

2015

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the financial statements of Bank Negara Malaysia which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015 and Income Statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 and applicable financial reporting standards approved in Malaysia 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 are also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement or omission, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility


My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on the audit. The audit has been carried out in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and in conformity with the auditing standards approved in Malaysia. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements as well as to plan and perform the audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement or omission.

The audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement or omission of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risks assessments, the auditor considers the internal control relevant to Bank Negara Malaysia in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 internal control of Bank Negara Malaysia. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bank Negara Malaysia as at 31 December 2015 and of the financial performance and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in all material respects, in accordance with the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 and the financial reporting standards approved in Malaysia 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 preparation of the financial statements differs in some aspects, from the approved accounting standards in Malaysia. In accordance with the requirements of Section 9 of the Act, I also report that in my opinion, the accounting records and other records required by the Act have been properly kept by Bank Negara Malaysia.



(TAN SRI HJ. AMBRIN BIN BUANG)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

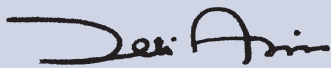
PUTRAJAYA
7 MARCH 2016



STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND ONE OF THE DIRECTORS

We, Zeti Akhtar Aziz and Chin Kwai Yoong, being the Chairman and one of the Directors of Bank Negara Malaysia, do hereby state that in the opinion of the Board, 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 2015 and of the results of operations for the year ended on that date.

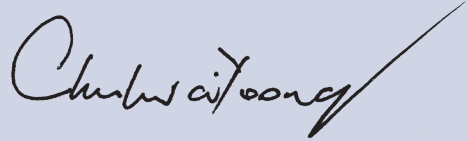
On behalf of the Board,



ZETI AKHTAR AZIZ
CHAIRMAN

24 FEBRUARY 2016
KUALA LUMPUR

On behalf of the Board,



CHIN KWAI YOONG
DIRECTOR

24 FEBRUARY 2016
KUALA LUMPUR

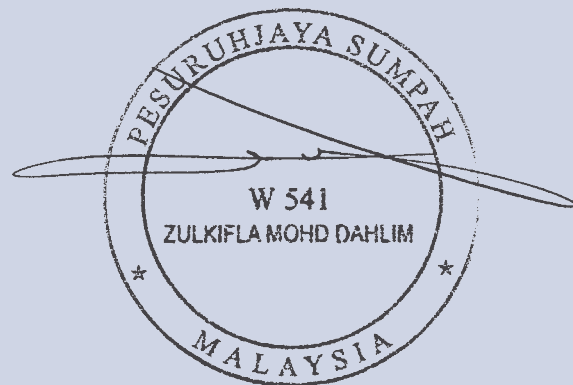
DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

I, Eugene Hon Kah Weng, 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 2015, 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 2016.)



Before me,



NO: 17, JALAN PETALING
50000 KUALA LUMPUR

Bank Negara Malaysia

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015

		2015 RM million	2014 RM million
ASSETS			
	Note		
Gold and Foreign Exchange	3	398,178	397,092
International Monetary Fund Reserve Position	4	3,291	3,296
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	4	7,657	6,518
Malaysian Government Papers	5	1,917	2,455
Deposits with Financial Institutions	6	1,290	1,731
Loans and Advances	7	6,958	6,499
Land and Buildings	8	2,114	2,114
Other Assets	9	19,163	7,912
Total Assets		440,568	427,617
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Currency in Circulation		88,157	77,735
Deposits from: Financial Institutions		157,170	141,161
Federal Government		10,213	5,263
Others	10	588	2,034
Bank Negara Papers		24,114	105,477
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	4	8,009	6,819
Other Liabilities	11	21,083	17,877
Total Liabilities		309,334	356,366
Paid-up Capital	12	100	100
General Reserve Fund	13	14,572	14,537
Risk Reserve	14	112,716	52,827
Land Revaluation Reserve	15	752	752
Unappropriated Profits	16	3,094	3,035
Total Capital		131,234	71,251
Total Liabilities and Capital		440,568	427,617

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

Bank Negara Malaysia

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

		2015 RM million	2014 RM million
	Note		
Total Income	17	11,792	8,532
Less:			
Recurring Expenditure	18	(1,206)	(1,148)
Development Expenditure	19	(2,740)	(948)
Total Expenditure		(3,946)	(2,096)
Net Profit Before Tax		7,846	6,436
Less: Taxation	20	(52)	(51)
Net Profit After Tax		7,794	6,385
Less: Transfer to Risk Reserve	14	(4,700)	(3,350)
Unappropriated Profits of the year		3,094	3,035

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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.

The Board of Directors approved the annual financial statements on 24 February 2016.

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 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 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 its responsibilities for the formulation and conduct of effective monetary policy and promoting financial stability, is of the opinion that, it is appropriate to differ, in certain aspects, from the MFRS.
- (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 unrealised gains or losses arising on translation are recognised in Risk Reserve while realised gains or losses upon settlement are recognised in the income statement.

2.4 Gold

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

2.5 Securities and Investments

Securities and investments are stated mainly at cost less impairment for diminution in value as at 31 December 2015.

2.6 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.

2.7 Repurchase and Reverse-Repurchase Agreements

The amount borrowed under repurchase agreements is reported under Other Liabilities while the amount lent under reverse repurchase agreements is reported under Other Assets. For repurchase agreements, the difference between the sale and repurchase price is recognised as interest expense in the income statement. Conversely, for reverse repurchase agreements, the difference between purchase and resale price is recognised as interest income in the income statement.

2.8 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 ten years with any surplus arising on revaluation to be recognised directly in the Land Revaluation Reserve.
- (d) 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 and is recognised in the Income Statement on the date of disposal.

2.9 Other Fixed Assets

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

3. Gold and Foreign Exchange

	2015	2014
	RM million	RM million
Gold	5,620	4,774
Foreign Securities	311,459	347,071
Foreign Deposits	8,778	14,201
Balances with Other Central Banks	52,091	11,970
Others	20,230	19,076
	<u>398,178</u>	<u>397,092</u>

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

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 in the event of balance of payments difficulties to member countries.

IMF Reserve Position

This consists of the reserve tranche position of Malaysia's quota, lending under the Financial Transaction Plan (FTP) and New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The IMF quota determines the 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 if the IMF has a need for funds in excess of quota resources.

Holdings of Special Drawing Rights

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

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

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.

	2015	2014
	RM million	RM million
Malaysian Government Securities	<u>1,917</u>	<u>2,455</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 mainly of advances extended by the Bank to the participating institutions under various schemes such as Fund for Small and Medium Industries and New Entrepreneur Fund aimed at promoting growth and development of small and medium business establishments. The extensions of these advances are provided under section 48, section 49 and section 100 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

8. **Land and Buildings**

	2015 RM million	2014 RM million
Freehold land, at cost	1,250	1,250
Freehold land, at revaluation	864	864
	<u>2,114</u>	<u>2,114</u>

Freehold land, at cost, were purchased in 2014. Freehold land, at revaluation, were revalued by Jones Lang Wootton (JLW) on 1 August 2014. Buildings recorded at nominal value amounts to RM3,550 (2014: RM3,570).

9. **Other Assets**

Included in other assets are securities purchased under reverse-repurchase agreements of RM13,747 million (2014: RM2,549 million) and investments in shares and bonds of RM4,589 million (2014: RM4,595 million) acquired under section 48(1) and section 100 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

10. **Deposits from Others**

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

11. **Other Liabilities**

Other liabilities include mainly placements by financial institutions under the repurchase agreements.

12. **Paid-up Capital**

The paid-up capital of RM100 million is owned by the Government of Malaysia.

13. **General Reserve Fund**

	2015 RM million	2014 RM million
As at 1 January (as previously reported)	14,572	14,537
Prior year adjustments:		
Transfer made to General Reserve Fund reclassified to Unappropriated Profits	(35)	(56)
	<u>14,537</u>	<u>14,481</u>
As restated	14,537	14,481
Amount approved and transferred to the General Reserve Fund during the year	35	56
As at 31 December	<u>14,572</u>	<u>14,537</u>

In the previous years, the appropriations of net profits to the general reserve fund and dividends to the Government were recognised prior to the approval of the Minister. With effect from 2015, appropriations of net profits to the general reserve fund and dividends to the Government are recognised upon the approval by the Minister as provided under section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

The transfer to general reserve fund for the year ended 2014 of RM35 million was approved by the Minister on 4 February 2015.

14. **Risk Reserve**

The risk reserve are financial buffers comprising unrealised gains or losses on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities and fair value changes from available for sale securities.

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. Financial buffers are built from the appropriation as provided under section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

15. **Land Revaluation Reserve**

Land Revaluation Reserve relates to unrealised surplus of land upon their revaluation.

16. **Unappropriated Profits**

	2015 RM million	2014 RM million
Balance 1 January	3,035	-
Prior year adjustment – 2013 net profits transferred to General Reserve Fund and Dividend payable to the Government reclassified to Unappropriated Profits	-	1,556
As restated	<u>3,035</u>	<u>1,556</u>
Less: Appropriations approved during the year		
Transfer to General Reserve Fund	(35)	(56)
Dividend payable to the Government	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>(1,500)</u>
	-	-
Current year's unappropriated profits	<u>3,094</u>	<u>3,035</u>
Balance 31 December	<u><u>3,094</u></u>	<u><u>3,035</u></u>

For the year ended 31 December 2015, the Board recommends a transfer to the general reserve fund of RM94 million and dividend payable of RM3 billion to the Government.

In accordance with section 7 of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009, appropriations to the general reserve fund and declaration of dividends to Government are subject to the approval of the Minister, and if approved will be recognised in the next financial year ending 31 December 2016. The dividend paid to the Government for the year ended 2014 amounted to RM3 billion was approved by the Minister on 4 February 2015.

17. **Total Income**

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

18. Recurring Expenditure

Recurring expenditure are expenses incurred in the management and administration of the day-to-day operations of the Bank.

19. Development Expenditure

Development expenditure are expenses incurred mainly to finance developmental and long term projects undertaken by the Bank that are in line with its principal objects and functions.

20. 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 mainly relates to unclaimable withholding taxes on foreign income.

21. Contingencies and Commitments**21.1 Contingent Assets**

Total contingent assets as at 31 December 2015 amounted to RM1,400 million. These comprise the Bank's total contributions to International Centre for Leadership in Finance (ICLIF) Trust Fund of RM800 million and International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF) Trust Fund of RM600 million to finance activities related to training, research and development of human resource in banking and financial services managed by The ICLIF Leadership and Governance Centre and INCEIF respectively. It is provided in the Trust Deeds that the total contributions will be returned to the Bank when the Centres become self-sufficient in the future.

21.2 Commitments

Total commitments as at 31 December 2015 comprise the following:

(a) Membership with IMF

- (i) The Bank has an obligation to pay to IMF an equivalent amount of RM7,491 million in SDR or other convertible currencies which represents the unpaid portion of Malaysia's quota in the IMF under the Articles of Agreement.
- (ii) On 15 December 2010, in accordance with the Board of Governors Resolution No. 66-2, the IMF adopted the 'Fourteenth General Review of Quotas and Reform of the Executive Board' under which the quotas of members of the Fund shall be increased. As at 31 December 2015, Malaysia has consented to the quota increase of SDR1,860 million (equivalent to RM11,066 million).
- (iii) The Bank has participated in the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), a set of credit arrangements between the IMF and its member countries to provide supplementary source of financing to IMF for the purpose of safeguarding the stability of the international monetary system. As at 31 December 2015, the amount of undrawn credit under the NAB is SDR307 million (equivalent to RM1,826 million).
- (iv) On 23 July 2012, the Bank has pledged a USD1,000 million (equivalent to RM4,294 million) bilateral contribution to the IMF for precautionary and financial crisis resolution purposes.

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

The Bank has a commitment of SDR12 million (equivalent to RM72 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) ASEAN Swap Arrangement**

The Bank has participated in the multilateral ASEAN Swap Arrangement (ASA) together with other ASEAN central banks and monetary authorities to provide short-term foreign currency liquidity support to member countries with balance of payments difficulties. As at 31 December 2015, the Bank's total commitment amounted to USD300 million (equivalent to RM1,288 million) and there was no request for liquidity support under ASA from any member country during the financial year.

(ii) Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement

(a) On 20 April 2015, the Bank renewed the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) agreement with the People's Bank of China with the objective of promoting and facilitating trade settlement in local currency between the two countries. As at 31 December 2015, the Bank's total commitment under the BCSA is RM90 billion and there has been no request to activate the BCSA during the financial year.

(b) On 20 October 2013, the Bank signed the BCSA agreement with the Bank of Korea with the objective of promoting bilateral trade and facilitating trade settlement in local currency between the two countries. As at 31 December 2015, the Bank's total commitment under the BCSA is RM15 billion and there has been no request to activate the BCSA during the financial year.

(iii) 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 2015, the Bank's total commitment is USD9.1 billion (equivalent to RM39 billion) and there was no request for liquidity support from any member country.

(iv) Repurchase Agreement with Central Banks and Monetary Authorities

The Bank has entered into repurchase agreements totalling USD5 billion (equivalent to RM22 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 2015, there was no request for liquidity assistance from any counterpart.

22. 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 return 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 such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. 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 than 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 risk 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. This ensures investments are placed with issuers and counterparties of high credit standing and the probability of losses from this risk is low. 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 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 robust 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 risk in the Bank's operations for action to be taken in managing gaps and in mitigating financial losses.

23. **Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (SWA) and Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (Medical Fund) (termed as the 'Medical Fund account')**

The SWA was established on 1 March 1991 under section 15 (5) and (6) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958 while the Medical Fund Account was established on 21 June 2006 under section 15 (6) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958. Both the SWA and the Medical Fund continue to exist under section 83 (4) and (5) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009.

The SWA is governed under the Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account Trust Directions 1991. As stipulated in the Trust Directions 1991, the SWA shall be administered by a committee authorised by the Board (Authorised Committee of the Board). The accounts of the SWA are to be maintained separately from the other accounts of the Bank and shall be audited in the same manner of the Bank's Account. The objective of the SWA is to provide loans to the staff for certain allowable activities, finance the activities of the staff's associations, gives education excellence awards to children of staff. The SWA also manages the insurance compensation received by beneficiaries of the deceased staff who have yet to attain the legal age.

The Medical Fund Account is governed under the Bank Negara Malaysia Staff Welfare Account (Medical Fund) Trust Directions 2006. The objective is to assist the Bank to meet its medical expenses of eligible retirees and their dependents. As stipulated in the 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 under the Staff Welfare Account and shall be audited in the same manner of the Staff Welfare Account.

24. 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:

	Note	As previously stated RM million	Reclassification RM million	As restated RM million
<u>Statement of Financial</u>				
<u>Position</u>				
Gold and Foreign Exchange	a	395,559	1,533	397,092
Other Assets	a	9,445	(1,533)	7,912
Other Liabilities	b	20,877	(3,000)	17,877
General Reserve Fund	b	14,572	(35)	14,537
Unappropriated Profits	b	-	3,035	3,035
<u>Income Statement</u>				
Total Income	c	8,481	51	8,532
Tax Expense	c	-	(51)	(51)

Note:

- Reclassification of investments in securities issued by non-residents to Gold and Foreign Exchange which was previously classified under Other Assets.
- With effect from 2015, appropriations of profits to the general reserve fund and dividends to the Government are recognised upon the approval by the Minister.
- Reclassification of tax expense which was previously deducted from Total Income.