

Our Finances

The Bank manages its finances with the objective of ensuring that it has the resources to discharge its mandates to promote monetary and financial stability conducive to the sustainable growth of the Malaysian economy. In keeping with these mandates, we are committed to being responsible, prudent and disciplined in managing the nation's resources.

Although we are a statutory body, we do not rely on funds from the Government to support our day-to-day operations. Instead, our operations are funded by income generated from our investments of the country's international reserves. In 2022, we generated a total income of RM8,515 million (2021: RM14,649 million), net of costs associated with managing the international reserves portfolio and conducting monetary operations.

Against this, we incur expenses to manage and administer our operations ("recurring expenditure") and expenses to finance developmental and long term projects in line with our principal objects and functions ("development expenditure"). This includes expenditures incurred for our currency operations and to maintain the country's wholesale payment infrastructure. In 2022, total recurring and development expenditures amounted to RM1,482 million (2021: RM1,814 million).

In 2022, we generated RM6,986 million in net profit after tax (average 2017 – 2021: RM9,389 million). The lower net profit was due to weaker investment returns on the back of significant challenges and volatilities in the international financial market amid aggressive interest rate hikes in advanced economies that led to

lower valuations, the military conflict in Ukraine and concerns over prolonged lockdown in China. The lower profit was not unique to Malaysia but also experienced by other central banks.¹ Of the total net profit after tax in 2022, RM4,236 million will be transferred into our Risk Reserve (2021: RM7,796 million was transferred into General Reserve Fund). As the global economy is expected to remain challenging, it is imperative for the Bank to continue to strengthen its Risk Reserve and thus, build buffers against future financial market volatility and economic shocks. The Bank's Risk Reserves to cushion against unexpected losses arising from adverse financial market conditions stood at RM120,846 million or 20% of total assets following the transfer of net profits for the year. The remaining RM2,750 million (2021: RM5,000 million) in net profit will be paid as dividend to the Government.

Our assets, as at 31 December 2022, totalled RM619,038 million (2021: RM551,613 million), with RM503,331 million (2021: RM486,848 million) of international reserves portfolio constituting the bulk (81%) of our assets.

Our liabilities arise mainly from deposits by financial institutions (RM221,886 million) and currency in circulation (RM162,074 million).

¹ https://www.mas.gov.sg/-/media/MAS-Media-Library/publications/annual-report/2022/MAS-Financial-Statement-2021_2022.pdf
<https://www.norges-bank.no/en/news-events/news-publications/Reports/Annual-Report/2022-annual-report/content/rba-annual-report-2022.pdf>
<https://www.rba.gov.au/publications/annual-reports/rba/2022/pdf/rba-annual-report-2022.pdf>
<https://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/news-and-media/press-releases/2023/01/20230130-3/>



**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Certificate on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022 of the Bank Negara Malaysia and the Income Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 193 to 208.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank Negara Malaysia as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 requirements to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, appropriate to do so, having regard to the objects and functions of the Bank.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my certificate. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Bank Negara Malaysia and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Certificate Thereon

The Board of Directors of the Bank Negara Malaysia is responsible for the other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia does not cover the other information than the financial statements and Auditor's Certificate thereon and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 requirements to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, appropriate to do so, having regard to the objects and functions of the Bank. The Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank Negara Malaysia's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

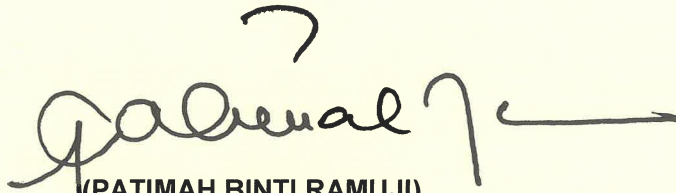
- a. identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- b. obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank Negara Malaysia's internal control;
- c. evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- d. conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank Negara Malaysia's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my Auditor's Certificate to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of Auditor's Certificate; and
- e. evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements of the Bank Negara Malaysia, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

The Board of Directors has been informed regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I have identify during the audit.

I have also disclosed to the Board of Directors that I have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicated with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and if applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Other Matters

This certificate is made solely to the Board of Directors of the Bank Negara Malaysia in accordance with the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 requirements, and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this certificate.


(PATIMAH BINTI RAMUJI)
ON BEHALF OF AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
13 MARCH 2023



BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

STATEMENT BY CHAIRPERSON AND ONE OF THE DIRECTORS

We, Nor Shamsiah Yunus and Chin Suit Fang, being the Chairperson and one of the Directors of Bank Negara Malaysia, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Bank Negara Malaysia as at 31 December 2022 and the results of operations for the year ended on that date, in accordance with the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 and the applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Directors, appropriate to do so, having regard to the objects and functions of the Bank.

On behalf of the Board,



NOR SHAMSIAH YUNUS
CHAIRPERSON

24 FEBRUARY 2023
KUALA LUMPUR

On behalf of the Board,



CHIN SUIT FANG
DIRECTOR

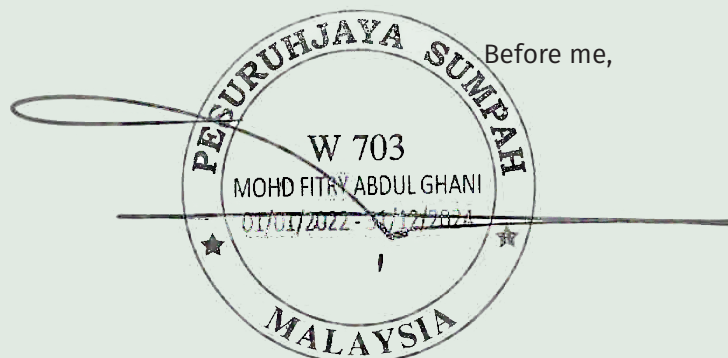
24 FEBRUARY 2023
KUALA LUMPUR

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

I, Affendi Rashdi, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Bank Negara Malaysia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared)
by the abovenamed at Kuala Lumpur)
this 24 February 2023.)



NO. 58A, JALAN BUKIT RAJA
TAMAN SEPUTEH, 58000 KUALA LUMPUR

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022 RM million	2021 RM million
ASSETS	Note		
Gold and Foreign Exchange	3	471,957	455,789
International Monetary Fund Reserve Position	4	6,177	5,950
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	4	25,197	25,109
Malaysian Government Papers	5	12,822	12,211
Deposits with Financial Institutions	6	2,937	880
Loans and Advances	7	23,694	22,865
Land and Buildings	8	4,142	4,162
Other Assets	9	72,112	24,647
Total Assets		619,038	551,613
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Currency in Circulation		162,074	150,065
Deposits from: Financial Institutions		221,886	159,893
Federal Government		5,220	8,587
Others	10	37,292	4,787
Bank Negara Papers	11	6,651	7,911
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	4	28,213	28,149
Other Liabilities	12	4,399	5,314
Total Liabilities		465,735	364,706
Capital	13	100	100
General Reserve Fund	14	28,888	21,092
Risk Reserve	15	116,610	152,183
Land Revaluation Reserve	16	719	736
Unappropriated Profits	17	6,986	12,796
Total Capital		153,303	186,907
Total Liabilities and Capital		619,038	551,613

Notes on the following pages form part of these financial statements.

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Total Income	18	8,515	14,649
Less:			
Recurring Expenditure	19	(1,378)	(1,305)
Development Expenditure	20	(104)	(509)
Total Expenditure		(1,482)	(1,814)
Net Profit Before Tax		7,033	12,835
Less: Taxation	21	(47)	(39)
Net Profit After Tax		6,986	12,796
Unappropriated Profits of the Year	17	6,986	12,796

Notes on the following pages form part of these financial statements.

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

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

1. General Information

Bank Negara Malaysia (the Bank) is a statutory body established under the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958 which has been repealed by the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009. The principal place of business is located at Bank Negara Malaysia, Jalan Dato' Onn, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal objects of the Bank are to promote monetary stability and financial stability conducive to the sustainable growth of the Malaysian economy. In this regard, the Bank's primary functions are as follows:

- (a) to formulate and conduct monetary policy in Malaysia;
- (b) to issue currency in Malaysia;
- (c) to regulate and supervise financial institutions which are subject to the laws enforced by the Bank;
- (d) to provide oversight over money and foreign exchange markets;
- (e) to exercise oversight over payment systems;
- (f) to promote a sound, progressive and inclusive financial system;
- (g) to hold and manage the foreign reserves of Malaysia;
- (h) to promote an exchange rate regime consistent with the fundamentals of the economy; and
- (i) to act as financial adviser, banker and financial agent of the Government.

2. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies are consistently applied to both of the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

- (a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 and the applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS). Section 10 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 provides that the Bank, in preparing its financial statements, shall comply with the applicable accounting standards to the extent that it is, in the opinion of the Directors, appropriate to do so, having regard to the objects and functions of the Bank. The Directors, having considered the Bank's responsibilities for the formulation and conduct of effective monetary policy and for promoting financial stability, are of the opinion that, it is appropriate to differ, in certain aspects, from the applicable accounting standards.

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- (b) The preparation of the financial statements on the basis stated in 2.1 (a) requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions based on available information that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, the actual results could differ from those estimates.

2.2 Measurement Base and Accounting Basis

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis, using the historical cost convention, except as otherwise disclosed.

2.3 Foreign Currency Translation

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared using Ringgit Malaysia, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates.
- (b) Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Ringgit Malaysia using the exchange rate prevailing as at the end of the financial year. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into Ringgit Malaysia using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction dates.
- (c) All foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognised in the Risk Reserve while realised gains or losses upon settlement on Other Assets and Other Liabilities are recognised in the Income Statement.

2.4 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when the Bank is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

The Bank does not consolidate the financial performance of its subsidiaries and associates as these entities were established for developmental and financial stability purposes. Investment in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost and adjusted for any permanent impairment.

2.5 Gold

Gold is carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair value on gold are recognised in the Risk Reserve. Realised gains or losses from the sale of gold are recognised in the Income Statement.

2.6 Foreign Securities

Foreign securities comprising fixed income securities and equities are stated at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in the Risk Reserve or in the Income Statement. Upon derecognition, realised gains or losses are recognised in the Income Statement.

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2.7 Net Profit

The net profit of the Bank is appropriated in accordance with section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 and only realised gains are available for distribution to the Bank's shareholder.

2.8 Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The amount under repurchase agreements is reported under Other Liabilities and the difference between the sale and repurchase price is recognised as interest expense in the Income Statement. Conversely, the amount under reverse repurchase agreements is reported under Other Assets and the difference between purchase and resale price is recognised as interest income in the Income Statement.

2.9 Land and Buildings

- (a) The Bank capitalises all its land while buildings are maintained at nominal cost of RM10 each.
- (b) The amount of land capitalised at initial recognition is the purchase price along with any further costs incurred in bringing the land to its present condition.
- (c) After initial recognition, land is stated at revalued amount. Professional valuations of the Bank's land will be carried out once every 10 years with any surplus arising on revaluation to be recognised directly in the Land Revaluation Reserve.
- (d) Freehold land is not depreciated while leasehold land is amortised over its remaining life. Land (freehold and leasehold) is revalued once in 10 years and fair value is determined from market based evidence undertaken by professionally qualified valuer. Buildings are not depreciated but revalued to a nominal value in the year of acquisition.
- (e) Any gain or loss arising from the disposal of land is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the land. Upon disposal of land, any surplus previously recorded in the Land Revaluation Reserve is transferred to Unappropriated Profit.

2.10 Other Fixed Assets

All other fixed assets are completely written-off in the year of acquisition.

2.11 Impairment of Assets

All assets are periodically assessed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, an impairment review is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable.

2.12 Currency in Circulation

Currency in circulation represents banknotes and coins that have been produced and issued by the Bank for use in the economy. Banknotes and coins are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at face value when they are placed into circulation and derecognised when they are withdrawn from circulation. Expenses incurred in the purchase and production of banknotes and coins are recognised in the Income Statement.

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

3. Gold and Foreign Exchange

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Gold	9,912	9,370
Foreign Securities	351,575	406,914
Foreign Deposits	2,775	3,549
Balances with Other Central Banks	95,988	22,886
Others	11,707	13,070
	<u>471,957</u>	<u>455,789</u>

4. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Reserve Position, Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

The IMF objectives are to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world. The IMF also provides advice and temporary funding to member countries in the event of balance of payments difficulties.

IMF Reserve Position

This consists of the reserve tranche position of Malaysia's quota, lending under the IMF's Financial Transaction Plan (FTP) and New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The IMF quota determines a member country's voting strength, the financial contributions to the IMF, the amount of financing the member can access in the event of balance of payment difficulties and the amount of SDRs allocated to the member. Both FTP and NAB programmes are used to provide loans to members.

Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) are an international reserve asset created by the IMF. SDR is periodically allocated to IMF member countries on the basis of the size of member countries' quota. A member may use SDR to obtain foreign exchange reserves from other members and to make international payments, including to the IMF.

Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

This liability to the IMF represents an equivalent amount of SDR received since its inception.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
IMF Reserve Position	6,177	5,950
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	25,197	25,109
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	(28,213)	(28,149)
Net position with IMF	<u>3,161</u>	<u>2,910</u>

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5. Malaysian Government Papers

Malaysian Government Papers refer to holdings of Government debt instruments that are among the instruments that can be used in the Bank's monetary policy operations.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Malaysian Government Securities	11,364	10,770
Malaysian Government Investment Certificates	1,458	1,441
	<u>12,822</u>	<u>12,211</u>

6. Deposits with Financial Institutions

Deposits with financial institutions comprise deposits placed by the Bank with financial institutions under section 75(i) and section 100 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

7. Loans and Advances

Loans and advances comprise advances extended by the Bank to participating financial institutions under various schemes aimed at achieving greater financial inclusion, development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and to support SMEs affected by COVID-19 pandemic. The extensions of these advances are provided under section 48, section 49 and section 100 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
BNM's Fund for SMEs		
Fund to promote growth and development for SME	3,787	4,583
Special Relief Facility for SME affected by COVID-19	17,658	16,183
PENJANA Tourism and Automation & Digitalisation Financing for SME	941	786
Fund for Affordable Homes	1,000	1,000
Others	308	313
	<u>23,694</u>	<u>22,865</u>

8. Land and Buildings

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Land, at cost		
Freehold	3,318	3,318
Land, at revaluation		
Freehold	694	694
Leasehold	130	150
	<u>4,142</u>	<u>4,162</u>

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	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Leasehold land		
As at 1 January	150	152
Less: Sale during the year	(18)	-
Accumulated Amortisation	(2)	(2)
As at 31 December	<u>130</u>	<u>150</u>

	2022 RM	2021 RM
Buildings, at nominal value		
Freehold	2,240	2,240
Leasehold	1,360	1,370
	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,610</u>

Freehold and leasehold land, at revaluation, were revalued by an independent valuer on 1 August 2014.

9. Other Assets

Included in Other Assets are securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and investments in shares and bonds acquired under section 48(1) and section 100 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	65,511	19,702
Investments in Shares and Bonds	4,390	4,390
Others	2,211	555
	<u>72,112</u>	<u>24,647</u>

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Investment in Shares and Bonds		
Subsidiaries	4,257	4,257
Associates	38	38
Other Investments	95	95
	<u>4,390</u>	<u>4,390</u>

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10. Deposits from Others

A substantial part of these deposits comprises deposits from national institutions, government agencies and public authorities.

11. Bank Negara Papers

Bank Negara Papers are papers issued by the Bank as an additional monetary policy tool to manage liquidity in the domestic money market. It also includes Bank Negara Interbank Bills (BNIB) in foreign currency and this is part of the Bank's market operations to manage foreign currency liquidity in the domestic money market.

12. Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities include securities sold under repurchase agreements of RM2,316 million (2021: RM3,152 million).

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Repurchase Agreements	2,316	3,152
Accruals	1,704	1,614
Others	379	548
	<u>4,399</u>	<u>5,314</u>

13. Capital

In accordance with section 6 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009, the capital of the Bank is RM100,000,000 and owned by the Government of Malaysia.

14. General Reserve Fund

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
As at 1 January	21,092	14,857
Amount approved and transferred to the General Reserve Fund during the year	7,796	6,235
As at 31 December	<u>28,888</u>	<u>21,092</u>

Appropriations of net profits to the General Reserve Fund and dividends to the Government are recognised upon the approval by the Board and the Minister as provided under section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

The transfer to the General Reserve Fund for the year ended 2021 of RM7.796 billion was approved by the Minister on 4 March 2022.

15. Risk Reserve

The Risk Reserve are financial buffers comprising cumulative transfers of net profits, unrealised gains or losses on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities and fair value changes from securities carried at fair value.

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A market risk measurement framework is used to estimate financial buffers required to cushion unexpected loss arising from unfavourable circumstances not within the control of the Bank.

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
As at 1 January	152,183	144,746
Movements during the year	<u>(35,573)</u>	<u>7,437</u>
As at 31 December	<u>116,610</u>	<u>152,183</u>

16. Land Revaluation Reserve

The Land Revaluation Reserve relates to unrealised surplus of land (freehold and leasehold) upon their revaluation. Upon disposal, the realised surplus relating to the realised asset is transferred to Unappropriated Profits.

17. Unappropriated Profits

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Balance 1 January	12,796	10,235
Less: Appropriations approved during the year		
Transfer to General Reserve Fund	(7,796)	(6,235)
Dividend paid to the Government	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>
	-	-
Current year's unappropriated profits	<u>6,986</u>	<u>12,796</u>
Balance 31 December	<u>6,986</u>	<u>12,796</u>

In accordance with section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009, appropriations to the General Reserve Fund and the declaration of dividends to the Government are subject to the approval by the Board and the Minister, and if approved will be recognised in the next financial year ending 31 December 2023.

The dividend paid to the Government for the year ended 2021 amounted to RM5.0 billion was approved by the Minister on 4 March 2022.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Board of Directors approved the transfer to the risk reserve of RM4.236 billion and recommends dividend payable of RM2.75 billion to the Government.

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

18. Total Income

		2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Operating Income	(a)	8,303	14,084
Loans and Advances Income	(b)	43	64
Other Income	(c)	169	501
		<u>8,515</u>	<u>14,649</u>

(a) Operating Income

Operating income comprises of revenue from foreign reserves which includes interest and dividends, realised capital gains or losses and is stated at net of amortisation/accretion of premiums/discounts, provisions and monetary policy cost.

(b) Loans and Advances Income

		2022 RM million	2021 RM million
BNM's Fund for SMEs		26	47
Fund for Affordable Homes		10	10
Others		7	7
		<u>43</u>	<u>64</u>

(c) Other Income

Included in other income are incomes from currency processing charges, sales of commemorative banknotes and coins as well as other non-recurring income. In 2021, there was a one off writeback of RM440 million.

19. Recurring Expenditure

		2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Staff Costs	(a)	(708)	(666)
Currency Operations	(b)	(223)	(216)
Information Technology	(c)	(130)	(124)
Utilities and Maintenance	(d)	(108)	(95)
General and Administrative	(e)	(209)	(204)
		<u>(1,378)</u>	<u>(1,305)</u>

BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

(a) **Staff Costs**

Staff costs include salaries, allowances, staff medical costs and employer statutory contributions.

(b) **Currency Operations**

Currency operations comprise of expenditure incurred directly and indirectly in issuing currency banknotes and coins.

(c) **Information Technology**

Information technology are expenditures incurred to maintain IT infrastructure and equipment including renewal of licences and purchase of IT consumables.

(d) **Utilities and Maintenance**

Included in utilities and maintenance are expenditures relating to the upkeep of the Bank's office buildings and other premises.

(e) **General and Administrative**

General and administrative are expenditure incurred in the administration of the Bank's day-to-day operations.

20. **Development Expenditure**

Development expenditure are other expenditures which are not part of recurring expenditure incurred mainly to finance developmental and long-term projects undertaken by the Bank that are in line with its principal objects and functions.

21. **Taxation**

The Bank is exempted from payment of income tax and supplementary income tax as set out in the Income Tax (Exemption) (No. 7) Order 1989. Tax expenses relates to unclaimable withholding taxes on income from foreign dividend and interest and capital gains taxes on sale of foreign investments.

22. **Contingencies and Commitments**

22.1 **Contingent Assets**

Total contingent assets as at 31 December 2022 amounted to RM1,840 million. These comprise the Bank's total funding to the International Centre for Leadership in Finance (ICLIF) Trust Fund of RM1,000 million and International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) Trust Fund of RM840 million to finance activities related to training, research and development of human resource in banking and financial services managed by Asia School of Business (ASB) and INCEIF, respectively. It is provided in the Trust Deeds that the total funding will be returned to the Bank when these Centres become self-sufficient in the future.

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22.2 Commitments

Total commitments as at 31 December 2022 comprise the following:

	Note	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Total Commitments			
Membership with International Monetary Fund (IMF)	(a)		
Unpaid Quota	(i)	15,179	15,547
New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB)	(ii)	3,954	3,918
Bilateral Borrowing Agreement (BBA)	(iii)	1,892	1,795
Investment with Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	(b)	71	70
Swap Arrangements	(c)		
Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement with			
People's Bank of China (PBOC)	(i)(a)	76,143	105,584
Bank of Korea (BOK)	(i)(b)	15,000	15,000
Bank Indonesia (BI)	(i)(c)	5,300	8,000
Bank of Japan (BOJ)	(i)(d)	13,170	12,495
Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation	(ii)	39,967	37,918
Repurchase Agreement with EMEAP Members	(iii)	21,950	20,825
		<u>192,626</u>	<u>221,152</u>

(a) Membership with IMF

- (i) The Bank has an obligation to pay to IMF SDR2,598 million, equivalent to RM15,179 million (2021: SDR2,667 million, equivalent to RM15,547 million) or in other convertible currencies which represents the unpaid portion of Malaysia's quota in the IMF under the Articles of Agreement.
- (ii) The Bank has participated in the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), a multilateral credit arrangement between the IMF and its member countries to provide a supplementary source of financing to IMF for the purpose of safeguarding the stability of the international monetary system. As at 31 December 2022, the amount of undrawn credit under the NAB is SDR677 million, equivalent to RM3,954 million (2021: SDR672 million, equivalent to RM3,918 million).
- (iii) The Bank has participated in the Bilateral Borrowing Agreement (BBA), which involves bilateral contribution to the IMF for precautionary and financial crisis resolution purposes. The Bank has pledged a USD431 million, equivalent to RM1,892 million (2021: USD431 million, equivalent to RM1,795 million) bilateral contribution to the IMF for precautionary and financial crisis resolution purposes effective 1 January 2021.

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(b) **Investment with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)**

The Bank has a commitment of SDR12 million, equivalent to RM71 million (2021: SDR12 million, equivalent to RM70 million) which refers to the uncalled portion of the 3,220 units of shares held by the Bank in the BIS based on the nominal value of SDR5,000 each using the SDR rate at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

(c) **Swap Arrangements**

(i) **Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement**

- (a) On 23 November 2021, the Bank renewed the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) agreement with the People's Bank of China (PBOC) with the objective of promoting and facilitating trade settlement in the local currency between the two countries and preserving regional financial stability. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total outstanding commitment under the BCSA is RM76.1 billion (2021: RM105.6 billion).
- (b) On 3 February 2020, the Bank renewed the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) agreement with the Bank of Korea (BOK) with the objective of promoting bilateral trade and facilitating trade settlement in local currency between the two countries. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total commitment under the BCSA is RM15 billion (2021: RM15 billion) and there has been no request to activate the BCSA during the financial year.
- (c) On 27 September 2019, the Bank signed Local Currency Bilateral Swap Arrangement (LCBSA) agreement with the Bank Indonesia (BI) with the objective of promoting bilateral trade and facilitating trade settlement in local currency between the two countries. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total commitment under the LCBSA is RM5.3 billion (2021: RM8 billion).
- (d) On 18 September 2020, the Bank signed a Bilateral Swap Arrangement (BSA) agreement with the Bank of Japan (BOJ). This BSA enables both authorities to swap their local currencies for US Dollar and the arrangement will provide up to USD3 billion for both countries. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total commitment under the BSA is RM13.2 billion (2021: RM12.5 billion) and there has been no request to activate the BSA during the financial year.

(ii) **Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation Arrangement**

The Bank has participated in the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) arrangement to provide financial support to ASEAN+3 member countries facing balance of payments and short-term liquidity difficulties. The effective date of the CMIM Agreement is 24 March 2010. Under the CMIM arrangement, member countries facing balance of payments and short-term liquidity constraints can obtain financial support in US Dollar through swap arrangements against their respective local currencies. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's total commitment is USD9.1 billion, equivalent to RM40.0 billion (2021: USD9.1 billion, equivalent to RM37.9 billion) and there has been no request for liquidity support from any member country.

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(iii) **Repurchase Agreement with Central Banks and Monetary Authorities**

The Bank entered into repurchase agreements totalling USD5 billion, equivalent to RM22.0 billion (2021: USD5 billion, equivalent to RM20.8 billion) with various central banks and monetary authorities under the Executives' Meeting of East Asia-Pacific Central Banks (EMEAP) to provide liquidity assistance in times of emergency. As at 31 December 2022, there has been no request for liquidity assistance from any counterpart.

23. **Financial Risk Management**

The Reserve Management Committee oversees the assessment, measurement and the control of the investment risks in the management of reserves to be within acceptable levels to ensure that the objectives of capital preservation, liquidity and reasonable returns are met. In undertaking this function, the major risks of the investments fall into the following areas:

(a) **Market Risk**

Market risk is the exposure of the Bank's investments to adverse movements in market prices related to foreign exchange rates, interest rates and prices of bonds and equities. Market risk is assessed and monitored on a daily basis. A benchmark policy approved by the Board of Directors reflects the long-term objectives and acceptable risk-return profile of the investments. Investments may be made in instruments that are different from those in the benchmark. This deviation in investment is controlled through a set of risk management limits, governance arrangements and investment guidelines that are also approved by the Board of Directors. Sensitivity analysis and stress testing are undertaken to assess emerging risks and potential marked-to-market losses from adverse movements and volatility in the market, as well as liquidity conditions.

(b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of default of the issuer of the debt or failure of the counterparty to perform its contractual obligation to the Bank resulting in the Bank not receiving its principal and/or interest that has fallen due in a timely manner. A comprehensive credit risk framework governs the permissible investments and the risk appetite of the Bank, thus ensuring investments in issuers and with counterparties of good credit standing. The framework, which is approved by the Board, also incorporates market-based credit indicators such as ratings implied from financial market prices, and internal credit assessment. This enhances the credit risk framework by providing a more dynamic and forward-looking credit assessment.

(c) **Operational Risk**

Operational risk is the risk of financial losses due to failed internal processes, inadequate controls and procedures, or any other internal or external events that impede operations. Operational risk is mitigated through a risk governance framework and effective implementation of risk controls and limits. A comprehensive operational risk surveillance mechanism is in place to support the identification of emerging risks in the Bank's operations to allow for action to be taken in managing gaps and in mitigating financial losses.

24. **Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (Medical Fund) (termed as the 'Medical Fund Account')**

The Medical Fund Account was established on 21 June 2006 under section 15 (6) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958 and continue to exist under section 83 (4) and (5) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

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The Medical Fund Account is governed under the Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (Medical Fund) Trust Directions 2006 and Supplementary Trust Directions 2017. The objective is to assist the Bank to meet the medical expenses of eligible retirees and their dependents. As stipulated in the Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (Medical Fund) Trust Directions 2006, the Medical Fund shall be administered by a Medical Fund Committee. The Medical Fund Account is to be maintained separately and shall be audited in the same manner as the Bank's Account.

25. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Government of Malaysia

The Bank is related to the Government in terms of ownership. The Bank funds its own operations and maintains organisational and functional independence from the Government. The Bank also acts as financial adviser, banker and financial agent to the Government. In the normal course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties and significant balances are presented in these financial statements.

Significant Related Party Balances

	2022 RM million	2021 RM million
Shareholder		
Government of Malaysia:		
Holdings of Malaysian Government Papers	12,822	12,211
Deposit placements from the Government	5,220	8,587

26. Comparatives Figures

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform with the current year's presentation. The effects of these changes on the comparative figures are as follows:

Income Statement

	Note	As previously stated RM million	Reclassification RM million	As restated RM million
Total Income	(a)	14,727	(78)	14,649
Development Expenditure	(a)	(587)	78	(509)
Total Expenditure	(a)	(1,892)	78	(1,814)

Note:

(a) Reclassification of provision for foreign securities from Development Expenditure into Operating Income.

27. Approval of Financial Statements

The Board of Directors approved the annual financial statements on 24 February 2023.