	72
New assets originated	457	-	-	457
Assets derecognised or repaid	(118)	-	-	(118)
Foreign exchange adjustments	5	-	-	5
At 31 December 2022	416	-	-	416
At 1 January 2021	20	-	-	20
New assets originated	95	-	-	95
Assets derecognised or repaid	(46)	-	-	(46)
Foreign exchange adjustments	3	-	-	3
At 31 December 2021	72	-	-	72

5. Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Licensed Malaysian banks	8,730	145,809
Foreign banks	115,712	-
	124,442	145,809
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1,372)	-
	123,070	145,809

An analysis of changes in the allowance for credit loss is as follows:

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Allowance for credit loss				
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	1,372	-	-	1,372
At 31 December 2022	1,372	-	-	1,372

6. Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

(i) By type

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Malaysian Government Securities	369,755	200,111
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	433,053	229,637
Malaysian Government Guaranteed Sukuk	-	30,276
Corporate bonds	-	5,061
	802,808	465,085

(ii) By maturity structure

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Within one year	153,735	35,337
More than one year to three years	266,791	429,748
More than three years to five years	210,644	-
More than five years	171,638	-
	802,808	465,085

(iii) Movement of gross carrying amount and the allowance for credit loss to other comprehensive income

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Gross carrying amount				
At 1 January 2022	465,085	-	-	465,085
New assets originated or purchased	382,921	-	-	382,921
Assets derecognised or repaid	(40,933)	-	-	(40,933)
Changes in fair value	(4,265)	-	-	(4,265)
At 31 December 2022	802,808	-	-	802,808
At 1 January 2021	542,881	-	-	542,881
New assets originated or purchased	72,554	-	-	72,554
Assets derecognised or repaid	(135,904)	-	-	(135,904)
Changes in fair value	(14,446)	-	-	(14,446)
At 31 December 2021	465,085	-	-	465,085

6. Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income *(continued)*

(iii) Movement of gross carrying amount and the allowance for credit loss to other comprehensive income *(continued)*

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Allowance for credit loss				
At 1 January 2022	125	-	-	125
Assets derecognised or repaid	(125)	-	-	(125)
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-	-
At 1 January 2021	1,728	-	-	1,728
Assets derecognised or repaid	(1,566)	-	-	(1,566)
Changes due to change in credit risk	(26)	-	-	(26)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(11)	-	-	(11)
At 31 December 2021	125	-	-	125

The carrying amounts of financial investments measured at FVOCI are their respective fair values. Accordingly, the recognition of allowance for credit loss does not affect the carrying amount of those assets, but is reflected as a debit to profit or loss and credit to other comprehensive income.

7. Financial investments measured at amortised cost

(i) By type

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Malaysian Government Investment Issues	-	32,039
Financial institutions' securities	61,156	77,273
Corporate bonds	264,118	262,956
Other debt securities		
- Cagamas bonds	100,105	80,287
	425,379	452,555
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1,487)	(1,231)
	423,892	451,324

(ii) By maturity structure

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Within one year	75,155	147,996
More than one year to three years	310,224	304,559
More than three years to five years	40,000	-
	425,379	452,555

7. Financial investments measured at amortised cost *(continued)*

(iii) Movement of gross carrying amount and allowance for credit loss to profit or loss

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Gross carrying amount				
At 1 January 2022	452,555	-	-	452,555
New assets originated or purchased	125,066	-	-	125,066
Assets derecognised or repaid	(152,242)	-	-	(152,242)
At 31 December 2022	425,379	-	-	425,379
At 1 January 2021	224,194	-	-	224,194
New assets originated or purchased	344,630	-	-	344,630
Assets derecognised or repaid	(116,269)	-	-	(116,269)
At 31 December 2021	452,555	-	-	452,555

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
Allowance for credit loss				
At 1 January 2022	1,231	-	-	1,231
New assets originated	891	-	-	891
Assets derecognised or repaid	(196)	-	-	(196)
Changes due to change in credit risk	(209)	-	-	(209)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(230)	-	-	(230)
At 31 December 2022	1,487	-	-	1,487
At 1 January 2021	515	-	-	515
New assets originated	880	-	-	880
Assets derecognised or repaid	(390)	-	-	(390)
Changes due to change in credit risk	286	-	-	286
Changes in model/risk parameter	(60)	-	-	(60)
At 31 December 2021	1,231	-	-	1,231

8. Loans, advances and financing

(i) By type

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Overdrafts	24,049	21,687
Term loans		
- Housing loans	109,794	112,281
- Syndicated term loans	472,545	450,378
- Other term loans	457,564	393,162
Bills receivable	414,488	354,313
Revolving credits	800,522	828,705
Bankers' acceptances	187,782	117,880
Staff loans	1,541	1,641
Credit card loans	1,821	1,845
Gross loans, advances and financing	2,470,106	2,281,892
Less: Allowance for credit loss		
- Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	(18,871)	(24,251)
- Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL - non-credit impaired)	(4,178)	(11,221)
- Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	(1,279)	(1,212)
	(24,328)	(36,684)
Net loans, advances and financing	2,445,778	2,245,208

(ii) By type of customer

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Domestic banking institutions	8,002	19,201
Domestic non-bank financial institutions		
- Others	100,097	60,036
Domestic business enterprises		
- Small medium enterprises	135,637	97,297
- Others	1,976,712	1,743,979
Individuals	40,370	48,590
Foreign entities	209,288	312,789
	2,470,106	2,281,892

(iii) By interest rate sensitivity

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fixed rate loan	3,362	3,485
Variable rate		
- Base rate/base lending rate plus	101,649	91,674
- Cost plus	2,295,765	2,101,899
- Other variable rates	69,330	84,834
	2,470,106	2,281,892

8. Loans, advances and financing *(continued)*

(iv) By sector

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,513	30,850
Manufacturing	346,573	269,056
Electricity, gas and water	150,582	57,307
Construction	267,449	226,158
Mining and quarrying	70,177	-
Real estate activities	136,800	235,896
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	372,086	295,749
Information and communication	205,296	199,031
Finance and insurance	560,525	611,089
Education	199,540	199,081
Household	122,791	128,413
Others	30,774	29,262
	2,470,106	2,281,892

(v) By purpose

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Purchase of properties		
- Non-residential	178,191	181,956
- Residential	111,106	113,625
Construction	31,716	63,273
Credit card	1,821	1,845
Personal use	829	1,048
Working capital	1,824,839	1,724,325
Other purpose	321,604	195,820
	2,470,106	2,281,892

(vi) By geographical distribution

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Within Malaysia	2,342,047	1,991,461
Outside Malaysia	128,059	290,431
	2,470,106	2,281,892

Concentration by location for loans, advances and financing is based on the geographical location where the credit risk resides.

(vii) By residual contractual maturity

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Maturity within one year	1,506,400	1,444,180
More than one year to three years	234,327	373,711
More than three years to five years	218,056	107,697
More than five years	511,323	356,304
	2,470,106	2,281,892

8. Loans, advances and financing *(continued)*

(viii) Impaired loans, advances and financing

(a) Movement in impaired loans, advances and financing

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	1,212	1,133
Impaired during the financial year	63	93
Reclassified as performing during the financial year	(59)	(54)
Exchange differences	63	40
At 31 December	1,279	1,212
As % of gross loans, advances and financing	**0.05%**	**0.05%**

(b) By sector

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,186	1,125
Household	93	87
	1,279	1,212

(c) By purpose

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Working capital	1,186	1,125
Credit card	93	87
	1,279	1,212

(d) By geographical distribution

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Within Malaysia	93	87
Outside Malaysia	1,186	1,125
	1,279	1,212

Concentration by location for impaired loans, advances and financing is based on the geographical location where the credit risk resides.

8. Loans, advances and financing *(continued)*

(ix) Movements in gross loans, advances and financing

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	1,916,536	364,144	1,212	2,281,892
New assets originated	1,254,198	22,302	5	1,276,505
Assets derecognised or repaid	(998,681)	(89,674)	-	(1,088,355)
Transfer to Stage 1	20,400	(20,361)	(39)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,700)	1,720	(20)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(57)	57	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	64	64
At 31 December 2022	2,190,753	278,074	1,279	2,470,106
At 1 January 2021	1,837,621	594,391	1,133	2,433,145
New assets originated	1,251,027	121,249	7	1,372,283
Assets derecognised or repaid	(1,158,384)	(365,191)	(1)	(1,523,576)
Transfer to Stage 1	112,310	(112,257)	(53)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(126,038)	126,038	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(86)	86	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	40	40
At 31 December 2021	1,916,536	364,144	1,212	2,281,892

(x) Movements in allowance for credit loss on loans, advances and financing

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	24,251	11,221	1,212	36,684
New assets originated	8,895	548	7	9,450
Assets derecognised or repaid	(8,677)	(4,836)	-	(13,513)
Transfer to Stage 1	924	(885)	(39)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(39)	59	(20)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(1)	1	-
Changes due to change in credit risk	(3,667)	(1,322)	54	(4,935)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(2,996)	(606)	-	(3,602)
Foreign exchange adjustments	180	-	64	244
At 31 December 2022	18,871	4,178	1,279	24,328
At 1 January 2021	35,616	17,070	1,133	53,819
New assets originated	12,332	3,038	7	15,377
Assets derecognised or repaid	(13,300)	(8,145)	(1)	(21,446)
Transfer to Stage 1	2,862	(2,809)	(53)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,002)	4,002	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(2)	2	-
Changes due to change in credit risk	(7,434)	(1,459)	84	(8,809)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(1,997)	(474)	-	(2,471)
Foreign exchange adjustments	174	-	40	214
At 31 December 2021	24,251	11,221	1,212	36,684

9. Derivative financial assets/liabilities

	2022		
	Contract/ Nominal value RM'000	Assets RM'000	Liabilities RM'000
Foreign exchange contracts			
- Currency forwards and spots	617,844	8,700	5,377
- Currency swaps	202,813	2,685	2,685
Interest rate contracts			
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	150,140	4,244	4,094
- Interest rate swaps	200,000	1,991	1,991
Total recognised derivative assets/liabilities (Note 32)	1,170,797	17,620	14,147

	2021		
	Contract/ Nominal value RM'000	Assets RM'000	Liabilities RM'000
Foreign exchange contracts			
- Currency forwards and spots	233,217	1,766	-
- Currency swaps	159,847	1,012	273
Interest rate contracts			
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	208,837	301	-
- Interest rate swaps	200,000	115	115
Total recognised derivative assets/liabilities (Note 32)	801,901	3,194	388

10. Other assets

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest receivable	15,316	11,515
Deposits	1,471	1,569
Other receivables and prepayments	1,850	1,936
Collateral pledged for derivative transactions	-	2,590
	18,637	17,610

11. Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia

The non-interest bearing statutory deposits are maintained with Bank Negara Malaysia in compliance with Section 26(2)(c) and Section 26(3) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act, 2009 to satisfy the Statutory Reserve Requirement, the amount of which is determined based on a set percentage of total eligible liabilities.

12. Property and equipment

	Electronic equipment	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	Computer software	Improvement on leased assets	Assets under construction	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2022	5,916	3,739	2,393	12,118	128	24,294
Additions	76	58	222	9	-	365
Written off	(298)	(174)	(14)	(89)	-	(575)
At 31 December 2022	5,694	3,623	2,601	12,038	128	24,084
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2022	4,824	2,911	1,041	10,407	-	19,183
Charge during the year	575	405	218	767	-	1,965
Written off	(298)	(172)	(14)	(89)	-	(573)
At 31 December 2022	5,101	3,144	1,245	11,085	-	20,575
Net carrying amount						
At 1 January 2022	1,092	828	1,352	1,711	128	5,111
At 31 December 2022	593	479	1,356	953	128	3,509

12. Property and equipment *(continued)*

	Electronic equipment RM'000	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings RM'000	Computer software RM'000	Improvement on leased assets RM'000	Assets under construction RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	5,357	3,960	2,292	11,704	132	23,445
Additions	673	2	70	191	1,818	2,754
Transfers	5	275	31	1,511	(1,822)	-
Written off	(119)	(498)	-	(1,288)	-	(1,905)
At 31 December 2021	5,916	3,739	2,393	12,118	128	24,294
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2021	4,300	2,976	829	11,587	-	19,692
Charge during the year	643	429	212	107	-	1,391
Written off	(119)	(494)	-	(1,287)	-	(1,900)
At 31 December 2021	4,824	2,911	1,041	10,407	-	19,183
Net carrying amount						
At 1 January 2021	1,057	984	1,463	117	132	3,753
At 31 December 2021	1,092	828	1,352	1,711	128	5,111

13. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets

	Building premises RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Equipment RM'000	Other leases RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	11,577	1,553	365	203	13,698
Additions	1,856	374	25	151	2,406
Derecognition	(1,342)	(581)	(60)	(203)	(2,186)
At 31 December 2022	12,091	1,346	330	151	13,918
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	4,527	666	168	174	5,535
Charge during the year	3,898	563	82	68	4,611
Derecognition	(1,341)	(394)	(60)	(203)	(1,998)
At 31 December 2022	7,084	835	190	39	8,148
Net carrying amount					
At 1 January 2022	7,050	887	197	29	8,163
At 31 December 2022	5,007	511	140	112	5,770

13. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities *(continued)*

Right-of-use assets (continued)

	Building premises RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Equipment RM'000	Other leases RM'000	Total RM'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	11,591	1,553	229	203	13,576
Additions	1,990	-	136	-	2,126
Derecognition	(2,004)	-	-	-	(2,004)
At 31 December 2021	11,577	1,553	365	203	13,698
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	2,449	133	90	104	2,776
Charge during the year	4,082	533	78	70	4,763
Derecognition	(2,004)	-	-	-	(2,004)
At 31 December 2021	4,527	666	168	174	5,535
Net carrying amount					
At 1 January 2021	9,142	1,420	139	99	10,800
At 31 December 2021	7,050	887	197	29	8,163

13. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities *(continued)*

Right-of-use assets (continued)

The Bank leases a number of branch and office premises. The leases typically run for a period of 2 to 6 years, with an option to renew the leases after their expiry date. For some leases, rentals are renegotiated every three years in accordance with the market then prevailing.

The Bank also leases a few motor vehicles, equipment and other assets. The leases typically run for a period of 3 to 5 years, with an option to renew the leases after their expiry date.

For certain equipment that are of low value but with contract terms of up to five years, the Bank has classified these leases as leases of low-value items. For other assets that are with contract terms of up to one year, the Bank has classified these leases as short-term leases. The Bank has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Significant judgements and assumptions in relation to leases

The Bank assesses at lease commencement by applying significant judgement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Bank considers all facts and circumstances including its past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help it determine the lease term.

The Bank also applies judgement and assumptions in determining the incremental borrowing rate of the respective leases. The Bank first determines the closest available borrowing rate before using significant judgement to determine the adjustments required to reflect the term, security, value or economic environment of the respective leases.

Lease liabilities

	2022	**2021**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
Lease liabilities	5,687	8,021

The maturity profile of the Bank's lease liabilities based on undiscounted contractual payments is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
	RM'000	**RM'000**
Less than 1 month	381	386
Between 1 to 3 months	763	771
Between 3 months to 1 year	2,811	3,228
Between 1 to 5 years	1,859	3,779
	5,814	8,164

14. Intangible asset

	Admission Fee	
	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Cost		
At 1 January/31 December	2,600	2,600
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January/31 December	2,600	2,600
Carrying amount		
At 1 January/31 December	-	-

15. Deferred tax assets

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
At 1 January	10,485	11,158
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 28)	(1,488)	(4,525)
Recognised in equity	1,054	3,852
At 31 December	10,051	10,485

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

	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
	At 1 January 2022 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 28) RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	At 31 December 2022 RM'000
Property and equipment	(25)	(289)	-	(314)
Right-of-use assets	(1,944)	592	-	(1,352)
Fair value reserve	(2,065)	-	1,054	(1,011)
Allowance for credit loss	7,307	(1,620)	-	5,687
Provisions	5,302	406	-	5,708
Lease liabilities	1,910	(577)	-	1,333
	10,485	(1,488)	1,054	10,051

15. Deferred tax assets *(continued)*

	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
	At 1 January 2021 RM'000	Recognised in profit or loss (Note 28) RM'000	Recognised in equity RM'000	At 31 December 2021 RM'000
Property and equipment	506	(531)	-	(25)
Right-of-use assets	(2,559)	615	-	(1,944)
Fair value reserve	(5,917)	-	3,852	(2,065)
Allowance for credit loss	10,524	(3,217)	-	7,307
Provisions	6,104	(802)	-	5,302
Lease liabilities	2,500	(590)	-	1,910
	11,158	(4,525)	3,852	10,485

16. Deposits from customers

(i) By type of deposits

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Demand deposits	695,024	560,914
Fixed deposits	1,104,358	1,022,251
Savings deposits	144,510	160,078
Money market deposits	190,846	39,886
Others	157,830	140,764
	2,292,568	1,923,893

(ii) By type of customers

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Business enterprises	1,289,634	936,864
Individuals	340,379	325,906
Foreign entities	662,282	660,847
Others	273	276
	2,292,568	1,923,893

(iii) By maturity structure of term deposits

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Due within six months	1,033,377	727,910
More than six months to one year	260,707	333,003
More than one year to three years	1,120	1,224
	1,295,204	1,062,137

17. Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Licensed Malaysian banks	197,932	20,318
Licensed investment banks	50,188	50,087
Licensed Islamic banks	12,946	13,854
Other financial institutions	117,389	113,922
Foreign banks	61,802	690,313
	440,257	888,494

18. Other liabilities

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest payable	10,161	10,483
Other payables and accruals	31,888	29,943
	42,049	40,426

19. Provision for commitments and contingencies

	Stage 1 RM'000	Stage 2 RM'000	Stage 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	2,378	368	-	2,746
New commitments originated	2,081	175	-	2,256
Commitments derecognised	(1,982)	(100)	-	(2,082)
Transfer to Stage 1	2	(2)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(50)	50	-	-
Changes due to change in credit risk	(449)	183	-	(266)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(261)	(100)	-	(361)
At 31 December 2022	1,719	574	-	2,293
At 1 January 2021	4,236	1,217	-	5,453
New commitments originated	1,028	146	-	1,174
Commitments derecognised	(2,329)	(666)	-	(2,995)
Transfer to Stage 1	662	(662)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(77)	77	-	-
Changes due to change in credit risk	(947)	271	-	(676)
Changes in model/risk parameter	(195)	(15)	-	(210)
At 31 December 2021	2,378	368	-	2,746

20. Provision for taxation

Provision for taxation in 2022 and 2021 includes tax payable by the Bank's branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad, Labuan International Branch, where the Branch is subject to tax at 3% of the chargeable profit pursuant to Section 4(1) of the Labuan Business Activity Tax Act, 1990 for the years of assessment 2022 and 2021 respectively.

21. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares		Amount	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
	'000	**'000**	**RM'000**	**RM'000**
Ordinary shares with no par value				
Issued and fully paid up				
At 1 January/31 December	832,609	832,609	832,609	832,609

22. Reserves

(a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve captures the foreign exchange currency translation differences in respect of Labuan branch operations.

(b) Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve captures the fair value adjustment on financial investments (debt instruments) which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, its corresponding effect on deferred tax and allowance for credit loss arising on financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The reserve is non-distributable and cumulative fair value adjustments will be reversed to profit or loss upon disposal of the assets.

(c) Regulatory reserve

The regulatory reserve is maintained by the Bank as an additional credit risk absorbent in excess of the requirement of accounting standards. The reserve is maintained in line with the requirements of Bank Negara Malaysia.

(d) Retained earnings

The retained earnings are distributable as tax-exempt dividends to shareholders.

23. Net Interest income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Interest income		
Loans, advances and financing	83,313	76,214
Money at call and deposits and placements with financial institutions	13,900	7,846
Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,180	18,817
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	13,230	9,766
	131,623	112,643
Interest expense		
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(8,545)	(10,818)
Deposits from customers	(27,633)	(21,160)
	(36,178)	(31,978)
Net interest income	95,445	80,665

The amounts reported above include interest income and expense, calculated using the effective interest rate method that relates to the following:-

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	110,443	93,826
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,180	18,817
	131,623	112,643
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(36,178)	(31,978)

24. Net Non-Interest income

(i) Net fee income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Fee income:		
- Commission	65	96
- Service charges and fees	4,441	3,494
- Loan processing fees	516	651
- Syndication fees	3,770	2,254
- Guarantee fees	5,060	5,810
- Commitment fees	758	683
- Other loan related fee income	54	41
- Other fee income	58	37
	14,722	13,066
Fee expense:		
- Brokerage fees	(110)	(158)
- Other fee expense	(1,351)	(557)
	(1,461)	(715)
Net fee income	13,261	12,351

(ii) Net trading income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Net gains from dealing in foreign exchange	49,229	27,814
Net losses arising from derivative trading	(24,129)	(9,665)
Net unrealised revaluation gains in foreign exchange	548	409
Net unrealised gains arising from derivative trading	667	3,683
	26,315	22,241

(iii) Net investment income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Net gains on redemption on financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	459
Net gains on redemption on financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	683
Net gains on disposal on financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	413
	-	1,555

(iv) Other income

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Other operating income	319	174
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets	10	-
	329	174

Total net non-interest income	39,905	36,321

25. Other operating expenses

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Personnel costs:		
- Salaries, allowance and bonuses (excluding Directors' remuneration)	41,085	41,945
- Directors' remuneration (Note 30(c))	1,846	2,331
- Pension fund contributions	4,919	4,492
- Other staff costs	5,445	6,166
Promotion and marketing related expenses:		
- Advertising and promotion	434	202
- Others	176	82
Establishment costs:		
- Depreciation of property and equipment	1,965	1,391
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,611	4,763
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	130	178
- Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	2
- Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	124	2
- Property and equipment written off	2	5
- Others	2,984	2,621
Administrative expenses:		
- Auditors' remuneration		
• statutory audit fees	238	238
• audit related services	12	12
- Professional fees	478	505
- Licence fee	341	338
- Membership fee	186	421
- Others	5,986	5,559
	70,962	71,253

26. Write-back of impairment on loans, advances and financing

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Write-back of credit loss		
- Loans, advances and financing	(12,600)	(17,349)
- Provision for commitments and contingencies	(453)	(2,707)
	(13,053)	(20,056)

27. Allowance for/(Write-back of) impairment on other financial assets

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Allowance for/(Write-back of) credit loss		
- Cash and short-term funds	339	49
- Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,372	-
- Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(125)	(1,603)
- Financial investments measured at amortised cost	256	716
	1,842	(838)

28. Tax expense

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Current tax expense		
- Current financial year	17,504	14,028
- Underprovision in prior years	23	2,195
Total current tax recognised in profit or loss	17,527	16,223
Deferred taxation		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,488	1,663
- Underprovision in prior year	-	2,862
Total deferred tax recognised in profit or loss (Note 15)	1,488	4,525
	19,015	20,748

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Reconciliation of tax expense		
Profit before taxation	75,599	66,627
Income tax calculated using Malaysian tax rate of 24%	18,144	15,991
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,632	337
Effect of tax rate in a different jurisdiction	(784)	(637)
Underprovision of income tax expense in prior years	23	2,195
Underprovision of deferred taxation in prior year	-	2,862
Tax expense	19,015	20,748

29. Basic earnings per ordinary share

The basic earnings per ordinary share has been calculated based on the profit attributable to equity holder of the Bank of RM56,584,000 (2021: RM45,879,000) and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year of 832,609,000 (2021: 832,609,000).

30. Significant related party transactions and balances

(a) The significant transactions of the Bank with its holding company and other related entities are as follows:-

	2022		2021	
	RM'000 Holding company	**RM'000** Related companies	**RM'000** Holding company	**RM'000** Related companies
Income				
Interest income				
- Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	870	5,332	1,013	109
Expenses				
Interest expense				
- Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(2,476)	-	(6,878)	(192)
Other operating expenses				
- Other charges	(18)	(8)	(19)	(7)
- Software licence fee	(63)	-	(54)	-

(b) The significant outstanding balances of the Bank with its holding company and other related entities are as follows:-

	2022		2021	
	RM'000 Holding company	**RM'000** Related companies	**RM'000** Holding company	**RM'000** Related companies
Amount due from				
- Cash and short-term funds	13,148	38,442	91,242	43,298
- Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	114,340	-	-
- Other assets	-	3,021	-	15
Amount due to				
- Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	(61,390)	(68)	(690,152)	-
- Other liabilities	-	-	(1,100)	-

30. Significant related party transactions and balances *(continued)*

All transactions of the Bank with its related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms, including interest rates, with third parties.

There is no amount outstanding from key management personnel as at year end.

(c) Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of key management personnel, being the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, during the financial year are shown below:-

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Executive Director and CEO		
Mr Xie Shaoxiong		
- Salaries	943	-
- Other allowances	195	-
	1,138	-
Executive Director and CEO		
Mr Wang Qiang (Resigned on 19 January 2022)		
- Salaries	88	1,046
- Bonus	248	545
- Other allowances	-	374
	336	1,965
Non-Executive Directors' fees		
Mr Chin Chee Kong	124	123
Mr Ng Lip Yong	124	122
Ms Sum Leng Kuang	124	121
	372	366
	1,846	2,331
	Note 25	Note 25

31. Credit exposures to connected parties

The credit exposures of the Bank to connected parties, as defined by BNM's "Guidelines on Credit Transactions and Exposures with Connected Parties" are as follows:-

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Aggregate value of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties	274,119	159,057
As a percentage of total credit exposures	5.94%	3.43%
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties which are non-performing or in default	0%	0%

32. Commitments and contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank makes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities with legal recourse to customers. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions.

The commitments and contingencies comprise the following:-

	2022			
	Principal amount RM'000	**Positive value of derivative contracts^ RM'000**	**Credit equivalent amount* RM'000**	**Risk-weighted assets* RM'000**
Credit-related exposures				
Transaction-related contingent items	408,229	-	204,114	92,439
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	107,852	-	21,570	12,528
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
- Exceeding one year	168,284	-	84,142	83,135
- Not exceeding one year	759,787	-	151,958	143,582
Unutilised credit card lines	39,112	-	7,823	5,867
Derivative financial contracts				
Foreign exchange related contracts:				
- Less than one year	820,657	11,385	22,116	9,838
Interest rate related contracts				
- One year to five years	350,140	6,235	21,243	14,320
Total	2,654,061	17,620	512,966	361,709
		Note 9		

^ The foreign exchange related contracts are off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments whose values change in response to changes in prices or rates (such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates) of the underlying instruments. The underlying principal amounts of these derivative financial instruments and their corresponding gross positive fair values (derivative financial assets) as at respective reporting dates are as shown above.

* The credit equivalent and risk-weighted amounts are computed using credit conversion factors and risk-weighting rules as per BNM guidelines. The credit conversion factors and risk-weighting rules are based on guidelines of the revised Capital Adequacy Framework on the Standardised Approach.

32. Commitments and contingencies *(continued)*

	2021			
	Principal amount RM'000	**Positive value of derivative contracts^ RM'000**	**Credit equivalent amount* RM'000**	**Risk-weighted assets* RM'000**
Credit-related exposures				
Transaction-related contingent items	489,683	-	244,841	120,015
Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies	202,929	-	40,586	29,384
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:				
- Exceeding one year	56,359	-	28,179	26,446
- Not exceeding one year	701,349	-	140,270	137,968
Unutilised credit card lines	39,971	-	7,994	5,996
Derivative financial contracts				
Foreign exchange related contracts:				
- Less than one year	393,064	2,778	7,039	4,107
Interest rate related contracts				
- One year to five years	408,837	416	27,211	20,323
Total	2,292,192	3,194	496,120	344,239
		Note 9		

^ The foreign exchange related contracts are off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments whose values change in response to changes in prices or rates (such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates) of the underlying instruments. The underlying principal amounts of these derivative financial instruments and their corresponding gross positive fair values (derivative financial assets) as at respective reporting dates are as shown above.

* The credit equivalent and risk-weighted amounts are computed using credit conversion factors and risk-weighting rules as per BNM guidelines. The credit conversion factors and risk-weighting rules are based on guidelines of the revised Capital Adequacy Framework on the Standardised Approach.

33. Capital adequacy

The total risk-weighted assets of the Bank are computed based on the following approaches:-

(i) Standardised Approach for Credit risk;
(ii) Standardised Approach for Market risk;
(iii) Basic Indicator Approach for Operational risk.

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank are analysed as follows:-

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") Capital/Tier 1 Capital		
Paid-up share capital	832,609	832,609
Retained earnings	447,454	390,870
Regulatory reserve	17,644	17,644
Foreign currency translation reserve	3,379	1,186
Unrealised gains on financial investments measured at FVOCI	3,206	6,416
	1,304,292	1,248,725
Less: Regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of CET1 Capital		
- Deferred tax assets	(10,051)	(10,485)
- 55% cumulative gains of financial investments measured at FVOCI	(1,762)	(3,529)
- Regulatory reserve attributable to loans, advances and financing	(17,644)	(17,644)
	(29,457)	(31,658)
Total CET1 Capital/Tier 1 Capital	1,274,835	1,217,067
Tier 2 Capital		
Allowance for credit loss	20,336	17,612
Regulatory reserve	17,644	17,644
Total Tier 2 Capital	37,980	35,256
Total Capital	1,312,815	1,252,323
CET1 capital ratio	38.771%	39.521%
Tier 1 capital ratio	38.771%	39.521%
Total capital ratio	39.926%	40.665%

Breakdown of gross risk-weighted assets ("RWA") in the various categories of risk-weights:-

	2022		2021	
	Exposures RM'000	Risk-weighted assets RM'000	Exposures RM'000	Risk-weighted assets RM'000
Total RWA for credit risk	4,613,025	3,038,413	4,632,127	2,820,491
Total RWA for market risk	-	8,620	-	10,409
Total RWA for operational risk	-	241,056	-	248,676
	4,613,025	3,288,089	4,632,127	3,079,576

34. Financial Instruments

34.1 Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments at the end of the reporting period categorised as follows:-

(a) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
(b) Amortised cost ("AC")
(c) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

	Carrying amount RM'000	AC RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000
2022				
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	215,359	215,359	-	-
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	123,070	123,070	-	-
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	802,808	-	-	802,808
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	423,892	423,892	-	-
Loans, advances and financing	2,445,778	2,445,778	-	-
Derivative financial assets	17,620	-	17,620	-
Other assets *	17,463	17,463	-	-
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	33,093	33,093	-	-
Total financial assets	4,079,083	3,258,655	17,620	802,808
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	2,292,568	2,292,568	-	-
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	440,257	440,257	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	14,147	-	14,147	-
Other liabilities	42,049	42,049	-	-
Provision for commitments and contingencies	2,293	2,293	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,791,314	2,777,167	14,147	-

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.1 Categories of financial instruments *(continued)*

	Carrying amount RM'000	AC RM'000	FVTPL RM'000	FVOCI RM'000
2021				
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term funds	736,272	736,272	-	-
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	145,809	145,809	-	-
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	465,085	-	-	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	451,324	451,324	-	-
Loans, advances and financing	2,245,208	2,245,208	-	-
Derivative financial assets	3,194	-	3,194	-
Other assets *	16,387	16,387	-	-
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	18,806	18,806	-	-
Total financial assets	4,082,085	3,613,806	3,194	465,085
Financial liabilities				
Deposits from customers	1,923,893	1,923,893	-	-
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	888,494	888,494	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	388	-	388	-
Other liabilities	40,426	40,426	-	-
Provision for commitments and contingencies	2,746	2,746	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,855,947	2,855,559	388	-

* Excluded those balances not within the scope of MFRS9, *Financial Instruments*.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.2 Net gains and losses arising from financial instruments

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Net gains/(losses) arising on:		
Fair value through profit or loss	26,315	22,241
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- interest income from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,732	19,943
- amortisation of premium recognised in profit or loss	(1,552)	(1,126)
- recognised in other comprehensive income	(3,336)	(12,197)
Financial investments at amortised cost		
- interest income from financial investments at amortised cost	18,490	12,654
- amortisation of premium recognised in profit or loss	(5,260)	(2,888)
Other financial assets at amortised cost	97,213	84,060
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(36,178)	(31,978)
Net gains on impairment on financial instruments:		
- financial assets at amortised cost	10,633	16,584
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	125	1,603
- provision for commitments and contingencies	453	2,707
	11,211	20,894
	129,635	111,603

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.3 Fair value information

Recognised financial instruments

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

(a) Cash and short-term funds/Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions

For cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions including interest-earning deposits, the carrying amounts are a reasonable estimate of the fair values because of their short-term nature (less than one year) and limited credit risk.

(b) Financial investments

Fair values of investment securities are estimated based on broker/dealer price quotation.

(c) Loans, advances and financing

The fair values of fixed rate loans with remaining maturity of less than one year and variable rate loans are estimated to approximate their carrying values. For fixed rate loans with maturity of more than one year, the fair values are estimated based on expected future cash flows of contractual instalment payments and discounted at prevailing market rates at the respective reporting dates offered for similar loans. In respect of impaired loans, the fair values are deemed to approximate the carrying values, net of individual assessment impairment allowance.

(d) Deposits from customers

The fair values of demand deposits and saving deposits maturing within a short period of time are equal to the amounts payable on demand. Fair values of fixed deposits maturing within a year are estimated to approximate their carrying amounts. For deposits with maturity exceeding one year, the fair values are estimated using discounted cash flows based on market rates at the respective reporting dates for similar products and maturity.

(e) Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

The fair values of non-interest bearing deposits are equal to amounts payable on demand. For deposits with maturity exceeding one year, fair values are estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows based on market rates at the respective reporting dates for deposits with similar maturity.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.3 Fair value information *(continued)*

Recognised financial instruments *(continued)*

Valuation of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term funds, short-term receivables and payables reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of these instruments.

The table below analyses other financial instruments' fair values and their carrying amounts.

	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value				Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value				Total fair value	Carrying amount
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2022										
Financial assets										
Deposit and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,070	123,070	123,070	123,070
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	-	802,808	-	802,808	-	-	-	-	802,808	802,808
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	411,718	-	411,718	411,718	423,892
Loans, advances and financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,445,387	2,445,387	2,445,387	2,445,778
Derivative financial assets	-	17,620	-	17,620	-	-	-	-	17,620	17,620
	-	820,428	-	820,428	-	411,718	2,568,457	2,980,175	3,800,603	3,813,168
Financial liabilities										
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,292,568	2,292,568	2,292,568	2,292,568
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,257	440,257	440,257	440,257
Derivative financial liabilities	-	14,147	-	14,147	-	-	-	-	14,147	14,147
	-	14,147	-	14,147	-	-	2,732,825	2,732,825	2,746,972	2,746,972

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.3 Fair value information *(continued)*

Recognised financial instruments *(continued)*

Valuation of financial instruments (continued)

	Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value				Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value				Total fair value	Carrying amount
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2021										
Financial assets										
Deposit and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,809	145,809	145,809	145,809
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	-	465,085	-	465,085	-	-	-	-	465,085	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	451,417	-	451,417	451,417	451,324
Loans, advances and financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,244,780	2,244,780	2,244,780	2,245,208
Derivative financial assets	-	3,194	-	3,194	-	-	-	-	3,194	3,194
	-	468,279	-	468,279	-	451,417	2,390,589	2,842,006	3,310,285	3,310,620
Financial liabilities										
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,923,893	1,923,893	1,923,893	1,923,893
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	888,494	888,494	888,494	888,494
Derivative financial liabilities	-	388	-	388	-	-	-	-	388	388
	-	388	-	388	-	-	2,812,387	2,812,387	2,812,775	2,812,775

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.3 Fair value information *(continued)*

Recognised financial instruments *(continued)*

Valuation of financial instruments (continued)

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:-

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for identical financial assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted prices for identical or similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly observable from market data.

- Level 3: Valuation techniques of financial assets and liabilities using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Valuation techniques used to calculate fair values include comparisons with similar financial instruments of which market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used in the market. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Transfer between fair value hierarchy
There has been no transfer in any levels of the fair values during the financial year (2021: no transfer in either direction).

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management

(a) Introduction and overview

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors establishes the Bank's risk appetite and risk principles. The Board Risk Management Committee ("BRMC") is the principal board committee that oversees the Bank's risk management. It reviews the Bank's overall risk management framework and major risk policies. The BRMC is supported by Senior Management Committee, Management Risk Management Committee ("MRMC"), various functional committees at management level and Risk Management Department.

MRMC has been established for active Senior Management oversight, deliberating on policies, profiles and activities pertaining to integrated risk management. All major risk policies have to be deliberated at relevant functional management committees prior to escalation to BRMC and Board of Directors for approval.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to guide the risk governance activities that cover the identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring and controlling of risks. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to suit the evolving operating environment and requirements. The Bank, through its training, communications, standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board Audit Committee, supported by Internal Audit Department, provides an independent assessment of the adequacy and reliability of the risk management processes and system of internal controls, and compliance with risk policies and regulatory requirements.

The Bank has exposure to the following material risks, among others, from financial instruments:-

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank due to the failure of the Bank's customers or counterparties in meeting their contractual financial obligations. The credit risk comes primarily from the Bank's placements, direct lending, trade finance and funding activities. Credit exposures are managed in a prudent manner and collaterals are taken whenever required as risk mitigation measures. Periodic credit reviews are performed to assess the ongoing quality of the Bank's credit portfolio, the impact of pertinent factors on the credit profile of the counterparties/customers and the collaterals taken.

Management of credit

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility for the oversight of credit risk to the Credit Committee and MRMC. These committees are supervised by the Senior Management Committee.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

The functions of the Credit Committee are as follows:-

- Ensuring prudent underwriting standards that are consistent with the Bank's risk appetite and lending direction.
- Deliberation of lending propositions and credit-related requests.
- Reviewing credit exposures periodically to ensure prudent and effective credit risk management.

The functions of the MRMC are as follows:-

- Reviewing and tracking of the Bank's credit risk management profile.
- Reviewing and deliberation of credit policies.
- Reviewing and tracking of the credit risk appetite of the Bank.

The Bank employs a credit grading system as a tool for determining the credit risk profile of borrowers/counterparties using appropriate form of scorecards. The credit grades are used as a basis to support the underwriting of credit.

ECL Methodology

MFRS 9 requires banks to determine the quantified amount of expected credit losses ("ECL") on a probability-weighted basis as the difference between cash flows that are due to the banks in accordance with the contractual terms of financial assets and the cash flows that the banks expect to receive.

Probability of Default ("PD") - This is an estimate of the likelihood of a borrower/counterparty defaulting on its financial obligation.

Loss given Default ("LGD") - This is an estimate of the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD may vary by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support.

Exposure at Default ("EAD") - This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected change in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest and expected drawdown on committed facilities.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

ECL Measurement

ECL are generally measured based on the risk of default over one of three different stages, depending on whether the credit risk of the borrower/counterparty has increased significantly since initial recognition. Below are the key categories of staging criteria for ECL measurement under MFRS 9:-

A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is to be classified as "Stage 1" and its credit risk is to be continuously monitored by the Bank.

If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument will be classified as "Stage 2" but it is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.

If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then classified as "Stage 3".

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
Loss allowance updated at each reporting date	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**
ECL criterion	Performing credit assets with 12-month ECL	Credit exposure that shows significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition or under-performing credit assets	Credit impaired exposure or non-performing credit assets
Criteria	i) Day Past Due ("DPD") ≤30 days	i) Watch List account ii) DPD>30 days; ≤90 days iii) Significant downgrade in credit rating	i) DPD>90 days ii) Credit-impaired exposure

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Improvement ⟷ Deterioration

Upon implementation of the ECL Model, the provision/impairment for the credit exposures of the Bank is equivalent to 12-Month ECL or Lifetime ECL, depending on the category of the stages as tabulated above, which are to be computed in the following manner:-

Stage 1: 12-month ECL = Point in time ("PiT") 12-Month PD × LGD × EAD
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL = Lifetime PD × LGD × EAD
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL = EAD - Expected Discounted Cash Flows*

∗ Expected Discounted Cash Flows are computed based on individual impairment assessment as stipulated in the Bank's policy and after incorporating forward-looking considerations.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

ECL Measurement *(continued)*

The Bank's credit grading system comprises 20 grading levels for instruments under the not impaired category and 1 grading level for instruments under the impaired category. Grades 1-12 are representative of lower assessed probability of default with other classifications reflecting progressively higher credit risk.

Grading Level

Grades 1-12
Grades 13-20
Grade 21

Credit Quality Analysis

	2022			
	Stage 1 RM'000	**Stage 2 RM'000**	**Stage 3 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
Loans, Advances and Financing to Corporates				
- Grades 1-12	1,453,937	207,550	-	1,661,487
- Grades 13-20	615,929	68,713	-	684,642
- Grade 21	-	-	1,186	1,186
	2,069,866	276,263	1,186	2,347,315
Allowance for credit loss	(18,483)	(3,948)	(1,186)	(23,617)
Carrying Amount	2,051,383	272,315	-	2,323,698
*Loans, Advances and Financing to Banks **				
- Grades 1-12	340,217	-	-	340,217
- Grades 13-20	-	-	-	-
- Grade 21	-	-	-	-
	340,217	-	-	340,217
Allowance for credit loss	(1,788)	-	-	(1,788)
Carrying Amount	338,429	-	-	338,429
Loans, Advances and Financing to Retails				
- Retails	120,887	1,811	93	122,791
	120,887	1,811	93	122,791
Allowance for credit loss	(388)	(230)	(93)	(711)
Carrying Amount	120,499	1,581	-	122,080
Financial Investments				
- Grades 1-12	1,228,187	-	-	1,228,187
- Grades 13-20	-	-	-	-
- Grade 21	-	-	-	-
	1,228,187	-	-	1,228,187
Allowance for credit loss	(1,487)	-	-	(1,487)
Carrying Amount	1,226,700	-	-	1,226,700

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

Credit Quality Analysis *(continued)*

	2021			
	Stage 1 RM'000	**Stage 2 RM'000**	**Stage 3 RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
Loans, Advances and Financing to Corporates				
- Grades 1-12	1,165,759	200,582	-	1,366,341
- Grades 13-20	622,809	163,204	-	786,013
- Grade 21	-	-	1,125	1,125
	1,788,568	363,786	1,125	2,153,479
Allowance for credit loss	(23,803)	(11,219)	(1,125)	(36,147)
Carrying Amount	1,764,765	352,567	-	2,117,332
*Loans, Advances and Financing to Banks **				
- Grades 1-12	882,153	-	-	882,153
- Grades 13-20	-	-	-	-
- Grade 21	-	-	-	-
	882,153	-	-	882,153
Allowance for credit loss	(72)	-	-	(72)
Carrying Amount	882,081	-	-	882,081
Loans, Advances and Financing to Retails				
- Retails	127,968	358	87	128,413
	127,968	358	87	128,413
Allowance for credit loss	(448)	(2)	(87)	(537)
Carrying Amount	127,520	356	-	127,876
Financial Investments ^				
- Grades 1-12	912,579	-	-	912,579
- Grades 13-20	5,061	-	-	5,061
- Grade 21	-	-	-	-
	917,640	-	-	917,640
Allowance for credit loss	(1,231)	-	-	(1,231)
Carrying Amount	916,409	-	-	916,409

* Consists of cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

^ Allowance for credit loss relating to financial investments measured at FVOCI of RM125,000 is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not affect the carrying amount of the financial investments.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Bank's credit exposure is to be classified under Stage 2 if either one of the following quantitative or qualitative criteria has been met:-

Quantitative Criteria
- The obligor has breached the contractual repayment schedule and is past due for more than 30 days (but within 90 days).
- The obligor's credit grading has deteriorated more than the defined threshold as compared to the original credit grading during initial recognition.

Qualitative Criteria
- If a credit exposure meets any non-mandatory triggers (as defined in the Bank's policy documents) to the extent that warrants its classification as Watch List Exposure as per criteria set.

Forward looking information

Both the assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL have incorporated forward looking information. The Bank has performed historical analysis and identified the key macroeconomic factors ("MEFs") that could cause material impacts to the ECL of the Bank's credit portfolios. The identified MEFs (variables) have been actively monitored and considered by the Bank in its major business planning processes and regular risk assessment activities ranging from periodic credit reviews, environmental screening and impacts assessment, which would be deliberated in the regular meetings at management level and Board level. The Bank relies on the publicly available economic forecasts from reliable and reputable institutions such as World Bank, IMF, international credit rating agencies and research institutions. Expert judgement will be applied in forecasting macroeconomic factors if there is no forecasted MEFs data available for the Bank for reference.

Macroeconomic Factors Assumptions

It is assumed that the state of economy in Malaysia may develop into three scenarios with the probability weightage assigned to each macroeconomic scenario as follows:-

State of economy	**2022**	**2021**
Upside Scenario	0.00%	0.00%
Base Scenario	50.00%	50.00%
Downside Scenario	50.00%	50.00%

The adoption of the above probability weightage reflects the Bank's view of the state of the economy for the next 12 months after considering the improving growth forecasts for the domestic economy due to the reopening of all economy sectors and international borders, negated by the downside risks arising from the potential negative impacts from geopolitical tension, global financial market volatility and supply chain disruptions.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

Loss Given Default

Given the lack of historical loss experience, the Bank has resorted to adopt the highest available LGDs that are sourced directly from major international credit rating agencies, Parent Bank and local peer banks. For the corporate and commercial portfolio, the Bank adopts the prescribed LGD of 45% for unsecured senior claims on corporates as stated in BNM's Capital Adequacy Framework if the LGD derived from the aforementioned approach is lower than 45%, the LGD at 45% is to be maintained until the next review to cater for the uncertainty of the downside risk due to on-going geopolitical tension, global financial market volatility and supply chain disruptions.

Credit Risk Exposure for ECL

The loss allowance recognised may be impacted by factors as described below:-

- Transfers between Stage 1 to Stage 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases in credit risk or becoming credit impaired during the period which require adoption of lifetime ECL instead of 12-month ECL;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in values used for PDs, EADs, and LGDs during the period after considering the prevailing MEFs; and
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions, if any.

The changes in the loss allowance for loans, advances and financing between the beginning and the end of the reporting period are disclosed under Note 8(x) to the financial statements.

Exposure at Default

EAD is a credit exposure (on and off-balance sheet) that is expected to be outstanding if the default is to occur over the next 12 months (for 12-month EAD). For undrawn credit exposure, it would include an estimate of future drawdown by way of applying applicable credit conversion factors ("CCF") (the percentage of undrawn limit being drawn at the time of default). Similarly, CCF will be applied to other off-balance sheet credit exposures (such as Bank Guarantee) for EAD estimation. The CCF to be used for ECL purposes will be based on the same CCF as adopted under BNM Policy Document on Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II - Risk Weighted Assets).

Definition of Default

A credit exposure is to be classified as default/credit impaired exposure and is to be categorised under Stage 3 if there is occurrence of mandatory trigger(s) for loan impairment, as follows:-

- Quantitatively, a credit exposure is to be classified as default or impaired exposure when the obligor has breached its contractual repayment schedule and is past due more than 90 days.
- Qualitatively, a credit exposure is to be classified as default or impaired exposure if it meets any of the mandatory triggers as stipulated in the Bank's policy.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

Definition of Default *(continued)*

Individual assessment is required for an impaired loan. Individually assessed expected credit loss is required to be provided if the recoverable amount of the loan asset is less than its net carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate or at the current interest rate if it carries variable interest rate. In addition to the requirements as stipulated in the Bank's policy documents, the individual impairment assessment shall consider forward-looking factors appropriate to the subject impaired credit exposure/counterparty.

Write-off policy

Clear write-off policy has been established to stipulate the approving authority, escalation process and circumstances under which a loan can be written off. Generally, an impaired exposure will be written off if the possibility of recovery is deemed highly unlikely; i.e. all viable actions have been exhausted.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

An analysis of the exposure to credit risk as at the respective reporting dates is shown below:-

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Allowance for credit loss RM'000	Net carrying amount RM'000
2022			
Loans, Advances and Financing to Customers			
Neither past due nor impaired	2,468,631	(23,047)	2,445,584
Past due but not impaired			
- Less than three months	196	(2)	194
Credit impaired	1,279	(1,279)	-
	2,470,106	(24,328)	2,445,778
Loans, Advances and Financing to Banks *			
Neither past due nor impaired	340,217	(1,788)	338,429
Financial Investments			
- measured at FVOCI			
Neither past due nor impaired	802,808	-	802,808
- measured at Amortised Cost			
Neither past due nor impaired	425,379	(1,487)	423,892

* Consists of cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

(i) Exposure to credit risk *(continued)*

	Gross carrying amount RM'000	Allowance for credit loss RM'000	Net carrying amount RM'000
2021			
Loans, Advances and Financing to Customers			
Neither past due nor impaired	2,280,573	(35,471)	2,245,102
Past due but not impaired			
- Less than one month	107	(1)	106
Credit impaired	1,212	(1,212)	-
	2,281,892	(36,684)	2,245,208
Loans, Advances and Financing to Banks *			
Neither past due nor impaired	882,153	(72)	882,081
Financial Investments			
- measured at FVOCI ^			
Neither past due nor impaired	465,085	-	465,085
- measured at Amortised Cost			
Neither past due nor impaired	452,555	(1,231)	451,324

* Consists of cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

^ Allowance for credit loss relating to financial investments measured at FVOCI of RM125,000 is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not affect the carrying amount of the financial investments.

In addition to the above, the Bank had entered into lending commitments of RM928.07 million (2021: RM757.71 million). The Bank had also issued financial guarantee contracts for which the maximum amount payable by the Bank, assuming all guarantees are called on, is RM516.08 million (2021: RM692.61 million).

The Bank holds collaterals against loans, advances and financing to customers in the form of fixed deposits, properties, guarantees and other securities. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of loan origination and subsequent reviews.

Statutory deposits with BNM
For Statutory deposits with BNM, the maximum exposure is represented by its carrying amount in the statement of financial position. Given that such deposits are not exposed to credit risk, the Bank has not recognised any allowance for credit loss.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

(ii) Concentration by sector and geographical location

The Bank monitors the concentration of credit risk by sector and by geographical distribution. An analysis of the concentration of credit risk as at the respective reporting dates is shown below:-

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Loans, Advances and Financing to Banks *		
Carrying amount	338,429	882,081
Concentration of credit risk based on sector		
Financial services	249,688	766,563
Central bank	88,741	115,518
	338,429	882,081
Concentration of credit risk based on geographical location		
Malaysia	167,232	710,292
East Asia	9,111	6,736
South America	148,642	-
South East Asia	4,593	75,264
United States of America	5,284	41,880
Europe	630	42,477
Oceania	2,937	5,432
	338,429	882,081

* Consists of cash and short-term funds and deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

Concentration of credit risk by geographical distribution for loans, advances and financing to Banks is measured based on the location of the counterparty.

Concentration by sector and by geographical distribution for loans, advances and financing to customers are disclosed under Notes 8(iv) and 8(vi) to the financial statements.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) Credit risk *(continued)*

(ii) Concentration by sector and geographical location *(continued)*

	2022 RM'000	2021 RM'000
Financial Investments		
Carrying amount	1,226,700	916,409
Concentration of credit risk based on sector		
Financial services	61,025	76,946
Government and central bank	802,808	492,063
Others	362,867	347,400
	1,226,700	916,409
Concentration of credit risk based on geographical location		
Malaysia	1,226,700	916,409

Concentration of credit risk by geographical distribution for investment securities is measured based on the location of the issuer.

(iii) Derivatives risk

The Bank's derivatives position may give rise to credit risk in the event the counterparty defaults. Control measures, such as limit setting and monitoring, are in place to manage the said risk.

(iv) Settlement risk

Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash or other assets as contractually agreed. Control measures such as limit setting and monitoring are in place to manage the said risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are the risks when the Bank fails to raise funds to meet its present or future obligations due to customers or counterparties. The potential liquidity risks of the Bank mainly include customers' premature and collective withdrawals, overdue repayments from counterparties, mismatch gap in asset-liability maturity structure and difficulties in realisation of assets.

Management of liquidity risk

The management of liquidity and funding has been carried out in compliance with the regulatory requirement as well as management requirement and thresholds set by the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO"). The Bank maintains a strong liquidity position and constantly manages the liquidity profile of its assets, liabilities and commitments to ensure that cash flow requirements are appropriately satisfied and all obligations are met accordingly.

The Bank has continuously been maintaining relationship with new and existing depositors and funding counterparties as it aims at growing the funding base in a diversified manner.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities

The table below analyses financial assets and liabilities of the Bank based on the remaining contractual maturity at the end of the reporting period in accordance with BNM's Guidelines on Financial Reporting:-

	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 12 months RM'000	>1 - 5 years RM'000	Over 5 years RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2022							
Financial assets							
Cash and short-term funds	215,775	-	-	-	-	(416)	215,359
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	85,175	39,267	-	-	(1,372)	123,070
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	-	-	153,735	477,435	171,638	-	802,808
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	75,155	350,224	-	(1,487)	423,892
Loans, advances and financing	622,151	585,997	298,252	452,383	511,323	(24,328)	2,445,778
Derivative financial assets	4,501	6,884	-	6,235	-	-	17,620
Other assets	5,922	6,391	3,679	-	-	1,471	17,463
Statutory deposits with BNM	-	-	-	-	-	33,093	33,093
Total financial assets	848,349	684,447	570,088	1,286,277	682,961	6,961	4,079,083
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	1,323,225	163,369	803,854	2,120	-	-	2,292,568
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	317,548	116,120	6,589	-	-	-	440,257
Derivative financial liabilities	3,305	4,757	-	6,085	-	-	14,147
Other liabilities	6,824	6,430	22,235	6,560	-	-	42,049
Provision for commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	2,293	2,293
Total financial liabilities	1,650,902	290,676	832,678	14,765	-	2,293	2,791,314
Net liquidity gap	(802,553)	393,771	(262,590)	1,271,512	682,961	4,668	

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 12 months RM'000	>1 - 5 years RM'000	Over 5 years RM'000	No specific maturity RM'000	Total RM'000
2021							
Financial assets							
Cash and short-term funds	736,344	-	-	-	-	(72)	736,272
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	145,809	-	-	-	-	145,809
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	-	-	35,337	429,748	-	-	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	147,996	304,559	-	(1,231)	451,324
Loans, advances and financing	471,731	714,622	257,827	481,408	356,304	(36,684)	2,245,208
Derivative financial assets	1,206	1,056	932	-	-	-	3,194
Other assets	8,628	4,636	1,554	-	-	1,569	16,387
Statutory deposits with BNM	-	-	-	-	-	18,806	18,806
Total financial assets	1,217,909	866,123	443,646	1,215,715	356,304	(17,612)	4,082,085
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from customers	1,025,182	150,027	747,680	1,004	-	-	1,923,893
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	112,216	86,120	690,158	-	-	-	888,494
Derivative financial liabilities	273	-	115	-	-	-	388
Other liabilities	7,855	3,986	22,410	6,175	-	-	40,426
Provision for commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	2,746	2,746
Total financial liabilities	1,145,526	240,133	1,460,363	7,179	-	2,746	2,855,947
Net liquidity gap	72,383	625,990	(1,016,717)	1,208,536	356,304	(20,358)	

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables show the contractual undiscounted cash flows payable for non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the tables below will not agree to the carrying amounts reported in the statement of financial position as the amounts incorporated all contractual cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, relating to both principal and interest payments.

Cash flows payable in respect of deposits from customers are primarily contractually repayable on demand or at short notice. However, in practice, short term deposit balances remain stable and the Bank's cash flow position has been actively managed.

	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 12 months RM'000	>1 - 5 years RM'000	> 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	1,326,164	165,607	818,402	2,162	-	2,312,335
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	318,080	117,896	6,752	-	-	442,728
Other liabilities	4,058	3,606	17,664	6,560	-	31,888
	1,648,302	287,109	842,818	8,722	-	2,786,951
Commitments and contingencies						
Contingent liabilities	21,770	34,716	108,079	53,572	7,547	225,684
Commitments	7,073	15,043	159,780	105,386	-	287,282
	28,843	49,759	267,859	158,958	7,547	512,966

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities (continued)

	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 - 3 months RM'000	>3 - 12 months RM'000	>1 - 5 years RM'000	> 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000
2021						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Deposits from customers	1,027,210	151,862	758,802	1,004	-	1,938,878
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	112,491	87,072	709,162	-	-	908,725
Other liabilities	5,708	1,887	16,174	6,174	-	29,943
	1,145,409	240,821	1,484,138	7,178	-	2,877,546
Commitments and contingencies						
Contingent liabilities	18,141	101,582	102,922	53,220	9,562	285,427
Commitments	2,733	2,933	149,637	55,390	-	210,693
	20,874	104,515	252,559	108,610	9,562	496,120

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Derivative financial instruments measured at their fair values together with their corresponding contract/notional amounts:-

	Contract/ Nominal amount up to 1 Year RM'000	Positive fair value up to 1 Year RM'000	Negative fair value up to 1 Year RM'000
2022			
Trading derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts			
- Currency forwards and spots	617,844	8,700	5,377
- Currency swaps	202,813	2,685	2,685
Interest rate contracts			
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	150,140	4,244	4,094
- Interest rate swaps	200,000	1,991	1,991
	1,170,797	17,620	14,147

	Contract/ Nominal amount up to 1 Year RM'000	Positive fair value up to 1 Year RM'000	Negative fair value up to 1 Year RM'000
2021			
Trading derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts			
- Currency forwards and spots	233,217	1,766	-
- Currency swaps	159,847	1,012	273
Interest rate contracts			
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	208,837	301	-
- Interest rate swaps	200,000	115	115
	801,901	3,194	388

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates or prices of any form of financial instruments.

Management of market risk

The Bank has established governance process for market risk management that covers the activities of identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting market risks on a timely basis. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control the market risk exposures within an acceptable range according to the Bank's risk appetite.

The Bank does not engage in any proprietary trading activities. Exposures arising from normal banking activities (deposits, loans, foreign exchange, etc) are managed accordingly to minimise the exposure to market risk. All risks related to treasury activities will be managed according to, and within the authorised risk limits.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that arises as a result of movements in the relative value of currencies. The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. The Bank minimises its exposure to foreign exchange risk through hedging and limiting the net open position of the foreign exchange portfolio.

The following tables summarise the assets, liabilities and net open position by currency as at the reporting date, which are mainly in Ringgit Malaysia, United States Dollars and Chinese Renminbi. Other currencies include Euro, Australia Dollars, Great Britain Pounds, Hong Kong Dollars, Japanese Yen, Canadian Dollars, New Zealand Dollars, Singapore Dollars, Swiss Franc and Thai Baht.

2022	**Malaysia Ringgit RM'000**	**United States Dollar RM'000**	**Chinese Renminbi RM'000**	**Others RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	158,203	42,832	7,793	6,531	215,359
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	114,340	-	8,730	123,070
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	802,808	-	-	-	802,808
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	423,892	-	-	-	423,892
Loans, advances and financing	1,619,829	451,976	297,140	76,833	2,445,778
Derivative financial assets	5,542	4,664	7,414	-	17,620
Other assets	15,584	3,027	3	23	18,637
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	33,093	-	-	-	33,093
Tax recoverable	1,819	-	-	-	1,819
Property and equipment	3,509	-	-	-	3,509
Right-of-use assets	5,770	-	-	-	5,770
Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	10,051	-	-	-	10,051
TOTAL ASSETS	3,080,100	616,839	312,350	92,117	4,101,406

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

2022	Malaysia Ringgit RM'000	United States Dollar RM'000	Chinese Renminbi RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from customers	1,616,098	445,681	217,509	13,280	2,292,568
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	229,051	26,352	107,564	77,290	440,257
Derivative financial liabilities	6,085	7,643	419	-	14,147
Other liabilities	40,368	812	841	28	42,049
Lease liabilities	5,687	-	-	-	5,687
Provision for commitments and contingencies	2,293	-	-	-	2,293
Provision for taxation	113	-	-	-	113
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,899,695	480,488	326,333	90,598	2,797,114

2021	Malaysia Ringgit RM'000	United States Dollar RM'000	Chinese Renminbi RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds	222,629	477,056	16,324	20,263	736,272
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	145,809	-	-	145,809
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	465,085	-	-	-	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	451,324	-	-	-	451,324
Loans, advances and financing	1,530,593	471,190	166,129	77,296	2,245,208
Derivative financial assets	2,385	289	375	145	3,194
Other assets	17,492	115	3	-	17,610
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	18,806	-	-	-	18,806
Tax recoverable	5,843	-	-	-	5,843
Property and equipment	5,111	-	-	-	5,111
Right-of-use assets	8,163	-	-	-	8,163
Intangible asset	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	10,485	-	-	-	10,485
TOTAL ASSETS	2,737,916	1,094,459	182,831	97,704	4,112,910

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

2021	Malaysia Ringgit RM'000	United States Dollar RM'000	Chinese Renminbi RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from customers	1,463,556	319,897	122,404	18,036	1,923,893
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	206,359	624,896	57,239	-	888,494
Derivative financial liabilities	115	273	-	-	388
Other liabilities	38,157	1,298	946	25	40,426
Lease liabilities	8,021	-	-	-	8,021
Provision for commitments and contingencies	2,746	-	-	-	2,746
Provision for taxation	91	-	-	-	91
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,719,045	946,364	180,589	18,061	2,864,059

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Interest rate risk

In respect of interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities, the following tables summarise the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk at the respective reporting dates and the periods in which they reprice or mature, whichever is earlier.

2022	**Non-trading book**							
	Up to 1 month RM'000	**>1 to 3 months RM'000**	**>3 to 12 months RM'000**	**>1 to 5 years RM'000**	**Over 5 years RM'000**	**Non-interest sensitive RM'000**	**Trading book RM'000**	**Total RM'000**
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	199,858	-	-	-	-	15,501	-	215,359
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	84,269	38,801	-	-	-	-	123,070
Financial investment measured at FVOCI	-	-	153,735	477,435	171,638	-	-	802,808
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	99,260	75,046	249,586	-	-	-	423,892
Loans, advances and financing:								
- performing	1,281,902	887,354	269,250	5,793	1,479	-	-	2,445,778
Other assets ^	-	-	-	-	-	68,176	-	68,176
Total assets	1,481,760	1,070,883	536,832	732,814	173,117	83,677	-	4,079,083
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	760,738	163,369	803,854	564,607	-	-	-	2,292,568
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	317,548	116,120	6,589	-	-	-	-	440,257
Other liabilities *	-	-	-	-	-	58,489	-	58,489
Total liabilities	1,078,286	279,489	810,443	564,607	-	58,489	-	2,791,314
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,304,292	-	1,304,292
Total liabilities and equity	1,078,286	279,489	810,443	564,607	-	1,362,781	-	4,095,606
On-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	403,474	791,394	(273,611)	168,207	173,117	(1,279,104)	-	
Total interest sensitivity gap	403,474	791,394	(273,611)	168,207	173,117	(1,279,104)	-	

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Interest rate risk (continued)

2021	Non-trading book							
	Up to 1 month RM'000	>1 to 3 months RM'000	>3 to 12 months RM'000	>1 to 5 years RM'000	Over 5 years RM'000	Non-interest sensitive RM'000	Trading book RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	720,348	-	-	-	-	15,924	-	736,272
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	145,809	-	-	-	-	-	145,809
Financial investment measured at FVOCI	-	-	35,337	429,748	-	-	-	465,085
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	147,996	303,328	-	-	-	451,324
Loans, advances and financing:								
- performing	462,432	703,152	253,689	475,350	350,585	-	-	2,245,208
Other assets ^	-	-	-	-	-	38,387	-	38,387
Total assets	1,182,780	848,961	437,022	1,208,426	350,585	54,311	-	4,082,085
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	542,117	150,027	1,230,749	1,000	-	-	-	1,923,893
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	737,112	86,120	65,262	-	-	-	-	888,494
Other liabilities *	-	-	-	-	-	43,560	-	43,560
Total liabilities	1,279,229	236,147	1,296,011	1,000	-	43,560	-	2,855,947
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,248,851	-	1,248,851
Total liabilities and equity	1,279,229	236,147	1,296,011	1,000	-	1,292,411	-	4,104,798
On-balance sheet interest sensitivity gap	(96,449)	612,814	(858,989)	1,207,426	350,585	(1,238,100)	-	
Total interest sensitivity gap	(96,449)	612,814	(858,989)	1,207,426	350,585	(1,238,100)	-	

^ Other assets include other assets (excluding non-financial instruments), statutory deposits with BNM and derivative financial assets as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

* Other liabilities include other liabilities, derivative financial liabilities and provision for commitments and contingencies as disclosed in the statement of financial positions.

34. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

34.4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(d) Market risk *(continued)*

Interest rate risk (continued)

An analysis of the Bank's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:-

(i) Sensitivity of projected net interest income

	100 bps* Parallel Increase RM'000	**100 bps* Parallel Decrease RM'000**
At 31 December 2022	10,012	(10,012)
At 31 December 2021	10,446	(10,446)

(ii) Sensitivity of reported reserves in other comprehensive income to interest rate movements

	100 bps* Parallel Increase RM'000	**100 bps* Parallel Decrease RM'000**
At 31 December 2022	(21,769)	21,769
At 31 December 2021	(8,853)	8,853

* bps - basis points

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Bank's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks.

Every department is responsible for understanding the operational risks inherent in its material products, activities, processes and systems. They are responsible for the management of operational risk on a day-to-day basis. The Bank has adopted the following standards and management measures in managing operational risk:-

- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including independent authorisation of transactions
- requirement for reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where applicable

35. Capital management

Regulatory capital

The Bank's lead regulator, BNM, sets and monitors capital requirement for the Bank. The Bank is required to comply with the provisions of the Basel II and III frameworks in respect of regulatory capital adequacy.

The Bank adopts a prudent capital management approach to ensure it has adequate capital to support its operations at all times. On top of the minimum regulatory capital requirements, a buffer is added on to arrive at the Bank's internal capital target to ensure adequacy of capital to support the current and anticipated business growth. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") is formulated to identify the material risks in the business. The material risk areas that are taken into consideration are credit risk, market risk, operational risk, credit concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in banking book, compliance risk, strategic risk as well as reputation risk.

Internal capital assessment is carried out to determine the level of internal capital required by the Bank based on the Pillar 1 and 2 requirements as well as the assessment of the 3-year financial projection and stress testing. Capital plan, business plan and budget are approved by the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The business plan in particular would set out the Bank's lending direction and business strategies for the coming year according to the approved risk appetite. Senior Management is responsible for ensuring a smooth development and implementation of the ICAAP policy as well as effective systems and processes are in place. The Bank's performance against the internal capital level is reviewed on a regular basis by the Senior Management. Should there be a need for capital raising exercise, it will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Bank undertakes stress test exercise periodically to assess the Bank's capability to withstand an adverse environment. The stress test will at least cover the exceptional but plausible event and the worst-case scenario for a 3-year period. The possible impact to the Bank due to occurrence of adverse events, i.e. significant deterioration in borrowers' credit profile, decline in collateral value, erosion in the Bank's net interest margin and adverse movement of foreign exchange rate will be examined. The results of the stress test together with the proposed mitigating actions will be tabled to the Senior Management and the Board of Directors for deliberations.

The Bank's regulatory capital are analysed as follows:-

(a) Tier 1 Capital, which comprises the following:-

- Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") Capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings (net of dividends declared), statutory reserve and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purpose.

- Additional Tier 1 Capital, which consists of instruments that are issued and paid-up, subordinated to depositors and perpetual in nature (amongst all other criteria) which are not included in CET1 Capital as well as the regulatory adjustments in relation to the calculation of Additional Tier 1 Capital.

(b) Tier 2 Capital includes expected credit loss allowance (excluding expected credit loss allowances attributable to financing classified as impaired) and regulatory reserve.