

Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors are pleased to submit their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Bank are banking and related financial services.

There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	RM'000
Net profit for the financial year	149,604

DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid, declared or proposed since the end of the Bank's previous financial year. The Directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

SHARE CAPITAL

During the financial year, there was no issuance of new ordinary shares. As at 31 December 2022, the issued share capital of the Bank is RM437,500,002 comprising 395,500,002 ordinary shares.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

The ultimate holding company, JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMC", "The Firm") has a Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") that provides for grants of common stock-based awards, including stock options, restricted stock, and restricted stock units ("RSU") to certain key employees employed by JPMC and its subsidiaries. JPMC also grants stock options to other employees as recognition of the services rendered, under its broad-based employee stock option plan such as the Value Sharing Plan.

Details of the equity compensation benefits are set out in Note 32 to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Bank in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are as follows:

Osman Tarique Morad
Robert Armor Morris
Mahani binti Amat
Wong Hooi Ching
Steven Ronald Clayton (resigned on 3 January 2022)
Gail Koh De Josselin (appointed on 16 January 2023)
John Terrence Murphy (resigned on 16 January 2023)

In accordance with Clause 99 of the Bank's Constitution, Robert Armor Morris retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

In accordance with Clause 103 of the Bank's Constitution, Gail Koh De Josselin, who was appointed to the Board after the last Annual General Meeting, retires at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the Bank a party to any arrangements whose object was to enable the Directors of the Bank to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Bank or any other body corporate except that certain Directors received remuneration as Directors and employees of the Bank and related corporations, and share options granted to Directors of the Bank by the ultimate holding company.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Bank has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than the benefits shown under Directors' Remuneration as disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Bank or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND OPTIONS

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Bank under Section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, the following Directors who held office at the end of the financial year have interest in the shares, restricted stock units and share options (collectively "Shares") of the Bank and/or its related corporations during the financial year, as set out below. None of the other Directors who held office at the end of the financial year have any interest in the Shares of the Bank and/or its related corporations during the financial year.

	Number of Shares			
	As at date of appointment/ <u>1.1.2022</u>	<u>Acquired</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	As at <u>31.12.2022</u>
<u>JPMorgan Chase & Co.</u>				
Wong Hooi Ching	1,521	975	-	2,496
John Terrence Murphy	7,355	4,025	-	11,380
Robert Armor Morris	-	1,500	-	1,500

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration of the Bank is RM4,308,000.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' remuneration of the Bank is RM414,000.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS

Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amounts written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Bank inadequate to any substantial extent.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

CURRENT ASSETS

Before the financial statements of the Bank were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that any current assets, other than debts, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the values of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Bank had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Bank misleading.

VALUATION METHODS

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing methods of valuation of assets or liabilities in the Bank's financial statements misleading or inappropriate.

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

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

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liability of any other person; or
- (b) any contingent liability in respect of the Bank which has arisen since the end of the financial year other than in the ordinary course of banking business.

No contingent 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 affect the ability of the Bank to meet its obligations when they fall due.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Bank which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE

The results of the Bank's operations during the financial year were not, in the opinion of the Directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of the Bank's operations for the current financial year in which this report is made.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

BUSINESS STRATEGY AND REVIEW 2022

Despite continued uncertainty throughout 2022, the Bank's key businesses, in particular transaction services, trade, wholesale banking and markets flow business, delivered satisfactory results in 2022.

The Bank recorded a profit before tax of RM216 million in financial year 2022, an increase of RM132 million against financial year 2021. Net interest income increased by RM61 million or 86% to RM132 million, contributed by increase in interest income from money at call and placements with financial institutions and interest income from loans and advances of RM195 million and RM8 million respectively, offset by increase in interest expense arising from deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions, and deposits from customers of RM79 million and RM65 million respectively. Other operating income increased by RM98 million or 50%, mainly arising from increase in net gain from revaluation of derivatives, foreign exchange gain and interest income from financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss of RM50 million, RM30 million and RM11 million respectively. Meanwhile, operating expenses increased by RM17 million or 9% to RM201 million.

The Bank's total assets increased by >100% to RM24 billion, contributed by increase in cash and short-term fund and securities purchased under resale agreement of RM8.9 billion and RM2.8 billion respectively. Additionally, amount due from related parties and financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss increased by RM856 million and RM822 million respectively. The Bank's total liabilities increased by >100% to RM22 billion, contributed by increase in deposits from customers and amount due to related parties of RM8.9 billion and RM3.1 billion respectively. The Bank's total capital ratio remained strong at 21.3%, with its Tier 1 capital ratio at 21.1% as at the end of 2022.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, the global economic growth is projected to be moderate as financial conditions tighten and Europe's natural gas problems persist. For equity markets, the S&P 500 may re-test the lows of 2022 in the near term, but a less-hawkish pivot by the U.S. Federal reserve could well push the index to 4,200 by the year-end.

Malaysia is an open, export-orientated economy, hence its growth will be influenced by macro factors. The Bank will remain focused on the quality and stability of the Bank by investing in transaction services, trade and wholesale banking businesses while enhancing flow business. The Bank's target clients, which consist of multi-national corporations, large domestic corporates, financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions, will continue to benefit from the Bank's significant competitive advantage of a broad product mix and an expansive global network.

Our commitment to developing our business in Malaysia has allowed us to become a leader among foreign banks in the country, and we are confident of further growth with the support of the Bank's strong capitalisation, global network and fortress balance sheet.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)**

ULTIMATE HOLDING CORPORATION

The Directors regard JPMorgan Chase & Co., a corporation incorporated in the United States of America, as the ultimate holding corporation of the Bank.

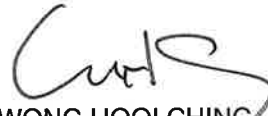
AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146), have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2023. Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



ROBERT ARMOR MORRIS
DIRECTOR



WONG HOOI CHING
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
11 May 2023

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term funds	2	13,485,341	4,624,936
Securities purchased under resale agreement		5,200,208	2,442,786
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	3	1,432,671	611,164
Derivative financial instruments	4	1,242,354	821,733
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	5	374,354	377,948
Loans and advances	6	428,047	461,288
Amounts due from related parties	7	1,423,097	566,929
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	8	2	2
Other assets	9	158,582	374,982
Tax recoverable		-	34,475
Deferred tax assets	10	7,440	5,834
Fixed assets	11	7,011	8,909
Right-of-use assets	12	10,557	15,898
TOTAL ASSETS		23,769,664	10,346,884
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Deposits from customers	13	13,093,388	4,173,237
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	14	1,035,929	586,965
Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	15	252,343	-
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements		101,268	343,738
Derivative financial instruments	4	1,272,148	731,034
Amounts due to related parties	16	5,324,590	2,218,618
Tax payable		18,639	-
Other liabilities	17	725,824	496,788
Total liabilities		21,824,129	8,550,380
Share capital		437,500	437,500
Retained earnings		1,490,242	1,340,841
Reserves	18	17,793	18,163
Shareholder's equity		1,945,535	1,796,504
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		23,769,664	10,346,884
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	26	128,919,221	119,148,257

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Interest income	19	305,988	101,090
Interest expense	20	(173,864)	(30,181)
Net interest income		132,124	70,909
Other operating income	21	292,676	194,766
Net income		424,800	265,675
Operating expenses	22	(200,700)	(183,795)
Operating profit before allowances		224,100	81,880
Expected credit losses on loans and advances	23	(8,313)	1,729
Profit before taxation		215,787	83,609
Taxation	25	(66,183)	(24,085)
Net profit for the financial year		149,604	59,524
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
- Net unrealised loss on revaluation of financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income		(755)	(911)
- Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income		182	218
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(573)	(693)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		149,031	58,831

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

	Share capital RM'000	Fair value reserve of OCI RM'000	Option reserve RM'000	Regulatory reserve RM'000	Distributable retained earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2022	437,500	317	11,953	5,893	1,340,841	1,796,504
Net profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	149,604	149,604
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	(573)	-	-	-	(573)
Net unrealised loss on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(755)	-	-	-	(755)
Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income	-	182	-	-	-	182
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(573)	-	-	149,604	149,031
Transfer to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	203	(203)	-
	437,500	(256)	11,953	6,096	1,490,242	1,945,535

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

	Share capital RM'000	Fair value reserve of OCI RM'000	Option reserve RM'000	Regulatory reserve RM'000	Distributable retained earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2021	437,500	1,010	11,953	973	1,286,237	1,737,673
Net profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	59,524	59,524
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	(693)	-	-	-	(693)
Net unrealised loss on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(911)	-	-	-	(911)
Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income	-	218	-	-	-	218
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(693)	-	-	59,524	58,831
Transfer to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	4,920	(4,920)	-
	<u>437,500</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>11,953</u>	<u>5,893</u>	<u>1,340,841</u>	<u>1,796,504</u>

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	215,787	83,609
Adjustments for items not involving the movement of cash and cash equivalents:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	5,389	7,407
Depreciation of right-of-use of assets	5,130	4,905
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	198
Expected credit losses on loan and advances	8,313	(1,729)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	184	214
Net gain on derivatives	(20,089)	(34,518)
Net unrealised (gain)/loss from revaluation of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	(5,255)	2,696
Net unrealised (gain)/loss in revaluation on derivatives	(43,689)	20,599
Net unrealised loss from revaluation of structured deposits	2,343	-
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	168,113	83,381
(Increase)/decrease in securities purchased under resale agreement	(2,757,422)	430,323
Increase in amount due from related parties	(274,600)	(81,079)
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets held at FVTPL	(816,252)	125,190
Decrease/(increase) in derivative financial instruments	184,271	(62,453)
Decrease/(increase) in financial assets held at FVOCI	3,021	(127,067)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances	24,928	(205,898)
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	202,649	(283,748)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from customers	8,920,151	(386,118)
Increase in deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	448,964	87,282
Increase in financial liabilities designated as FVTPL	250,000	-
Increase in other liabilities	247,675	325,643
(Decrease)/increase in obligation on securities sold under repurchase agreement	(242,470)	159,812
Increase in amount due to related parties	3,105,972	1,524,917
Cash generated from operating activities	9,465,000	1,590,185
Income taxes paid	(14,494)	(26,565)
Net cash generated from operating activities	9,450,506	1,563,620

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of fixed assets		(3,491)	(2,621)
Net cash used in investing activity		<u>(3,491)</u>	<u>(2,621)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Lease rental payment		(5,042)	(5,077)
Net cash used in financing activity		<u>(5,042)</u>	<u>(5,077)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		9,441,973	1,555,922
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>4,806,275</u>	<u>3,250,353</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>14,248,248</u></u>	<u><u>4,806,275</u></u>
ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and short-term funds	2	13,485,341	4,624,936
Amount due from related parties	7	762,907	181,339
		<u><u>14,248,248</u></u>	<u><u>4,806,275</u></u>

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**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements and are also consistent with those applied in the previous year, unless otherwise stated.

A BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS and IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported year. It also requires the Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in accounting policy Note Q.

- (a) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective and applicable to the Bank.

The following standards and amendments have been adopted for the first time by the Bank for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2022:

- Amendment to MFRS 16 'Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021'
- Amendments to MFRS 116 'Proceeds before intended use'
- Amendments to MFRS 137 'onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'
- Annual Improvements to MFRS 9 'Fees in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities'
- Annual Improvements to Illustrative Example accompanying MFRS 16 Leases: Lease Incentives

The adoption of these amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Bank but not yet effective.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for financial year beginning after 1 January 2023.

- Amendments to MFRS 112 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction' (effective 1 January 2023) clarify that the initial exemption rule does not apply to transactions where both an asset and a liability are recognised at the same time such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Accordingly, entities are required to recognise both deferred tax assets and liabilities for all deductible and taxable temporary differences arising from such transactions.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

A BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

- (b) Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations to existing standards that are applicable to the Bank but not yet effective. (continued)

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for financial year beginning after 1 January 2023. (continued)

- Amendments to MFRS 101, MFRS Practice Statement 2 and MFRS 108 on 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies' and 'Definition of Accounting Estimates' (effective 1 January 2023).

The amendments to MFRS 101 require companies to disclose material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies. Entities are expected to make disclosure of accounting policies specific to the entity and not generic disclosures on MFRS applications. The amendment explains an accounting policy is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Also, accounting policy information is expected to be material if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. Accordingly, immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. However, if it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting policy information.

MFRS Practice Statement 2 was amended to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to MFRS 108, redefined accounting estimates as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". To distinguish from changes in accounting policies, the amendments clarify that effects of a change in an input or measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate is a change in accounting estimate, if they do not arise from prior period errors.

- Amendments to MFRS 101 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current' (effective 1 January 2024) clarify that a liability is classified as non-current if an entity has a substantive right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. If the right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions (for example, debt covenants), the right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity complies with those conditions at that date. The amendments further clarify that the entity must comply with the conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

The assessment of whether an entity has the right to defer settlement of a liability at the reporting date is not affected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

The adoption of the above amendments to published standards is not expected to give rise to any material financial impact to the Bank.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

B INCOME RECOGNITION

Interest income is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method. Interest income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognised as part of net gains or net losses on these financial instruments.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. When calculating the effective interest, the Bank estimates cash flows (using projections based on its experience of customers' behaviour) considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses. Fees are included in the calculation to the extent that they can be measured and are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the income statement as part of interest income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

C RECOGNITION OF FEES AND OTHER INCOME

The Bank earn fees and other income from a diverse range of products and services provided to its customers. Fees and other income are recognised when the Bank has satisfied its performance obligation in providing the promised products and services to the customer, and is recognised based on contractual rates or amount agreed with customers, and net of expenses directly related to it. The Bank generally satisfy its performance obligation and recognises the fees and other income on the following basis:

- (i) Transaction-based fee and other income is recognised on the completion of the transaction. Such fees include fees related to the service charges and fees, and loans and advance arrangement fees. These fees constitute a single performance obligation.
- (ii) For a service that is provided over a period of time, fee and other income is recognised on an equal proportion basis over the period during which the related service is provided or credit risk is undertaken. This basis of recognition most appropriately reflects the nature and pattern of provision of these services to the customers over time. Fees for these services will be billed periodically over time. Such fees include commitment fee income, which relates to loans and guarantee fees

Net gain or loss from sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in Statements of Comprehensive Income upon sales of the securities, as the difference between net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the financial assets.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

D REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities purchased under agreements to resell, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, are treated as collateralised lending and borrowing transactions respectively. The consideration for the transaction can be in the form of cash or securities. If the consideration for the purchase or sale of securities is given in cash the transaction is recorded on the balance sheet within securities purchased/sold under agreement to resell/repurchase. If the consideration is received or given in the form of securities the transaction is recorded off balance sheet. The difference between the sales and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

E FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date, which is the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell an asset.

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification is based on both the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed, and how managers are compensated.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at either amortised cost or FVTPL.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

E FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Subsequent measurement

There are three measurement categories into which the Bank classifies its financial assets:

(i) Amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held under a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows ("Hold to Collect") and they have contractual terms under which cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). In making the SPPI assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e., interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement).

Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in income statement and presented in net gain and loss from financial instruments together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and short-term funds, loans and advances, certain securities purchased under resale agreements, amount due from related parties, statutory deposits with BNM and other assets.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless they are held for trading or designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if they are held under a business model with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets ("Hold to Collect and Sell"), and they have contractual terms under which cash flows are SPPI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in income statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to income statement and recognised in other gains/(losses) on financial instruments. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) on financial instruments and impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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E FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Subsequent measurement (continued)

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Bank may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. Fair value changes are recognised in income statement and presented net within other gains/(losses) on financial instruments in the period which they arise. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed off in income statement.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL include fixed income securities and reverse repurchase agreement.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include structured deposits and repurchase agreement.

(d) Impairment of financial assets and lending-related commitments

Instruments in scope of Traditional Credit Product ("TCP") include loans and advances, lending-related commitments, and other lending products stemming from extensions of credit to borrowers. The Bank establishes an expected credit losses ("ECL") for these instruments to ensure they are reflected in the financial statements at the Bank's best estimate of the net amount expected to be collected. The ECL is determined on in-scope financial instruments measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. ECL are measured collectively via a portfolio-based (modeled) approach for Stage 1 and 2 assets but are generally measured individually for Stage 3 assets. ECL are forecasted over the 12-month term (Stage 1) or expected life (Stage 2 or 3) of in-scope financial instruments, where the forecast period includes the reasonable and supportable (R&S) forecast period, the reversion period and the residual period and considers the time value of money.

Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of circumstances that are inherently uncertain. Further, estimating the allowance involves consideration of a range of possible outcomes, which management evaluates to determine its best estimate. Subsequent evaluations of the TCP portfolio, in light of the circumstances then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the ECL in future periods.

The Bank must consider the appropriateness of decisions and judgments regarding methodology and inputs utilised in developing estimates of ECL each reporting period and document them appropriately.

Note 30 provides more detail on how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

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E FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or has been transferred with either of the following conditions met:

- (i) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; or
- (ii) the Bank has neither retained nor transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards; but has relinquished control of the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(f) Write-off

Loan and advances on the balance sheet are written off when it is highly certain that a loss has been realised. The determination of whether to recognise a write-off includes the prioritisation of the Bank's claim in bankruptcy, expectations of the workout/restructuring of the loan and valuation of the borrower's equity or the loan collateral.

All other financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated or when the asset is past due for a specified period.

(g) Determining fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair values are determined by reference to observable market prices where available and reliable. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. Where market prices are unavailable, fair value is based on valuation models that consider relevant transaction characteristics (such as maturity) and use as inputs observable or unobservable market parameters, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value.

For financial assets and liabilities measured at FVTPL and FVOCI, most market parameters in the valuation model are either directly observable or are implied from instrument prices. When input values do not directly correspond to the most actively traded market parameters the model may perform numerical procedures in the pricing such as interpolation.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

E FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Regulatory reserve requirements

Pursuant to BNM letter dated 1 November 2017, effective from 1 January 2018, the Bank shall maintain, in aggregate, Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions and regulatory reserves of no less than 1% of all credit exposures (on and off balance sheet that are subject to MFRS 9 impairment requirement, excluding exposures to and with an explicit guarantee from Malaysia Government, Bank, a licensed bank, a licensed investment bank, a licensed Islamic Bank and a prescribed development financial institution) net of Stage 3 provision.

F DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are separately accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

G OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when there is 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparty.

H IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
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I FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives.

The principal useful lives used are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Bank premises	
- improvements, furniture and fittings	Lower of the remaining lease term or 10 years
- office machinery and equipment	5
Computers	3 - 5

The residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Depreciation on capital work-in-progress commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the income statement.

J CURRENCY TRANSLATIONS

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Monetary assets and monetary liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Any gains or losses arising on translation are taken directly to the income statement.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at the exchange rate ruling at the date when the transaction was initially recognised.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates when the fair values were determined. Translation differences arising on non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in the income statement except for differences arising on FVOCI non-monetary financial assets, which are included in the OCI reserve.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
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K CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting of each jurisdiction in which the Bank operates and generates taxable income and includes all taxes based upon the taxable profits.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. This liability is measured using the single best estimate of the most likely outcome.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the amounts attributed to assets and liabilities for tax purposes and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred and income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred income tax related to fair value remeasurement of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are charged or credited directly to equity, is also credited or charged directly to equity and is subsequently recognised in the statements of income together with the deferred gain or loss.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

L EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank.

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions to the national pension scheme, Employees' Provident Fund (EPF).

The Bank's contributions to EPF are charged to the income statement in the period to which they related. Once the contributions have been paid, the Bank has no further payment obligations.

Equity compensation benefits

Staff costs include equity compensation expenses arising from the grant of stock-based awards to the employees of the Bank which are equity-settled. The details of the stock-based awards available are described in Note 32.

Stock-based payment awards may be made to employees of the Bank under the Firm's incentive awards schemes. The fair value of any such shares, rights to shares or share options is measured when the conditional award is made. This value is recognised as the compensation expense to the Bank over the period to which the performance criteria relate together with employer's other payroll taxes. All of the awards granted are equity settled. The Firm estimates the level of forfeitures and applies this forfeiture rate at the grant date.

The Bank has recognised all equity compensation benefits as equity-settled, whereby all these employee benefit expenses are credited to "Option reserve" under equity. For employee benefit expenses where the Bank has an obligation to settle with JPMorgan Chase & Co the corresponding amounts are transferred from "Option reserve" to "Other liabilities".

M PROVISION AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because either an outflow of economic benefits is not probable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements; however disclosure is made unless the probability of settlement is remote.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
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N FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under MFRS 9 "Financial instruments" and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of MFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", where appropriate.

O CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term funds and amount due from related parties. Only short term deposits under amount due from related parties are considered as cash and cash equivalents.

P LEASES

Leases are recognised as right-of-use ('ROU') asset and a corresponding liability at the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank (i.e. the commencement date).

ROU Asset

The ROU 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 lease commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received. The ROU asset is subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the lease term. The estimated useful life of the ROU asset is determined on the same basis as those of the property and equipment. In addition, the ROU asset may be reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

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**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)**

P LEASES (CONTINUED)

Lease Liability

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 Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using a constant periodic rate of interest. It is remeasured when there is a change in an index or rate, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or is recorded in earnings if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents the lease liabilities as a separate line item in Note 17 to the Statement of Financial Position. Interest expense on the lease liability is presented within the operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value

The Bank has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of real estate as well as equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets.

Q CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions for certain categories of assets and liabilities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Making judgements, estimates and assumptions can involve levels of uncertainty and subjectivity and therefore actual results could differ from the reported amounts.

Some of the judgements, estimates and assumptions management makes when preparing the Bank's financial statements involve high levels of subjectivity and assessments about the future and other sources of uncertainty. Those that may have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations are described below.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank carries a significant portion of its assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Estimating fair value often requires the application of judgement. The type and level of judgement required is largely dependent on the amount of observable market information available to the Bank. For instruments valued using internally developed models that use significant unobservable inputs that are classified within level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, judgements used to estimate fair value are more significant than those required when estimating the fair value of instruments classified within levels 1 and 2.

In arriving at an estimate of fair value for an instrument within level 3, management must first determine the appropriate model to use. Second, the lack of observability of certain significant inputs requires management to assess all relevant empirical data in deriving valuation inputs - including, for example, transaction details, yield curves, interest rates, prepayment rates, default rates, volatilities, correlations, equity or debt prices, valuations of comparable instruments, foreign exchange rates and credit curves.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

Q CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

For instruments classified in levels 2 and 3, management judgement must be applied to assess the appropriate level of valuation adjustments to reflect counterparty credit quality, the Bank's creditworthiness, market funding rates, liquidity considerations, unobservable parameters, and for portfolios that meet specified criteria, the size of the net open risk position. The judgements made are typically affected by the type of product and its specific contractual terms, and the level of liquidity for the product or within the market as a whole.

(b) Measurement of the Expected credit losses ("ECL")

An allowance for ECL is required for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income as well as lending-related commitments such as loan commitments and financial guarantees. The measurement of ECL requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviours. Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL are further detailed in Note 30, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these inputs.

A number of significant judgements are also required in measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining the criteria for identifying when financial instruments have experienced a significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate forecasts and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type financial instrument/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

For Multinational Corporations ("MNC") exposures which are not supported by a legally enforceable guarantee, management makes judgement based on local standalone risk grading for ECL measurement.

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

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activities of the Bank are banking and related financial services. There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of J.P. Morgan International Finance Limited, a corporation incorporated in the United States of America. The Directors regard JPMorgan Chase & Co., a corporation incorporated in the United States of America, as the Bank's ultimate holding corporation.

The Bank is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal place of business and address of the registered office of the Bank is Level 18, Integra Tower, The Intermark, 348 Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

2 CASH AND SHORT-TERM FUNDS

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	91,743	126,731
Money at call and deposit placements maturing within one month	13,393,598	4,498,205
	<u>13,485,341</u>	<u>4,624,936</u>

3 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
<u>Money market instruments</u>		
Malaysian Government Securities	961,622	442,108
Malaysian Government Investment Issuance	242,642	138,485
Malaysian Treasury Bills	196,882	-
Malaysian Government Guaranteed Bonds	24,477	24,016
<u>Unquoted securities</u>		
Unquoted shares	7,048	6,555
	<u>1,432,671</u>	<u>611,164</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

4 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Notional amount RM'000	Assets RM'000	Fair values Liabilities RM'000
At 31 December 2022			
<u>Foreign exchange derivatives</u>			
Currency forwards	49,199,150	452,328	(628,566)
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	2,561,076	53,001	(67,526)
Currency options	1,059,445	4,847	(5,250)
	<u>52,819,671</u>	<u>510,176</u>	<u>(701,342)</u>
<u>Interest rate derivatives</u>			
Interest rate swaps	72,526,906	607,578	(506,688)
Interest rate options	270,817	44,073	-
<u>Credit related derivatives</u>			
Credit default swaps	488,607	18,669	(5,144)
<u>Equity related derivatives</u>			
Equity options	712,092	61,858	(58,974)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	<u>126,818,093</u>	<u>1,242,354</u>	<u>(1,272,148)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

4 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Notional amount RM'000	Assets RM'000	Fair values liabilities RM'000
At 31 December 2021			
<u>Foreign exchange derivatives</u>			
Currency forwards	46,451,016	217,011	(247,623)
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	2,852,406	44,461	(45,972)
Currency options	816,954	5,867	(5,867)
	<u>50,120,376</u>	<u>267,339</u>	<u>(299,462)</u>
<u>Interest rate derivatives</u>			
Interest rate swaps	65,045,019	425,242	(314,375)
Interest rate options	30,000	4,446	-
<u>Credit related derivatives</u>			
Credit default swaps	362,367	6,950	(2,081)
<u>Equity related derivatives</u>			
Equity options	1,705,317	117,756	(115,116)
Total derivative assets/(liabilities)	<u>117,263,079</u>	<u>821,733</u>	<u>(731,034)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

5 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Money market instruments</u>		
Malaysian Government Investment Issuance	50,545	51,923
Malaysian Treasury Bills	194,776	326,025
Bank Negara Interbank Bills	129,033	-
	<u>374,354</u>	<u>377,948</u>

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES

(i)	Loans and advances analysed by type of loan are as follows:		
	Overdrafts	140,241	148,974
	Housing loans	702	531
	Staff loans	361	407
	Revolving credits	179,470	232,316
	Trade finance	122,583	85,945
		<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
	Less: Expected credit loss ("ECL") on loans and advances:		
	- Credit-impaired	(46)	(46)
	- Not credit-impaired	(15,264)	(6,839)
	Total net loans and advances	<u>428,047</u>	<u>461,288</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
(ii) The maturity structure of loans and advances are as follows:		
Maturity within		
- one year	442,305	467,278
- one year to three years	413	332
- three years to five years	146	26
- over five years	493	537
	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
(iii) Loans and advances analysed by type of customers are as follows:		
Domestic business enterprises	420,713	461,848
Individuals	1,063	938
Foreign entities	21,581	5,387
	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
(iv) Loans and advances analysed by interest sensitivity are as follows:		
Fixed rate		
- Housing loans	1,063	938
Variable rate		
- Cost-plus	442,294	467,235
	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
(v) Loans and advances analysed by their economic purpose are as follows:		
Purchase of landed properties	1,063	938
Working capital	442,294	467,235
	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
(vi) Loans and advances analysed by their geographical distribution are as follows:		
In Malaysia	421,776	462,786
Other countries	21,581	5,387
	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6 LOANS AND ADVANCES (CONTINUED)		<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
(vii)	Loans and advances analysed by measurement basis are as follows:		
	Amortised cost	<u>443,357</u>	<u>468,173</u>
(viii)	Impaired loans		
(a)	Movements in impaired loans and advances are as follows:		
	At 1 January	198	90
	Classified as impaired during the financial year	61	116
	Reclassified as performing during the financial year	(65)	-
	Amount recovered	(8)	(8)
		<u>186</u>	<u>198</u>
	At 31 December	186	198
	ECL – credit-impaired	(46)	(46)
		<u>140</u>	<u>152</u>
	Net impaired loans and advances	<u>140</u>	<u>152</u>
	Ratio of net impaired loans and advances to net loans and advances	<u>0.03%</u>	<u>0.03%</u>
(b)	Impaired loans analysed by their economic purpose are as follows:		
	Purchase of landed property	<u>186</u>	<u>198</u>
(c)	Impaired loans analysed by their geographical distribution are as follows:		
	Malaysia	<u>186</u>	<u>198</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

7 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Current deposits	762,907	181,339
Securities purchased under resale agreement	54,851	164,515
Other receivables	605,339	221,075
	<u>1,423,097</u>	<u>566,929</u>

8 STATUTORY DEPOSITS WITH BNM

The non-interest bearing statutory deposits are maintained with BNM in compliance with Section 26(2)(c) of the Central Bank of Malaysia Act, 2009, the amount of which is determined at set percentages of total eligible liabilities.

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank has RM2,000 (2021: RM2,000) statutory deposits with BNM.

9 OTHER ASSETS

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Receivable from securities sold pending settlement	87,379	372,298
Other receivable, deposits and prepayments	71,203	2,684
	<u>158,582</u>	<u>374,982</u>

10 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting, are shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	(508)	(375)
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	81	(101)
Other liabilities	7,867	6,310
Deferred tax assets	<u>7,440</u>	<u>5,834</u>

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10 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year comprise the following:

	Excess of depreciation over capital allowances RM'000	Fair value through other comprehensive income RM'000	Other liabilities RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2022</u>				
At 1 January	(375)	(101)	6,310	5,834
(Charged)/Credited to Income Statement (Note 25)	(133)	-	1,557	1,424
Charged to reserve	-	182	-	182
At 31 December	<u>(508)</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>7,867</u>	<u>7,440</u>
<u>2021</u>				
At 1 January	(489)	(319)	5,182	4,374
Credited to Income Statement (Note 25)	114	-	1,128	1,242
Charged to reserve	-	218	-	218
At 31 December	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(101)</u>	<u>6,310</u>	<u>5,834</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

11 FIXED ASSETS

	Bank premises RM'000	Computers RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2022</u>			
Cost			
At 1 January	22,139	22,841	44,980
Additions	870	2,621	3,491
Write-off	(548)	(1,008)	(1,556)
At 31 December	22,461	24,454	46,915
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 January	17,917	18,154	36,071
Charge for the financial year	1,277	4,112	5,389
Write-off	(548)	(1,008)	(1,556)
At 31 December	18,646	21,258	39,904
<u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 December	3,815	3,196	7,011
<u>2021</u>			
Cost			
At 1 January	20,762	22,476	43,238
Additions	2,256	365	2,621
Disposal and write-off	(879)	-	(879)
At 31 December	22,139	22,841	44,980
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
At 1 January	16,367	12,978	29,345
Charge for the financial year	2,231	5,176	7,407
Disposals and write-off	(681)	-	(681)
At 31 December	17,917	18,154	36,071
<u>Net book value</u>			
At 31 December	4,222	4,687	8,909

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

12 RIGHTS-OF-USE ASSETS

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Balance as at 1 January, by class of underlying assets:		
Properties	15,898	13,118
Additions to the ROU assets during the financial year	-	7,685
Remeasurements to the ROU assets during the financial year	(211)	-
Depreciation charge of ROU assets by class of underlying assets:		
Properties	(5,130)	(4,905)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>10,557</u>	<u>15,898</u>

Lease Liabilities Maturity Analysis

Lease liabilities – Maturity Analysis – Contractual Undiscounted Cash Flows		
Less than one year	5,381	5,253
One to five years	5,878	11,260
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	<u>11,259</u>	<u>16,513</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

13 DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
(i) Deposits from customers analysed by type of deposits are as follows:		
Demand deposits	12,912,152	4,091,831
Fixed deposits	181,236	81,406
	<u>13,093,388</u>	<u>4,173,237</u>
 Maturity structure of fixed deposits are as follows:		
Due within six months	<u>181,236</u>	<u>81,406</u>
(ii) Deposits from customers analysed by type of customers are as follows:		
Business enterprises	13,092,667	4,172,135
Others	721	1,102
	<u>13,093,388</u>	<u>4,173,237</u>

14 DEPOSITS AND PLACEMENTS OF BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Licensed banks	890,600	452,916
Other financial institutions	145,329	134,049
	<u>1,035,929</u>	<u>586,965</u>

15 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AS FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

Structured deposits	<u>252,343</u>	<u>-</u>
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J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

16 AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Current deposits	729,805	242,176
Fixed deposits	27,064	193,185
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	4,257,992	1,762,338
Other payables	309,729	20,919
	<u>5,324,590</u>	<u>2,218,618</u>

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

Other payables	694,462	459,742
Accruals and charges	18,936	19,444
Lease liabilities	11,088	16,157
Expected credit losses – off-balance sheet lending commitment	1,338	1,445
	<u>725,824</u>	<u>496,788</u>

18 RESERVES

Option reserve	11,953	11,953
Regulatory reserve	6,096	5,893
Fair value reserve – Financial assets through other comprehensive income	(256)	317
	<u>17,793</u>	<u>18,163</u>

- (i) The option reserve is maintained in compliance with MFRS 2 – 'Share-based payment'.
- (ii) Regulatory reserve of the Bank is maintained as an additional credit risk absorbent to ensure robustness on the loan impairment assessment methodology.

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18 RESERVES (CONTINUED)

- (iii) Movement of the fair value reserve of financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
At 1 January	317	1,010
- Net unrealised loss on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income debt instruments	(755)	(911)
- Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income	182	218
At 31 December	<u>(256)</u>	<u>317</u>

19 INTEREST INCOME

Loans and advances

- Interest income other than recoveries from impaired loans

15,423 7,405

- Recoveries from impaired loans

9 3

Money at call and placements with financial institutions

282,971 87,991

Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income

7,418 5,510

Other interest income

167 181

305,988 101,090

20 INTEREST EXPENSE

Deposits from customers

77,517 12,366

Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions

96,347 17,815

173,864 30,181

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

21 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Fee income:		
Service charges and fees	6,522	5,174
Guarantee fees	1,917	1,933
	<u>8,439</u>	<u>7,107</u>
Net income from securities:		
- Net gain from sale of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	7,000	4,227
- Net unrealised gain/(loss) from revaluation of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	5,255	(2,696)
- Interest income from financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	40,571	30,593
Net loss from financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss		
- Unrealised loss from revaluation of structured deposits	(2,343)	-
Derivatives:		
- Net gain on derivatives	20,089	34,518
- Unrealised gain/(loss) from revaluation of derivatives	43,689	(20,599)
Other income:		
- Foreign exchange gain	87,517	57,241
- Management and attribution income	82,459	84,375
	<u>292,676</u>	<u>194,766</u>

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22 OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
(a) Operating expenses		
Personnel costs:		
- Wages, salaries and bonuses	54,988	51,663
- Defined contribution retirement plan	7,891	7,206
- Other employee benefits	7,586	8,480
	70,465	67,349
Establishment costs:		
- Equipment and fittings repairs, maintenance and rental	256	319
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5,130	4,905
- Depreciation of fixed assets	5,389	7,407
- Utilities and others	615	1,227
	11,390	13,858
Marketing expenses	2,260	410
Administration and general expenses:		
- Management and attribution fees paid	104,308	89,099
- Banking and corporate expenses	5,102	4,992
- Office supplies, communication expenses and insurance	4,569	4,715
- Other general expenses	2,606	3,372
	116,585	102,178
	<u>200,700</u>	<u>183,795</u>
The above expenditure includes the following statutory disclosures:		
Directors' remuneration (Note 24)	4,308	6,214
Auditors' remuneration:		
- audit fees	380	357
- non-audit fees	34	32

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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22 OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
(b) Management and attribution fees breakdown by geographical location		
United States of America ("USA")	40,119	33,421
Singapore	22,980	22,694
Hong Kong	16,830	14,124
United Kingdom	6,577	6,548
Malaysia	5,071	3,720
Japan	3,425	1,227
Australia	3,120	2,543
Indonesia	1,408	337
Others	4,778	4,485
	<u>104,308</u>	<u>89,099</u>
Management and attribution fees breakdown by type of services		
Information Technology Related Support	30,842	27,105
Sales and Marketing Attribution	18,326	13,498
Transaction Management Services	14,428	15,160
Operational Services Support	7,140	5,851
Compliance	5,928	1,513
Finance Support	4,838	3,175
Treasury Support	4,293	3,657
Corporate & Management Oversight	2,970	1,524
Wholesale Client Onboarding	2,247	2,990
Credit Portfolio Group	1,790	3,636
Others	11,506	10,990
	<u>104,308</u>	<u>89,099</u>

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23 EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Expected credit losses (made)/written back on loans and advances:		
ECL – off-balance sheet lending commitment	107	422
ECL – loans and advances	(8,425)	1,302
Loans and advances recovered	5	5
	<u>(8,313)</u>	<u>1,729</u>

24 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Chief Executive Officer:

- Salary, bonuses and other remuneration	3,303	5,055
- Defined contribution retirement plan	396	594
- Benefits-in-kind	19	35
	<u>3,718</u>	<u>5,684</u>

Executive Director:

- Fees/allowances		
John Terrence Murphy	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Non-executive Directors:

- Fees/allowances		
Omar bin Malek Ali Merican (retired on 11 January 2021)	-	4
Robert Armor Morris	190	170
Osman Tarique Morad	211	191
Mahani binti Amat	189	165
	<u>590</u>	<u>530</u>

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25 TAXATION

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
(a) Tax expense for the financial year		
Current year tax		
- Malaysian income tax	67,443	23,442
- Under provision in respect of prior year	164	1,885
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,770)	(693)
- Under/(Over) provision in respect of prior year	346	(549)
	<u>66,183</u>	<u>24,085</u>
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense		
The explanation on the relationship between tax expense and profit before tax is as follows:		
	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Profit before taxation	<u>215,787</u>	<u>83,609</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 24%	51,789	20,066
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,036	2,683
Under provision in respect of prior year	164	1,885
Under/(Over) provision of temporary differences in prior year	346	(549)
Effect due to change in tax rate (Note)	11,848	-
Tax expense	<u>66,183</u>	<u>24,085</u>

Note: For year of assessment ("YA") 2022, in support of Government's initiative of shared national prosperity, a special one-off tax known as "Cukai Makmur" will be imposed on companies generating high income during the COVID-19 pandemic period, with the first RM100 million taxed at the standard tax rate of 24%, and amount exceeding RM100 million be taxed at a rate of 33%.

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26 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

The commitments and contingencies constitute the following:

	<u>2022</u> Principal amount RM'000	<u>2021</u> Principal amount RM'000
<u>Credit-related</u>		
Direct credit substitutes	255,826	263,690
Transaction-related contingent items	33,858	26,062
Short-term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	-	308
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of:		
- over one year	79,287	23,290
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in borrower's creditworthiness	1,732,157	1,571,828
<u>Treasury-related</u>		
Foreign exchange related contracts:		
- less than one year	50,843,001	47,588,914
- one year to less than five years	1,791,304	2,531,462
- more than five years	185,366	-
Interest rate related contracts:		
- less than one year	24,382,683	23,555,312
- one year to less than five years	47,225,165	38,398,314
- more than five years	1,189,875	3,121,393
Credit related contracts:		
- less than one year	151,784	70,822
- one year to less than five years	336,823	291,545
Equity related contracts:		
- less than one year	644,289	1,633,094
- one year to less than five years	67,803	72,223
	<u>128,919,221</u>	<u>119,148,257</u>

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27 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties of, and their relationship with the Bank, are as follows:

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Ultimate holding corporation
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., New York	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation ("the Head Office")
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Hong Kong	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Labuan	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Frankfurt	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Singapore	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Chicago	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Tokyo	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Australia	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Korea	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Philippines	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bangkok	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Indonesia	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., India	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., China	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Dubai	Branch of the Head Office
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Vietnam	Branch of the Head Office
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
J.P. Morgan Securities Asia Private Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
JPMorgan Securities (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
J.P. Morgan Services (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
JPMorgan Securities Plc	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
JPMorgan Securities (Thailand) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
J.P. Morgan (S.E.A.) Limited	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation
J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation	Subsidiary of ultimate holding corporation

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Bank includes all the Directors and senior officers of the Bank.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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27 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Set out below are other significant related party transactions and balances.

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Related</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Related</u>	<u>Key</u>
	<u>entities</u>	<u>management</u>	<u>entities</u>	<u>management</u>
	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>personnel</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>personnel</u>
	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
Significant related party transactions of the Bank:				
<u>Income</u>				
Interest on current deposit	249	-	397	-
Interest on money at call and placements with financial institutions	5,868	-	54	-
Management and attributions fees received	82,459	-	84,375	-
<u>Expense</u>				
Interest on current deposit	1,413	-	1,207	-
Interest on fixed deposit	787	-	572	-
Interest on cash collateral	522	-	3	-
Interest on repurchase agreement	69,387	-	800	-
Rental recovery	(2,289)	-	(2,716)	-
Nostro charges	94	-	83	-
Management and attribution fees paid	104,308	-	89,099	-
Personnel expenses	-	13,795	-	15,259
Related party balances of the Bank:				
<u>Assets</u>				
Current deposit	762,907	-	181,339	-
Securities purchased under resale agreement	54,851	-	164,515	-
Derivative assets	239,729	-	103,067	-
Other receivables	605,339	-	221,075	-
	<u>1,662,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>669,996</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current deposit	729,805	-	242,176	-
Fixed deposit	27,064	-	193,185	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreement	4,257,992	-	1,762,338	-
Derivatives liabilities	248,924	-	200,861	-
Other payables	309,729	-	20,919	-
	<u>5,573,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,419,479</u>	<u>-</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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27 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Transactions with related parties are aggregated because these transactions are similar in nature and no single transaction with these parties is significant enough to warrant separate disclosure.

Interest rates on deposits were at normal commercial rates.

Key management compensation:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Short-term employee benefits	13,795	15,259
	Unit	Unit
Shares, restricted stock units and share options balance of ultimate holding corporation	21,131	18,880

Included in the above is the Executive Directors' compensation which is disclosed in Note 24. The shares, restricted stock units and share options are granted on the same terms and conditions as those offered to other employees of the Bank.

Credit exposures arising from transactions with connected parties

Credit exposures with connected parties as per BNM's revised "Guidelines on Credit Transactions and Exposures with Connected Parties", which became effective on 1 January 2008, are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Outstanding credit exposures with connected parties	318,790	298,836
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures to connected parties as proportion of total credit exposures	7.31%	7.56%
Percentage of outstanding credit exposures with connected parties which is non-performing or in default	0%	0%

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28 NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Bank has lease commitments in respect of vehicles, which is classified as operating leases. A summary of the non-cancellable long-term commitments representing minimum rentals which the Bank is obliged to pay are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
Not later than one year	88	97

29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank are computed in accordance with Bank Negara Malaysia's revised Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy Framework: Standardised Approach for Credit and Market Risk, and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk (Basel II).

The capital adequacy ratios of the Bank are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
<u>Tier-I capital</u>		
Paid-up share capital	437,500	437,500
Retained earnings	1,490,242	1,340,841
Fair value reserve through other comprehensive income	(256)	317
Option reserve	11,953	11,953
	<u>1,939,439</u>	<u>1,790,611</u>
Deferred tax assets	(7,440)	(5,834)
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(174)
Total Tier I capital	<u>1,931,999</u>	<u>1,784,603</u>
<u>Tier-II capital</u>		
Regulatory reserve	6,096	5,893
ECL not credit-impaired	15,264	6,839
Total Tier II capital	<u>21,360</u>	<u>12,732</u>
Total capital	<u>1,953,359</u>	<u>1,797,335</u>
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	21.111%	24.042%
Tier 1 capital ratio	21.111%	24.042%
Total capital ratio	21.345%	24.214%

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29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 December 2022:

<u>Exposure Class</u>	<u>Gross exposures</u> RM'000	<u>Net exposures</u> RM'000	<u>Risk weighted assets</u> RM'000	<u>Capital requirements</u> RM'000
(a) <u>Credit Risk</u>				
<i>On-balance sheet exposures</i>				
Sovereigns/central banks	13,938,923	13,756,334	1,409,121	112,730
Banks	6,544,196	1,565,019	320,624	25,649
Insurance companies, securities firms and fund managers	793,067	740,856	166,163	13,293
Corporates	442,410	442,410	442,410	35,393
Regulatory retail	361	361	361	29
Residential mortgages	397	397	167	13
Higher risk assets	4	4	6	-
Other assets	97,326	97,326	97,995	7,840
Defaulted exposures	142	142	71	6
Total on-balance sheet Exposures	21,816,826	16,602,849	2,436,918	194,953
<i>Off-balance sheet exposures</i>				
Over-the-counter ('OTC')				
Derivatives	3,605,300	3,605,300	1,416,495	113,320
Off balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives	312,399	312,399	305,653	24,452
Total off-balance sheet exposures	3,917,699	3,917,699	1,722,148	137,772
Total on and off-balance sheet Exposures	25,734,525	20,520,548	4,159,066	332,725
	<u>Long position</u>	<u>Short position</u>		
(b) <u>Market risk</u>				
Interest rate risk	133,954,699	131,314,216	3,970,356	317,628
Foreign currency risk	930	43,129	43,129	3,450
Options risk			272,910	21,833
(c) <u>Operational risk</u>			705,970	56,478
Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			9,151,431	732,114

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29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 31 December 2021:

<u>Exposure Class</u>	<u>Gross exposures</u> RM'000	<u>Net exposures</u> RM'000	<u>Risk weighted assets</u> RM'000	<u>Capital requirements</u> RM'000
(a) <u>Credit Risk</u>				
<i>On-balance sheet exposures</i>				
Sovereigns/central banks	5,635,681	5,635,681	41,660	3,333
Public Sector Entities	19,946	19,946	3,989	319
Banks	2,331,968	2,331,968	466,394	37,311
Insurance companies, securities firms and fund managers	540,995	540,995	156,689	12,535
Corporates	467,253	467,253	467,253	37,380
Regulatory retail	407	407	407	33
Residential mortgages	334	334	122	10
Other assets	93,400	93,400	766,087	61,287
Defaulted exposures	159	159	145	12
Total on-balance sheet Exposures	9,090,143	9,090,143	1,902,746	152,220
<i>Off-balance sheet exposures</i>				
Over-the-counter ('OTC')				
Derivatives	3,197,678	3,197,678	1,295,165	103,613
Off balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives	288,428	288,428	281,115	22,489
Total off-balance sheet exposures	3,486,106	3,486,106	1,576,280	126,102
Total on and off-balance sheet Exposures	12,576,249	12,576,249	3,479,026	278,322
	<u>Long position</u>	<u>Short position</u>		
(b) <u>Market risk</u>				
Interest rate risk	119,338,039	118,012,168	3,159,354	252,748
Foreign currency risk	1,279	24,730	24,730	1,978
Options risk			109,775	8,782
(c) <u>Operational risk</u>			649,901	51,992
Total risk weighted assets and capital requirements			7,422,786	593,822

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29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Off balance sheet counterparty risk as at 31 December 2022:

	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	255,826	255,826	251,109
Transaction-related contingent items	33,858	16,929	14,900
Foreign exchange related contracts:			
- less than one year	50,843,001	1,213,204	495,286
- one year to less than five years	1,791,304	175,510	91,983
- more than five years	185,366	47,391	21,899
Interest rate related contracts:			
- less than one year	24,382,683	95,118	35,344
- one year to less than five years	47,225,165	1,753,163	634,473
- more than five years	1,189,875	116,071	51,504
Credit derivative contracts			
- less than one year	151,784	17,656	8,828
- one year to less than five years	336,823	70,737	22,552
Equity related contracts			
- less than one year	644,289	101,699	47,251
- one year to less than five years	67,803	14,751	7,375
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of over one year	79,287	39,644	39,644
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in borrower's creditworthiness	1,732,157	-	-
	<u>128,919,221</u>	<u>3,917,699</u>	<u>1,722,148</u>

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factors as per Bank Negara Malaysia guidelines.

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29 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Off balance sheet counterparty risk as at 31 December 2021:

	Principal amount RM'000	Credit equivalent amount* RM'000	Risk weighted amount RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	263,690	263,690	259,553
Transaction-related contingent items	26,062	13,031	9,855
Short-term self-liquidating trade related Contingencies	308	62	62
Foreign exchange related contracts:			
- less than one year	47,588,914	949,229	462,954
- one year to less than five years	2,531,462	231,757	86,204
Interest rate related contracts:			
- less than one year	23,555,312	122,893	47,427
- one year to less than five years	38,398,314	1,182,563	407,879
- more than five years	3,121,393	396,997	173,807
Credit derivative contracts			
- less than one year	70,822	9,766	4,883
- one year to less than five years	291,545	50,708	18,969
Equity related contracts			
- less than one year	1,633,094	243,303	88,054
- one year to less than five years	72,223	10,462	4,988
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and credit lines, with an original maturity of over one year	23,290	11,645	11,645
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in borrower's creditworthiness	1,571,828	-	-
	<u>119,148,257</u>	<u>3,486,106</u>	<u>1,576,280</u>

* The credit equivalent amount is arrived at using the credit conversion factors as per Bank Negara Malaysia guidelines.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank has developed and implemented comprehensive policies and procedures to identify, mitigate and monitor risk across the entity which are based on the Firm's policies. These practices rely on constant communications, judgement and knowledge of products and markets by the people closest to them, combined with regular oversight by a central risk management group and senior management.

(i) Credit risk

Approach to measuring expected credit losses

The Bank estimates credit impairment through an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs"). ECLs are recognised for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and for specified lending-related commitments, such as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The measurement of ECLs must reflect:

- (a) An unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) The time value of money; and
- (c) Reasonable and evidence-based information about past events, current economic conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of ECL also reflects how the Bank manages the financial instruments it uses for credit risk purposes such as Traditional Credit Products ("TCP"), debt securities measured at FVOCI, and non-traditional credit products ("Non-TCP"). TCP are wholesale loans and lending-related commitments from extensions of credit to borrowers (including intercompany and affiliated entities); debt securities which are debt instruments such as government bonds; whereas Non-TCP are all other debt financial assets measured at amortised cost which include, but are not limited, to reverse repurchase agreements, margin loans, fee receivables, and inter-company receivables (such as cash and deposits).

The following table sets out the balances of the Bank's financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI by the respective TCP, Non-TCP and debt securities categories.

<u>Balance sheet categories</u>	31 December 2022		
	<u>TCP</u> RM'000	<u>Non-TCP</u> RM'000	<u>Debt securities</u> RM'000
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and short-term funds	-	13,485,341	-
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	495,226	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	-	374,354
Loans and advances	428,047	-	-
Amount due from related parties	-	1,368,246	-
Other assets	-	158,582	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Approach to measuring expected credit losses (continued)

The following table sets out the balances of the Bank's financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or FVOCI by the respective TCP, Non-TCP and debt securities categories. (continued)

<u>Balance sheet categories</u>	31 December 2021		
	TCP RM'000	Non-TCP RM'000	Debt securities RM'000
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and short-term funds	-	4,624,936	-
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	-	377,948
Loans and advances	461,288	-	-
Amount due from related parties	-	402,414	-
Other assets	-	374,982	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Off-balance sheet lending-related commitments which are categorised as TCP with an ECL allowance of RM1,338,000 (2021: RM1,445,000) and is reported in other liabilities are not included in the table above.

Impact of staging on measuring expected credit losses

ECLs are measured using a three stage model based on changes in credit quality of the financial instrument since it was initially recognised ("initial recognition"):

- Stage 1 – performing financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition;
- Stage 2 – performing financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk; and
- Stage 3 – non-performing financial instruments that have been determined to be credit-impaired.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Impact of staging on measuring expected credit losses (continued)

Stage 3 - Default and credit-impairment

Financial instruments are included in Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For Stage 3 instruments, ECL is calculated considering the probability of default over the remaining life of each instrument ("lifetime ECL") on an individual asset basis and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount (that is, net of the allowance for expected credit losses). All financial assets, regardless of their category as TCP, Non-TCP or debt security, are considered to be credit-impaired and included in Stage 3 when one or more of the following events that has a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset has occurred:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) A default or past due event;
- (c) The Bank has granted a concession to the borrower for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty;
- (d) It has become probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (e) An active market for that financial asset no longer exists because of the borrower's financial difficulties; or
- (f) A financial asset is purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects a credit loss has been incurred.

The criteria above are consistent with how the Bank defines 'default' for internal credit risk management purposes.

A financial asset is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. the default has been cured) when the borrower has made payments for a minimum of six months and there is other objective evidence of credit improvement. However, for assets that were considered to be Stage 3 as a result of a restructuring where the borrower experiencing difficulty was granted a financial concession, there is no cure period and the asset will remain in Stage 3.

Stage 2 - Significant increase in credit risk

Financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition for which there is no objective evidence of impairment are included in Stage 2. For Stage 2 instruments, ECL is calculated considering the probability of default over the remaining life of the instrument ("lifetime ECL") on a collective basis and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for the expected credit loss allowance).

The Bank assesses for evidence of a SICR by considering whether there has been a change in the risk of a default occurring since the financial instrument was initially recognised.

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30 **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Stage 2 - Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

For TCP, the Bank assesses SICR based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative assessments, as described in more detail below:

- Quantitative criteria

The Bank determines whether the probability of a default ("PD") occurring has changed between a financial instruments initial recognition and the reporting date of a financial instrument. If the change in PD exceeds certain relative and thresholds, the instrument has experienced a SICR. The assessment of the PD takes into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current and future economic conditions.

- Qualitative criteria

The Bank monitors borrowers that may become impaired by including them on its watch list. Obligors that are on the watch list are considered to have experienced SICR. The Bank also monitors changes in internal credit risk ratings (relative to the credit rating on initial recognition) and delinquency triggers to determine if a borrower has experienced SICR.

The Bank's TCP portfolio is mostly comprised of large, international, wholesale borrowers. For these borrowers, short-term delinquencies alone are not considered to be a meaningful credit quality indicator as the Bank's experience has shown that other internal credit quality indicators generally identifies increases in credit risk well before delinquency. As such, the Bank has determined that using the quantitative and qualitative criteria described above are most appropriate for capturing SICR for TCP.

Financial instruments that are in Stage 2 are moved to Stage 1 in the period that the quantitative and qualitative criteria for a SICR no longer exist.

The approach for determining whether there has been a SICR for Non-TCP portfolios depends on the type of instrument. The Bank presumes on-TCP financial assets that are 30 days past due have experienced a SICR and are included in Stage 2. Non-TCP intercompany assets with material legal entities that are covered by the Firm's resolution and recovery plans are considered to be investment grade and therefore these are included in Stage 1 with no SICR. Finally, the remainder of the Bank's Non-TCP are mostly short-term and generally no SICR has arisen prior to the maturity of that instrument.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Stage 1 - Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk

Financial instruments that have not experienced SICR since initial recognition are included in Stage 1. For Stage 1 instruments, ECL is calculated by considering the probability of default within 12 months after the reporting date on a collective basis and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for the expected credit loss allowance).

Sensitivity analysis of ECL due to staging

The following table shows the impact of staging on the Bank's ECL recognised on balance sheet, by comparing the allowance if all performing financial assets were in Stage 1 or if all such assets were in Stage 2 to the actual ECL recorded on these assets as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross loans and advances RM'000	ECL- All performing loans in Stage 1 RM'000	Impact of change in staging on the Statement of Comprehensive Income RM'000
Stage 1	347,944	8,074	-
Stage 2	95,227	7,190	-
	Gross loans and advances RM'000	ECL- All performing loans in Stage 2 RM'000	Impact of change in staging on the Statement of Comprehensive Income RM'000
Stage 1	347,944	8,225	(151)
Stage 2	95,227	7,190	-

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis of ECL due to staging (continued)

The following table shows the impact of staging on the Bank's ECL recognised on balance sheet, by comparing the allowance if all performing financial assets were in Stage 1 or if all such assets were in Stage 2 to the actual ECL recorded on these assets as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross loans and advances RM'000	ECL- All performing loans in Stage 1 RM'000	Impact of change in staging on the Statement of Comprehensive Income RM'000
Stage 1	381,500	1,171	-
Stage 2	86,475	5,663	5

	Gross loans and advances RM'000	ECL- All performing loans in Stage 2 RM'000	Impact of change in staging on the Statement of Comprehensive Income RM'000
Stage 1	381,500	1,171	-
Stage 2	86,475	5,668	-

ECL measurement for TCP Portfolios

Key Inputs

ECL for Stage 1 and Stage 2 assets is determined using a collective assessment model that estimates losses expected on the portfolio from possible defaults in the next 12 months or lifetime depending on whether the instrument is included in stage 1 or 2. The 12-month ECL are calculated by multiplying the 12-month Probability of Default, Exposure at Default and Loss Given Default. Lifetime ECL are calculated using the lifetime PD instead. These inputs are collectively known as the modeled estimate and are described in further detail below:

Probability of Default ("PD"): The PD model estimates the probability of a borrower defaulting given certain macroeconomic scenarios and the probability of a borrower moving from one risk rating to another during the reasonable and supportable period. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

ECL measurement for TCP Portfolios (continued)

Key Inputs (continued)

Exposure at Default ("EAD"): Exposure at Default represents the gross exposure of the Bank upon the Obligor's default and is characterised, as follows:

- Term Loans - EAD is 100% of exposure, net of amortisation.
- Revolving commitments - EAD is a model-based estimate that considers the expectation of future utilisation at the facility level in the case of a default under a given macroeconomic environment. After the Reasonable and Supportable ("R&S") forecast period, a long run EAD is determined based on the facility's risk characteristics.
- All other unfunded committed facilities - EAD is determined judgmentally and where appropriate, empirically, based on the type of credit facility, line of business, underlying risk characteristics, and utilisation.

Loss Given Default ("LGD"): LGD, also known as loss severity, represents the amount of loss, expressed as a percentage, in the event the facility defaults under a given forecasted macroeconomic environment during the reasonable and supportable period. Beyond the reasonable and supportable period long run historical average LGD is used based on the Loan's risk characteristics (e.g., secured type, region, line of business). The modeled estimate is subsequently adjusted for Large Loan Uncertainty ("LLU").

Forward-looking information

ECL estimates are derived from Bank's historical experience and future forecasted economic conditions. To incorporate forward-looking information into the ECL calculation, the Bank develops five forecasted economics scenarios (base, relative upside, extreme upside, relative downside and extreme downside) during the year. Each of these scenarios contains a set of Macroeconomic Variables ("MEVs") that reflect forward-looking economic and financial conditions. MEVs include, but are not limited to GDP per country or country block (group of countries that have similar economic circumstances). MEVs for each scenario are projected over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of two years. After the forecast period, the losses revert to historical averages over a one-year transition period.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Forward-looking information (continued)

On a quarterly basis, the five economic scenarios are updated and probability weighted. Judgement is involved to develop the scenarios and assign probability weightings. The most likely economic scenario in management's view is the base case which would generally be expected to be weighted more heavily than the other four scenarios.

The PD, LGD and EAD models are designed to forecast the credit quality and performance of a TCP portfolio based on industry, geography, rating and size of obligors, among other attributes of the portfolio. PD, LGD and EAD models are calibrated based on historical MEVs and use forecasted macroeconomic scenarios for projecting PD, LGD and EAD values.

ECL calculation

ECL calculation is based on the forward-looking PD, LGD, and EAD values for each of the scenarios to produce the scenario credit losses ("SCLs"). The modelled ECL estimate is a probability-weighted calculation of the five SCLs discounted using the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The modelled ECL results are reviewed by management and adjustments ('management overlays') are considered to ensure final results reflect the Bank's best estimate of ECLs on its exposures. Management overlays are only applied if necessary to account for significant idiosyncratic risks which are not yet reflected in underlying risk ratings, LGD, exposure profile or scenario weights used and which are expected to have a high probability of occurrence.

The Bank follows the policies and practices established by the Firm's Credit Risk Policy Group and BNM's Best Practices for the Management of Credit Risk and the Assessment of the Allowance for Credit Losses, to preserve the independence and integrity of the of the approval and decision-making process.

For Multinational Corporations ("MNC") exposures which are not supported by legally enforceable guarantee, management makes judgement based of local standalone risk grading for ECL measurement.

There have not been any significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions made during the reporting period.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Stage 3 portfolio estimation techniques

In estimating ECL for Stage 3 Loans using an individual discounted cash flow assessment, broad economic conditions affecting a borrower are less relevant as they may not have a direct impact on the specific borrower and its ability to service its debts. Consequently, the Bank believes that borrower specific scenarios are the most relevant in estimating expected credit losses in an individual discounted cash flow assessment. When applying the discounted cash flow methodology, the Bank projects cash flows under three borrower-specific forecast scenarios that are reviewed, adjusted and ultimately blended into one-probability weighted calculation of ECL.

ECL measurement for Non-TCP portfolio

The Bank's approach to measuring ECLs for Non-TCP portfolios depends on the type of instrument.

Fee receivables

For fee receivables arising from contracts with customers (e.g. brokerage fee receivables), the Bank applies a provision matrix as a practical expedient for calculating expected credit losses. The matrix provides that in the case of institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have experienced SICR (i.e. Stage 2) if it is 90 days past due and credit-impaired (i.e. Stage 3) if it is 180 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised. In the case of non-institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have experienced SICR (i.e. Stage 2) if it is 30 days past due and credit-impaired (i.e. Stage 3) if it is 90 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised. The Bank has not had significant losses on its fee receivable portfolios and the ECL impact is considered to be immaterial.

Other Non-TCP

The Bank has determined that ECLs on all other Non-TCP portfolios are immaterial due to: the existence of credit risk mitigants such as the existence of the collateral; the credit quality of the borrower (e.g. investment-grade); and/or the short-term nature of the instrument. Similarly, the Bank has determined that these Non-TCP portfolios are without SICR (i.e. Stage 1) due to the credit quality of the borrower and/or the short-term nature of the instrument.

For inter-company loans and receivables, the Bank evaluates the counterparty based on the consolidated Firm's resolution and recovery plan, tenor of the loan/receivable, and any collateral received. The Bank has not experienced any losses on inter-company loans and receivables.

The Bank continues to monitor its Non-TCP portfolios to ensure the described framework is appropriate and its exposure to credit risk and ECLs on these portfolios is adequately reflected in the allowance for credit losses.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

ECL and gross carrying amount reconciliation

The following tables provide an explanation of the change in the loss allowance during the year by respective product classes. The tables also set out how significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial instruments contributed to the changes in the loss allowance:

(a) Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL	ECL	
	RM'000	non credit-	credit-	
		impaired	impaired	<u>Total</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Expected credit losses</u>				
As at 1 January 2022	1,171	5,668	46	6,885
Loans derecognised or repaid	(855)	-	(1)	(856)
New originated	4,440	8	-	4,448
Changes due to change in credit risk	3,318	1,499	16	4,833
Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	15	(15)	-
As at 31 December 2022	<u>8,074</u>	<u>7,190</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>15,310</u>
<u>Expected credit losses</u>				
As at 1 January 2021	3,346	4,818	23	8,187
New originated	175	-	-	175
Changes due to change in credit risk	(2,350)	855	18	(1,477)
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(5)	5	-
As at 31 December 2021	<u>1,171</u>	<u>5,668</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>6,885</u>

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

ECL and gross carrying amount reconciliation (continued)

(a) Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost (continued)

The allowance on ECL recognised in the period is impacted by the following judgement criteria:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Increase in ECL in 2022 as compared to 2021 mainly attributed to the increase in credit risk for the existing loans and advances as well as additional ECL for new loans during the year.

(b) Lending related commitments and financial guarantee contracts

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL non credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Expected credit losses</u>				
As at 1 January 2022	1,034	411	-	1,445
Loans derecognised or repaid	(2)	-	-	(2)
New originated	3	-	-	3
Changes due to change in credit risk	(280)	172	-	(108)
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(147)	147	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	608	730	-	1,338
<u>Expected credit losses</u>				
As at 1 January 2021	1,208	659	-	1,867
Loans derecognised or repaid	(1)	(16)	-	(17)
New originated	142	-	-	142
Changes due to change in credit risk	(315)	(232)	-	(547)
As at 31 December 2021	1,034	411	-	1,445

Decrease in ECL in 2022 as compared to 2021 for lending related commitments and financial guarantee contracts mainly attributable to the decrease in credit risk.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

(b) Lending related commitments and financial guarantee contracts (continued)

Debt securities at FVOCI

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, debt securities at FVOCI were only Malaysia Government-related securities, in which the ECL is immaterial.

Loan modifications

There were no financial assets and loan commitments that were modified for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Statement of Financial Position, including derivative financial instruments.

The maximum exposure is shown gross, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and short-term funds	2	13,484,935	4,624,544
Securities purchased under resale agreement		5,200,208	2,442,786
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	3	1,432,671	611,164
Derivative financial instruments	4	1,242,354	821,733
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	5	374,354	377,948
Loans and advances [#]	6	428,047	461,288
Amount due from related parties	7	1,423,097	566,929
Statutory deposits with BNM	8	2	2
Other assets	9	157,691	373,742
Total assets*		<u>23,743,359</u>	<u>10,280,136</u>
Commitments and contingencies		<u>2,101,128</u>	<u>1,885,178</u>

* Excludes cash in hand, prepayment, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, tax recoverable and fixed assets.

Includes ECL allowance of RM15,310,000 (2021: RM6,885,000).

Where financial instruments are recorded by fair value, the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by geographical sectors

Credit risk exposure analysed by country in respect of the Bank's financial assets, including off-balance sheet financial instruments, are set out in the following table.

The country exposure analysis is based on the residency of the borrowers and counterparties. In respect of derivatives financial instruments, the amount subject to, and hence disclosed as, credit risk is limited to the current fair value of the instruments that are favourable to the Bank (i.e. assets).

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions	Financial assets held at fair value through agreement profit and loss	Derivative financial instruments	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income	Loans and advances	Amount due from related parties	Other assets*	On balance sheet total	Commitments and contingencies
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	13,453,862	1,432,671	994,243	374,354	421,776	5,578	46,448	21,929,140	3,148,150
United Kingdom	-	-	64,059	-	-	80,444	-	144,503	244,899
USA	-	-	47,985	-	13,199	1,299,625	-	1,360,809	181,555
Hong Kong	-	-	56,871	-	-	3,432	-	60,303	140,090
Singapore	4,785	-	65,264	-	937	2,160	50,503	123,649	167,433
Others	26,288	-	13,932	-	7,445	31,858	3	79,526	35,572
	<u>13,484,935</u>	<u>1,432,671</u>	<u>1,242,354</u>	<u>374,354</u>	<u>443,357</u>	<u>1,423,097</u>	<u>96,954</u>	<u>23,697,930</u>	<u>3,917,699</u>
Assets not subject to credit risk	406	-	-	-	(15,310)	-	86,638	71,734	-
	<u>13,485,341</u>	<u>1,432,671</u>	<u>1,242,354</u>	<u>374,354</u>	<u>428,047</u>	<u>1,423,097</u>	<u>183,592</u>	<u>23,769,664</u>	<u>3,917,699</u>

* Other assets include statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia, tax recoverable, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets. Risk concentrations for commitments and contingencies are based on the credit equivalent balances.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by geographical sectors (continued)

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions	Securities purchased under resale agreement	Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	Derivative financial instruments	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income	Loans and advances	Amount due from related parties	Other assets*	On balance sheet total	Commitments and contingencies
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	4,534,678	2,442,786	611,164	707,187	377,948	462,786	9,251	214,182	9,359,982	2,699,849
United Kingdom	-	-	-	36,159	-	-	372,709	137	409,005	424,557
USA	-	-	-	25,597	-	303	176,954	-	202,854	125,288
Hong Kong	-	-	-	6,130	-	-	4,255	-	10,385	58,809
Singapore	6,989	-	-	31,813	-	523	496	158,875	198,696	130,196
Others	82,877	-	-	14,847	-	4,561	3,264	7	105,556	47,407
	4,624,544	2,442,786	611,164	821,733	377,948	468,173	566,929	373,201	10,286,478	3,486,106
Assets not subject to credit risk	392	-	-	-	-	(6,885)	-	66,899	60,406	-
	4,624,936	2,442,786	611,164	821,733	377,948	461,288	566,929	440,100	10,346,884	3,486,106

* Other assets include statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia, tax recoverable, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets. Risk concentrations for commitments and contingencies are based on the credit equivalent balances.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by industry sectors

Credit risk exposure analysed by industry in respect of the Bank's financial assets, including off-balance sheet financial instruments, are set out in the following table.

The industry sector exposure analysis is based on the industry sector of the borrowers and counterparties. In respect of derivatives financial instruments, the amount subject to, and hence disclosed as, credit risk is limited to the current fair value of the instruments that are favourable to the Bank (i.e. assets).

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions	Securities purchased under resale agreement	Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	Derivative financial instruments	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income	Loans and advances	Amount due from related parties	Other assets**	On balance sheet total	Commitments and contingencies
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Manufacturing	-	-	-	28,846	-	377,893	-	197	406,936	279,099
Wholesale and retail	-	-	-	14,124	-	4,238	-	-	18,362	33,203
Finance, insurance and business services	224,217	4,943,483	7,048	1,171,801	-	59,411	1,423,097	87,170	7,916,227	3,274,531
Government and Government Agencies	13,260,718	256,725	1,425,623	4,723	374,354	-	-	6,942	15,329,085	106,238
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	1,326	-	752	-	133	2,211	100,357
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	1,519	-	-	-	1	1,520	10,034

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by industry sectors (continued)

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions RM'000	Securities purchased under resale agreement RM'000	Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss RM'000	Derivative financial instruments RM'000	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income RM'000	Loans and advances RM'000	Amount due from related parties RM'000	Other assets** RM'000	On balance sheet total RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000
Individual/purchase of landed property - residential	-	-	-	-	-	1,063	-	-	1,063	21
Others	-	-	-	20,015	-	-	-	2,511	22,526	114,216
	13,484,935	5,200,208	1,432,671	1,242,354	374,354	443,357	1,423,097	96,954	23,697,930	3,917,699
Assets not subject to credit risk	406	-	-	-	-	(15,310)	-	86,638	71,734	-
	13,485,341	5,200,208	1,432,671	1,242,354	374,354	428,047	1,423,097	183,592	23,769,664	3,917,699

** Other assets include deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets, statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia and other assets. Risk concentrations for commitments and contingencies are based on the credit equivalent balances in Note 29.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by industry sectors (continued)

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions RM'000	Securities purchased under resale agreement RM'000	Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss RM'000	Derivative financial instruments RM'000	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income RM'000	Loans and advances RM'000	Amount due from related parties RM'000	Other assets** RM'000	On balance sheet total RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000
Manufacturing	-	-	-	18,257	-	221,338	-	108	239,703	219,163
Wholesale and retail	-	-	-	3,438	-	85,209	-	-	88,647	20,804
Finance, insurance and business services	98,016	1,777,370	6,555	775,652	-	148,551	566,929	352,501	3,725,574	2,907,900
Government and Government Agencies	4,526,528	665,416	604,609	5,155	377,948	-	-	19,946	6,199,602	98,467
Electricity, gas and Water	-	-	-	2,307	-	1,082	-	121	3,510	144,630
Transport, storage and communication	-	-	-	-	-	11,055	-	2	11,057	6,257

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk by industry sectors (continued)

	Short-term funds and placements with financial institutions RM'000	Securities purchased under resale agreement RM'000	Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss RM'000	Derivative financial instruments RM'000	Financial assets held at other comprehensive income RM'000	Loans and advances RM'000	Amount due from related parties RM'000	Other assets** RM'000	On balance sheet total RM'000	Commitments and contingencies RM'000
Individual/purchase of landed property - residential	-	-	-	-	-	938	-	-	938	151
Others	-	-	-	16,924	-	-	-	523	17,447	88,734
	4,624,544	2,442,786	611,164	821,733	377,948	468,173	566,929	373,201	10,286,478	3,486,106
Assets not subject to credit risk	392	-	-	-	-	(6,885)	-	66,899	60,406	-
	4,624,936	2,442,786	611,164	821,733	377,948	461,288	566,929	440,100	10,346,884	3,486,106

** Other assets include tax recoverable, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets, statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia and other assets.
Risk concentrations for commitments and contingencies are based on the credit equivalent balances in Note 29.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of Loans and Advances

- (a) The Bank's loans and advances to customers is comprised of wholesale loans and individual loan. The table below presents the Bank's non-impaired and impaired loans.

	<u>Corporates</u> RM'000	<u>Individuals</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>2022</u>			
Gross amount			
- Non credit-impaired	442,294	877	443,171
- Credit-impaired	-	186	186
Provision for expected credit losses	(15,125)	(185)	(15,310)
	<u>427,169</u>	<u>878</u>	<u>428,047</u>
<u>2021</u>			
Gross amount			
- Non credit-impaired	467,235	740	467,975
- Credit-impaired	-	198	198
Provision for expected credit losses	(6,817)	(68)	(6,885)
	<u>460,418</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>461,288</u>

- (b) Loans and advances individually impaired

The individual impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is RM186,000 (2021: RM198,000).

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by class, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank as security, are as follows:

	<u>Individuals</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>2022</u>		
Gross amount	186	186
Fair value of collateral	1,455	1,455
<u>2021</u>		
Gross amount	198	198
Fair value of collateral	2,041	2,041

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets

The table below presents the Bank's credit exposure to gross loans and advances, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts before any allowance for ECL. The credit quality and credit concentration are managed within the JPMorgan Chase's Credit Risk Management function. The ratings scale is based on the JPMorgan Chase's internal risk ratings, which generally correspond to the ratings as defined by S&P and Moody's Investors Service.

Loans and advances

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RM'000	Stages Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RM'000	MFRS 9 2022 Total RM'000
Rating grades				
Investment-grade				
AAA/Aaa to BBB-Baa3	114,342	2	-	114,344
Non-investment-grade				
BB+/Ba1 -> B-/B3	229,410	515	186	230,111
CCC+/Caa1 and below	4,192	94,710	-	98,902
Gross carrying amount	347,944	95,227	186	443,357
Loss allowance	(8,074)	(7,190)	(46)	(15,310)
Net carrying amount	339,870	88,037	140	428,047

Loan commitments and financial guarantees contract

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RM'000	Stages Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RM'000	MFRS 9 2022 Total RM'000
Rating grades				
Investment-grade				
AAA/Aaa to BBB-Baa3	143,337	2,750	-	146,087
Non-investment-grade				
BB+/Ba1 -> B-/B3	120,363	95,866	-	216,229
CCC+/Caa1 and below	-	6,613	-	6,613
Gross carrying amount	263,700	105,229	-	368,929
Loss allowance	(608)	(730)	-	(1,338)
Net carrying amount	263,092	104,499	-	367,591

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Loans and advances

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RM'000	Stages Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RM'000	MFRS 9 2021 Total RM'000
Rating grades				
Investment-grade				
AAA/Aaa to BBB-Baa3	206,005	-	-	206,005
Non-investment-grade				
BB+/Ba1 -> B-/B3	175,495	333	198	176,026
CCC+/Caa1 and below	-	86,142	-	86,142
Gross carrying amount	381,500	86,475	198	468,173
Loss allowance	(1,171)	(5,668)	(46)	(6,885)
Net carrying amount	380,329	80,807	152	461,288

Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees contract

	Stage 1 12-month ECL RM'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL RM'000	Stages Stage 3 Lifetime ECL RM'000	MFRS 9 2021 Total RM'000
Rating grades				
Investment-grade				
AAA/Aaa to BBB-Baa3	65,982	-	-	65,982
Non-investment-grade				
BB+/Ba1 -> B-/B3	240,809	-	-	240,809
CCC+/Caa1 and below	-	6,257	-	6,257
Gross carrying amount	306,791	6,257	-	313,048
Loss allowance	(1,034)	(411)	-	(1,445)
Net carrying amount	305,757	5,846	-	311,603

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of the credit quality of securities for the Bank by rating:

Fair value through other comprehensive income					
	Malaysia Government Investment Issuance RM'000	Malaysia Treasury Bills RM'000	Bank Negara Interbank Bills RM'000	Total RM'000	
<u>2022</u>					
AAA	<u>50,545</u>	<u>194,776</u>	<u>129,033</u>	<u>374,354</u>	
<u>2021</u>					
AAA	<u>51,923</u>	<u>326,025</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>377,948</u>	
Fair value through profit & loss					
	Malaysia Government securities RM'000	Malaysia Government Investment Issuance RM'000	Malaysia Treasury Bills RM'000	Malaysia Government Guaranteed Bond RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2022</u>					
AAA	<u>961,622</u>	<u>242,642</u>	<u>196,882</u>	<u>24,477</u>	<u>1,425,623</u>
<u>2021</u>					
AAA	<u>442,108</u>	<u>138,485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,016</u>	<u>604,609</u>

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk

Interbank Offered Rate ("IBOR") Transition

The Financial Stability Board ("FSB") and the Financial Stability Oversight Council ("FSOC") have observed that the secular decline in interbank short-term funding poses structural risks for unsecured benchmark interest rates such as Interbank Offered Rates ("IBORs"), and therefore regulators and market participants in various jurisdictions identified alternative reference rates that are compliant with the International Organization of Securities Commission's standards for transaction-based benchmarks. In the US, UK, EU, Japan and Switzerland the Alternate Reference Rate Committee ("ARRC"), the Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates ("Sterling RFR WG"), the Working Group on Euro Risk-Free Rates ("Euro RFR WG"), the Cross-Industry Committee on Japanese Yen Interest Rate Benchmarks and the National Working Group on Swiss Franc Reference Rates respectively, groups composed of market and official sector participants, have identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate ("SONIA") the Euro Short-Term Rate ("€STR") the Tokyo Overnight Average Rate ("TONA") and the Swiss Average Rate Overnight ("SARON") as the recommended alternative benchmark rates.

On 5 March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") confirmed the delay to the cessation of the principal tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR (i.e., overnight, one-month, three-month, six-month and 12-month LIBOR) until 30 June 2023 and announced that there has been no change to the scheduled cessation of U.K. sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc and Euro LIBOR, as well as the remaining tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR, from 31 December 2021.

Cessation of non-USD LIBOR settings occurred at the end of 2021 with "synthetic" 1-, 3-, 6-month U.K. sterling and Japanese yen LIBOR rates published on a non-representative basis for use in all legacy LIBOR contracts, other than cleared derivatives, that had not been transitioned to replacement rates by 1 January 2022. The use of these synthetic LIBORs, allowed market participants additional time to complete their transition to replacement rates or otherwise to reduce their exposure to contracts that do not have robust fallback mechanisms and that are difficult to amend.

The Firm established a Firmwide LIBOR Transition program in early 2018. The Firmwide CFO and the CEO of the Corporate & Investment Bank ("CIB") oversee the program as senior sponsors. Following non-USD LIBOR cessation, in 2022 the Firm successfully transitioned substantially all of its remaining non-USD LIBOR referencing contracts to alternative benchmark rates by way of industry standard fallback language. For those contracts which utilised "synthetic" U.K. sterling or Japanese yen settings the Firm has either proactively remediated the contract or the contract will mature prior to the cessation date of the rates as confirmed by the FCA on 23 November 2022.

The Firm has made significant progress towards reducing its exposure to U.S. dollar LIBOR-referencing contracts, including in derivatives, bilateral and syndicated loans, securities, and debt and preferred stock issuances, and is on-track to meet its internal milestones for contract remediation as well as the industry milestones and recommendations published by National Working Groups. In connection with the transition from U.S. dollar LIBOR, as of December 31, 2022 the Firm had remediated substantially all of the notional amount of its bilateral derivatives contracts linked to U.S. dollar LIBOR, and continues its client outreach with respect to U.S. dollar LIBOR linked loans. The Firm is on-track in its preparations for the planned conversion of cleared derivatives referencing U.S. dollar LIBOR anticipated during the second quarter of 2023.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk (continued)

Interbank Offered Rate ("IBOR") Transition (continued)

The Federal Reserve, the OCC and the FDIC and the FCA have encouraged banks to cease entering into new contracts that use U.S. dollar LIBOR as a reference rate by 31 December 2021, and in connection with this, the Bank and Firm now offers various floating rate products, and provides and arranges various types of floating rate debt financings, that reference the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") across its businesses. The Bank and Firm continued to engage with clients in relation to U.S. dollar LIBOR transition in 2022 and will continue to support clients as they transition to SOFR in 2023.

The table below shows the outstanding principal amounts of non-derivative financial instruments, the gross notional values of derivative financial instruments and the contractual amounts of off-balance sheet exposures held by the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, respectively, that are subject to IBOR reform that have yet to transition. The table includes financial instruments with a contractual maturity date later than the relevant agreed IBOR cessation date and includes contracts that have been changed to incorporate the new alternative reference rates but which have yet to become effective as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

<u>2022</u>	<u>MYR KLIBOR</u> RM'000	<u>USD LIBOR</u> RM'000	<u>Multiple basis</u> RM'000
<i>Non-derivative financial assets</i> <i>(outstanding Principal amount):</i>			
Loan	24,142	-	-
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i> <i>(outstanding Principal amount):</i>			
Interest rate derivative - OTC	55,379	2,543,436	1,207,069
<i>Off-balance sheet exposure</i> <i>(contractual amount):</i>			
Loan commitments	-	-	79,245
<u>2021</u>	<u>MYR KLIBOR</u> RM'000	<u>USD LIBOR</u> RM'000	<u>Multiple basis</u> RM'000
<i>Non-derivative financial assets</i> <i>(outstanding Principal amount):</i>			
Loan	88,348	198,237	27,025
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i> <i>(outstanding Principal amount):</i>			
Interest rate derivative - OTC	61,631,702	2,600,293	1,986,617
<i>Off-balance sheet exposure</i> <i>(contractual amount):</i>			
Loan commitments	-	-	74,988

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk (continued)

Interbank Offered Rate ("IBOR") Transition (continued)

Market risk is the risk associated with the effect of changes in market factors such as interest and foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads or implied volatilities, on the value of assets and liabilities held for both the short and long term.

Market Risk Management monitors market risks throughout the Firm and defines market risk policies, procedures and frameworks. The Market Risk Management function seeks to manage risk, facilitate risk/return decisions, reduce volatility in operating performance and provide transparency into the Firm's market risk profile.

Risk Governance & Policy Framework

The Bank's approach to market risk governance mirrors the Firmwide approach and is outlined in the Bank's Market Risk Management Framework ('Framework'), which includes the following:

- Responsibilities of the CRO and Market Risk Officer ("MRO")
- Market Risk measures utilised such as Value-at-Risk ("VaR"), stress and non-statistical measures
- Controls such as the Bank's market risk limit framework (limit levels, limit signatories, limit reviews and escalation)

The Bank's Board of Directors approves substantive changes to the Framework and approves this Framework annually.

Risk Measurement

There is no single measure to capture market risk and therefore the Bank uses various metrics both statistical and non-statistical to assess risk. The appropriate set of risk measures utilised for a given business activity is tailored based on business mandate, risk horizon, materiality, market volatility and other factors.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk (continued)

VaR

The Bank utilises Value-at-Risk ("VaR"), a statistical risk measure, to estimate the potential loss from adverse market moves in the current market environment.

The VaR framework is employed across the Firm using historical simulation based on data for the previous 12 months.

VaR is calculated assuming a one-day holding period and an expected tail-loss methodology which approximates a 99% confidence level.

The table below shows the result of the Bank's VaR:

	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2021</u> RM'000
99% VaR	<u>5,851</u>	<u>1,908</u>

The Bank's market risk profile is driven by Credit, Equities, Foreign Exchange, interest rate market related exposures.

Stress Testing

Along with VaR, stress testing is an important tool to assess risk. While VaR reflects the risk of loss due to adverse changes in markets using recent historical market behavior, stress testing reflects the risk of loss from hypothetical changes in the value of market risk sensitive positions applied simultaneously. The Bank runs weekly stress tests on market-related risks across the lines of business using multiple scenarios that assume significant changes in risk factors such as credit spreads, equity prices, interest rates, currency rates or commodity prices.

The Bank uses a number of standard scenarios that capture different risk factors across asset classes including geographical factors, specific idiosyncratic factors and extreme tail events. The stress testing framework calculates multiple magnitudes of potential stress for both market rallies and market sell-offs for each risk factor and combines them in multiple ways to capture different market scenarios. The flexibility of the stress testing framework allows risk managers to construct new, specific scenarios that can be used to form decisions about future possible stress events.

Stress testing complements VaR by allowing risk managers to shock current market prices to more extreme levels relative to those historically realised, and to stress test the relationships between market prices under extreme scenarios.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk (continued)

Stress Testing (continued)

Stress-test results, trends and qualitative explanations based on current market risk positions are reported to the Bank's RALCO to allow them to better understand the sensitivity of positions to certain defined events and to enable them to manage their risks with more transparency. In addition, results are reported to the Board of Directors.

Stress scenarios are defined and reviewed by Market Risk, and significant changes are reviewed by the relevant line of business's risk committees and may be redefined on a periodic basis to reflect current market conditions.

Non-Statistical Risk Measures

Measures such as, but not limited to, credit spread sensitivities, option sensitivities, net open positions, basis point values are utilised within specific market context and aggregated across businesses.

Limits

Market risk limits are employed as the primary control to align the Bank's market risk with certain quantitative parameters within the Bank's Risk Appetite framework.

Market Risk sets market risk limits and these are subject to the RALCO approval who confirms compliance with local regulatory requirements.

As part of its holistic analysis of the Bank's market risk, Market Risk must review market risk limits for the Bank at least semi-annually. Limit reviews must consider the underlying trading, investing and hedging strategies of the business as well as capital or regulatory requirements where applicable.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk (continued)

Risk Reporting

The Firm and the Bank have their own set of regular market risk reports, which include daily notifications of limit utilisations and limit breaches and where applicable, granular market risk metrics which provide transparency into potential risk concentrations.

Models used to measure market risk are inherently imprecise and may be limited in their ability to measure certain risks or to predict losses. This imprecision may be heightened when sudden or severe shifts in market conditions occur.

Market Risk Management periodically reviews the Bank's existing market risk measures to identify opportunities for enhancement, and to the extent appropriate, will calibrate those measures accordingly over time. This is increasingly important in periods of sustained, heightened market volatility.

(iii) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk associated with an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems; human factors; or external events impacting the Bank's processes or systems; Operational Risk includes compliance, conduct, legal, and estimations and model risk. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's activities and can manifest itself in various ways, including fraudulent acts, business interruptions, cyber- attacks, inappropriate employee behavior, failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or failure of vendors to perform in accordance with their agreements. Operational Risk Management attempts to manage operational risk at appropriate levels in light of the Bank's financial position, the characteristics of its businesses, and the markets and regulatory environment in which it operates.

The Firm's Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk ("CCOR") Management Framework is designed to enable the Firm and the Bank to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage and report on the Firm's and the Bank's operational risk.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Operational risk (continued)

Operational Risk Governance

The Lines of Business (LOB) and Corporate are responsible for the management of operational risk. The Control Management Organisation, which consists of control managers within each LOB and Corporate, is responsible for the day-to-day execution of the CCOR Management Framework and the evaluation of the effectiveness of their control environments to determine where targeted remediation efforts may be required.

The Bank maintains a system of comprehensive policies and control framework designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment. Primary responsibility for managing operating risk rests with the business managers. These individuals, with the support of their staff, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control procedures that are appropriate for their operating environments. To this end, the objectives of each business activities are identified and the risks associated with those objectives are assessed. The business managers institute a series of standards and procedures to manage these risks and to comply with the Bank's operational risk related policies, considering their nature and magnitude.

Internal Audit conducts annual audits and reviews on key operation areas. The focus of the audit is to provide assurance to management on the compliance with statutory requirements, law, corporate policies and internal guidelines.

Operational Risk Identification

The Firm utilises a structured risk and control self-assessment process that is executed by the LOBs and Corporate. As part of this process, the LOBs and Corporate evaluate the effectiveness of their control environment to assess where controls have failed, and to determine where remediation efforts may be required. The Firm's Operational Risk and Compliance organisation ("Operational Risk and Compliance") provides oversight of and challenge to these evaluations activities and may also perform independent assessments of significant operational risk events and area of concentrated or emerging risk.

Operational Risk Measurement

Operational Risk and Compliance performs an independent assessment of the operational risks inherent within the LOBs and Corporate, which includes evaluating the effectiveness of the control environment and reporting the results to senior management.

In addition, Operational Risk and Compliance assesses operational risks through quantitative means, including operational risk-based capital and estimation of operational risk losses under both baseline and stressed conditions.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Operational risk (continued)

Operational Risk Monitoring and Testing

The results of risk assessments performed by Operational Risk and Compliance are leveraged as one of the key criteria in the independent monitoring and testing of the LOBs and corporate functions' compliance with laws and regulation. Through monitoring and testing, Operational Risk and Compliance independently identifies areas of heightened operational risk and tests the effectiveness of controls within the LOBs and Corporate.

Management of Operational Risk

The operational risk areas or issues identified through monitoring and testing are escalated to the LOBs and Corporate to be remediated through action plans, as needed, to mitigate operational risk. Operational Risk and Compliance may advise the LOBs and corporate functions in the development and implementation of action plans.

Operational Risk Reporting

Escalation of risks is a fundamental expectation for employees at the Firm. Risks identified by Operational Risk and Compliance are escalated to the appropriate LOB and Corporate Control Committees, as needed. Operational Risk and Compliance has established standards to ensure that consistent operational risk reporting and operational risk reports are produced on a Firmwide basis as well as by LOBs and Corporate. Reporting includes the evaluation of key risk and performance indicators against established thresholds as well as the assessment of different types of operational risk against stated risk appetite. The standards reinforce escalation protocols to senior management and to the Board of Directors.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is defined as interest rate risk resulting from the Bank's traditional banking activities as a result of movements in interest rates. IRRBB can occur due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to:

- Differences between the timing of rate changes and the timing of cash flows (repricing risk);
- Changing rate relationships among yield curves that affect bank activities (basis risk);
- Changing rate relationships across the spectrum of maturities (yield curve risk); and
- Interest-rate-related options embedded in banking products (option risk).

Treasury/ Chief Investment Office (T/CIO) manages IRRBB exposure on behalf of the Bank by identifying, measuring, modelling, and monitoring IRR across the Bank's balance sheet. T/CIO works with the Lines of Businesses in defining methodologies for measuring IRRBB. T/CIO identifies and understands material balance sheet impact of new initiatives and products, and executes market transactions to manage IRRBB.

The Bank's IRRBB exposure originates from the traditional banking activities that include the extension of loans, taking client deposits. T/CIO is managing the exposure through placements/takings, and the purchase of securities under T/CIO investment portfolio. The majority of the Bank's deposits are Non-Maturity Deposits (NMD) that is modelled as longer dated liabilities by considering deposits run-off profile and analysing deposits' sensitivity to rate changes. Loans, Placements, Term Deposits, Placements, and Investment Securities under T/CIO investment portfolio are assumed to have contractual maturity with fixed or adjustable rate.

IRRBB is evaluated using two primary metrics, impact to the Bank's earnings through Earnings at Risk (EaR) metric, and impact to the Bank's equity through Economic Value Sensitivity (EVS) metric:

- EaR measures the extent to which changes in interest rates will affect the bank's net interest income (NII) over the following 12 months period under four parallel shift scenarios in interest rate curve.
- EVS determines changes in Economic Value of Equity (EVE) due to changes in interest rates under two parallel and four non-parallel shift scenarios in interest rate curve.

The IRRBB metrics are regularly monitored, reported on a regular basis and presented in the Bank's RALCO Meeting.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table represents the Bank's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates as at balance sheet date.

	Non trading book					31.12.2022		
	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	Trading book RM'000	Non- interest sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	13,389,438	-	-	-	-	-	95,903	13,485,341
Securities purchased under resale Agreement	-	495,038	-	-	-	4,677,442	27,728	5,200,208
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	-	-	-	-	-	1,417,698	14,973	1,432,671
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,242,354	-	1,242,354
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	129,033	245,141	-	-	-	180	374,354
Loans and advances								
- Non credit-impaired	287,444	91,386	61,483	384	475	-	(13,265)	427,907
- Credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	140
Amount due from related parties	25,667	-	-	-	-	54,742	1,342,688	1,423,097
Statutory deposits with BNM	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other assets [#]	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,590	183,590
Total assets	13,702,549	715,457	306,624	384	475	7,392,236	1,651,939	23,769,664

[#] Includes deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Non trading book					31.12.2022		
	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	Trading book RM'000	Non- interest sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	12,724,983	-	-	-	-	-	368,405	13,093,388
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	485,520	-	-	-	-	-	550,409	1,035,929
Financial liabilities designated as fair Value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	-	-	-	-	-	252,343	-	252,343
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	99,830	1,438	101,268
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,272,148	-	1,272,148
Amount due to related parties	405,085	-	26,732	-	-	4,232,521	660,252	5,324,590
Other liabilities#	-	-	-	-	-	-	744,463	744,463
Total liabilities	13,615,588	-	26,732	-	-	5,856,842	2,324,967	21,824,129
Interest rate gap	86,961	715,457	279,892	384	475			

[#] Includes tax payable and other liabilities.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Non trading book					31.12.2021		
	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	Trading book RM'000	Non- interest sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000
Assets								
Cash and short-term funds	4,497,150	-	-	-	-	-	127,786	4,624,936
Securities purchased under resale Agreement	-	-	-	-	-	2,436,982	5,804	2,442,786
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	-	-	-	-	-	599,134	12,030	611,164
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	821,733	-	821,733
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	-	-	326,005	51,607	-	-	336	377,948
Loans and advances								
- Non credit-impaired	320,946	98,438	47,865	235	491	-	(6,839)	461,136
- Credit-impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	152
Amount due from related parties	147,149	-	-	-	-	164,517	255,263	566,929
Statutory deposits with BNM	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other assets [#]	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,098	440,098
Total assets	4,965,245	98,438	373,870	51,842	491	4,022,366	834,632	10,346,884

[#] Includes tax recoverable assets, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

	Non trading book					31.12.2021		
	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	Trading book RM'000	Non- interest sensitive RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits from customers	3,814,134	-	-	-	-	-	359,103	4,173,237
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	377,855	-	-	-	-	-	209,110	586,965
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	341,083	2,655	343,738
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	731,034	-	731,034
Amount due to related parties	201,678	-	-	-	-	1,761,871	255,069	2,218,618
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	496,788	496,788
Total liabilities	4,393,667	-	-	-	-	2,833,988	1,322,725	8,550,380
Interest rate gap	571,578	98,438	373,870	51,842	491			

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iv) Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summarises the effective average interest rate by major currencies for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities. The calculation of effective average interest rate excludes non-interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities.

	2022		2021	
	RM %	USD %	RM %	USD %
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and short-term funds	2.75	4.10	1.77	0.01
Securities purchased under resale agreement	4.11	-	1.72	-
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")	3.83	-	3.99	-
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	4.09	-	4.09	-
Amount due from related parties	-	4.11	-	0.01
Loans and advances	3.57	5.01	2.51	1.50
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits from customers	1.63	2.82	0.72	0.02
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	2.65	4.01	1.20	0.08
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	3.82	-	3.89	-
Amount due to related parties	1.37	4.08	1.52	0.12

(v) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to earnings and value of financial instruments caused by the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. It is managed in conjunction with market risk.

The table at the following page sets out the Bank's exposure to currency risk. Included in the table are the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(v) Currency risk (continued)

	MYR RM'000	USD RM'000	GBP RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2022</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and short-term funds	6,339,189	7,115,087	-	31,065	13,485,341
Securities purchased under resale agreement	3,719,663	1,480,545	-	-	5,200,208
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	1,432,671	-	-	-	1,432,671
Derivative financial Instruments	630,672	543,597	8,652	59,433	1,242,354
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	374,354	-	-	-	374,354
Loans and advances	150,640	277,407	-	-	428,047
Amount due from related Parties	566,365	824,848	903	30,981	1,423,097
Other assets [#]	64,885	118,702	-	5	183,592
	<u>13,278,439</u>	<u>10,360,186</u>	<u>9,555</u>	<u>121,484</u>	<u>23,769,664</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Deposits from customers	3,069,470	9,264,369	459,873	299,676	13,093,388
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	780,994	254,890	6	39	1,035,929
Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss	252,343	-	-	-	252,343
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	101,268	-	-	-	101,268
Derivative financial Instruments	439,565	793,985	5,909	32,689	1,272,148
Amount due to related Parties	756,861	4,567,721	-	8	5,324,590
Other liabilities [*]	608,958	135,490	-	15	744,463
	<u>6,009,459</u>	<u>15,016,455</u>	<u>465,788</u>	<u>332,427</u>	<u>21,824,129</u>
Currency gap	<u>7,268,980</u>	<u>(4,656,269)</u>	<u>(456,233)</u>	<u>(210,943)</u>	

[#] Includes statutory deposits with BNM, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets.

^{*} Includes tax payable and other liabilities.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(v) Currency risk (continued)

	MYR RM'000	USD RM'000	GBP RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>2021</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and short-term funds	4,320,063	215,008	-	89,865	4,624,936
Securities purchased under resale agreement	2,442,786	-	-	-	2,442,786
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	611,164	-	-	-	611,164
Derivative financial Instruments	500,048	265,865	3,079	52,741	821,733
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	377,948	-	-	-	377,948
Loans and advances	235,365	225,923	-	-	461,288
Amount due from related Parties	58,948	502,589	912	4,480	566,929
Other assets [#]	439,649	306	37	108	440,100
	<u>8,985,971</u>	<u>1,209,691</u>	<u>4,028</u>	<u>147,194</u>	<u>10,346,884</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Deposits from customers	1,489,310	2,607,883	11,363	64,681	4,173,237
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	407,148	179,817	-	-	586,965
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	343,738	-	-	-	343,738
Derivative financial Instruments	302,716	356,567	13,168	58,583	731,034
Amount due to related Parties	268,715	1,949,899	-	4	2,218,618
Other liabilities	494,926	1,744	37	81	496,788
	<u>3,306,553</u>	<u>5,095,910</u>	<u>24,568</u>	<u>123,349</u>	<u>8,550,380</u>
Currency gap	<u>5,679,418</u>	<u>(3,886,219)</u>	<u>(20,540)</u>	<u>23,845</u>	

[#] Includes statutory deposits with BNM, tax recoverable, deferred tax assets, right-of-use assets, fixed assets and other assets.

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30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(vi) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Firm will be unable to meet its contractual and contingent financial obligations as they arise or that it does not have the appropriate amount, composition and tenor of funding and liquidity to support its assets and liabilities.

The bank has established limits and indicators framework; and runs stress testing to manage liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk oversight

The Liquidity Risk management ("LRM") group is part of CIO Treasury and Corporate ("CTC") Risk, an Independent Risk Management function, reporting to the CTC Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") who also serves as the Firmwide Risk Executive of Liquidity Risk. LRM is responsible for the independent assessment, measuring, monitoring, and control of liquidity risk across the firm. LRM responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Defining, monitoring and reporting liquidity risk metrics;
- Independently establishing and monitoring limits and indicators including liquidity risk appetite;
- Developing a process to classify, monitor and report limit breaches;
- Performing an independent review of liquidity risk management processes;
- Monitoring and reporting internal Firmwide and legal entity liquidity stress tests as well as regulatory defined metrics, as well as liquidity positions, balance sheet variances, and funding activities; and
- Approving or escalating for review new or updated liquidity stress assumptions.

Liquidity management

Treasury/ Chief Investment Office ("TCIO") are responsible for liquidity management. The primary objectives of Firm's liquidity management are to:

- Ensure that the Firm's core businesses and material legal entities are able to operate in support of client needs and meet contractual and contingent financial obligations through normal economic cycles as well as during stress events, and
- Manage an optimal funding mix, and availability of liquidity sources.

Risk governance and measurement

The Board of Directors of the Bank has delegated oversight of liquidity risk to Malaysia Risk/ Assets and Liabilities Committee (RALCO). Liquidity risk oversight is governed by Malaysia RALCO, co-chaired by the Senior Country Officer and Legal Entity Risk Manager.

As governed by the Malaysia RALCO Terms of Reference, where required, matters will be escalated from Malaysia RALCO to the Malaysia Location Management Committee, Asia Pacific Risk Committee or the Board of Directors. In addition, the Board Risk Committee reviews and recommends to the Board of Directors, for formal approval, the Bank's liquidity risk tolerances, liquidity strategy, and liquidity policy.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(vi) Liquidity risk (continued)

Contingency funding plan

The Firm's contingency funding plan ("CFP") is approved by the Firmwide ALCO and the Board risk Committee. The Bank's addendum to the CFP is approved by the Bank's Board of directors. The CFP and the addendum is a compilation of procedures and action plans for managing liquidity through stress events. The CFP and the addendum incorporate the limits and indicators set by the Liquidity Risk Oversight group. These limits and indicators are reviewed regularly to identify emerging risks or vulnerabilities in the Bank's liquidity position. The CFP identifies the alternative contingent funding and liquidity resources available to the Bank in a period of stress.

Limits and Indicators

The Bank has established internal liquidity risk limits and indicators which are monitored on a daily basis.

Stress Testing

Liquidity risk stress testing is established to ensure that the Bank has sufficient liquidity under a variety of adverse scenarios. The results of the liquidity stress tests are significant inputs into the formulation of funding and balance sheet planning.

The table at the following page analyses the Bank's non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(vi) Liquidity risk (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
<u>2022</u>							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and short-term funds#	13,397,539	-	-	-	-	91,337	13,488,876
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	-	1,423,304	-	-	-	7,048	1,430,352
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	130,000	251,024	-	-	-	381,024
Loans and advances	289,468	92,494	63,038	554	491	-	446,045
Amount due from related parties	639,856	-	-	-	-	788,593	1,428,449
Securities purchased under resale agreement	1,862,072	3,018,528	834,299	-	-	-	5,714,899
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other assets#	155,157	-	-	-	-	2,773	157,930
Total financial assets	16,344,092	4,664,326	1,148,361	554	491	889,753	23,047,577
	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
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Deposits from Customers	181,283	-	-	-	-	12,912,152	13,093,435
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	1,035,929	1,035,929
Amount due to related parties	1,183,341	2,942,500	865,109	7,368	-	1,018,251	6,016,569
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	53,582	46,909	-	-	-	-	100,491
Other liabilities	316,979	2,164	4,053	5,878	-	396,921	725,995
Total financial liabilities	1,735,185	2,991,573	869,162	13,246	-	15,363,253	20,972,419

Cash and short-term funds exclude cash in hand and other assets exclude prepayments.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(vi) Liquidity risk (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
<u>2021</u>							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and short-term funds [#]	4,499,430	-	-	-	-	126,339	4,625,769
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	-	593,214	-	-	-	6,555	599,769
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	330,000	51,024	-	-	381,024
Loans and advances	321,057	98,799	48,017	354	532	-	468,759
Amount due from related parties	223,907	29,999	-	-	-	328,500	582,406
Securities purchased under resale agreement	781,350	1,358,221	316,113	-	-	-	2,455,684
Statutory deposits with Bank Negara Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other assets [#]	371,718	-	-	-	-	2,025	373,743
Total financial assets	6,197,462	2,080,233	694,130	51,378	532	463,421	9,487,156
	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
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Deposits from Customers	81,421	-	-	-	-	4,091,831	4,173,252
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	586,965	586,965
Amount due to related parties	371,787	1,270,572	337,602	7,084	-	250,883	2,237,928
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	187,354	158,229	-	-	-	-	345,583
Other liabilities	471,366	1,396	3,916	11,259	-	9,207	497,144
Total financial liabilities	1,111,928	1,430,197	341,518	18,343	-	4,938,886	7,840,872

[#] Cash and short-term funds exclude cash in hand and other assets exclude prepayments.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)****30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****(vi) Liquidity risk (continued)**

The table below analyses the Bank's derivative financial instruments based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Up to 1 <u>month</u> RM'000	1 – 3 <u>months</u> RM'000	3 – 12 <u>months</u> RM'000	1 – 5 <u>years</u> RM'000	Over 5 <u>years</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>2022</u>						
Net-settled Derivatives	6,709	9,365	(46,964)	(116,175)	3,803	(143,262)
Gross-settled derivatives						
- Receipts	32,318,599	33,751,116	26,598,059	2,611,553	145,099	95,424,426
- Payments	(32,308,173)	(33,718,081)	(26,572,953)	(2,647,841)	(142,251)	(95,389,299)
	<u>17,135</u>	<u>42,400</u>	<u>(21,858)</u>	<u>(152,463)</u>	<u>6,651</u>	<u>(108,135)</u>
<u>2021</u>						
Net-settled Derivatives	6,192	10,132	36,549	(25,916)	(8,192)	18,765
Gross-settled derivatives						
- Receipts	10,997,764	15,184,524	18,667,692	2,670,694	-	47,520,674
- Payments	(10,997,018)	(15,199,164)	(18,681,212)	(2,671,458)	-	(47,548,852)
	<u>6,938</u>	<u>(4,508)</u>	<u>23,029</u>	<u>(26,680)</u>	<u>(8,192)</u>	<u>(9,413)</u>

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

31 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(i) Certain financial instruments

For cash and short-term funds, amount due from/to related parties, statutory deposits with BNM, deposits from customers, deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions with maturities of less than one year, the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value

For balances relating to the above classes of financial instruments with maturities of more than one year, the carrying value approximates the fair value as these balances are subject to variable interest rate.

(ii) Loans and advances

For non-impaired fixed rate loans, fair values have been estimated by discounting the estimated cash flows using the prevailing market rates of loans and advances with similar credit ratings and maturities. For floating-rate loans, the carrying amount is generally a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The fair value of impaired loans, fixed or floating are based on the carrying value less allowances for ECL, being the expected recoverable amount. In arriving at the fair values for loans on the above bases, the total fair value of the entire loan portfolio has been reduced by RM15,310,000 (2021: RM6,885,000), being the carrying value of the allowance for ECL which covers unidentified losses inherent in the portfolio.

(iii) Credit commitments

The estimated fair values are not readily ascertainable as these financial instruments are generally not traded. In addition, the quantum of fees collected under these arrangements, upon which a fair value could be based, is not material.

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value

(i) Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, securities purchased under resale agreement and obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements

The estimated fair value is generally based on quoted market prices and observable market prices. Where there is no ready market in certain securities, the Bank establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of foreign exchange derivatives, interest rate derivatives and equity derivatives is the estimated amount the Bank would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

31 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

MFRS 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) Level 1: inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities;
- (b) Level 2: inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.;
- (c) Level 3: one or more inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument's categorisation within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following table represents the Bank's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at financial year ended:

<u>2022</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	4,759,833	-	4,759,833
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss				
- Securities	-	1,425,623	-	1,425,623
- Unquoted shares	-	-	7,048	7,048
Derivative financial Instruments	-	1,242,354	-	1,242,354
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	374,354	-	374,354
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	4,359,260	-	4,359,260
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,272,148	-	1,272,148
Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss	-	-	252,343	252,343

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

31 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

The following table represents the Bank's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at financial year ended: (continued)

<u>2021</u>	<u>Level 1</u> RM'000	<u>Level 2</u> RM'000	<u>Level 3</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	2,607,301	-	2,607,301
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss				
- Securities	-	604,609	-	604,609
- Unquoted shares	-	-	6,555	6,555
Derivative financial Instruments	-	821,733	-	821,733
Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	377,948	-	377,948
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	2,106,076	-	2,106,076
Derivative financial instruments	-	731,034	-	731,034

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

31 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, is as below:

	Financial Assets held at fair value through profit and loss RM'000	Financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss RM'000
<u>2022</u>		
At 1 January	6,555	-
Additional	-	250,000
Fair value changes recognised in statements of comprehensive income	493	2,343
At 31 December	<u>7,048</u>	<u>252,343</u>
Fair value changes recognised in statement of comprehensive income relating to assets held on 31 December 2022	<u>493</u>	<u>252,343</u>
<u>2021</u>		
At 1 January	6,491	-
Fair value changes recognised in statements of comprehensive income	125	-
Disposal	(61)	-
At 31 December	<u>6,555</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value changes recognised in statement of comprehensive income relating to assets held on 31 December 2021	<u>125</u>	<u>-</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

31 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

Valuation methodologies

The following table describes the valuation methodologies used by the Bank to measure its more significant products/ instruments at fair value, including the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Product/ instrument	Valuation methodology, inputs and assumptions	Classifications in the valuation hierarchy
Equity, debt, and other securities	Quoted market prices	Level 1
	In the absence of quoted market prices, securities are valued based on: • Observable market prices for similar securities • Relevant broker quotes • Discounted cash flows	Level 2 or 3
Derivatives, fully funded OTC instruments, and structured deposits	Exchange-traded derivatives that are actively traded and valued using the exchange price	Level 1
	Derivatives and structured deposits that are valued using observable or unobservable valuation inputs as well as considering the contractual terms. The key valuation inputs used will depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instruments and may include equity prices, commodity prices, interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, volatilities, correlations, credit default swaps ("CDS") spreads and recovery rates.	Level 2 or 3

In infrequent circumstances where the valuation technique for these instruments is based on significant unobservable inputs, such instruments are included in Level 3. This category includes unquoted shares and structured deposits. The fair values of unquoted shares are based on the net tangible assets of the affected companies or sales price for pending sales transactions, while the fair values of structured deposits are based on Quanto and Volatility element.

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

32 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Equity compensation benefits

The incentive compensation benefits are determined by the ultimate holding corporation, the Firm. The following schemes are applicable to the employees of the Firm:

Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP")

Under the LTIP, common stock-based awards, including stock options, restricted stock, and restricted stock units ("RSU") are granted to certain key employees employed by the Firm and its subsidiaries.

Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the Firm's common stock price on the grant date. Generally, options cannot be exercised until at least one year after the grant date and become exercisable over various periods as determined at the time of the grant. These awards generally expire 10 years after grant date.

Restricted stock and RSUs are granted by the Firm at no cost to the recipient. These awards are subject to forfeiture until certain restrictions have lapsed, including continued employment for a specific period. The recipient of a share of restricted stock is entitled to voting rights and dividends on the common stock. An RSU entitles the recipient to receive a share of common stock after the applicable restrictions lapse; the recipient is entitled to receive cash payments equivalent to any dividends paid on the underlying common stock during the period the RSU is outstanding.

Value Sharing Plan is a broad-based employee stock option plan in which the Firm grants stock options to other employees as recognition of the services rendered.

(a) **Restricted Stock and RSUs**

Compensation expense for restricted stock and RSUs is measured based upon the number of shares granted multiplied by the stock price at the grant date, and is recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	Number of	Weighted	Number of	Weighted
	restricted	average fair	restricted	average fair
	stock/RSU	value at	stock/RSU	value at
		grant date		grant date
		USD		USD
Outstanding at 1 January	12,655	131.04	12,213	116.15
Granted during the year	5,804	153.16	5,750	140.18
Vested during the year	(4,756)	(117.13)	(4,995)	106.13
Transferred during the year	-	-	(313)	131.04
Outstanding at 31 December	<u>13,703</u>	<u>145.24</u>	<u>12,655</u>	<u>131.04</u>

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)**

33 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(a) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements.

	Gross amount of recognised financial assets	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related amounts not set off in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amount
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2022					
Derivative financial instruments	1,242,354	-	1,242,354	-	828,379
Securities purchased under resale agreement	5,255,059	-	5,255,059	-	4,967,363
	6,497,413	-	6,497,413	-	5,795,742
2021					
Derivative financial instruments	821,733	-	821,733	-	553,457
Securities purchased under resale agreement	2,607,301	-	2,607,301	-	2,595,498
	3,429,034	-	3,429,034	-	3,148,955

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)**

33 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial liabilities

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar arrangements

	Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognised financial assets set off in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related amounts not set off in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amount
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	Financial instruments RM'000	RM'000
2022					
Derivative financial instruments	1,272,148	-	1,272,148	-	1,151,314
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,359,260	-	4,359,260	-	4,261,489
	5,631,408	-	5,631,408	-	5,412,803
2021					
Derivative financial instruments	731,034	-	731,034	-	589,706
Obligations on securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,106,076	-	2,106,076	-	2,105,283
	2,837,110	-	2,837,110	-	2,694,989

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Bank and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party.

Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

34 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 24 March 2023.

Registration No.

199401030666 (316347-D)

J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016**

We, Robert Armor Morris and Wong Hooi Ching, being two of the Directors of J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad, state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 7 to 105 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and the financial performance of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, Bank Negara Malaysia Guidelines and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

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



ROBERT ARMOR MORRIS
DIRECTOR



WONG HOOI CHING
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur
11 May 2023

**STATUTORY DECLARATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016**

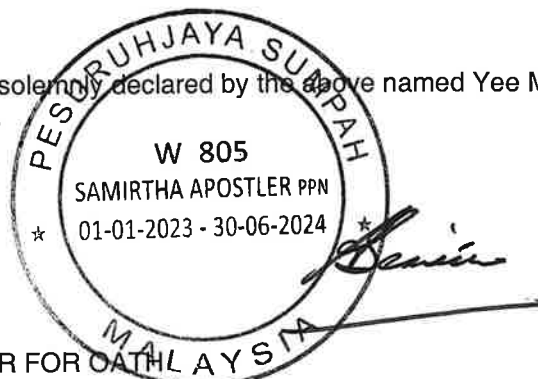
I, Yee Mei Yan, being the Officer primarily responsible for the financial management of J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 7 to 105 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.



YEE MEI YAN

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named Yee Mei Yan at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia on 11 May 2023.

Before me:



COMMISSIONER FOR OATH MALAYSIA

Tkt 3, Wisma Maran
28, Medan Pasar
50050 Kuala Lumpur



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD**
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199401030666 (316347-D)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad ("the Bank") 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 financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Bank, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 7 to 105.

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.

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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD (CONTINUED)**
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199401030666 (316347-D)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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 the 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 the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Bank that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199401030666 (316347-D)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

- (a) 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.
- (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's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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 regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBER OF J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK BERHAD (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 199401030666 (316347-D)

OTHER MATTERS

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.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, representing the PricewaterhouseCoopers firm.

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PLT
LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146
Chartered Accountants

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, representing William Mah Jin Chiek.

WILLIAM MAH JIN CHIEK
03085/07/2023 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
11 May 2023