

RHB Islamic Bank Berhad
Basel II Pillar 3 Disclosures
31 December 2019

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

CONTENTS		PAGE
List of Tables		ii
Statement by Managing Director		iii
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Scope of Application	2
3.0	Capital Management	3
3.1	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)	4
3.2	Basel III Implementation	4
3.3	Capital Adequacy Ratios	5
3.4	Minimum Capital Requirements and Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	6
4.0	Capital Structure	7
5.0	Risk Management	8
6.0	Credit Risk	13
6.1	Credit Risk Management Oversight and Organisation	13
6.2	Credit Risk Management Approach	14
6.3	Off-Balance Sheet Exposures and Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)	15
6.4	Credit Exposures and Risk-Weighted Assets By Portfolio and Approaches	15
6.5	Use of External Ratings	24
6.6	Internal Credit Rating Models	27
6.7	Credit Risk Monitoring and Control	35
6.8	Impairment Allowances for Financing	39
7.0	Market Risk	45
8.0	Liquidity Risk	47
9.0	Rate of Return Risk in the Banking Book	48
10.0	Operational Risk	50
11.0	Country Cross-Border Risk	54
12.0	Reputational Risk	54
13.0	Shariah Non-Compliance Risk and Governance	55
14.0	Forward Looking Statements	57

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

List of Tables

Table No	Description	Page
Table 1	Capital Adequacy Ratios	5
Table 2	Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) by Risk Types	6
Table 3	Risk-Weighted Assets by Risk Types and Minimum Capital Requirements	6
Table 4	Capital Structure	7
Tables 5a & 5b	Summary of Credit Exposures with Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) by Asset Class and Minimum Capital Requirements (On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures)	16 - 17
Tables 6a & 6b	Exposures on Off-Balance Sheet and Counterparty Credit Risk (Before Credit Risk Mitigation)	18
Tables 7a & 7b	Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Industry Sector	19 - 20
Tables 8a & 8b	Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Remaining Maturity	21 - 22
Tables 9a & 9b	Portfolios under the Standardised Approach by Risk Weights	23
Tables 10a & 10b	Rated Exposures According to Ratings by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs)	25 - 26
Tables 11a & 11b	Exposures Subject to the Supervisory Risk Weights under the IRB Approach	29
Tables 12a & 12b	Exposures under the IRB Approach by PD Band, Exposure Weighted Average Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight	30 - 31
Tables 13a & 13b	Exposures under the A-IRB Approach by EL Range and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight	32 - 33
Table 14	Exposures under IRB Approach by Actual Losses versus Expected Losses	34
Tables 15a & 15b	Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the Standardised Approach	36
Tables 16a & 16b	Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the IRB Approach	37
Tables 17a & 17b	Impaired and Past Due Financing and Impairment Allowances by Industry Sector	42
Table 18	Net Charges/(Write back) and Write-Offs for Financing Impairment by Industry Sector	43
Tables 19a & 19b	Reconciliation of Changes to Financing Impairment Allowances	44
Tables 20a & 20b	Market Risk-Weighted Assets and Minimum Capital Requirements	46
Tables 21a & 21b	Rate of Return Risk in the Banking Book	49
Table 22	Operational Risk-Weighted Assets and Minimum Capital Requirements	53
Table 23	Glossary of Terms	58

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

STATEMENT BY MANAGING DIRECTOR

In accordance with the requirements of Bank Negara Malaysia's Guideline on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3), and on behalf of the Board of Directors and Senior Management of RHB Islamic Bank Berhad, I am pleased to provide an attestation that the Basel II Pillar 3 disclosures of RHB Islamic Bank Berhad for the year ended 31 December 2019 are accurate and complete.

DATO' ADISSADIKIN BIN ALI
Managing Director

**RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

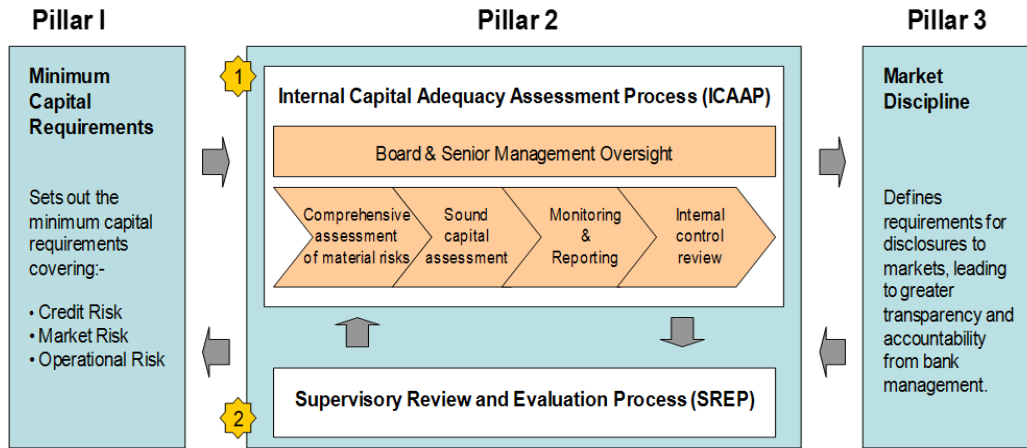
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes RHB Islamic Bank Berhad’s risk profile, risk management practices and capital adequacy position in accordance with the disclosure requirements as outlined in the Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB) – Disclosure Requirements (Pillar 3) issued by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM’s Pillar 3 Guidelines).

BNM’s guidelines on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Risk-Weighted Assets) provide and specify the approaches for quantifying the risk-weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Basel II introduces a more risk-based approach to regulatory capital with a distinct charge for operational risk in addition to the existing credit and market risk capital charges. It is designed to be a catalyst for more advanced risk management techniques, enterprise-wide culture of risk management and improved corporate governance and public disclosure.

The Basel II approach based on the three pillars can be diagrammatically depicted as below:



Pillar 1 provides guidelines for calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, and the minimum amount of regulatory capital that banks must hold against the risks they assume.

For the purpose of complying with regulatory requirements under Basel II Pillar 1, the approaches adopted by the Bank is as follows:

Entity	Credit Risk	Market Risk	Operational Risk
RHB Islamic Bank Berhad	Internal Ratings-Based Approach	Standardised Approach	Basic Indicator Approach

Pillar 2 comprises two components as follows:

- Placing obligations on banks to develop an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, and setting capital targets that commensurate with the banking institution’s risk profile and control environment; and
- Placing obligations on the supervisory authority to evaluate how well banking institutions are assessing their capital needs relative to their risks and to intervene, where appropriate.

Pillar 3 covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks. The purpose of the Pillar 3 disclosures is to complement the minimum capital requirements under Pillar 1 and the supervisory review process under Pillar 2 by encouraging market efficiency through a set of disclosure requirements that will allow market participants to assess information on banking institutions’ capital structures, risk exposures, risk management processes, and hence, their overall capital adequacy.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Basis of Disclosure

The annual Pillar 3 disclosure report is published in accordance with BNM's Pillar 3 Guidelines. This disclosure report has been verified and approved internally in line with the RHB Banking Group: Basel II Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy.

Comparative Information

This document covers the qualitative and quantitative information for financial year ended 31 December 2019 with comparative quantitative information of the preceding financial year ended 31 December 2018.

Frequency of Disclosure

The qualitative disclosures contained herein are updated on an annual basis and more frequently, if there are significant changes in the interim reporting period. The disclosures on capital adequacy and structure are made on a quarterly basis and all other quantitative disclosures are made on a semi-annual basis in accordance to the Group's reporting period.

Medium and Location of Disclosure

RHB Islamic Bank Berhad's Pillar 3 disclosure report is made available under the Investor Relations section of RHB Banking Group's website at www.rhbgroup.com as a separate report in the Bank's Annual Report 2019, after the notes to the financial statements.

2.0 SCOPE OF APPLICATION

In this Pillar 3 document, RHB Islamic Bank Berhad's information is presented at entity level and is referred to as the "Bank". The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of RHB Bank Berhad as at 31 December 2019.

The Bank's capital requirements are as guided by BNM's Guideline on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Capital Components).

3.0 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The overall capital management objective is to manage capital prudently and to maintain a strong capital position to drive sustainable business growth and seek strategic opportunities to enhance shareholders' value, and be in line with its risk appetite. Capital adequacy is the extent to which capital resources on the Bank's balance sheet are sufficient to cover the business capital requirements now and in the foreseeable future. It also indicates the ability of the Bank to provide financing across the business cycles and in meeting any contingency without compromising the interest of the depositors and investors. The Bank aims to maintain a strong capital position to drive sustainable business growth through an optimal capital structure while meeting regulatory requirements.

With a comprehensive capital management, the Bank aims to have a sound capital management practice that is aligned to BNM's ICAAP requirements. The capital management activities involve capital strategy, capital planning and capital allocation/structuring/optimisation.

- **Capital Strategy**

Capital strategy includes the determination of target capital under both normal and stressed market conditions and considers the business risk and strategic objectives, external credit ratings, and regulatory capital adequacy requirements. A comprehensive capital adequacy assessment is conducted at least annually to ensure that the target capital level is appropriate.

- **Capital Planning**

Based on strategic direction and regulatory requirements, the Bank formulates a comprehensive and forward looking capital plan to:

- (i) support its overall risk profile and forecast the capital demand for material risks for which capital held is deemed appropriate and aligned with the Bank's risk appetite;
- (ii) provide adequate capital for business growth, changes in asset mix or to cover unanticipated losses.

The capital plan describes the actions required to raise capital in a timely manner in both normal and stressed conditions as assumed in the stress scenarios. For capital planning purposes, capital adequacy is assessed in the multi-year financial projection under both normal and stressed scenarios, the objective of which is to ensure that the Bank maintains adequate capital on a forward-looking basis. The Bank also establishes a capital contingency funding plan that forms part of the capital plan. The capital plan, together with the analysis and proposed actions, are reviewed by the Group Chief Financial Officer and deliberated at the respective committees before submission to the Board for approval.

- **Capital Allocation/Structuring/Optimisation**

The Bank determines the amount of capital allocated to each business line based on capital performance target and available funding. An efficient allocation of capital drives returns for the Bank's shareholders.

Capital structuring affects the Bank through its impact on cash flow and cost of capital. The Bank adopts capital structuring that maximises value and minimises overall cost of capital. In order to achieve optimum capital structure, the Bank determines the levels, mix and structure of internal and regulatory capital in line with its current and planned levels of business activities, risk appetite and desired level of capital adequacy.

The Bank optimises its capital by integrating risk-based capital into strategy and aligning this with performance measurement.

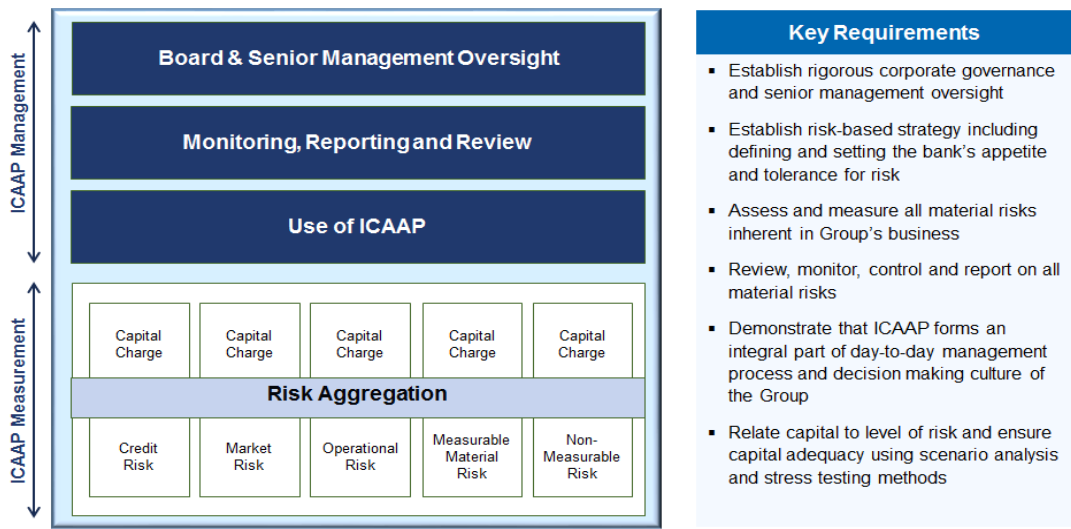
The Bank also aims to achieve a balance between dividend pay-out and the need to retain earnings in order to be consistent with its capital strength and to support business expansion. The Board reviews the dividend pay-out recommendation on an annual basis.

**RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

3.1 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

In line with BNM’s Guideline on ICAAP under the Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (CAFIB) – Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (Pillar 2), the Bank has implemented ICAAP with the objective to forge a strong alignment between risk and capital. Capital adequacy is assessed in relation to the Bank’s risk profile, and strategies are in place to maintain appropriate capital levels.

The ICAAP Framework developed and adopted across the Bank summarises the key ICAAP requirements into two functional categories, namely; ICAAP Measurement and ICAAP Management as depicted below:



3.2 Basel III Implementation

The implementation of Basel III for capital components by BNM in Malaysia has commenced with effect from 1 January 2013. Under the Basel III rules, banking institutions are required to strengthen the quality of their capital by maintaining higher minimum capital requirements and holding capital buffers namely the capital conservation buffer and the countercyclical capital buffer. However, the requirements are subject to a series of transitional arrangements with a gradual phase-in commencing 2013.

The Bank monitors and reports the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) based on BNM’s liquidity standards and maintains the LCR above regulatory requirement. For Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), banking institutions are required to report the NSFR under the observation period effective from June 2015. In July 2019, BNM has issued the final NSFR policy document, which will be effective from 1 July 2020 where banking institutions are expected to maintain a minimum NSFR of 100% at the consolidated level i.e. at RHB Banking Group level.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

3.3 Capital Adequacy Ratios

BNM's Guideline on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Capital Components) sets out the general requirements concerning regulatory capital adequacy and the components of eligible regulatory capital. Banking institutions are required to maintain, at all times, the following minimum capital adequacy ratios:

Common Equity Tier I (CET I) Capital Ratio	4.5%
Tier I Capital Ratio	6.0%
Total Capital Ratio	8.0%

In addition, the Bank is required to maintain additional capital buffers in the form of CET I capital above the minimum CET I, Tier I and total capital ratios set out above. The capital buffers shall comprise of capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50% and countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) ranging from 0% to 2.50%.

CCyB is determined based on the weighted average of the prevailing CCyB rates applied in the jurisdictions in which the Bank has credit exposures. This buffer is intended to protect the banking sector as a whole from the build-up of systemic risk during an economic upswing when aggregate credit growth tends to be excessive. BNM will communicate any decision on the CCyB rate by up to 12 months before the date from which the rate applies.

The capital ratios of the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are:

Table 1: Capital Adequacy Ratios

	RHB Islamic Bank	
	2019	2018
<u>Before proposed dividends</u>		
Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio	13.922%	13.222%
Tier I Capital Ratio	13.922%	13.222%
Total Capital Ratio	16.939%	16.476%
<u>After proposed dividends</u>		
Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio	13.627%	13.222%
Tier I Capital Ratio	13.627%	13.222%
Total Capital Ratio	16.644%	16.476%

The above capital ratios are above the minimum level required by BNM.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

3.4 Minimum Capital Requirements and Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

The following table shows the breakdown of RWA by risk types as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

Table 2: Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) by Risk Types

<u>Risk Types</u>	RHB Islamic Bank	
	2019	2018
	RM'000	RM'000
Credit RWA	29,308,355	25,943,117
Credit RWA Absorbed by Profit Sharing Investment Account (PSIA)	(5,833,615)	(5,874,587)
Market RWA	293,518	268,130
Operational RWA	1,937,774	1,679,551
Additional RWA due to Capital Floor	4,746,219	5,599,323
Total RWA	30,452,251	27,615,534

The following tables show the breakdown of RWA by risk types and the corresponding capital requirement as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

Table 3: Risk-Weighted Assets by Risk Types and Minimum Capital Requirements

<u>Risk Types</u>	RWA		Minimum Capital Requirements	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Credit Risk	23,474,740	20,068,530	1,877,979	1,605,482
Under Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (F-IRB) Approach	15,768,181	13,735,988	1,261,454	1,098,879
Under Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (A-IRB) Approach	8,228,983	7,206,853	658,319	576,548
Under Standardised Approach	5,311,191	5,000,276	424,895	400,022
Absorbed by PSIA under F-IRB Approach	(4,837,663)	(5,220,725)	(387,013)	(417,658)
Absorbed by PSIA under Standardised Approach	(995,952)	(653,862)	(79,676)	(52,309)
Market Risk				
Under Standardised Approach	293,518	268,130	23,481	21,450
Operational Risk				
Under Basic Indicator Approach	1,937,774	1,679,551	155,022	134,364
Additional RWA due to Capital Floor	4,746,219	5,599,323	379,698	447,946
Total	30,452,251	27,615,534	2,436,180	2,209,242

Capital requirement for the three risk types is derived by multiplying the risk-weighted assets by 8%.

The Credit RWA for RHB Islamic Bank increased by RM3.4 billion mainly from the growth in both corporate and retail exposures. As RHB Islamic Bank is in the second year of IRB implementation, the additional RWA due to capital floor has reduced following the lower adjustment factor from 95% to 90%.

The Market RWA increased slightly by RM25 million mainly due to increase in Foreign Currency Risk RWA.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

4.0 CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The constituents of total eligible capital are set out in BNM's Guideline on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Capital Components). These include shareholders' funds, after regulatory-related adjustments, and eligible capital instruments issued by the Bank. Tier I capital consists primarily of ordinary share capital, retained profits and other reserves. Tier II capital consists of subordinated obligations, surplus eligible provisions over expected losses and general provisions. Refer to Note 43 in the Financial Statements for the details of these capital instruments.

The following table represents the capital position of the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

Table 4: Capital Structure

	RHB Islamic Bank	
	2019	2018
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Common Equity Tier I Capital/Tier I Capital</u>		
Paid up ordinary share capital	1,673,424	1,673,424
Retained profits	2,530,491	2,013,893
Other reserves	-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) reserves	117,635	(3,499)
Less:		
Other intangibles	(3,295)	(4,271)
Deferred tax assets	(12,068)	(23,499)
55% of cumulative gains arising from change in value of FVOCI instruments	(64,699)	-
Other deductions*	(1,955)	(4,849)
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital/Tier I Capital	4,239,533	3,651,199
<u>Tier II Capital</u>		
Subordinated obligations	750,000	750,000
Surplus eligible provisions over expected losses	114,957	94,333
General provisions [^]	53,940	54,330
Total Tier II Capital	918,897	898,663
Total Capital	5,158,430	4,549,862

* Pursuant to the Basel II Market Risk para 5.18 and 5.19 – Valuation Adjustments, the Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Basel II - Risk-Weighted Assets) calculation shall account for the ageing, liquidity and holding back adjustments/reserves on its trading portfolio.

[^] Pursuant to BNM's policy document on Financial Reporting for Islamic Banking Institutions, general provision refers to loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses as defined under MFRS 9 Financial Instruments and regulatory reserves, to the extent they are ascribed to non-credit impaired exposures, determined under standardised approach.

Includes the qualifying regulatory reserve of the Bank of RM44,447,000 (31 December 2018 : RM42,756,000).

5.0 RISK MANAGEMENT

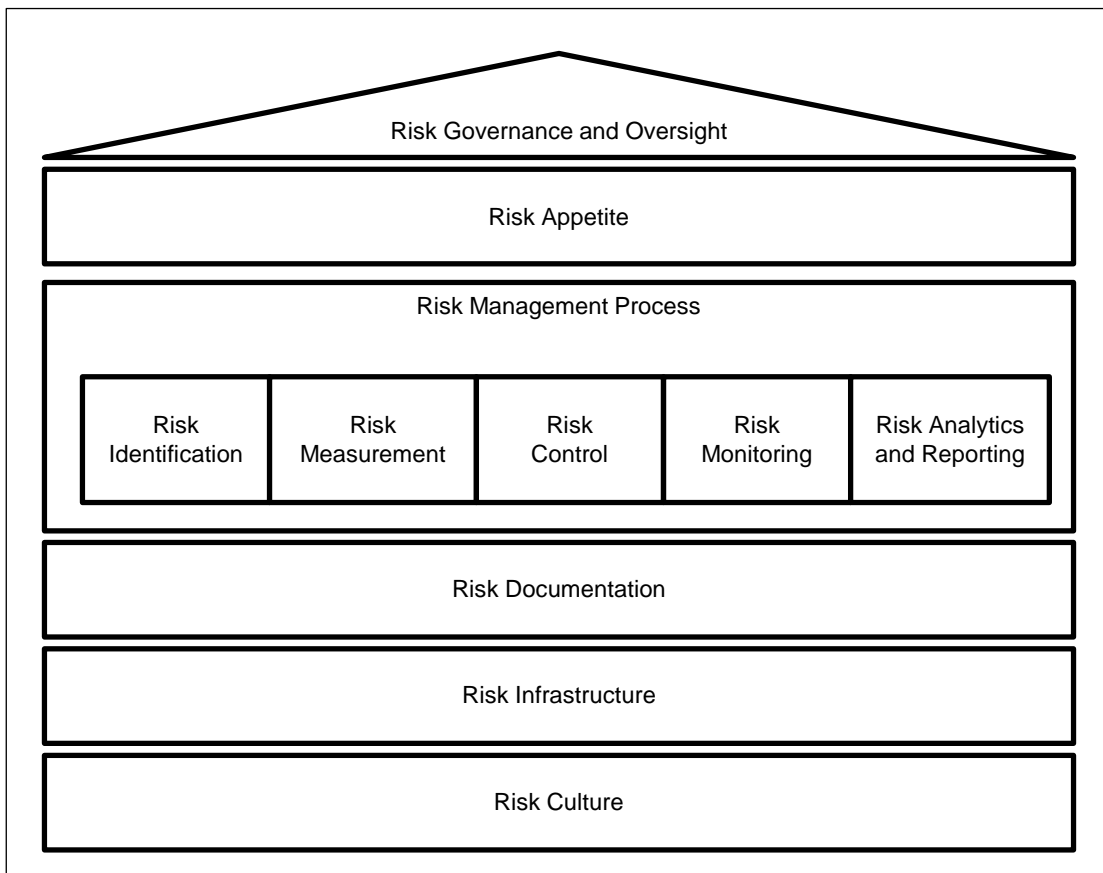
Risk is inherent in the Bank’s activities and is managed through a process of on-going identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to limits and other controls. Besides credit risk, the Bank is exposed to a range of other risk types such as market, liquidity, operational, legal, Shariah, strategic and cross-border, as well as other forms of risk inherent to its strategy, product range and geographical coverage.

Effective risk management is fundamental to drive sustainable growth and shareholders’ value, while maintaining competitive advantage, and is thus a central part of the proactive risk management of the Bank’s operating environment.

The Group Risk Management Framework governs the management of risks in the RHB Banking Group (the Group), as follows:

- It provides a holistic overview of the risk and control environment of the Group, with risk management aimed towards loss minimisation and protection against losses which may occur through, principally, the failure of effective checks and controls in the organisation.
- It sets out the strategic progression of risk management towards becoming a value creation enterprise. This is realised through building up capabilities and infrastructure in risk management sophistication, and enhanced risk quantification to optimise risk-adjusted returns.

The Group Risk Management Framework is represented in the following diagram:



The following sections describe some of these risk management content areas.

**RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

OVERARCHING RISK MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The Risk Management Framework contains five fundamental principles that drive the philosophy of risk management in the Group.

Principle 1: Risk Governance from the Boards of Directors of various operating entities within the Group

The ultimate responsibility of the Boards of Directors in the Group is to ensure that an effective risk management strategy is in place and uniformly understood across the Group. The Group has a structured framework to support the Board’s oversight responsibilities.

RISK GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

The Board of Directors (Board), through the respective risk committees and the Group Risk & Credit Management function, establishes the risk appetite and risk principles for the Group and relevant entities. The BRC is the principal Board committee that provides oversight over risk management activities for the Group to ensure that the Group’s risk management process is in place and functional. The BRC assists the Board to review the Group’s overall risk management philosophy, frameworks, policies and models. The Islamic Risk Management Committee (IRMC) is responsible for assisting the Board of RHB Islamic Bank on risk issues relevant and unique to RHB Islamic Bank.

The responsibility for the supervision of the day-to-day management of enterprise risk and capital matters is delegated to the GCRC comprising senior management of the Group and which reports to the relevant board committees and the Group Management Committee (GMC). The Group Asset and Liability Committee (Group ALCO) oversees market risk, liquidity risk and balance sheet management. An overview of this governance framework at Group level is as below:

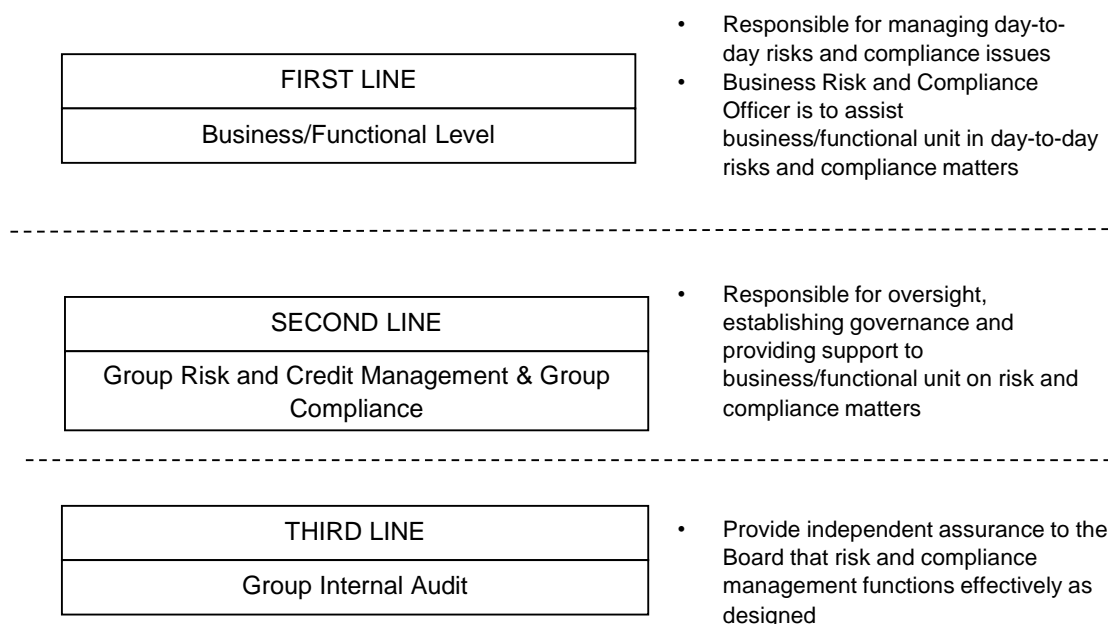


RISK CULTURE

Principle 2: Clear Understanding of Risk Management Ownership

Proactive risk ownership is important for effective management of risk. This promotes a risk awareness culture throughout the Group. The Group adopts the principle that ‘Risk and Compliance is Everyone’s Responsibility’.

The strategic business units (SBUs) and strategic functional units (SFUs) of the respective operating entities in the Group are collectively responsible for identifying, managing and reporting risks. The business units manage certain defined risks supported by the services provided by the functional units, including the risk management function. The approach is based on the ‘three lines of defence’ model as depicted below:



RISK ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Principle 3: Institutionalisation of a Risk-Focused Organisation

In addition to risk ownership, a risk-focused culture is promoted throughout the Group through strengthening of the central risk management functions and continuous reinforcement of a risk and control environment within the Group.

Central Risk Management Function

Group Risk & Credit Management function, headed by the Group Chief Risk Officer is independent of the business function to ensure that the necessary balance in risk/return decisions is not compromised by short-term pressures to generate revenues.

The roles and responsibilities of the Group Chief Risk Officer include:

- Facilitating the setting of the strategic direction and overall policy on management and control of risk of the Group;
- Ensuring industry best practices in risk management are adopted across the Group, including the setting of risk management parameters and risk models;
- Developing a pro-active, balanced and risk-attuned culture within the Group; and
- Advising senior management, respective risk committees and the Board on risk issues and their possible impact on the Group in the achievement of its objectives and strategies.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Group Risk & Credit Management consisting of Group Risk Management, Group Credit Management and Group Risk Operations provides independent oversight on business activities and implements the Group Risk Management Framework in order to protect and safeguard the Group's assets, and to prevent and mitigate financial and reputational losses to the Group. Key areas for which Group Risk Management is responsible for include the Group's risk policy and framework, day-to-day risk measurement and monitoring, providing timely risk analysis to management, and ensuring compliance to regulatory risk reporting requirements.

Group Credit Management oversees the Group-wide credit evaluation and assessment, approval and credit monitoring functions by providing credit risk assessment assurance on credit proposals, highlighting key risks and potential problematic accounts, and improving credit process efficiency.

Group Risk Operations is responsible for strategising and implementing a comprehensive enterprise-wide risk governance framework, and managing the development of robust risk management infrastructure and tools, aligned with the Group's strategy for growth and keeping pace with the market requirements and competitive business environment. Group Risk Operations drives the operationalisation of the Group's risk transformation initiatives in establishing risk management as a valuable business partner.

Risk and Control Environment

The business and functional heads are accountable for risk management in their businesses and functions, and for overseas operations where they have governance responsibilities. The business and functional units have clear segregation of duties to ensure that business processes are functioning effectively. There is accountability delegated to the appropriate authority to enable them to execute their respective authorities in meeting the business strategies without compromising the risk management process.

The primary responsibility for managing risks, therefore, rests with the business managers who are best equipped to ensure that risk management and control are continuously focused on the way business is conducted. Business activities and processes are continuously reviewed for areas of significant risks and for implementation of appropriate control procedures to ensure that they operate within established corporate policies and limits.

The risk management processes within the Group seek to identify, measure, monitor and control risk so that risk exposures are adequately managed and the expected returns adequately compensate the risks.

- Identification: The identification and analysis of the existing and potential risks is a continuing process, in order to facilitate and ensure the risks can be managed and controlled within the risk appetite of the Group and specific entity, where necessary.
- Measurement: Risks are measured, assessed and aggregated using comprehensive qualitative and quantitative risk measurement methodologies, and the process also serves as an important tool as it provides an assessment of capital adequacy and solvency.
- Controlling and Monitoring: Controls, triggers and limits are used to manage risk exposures and to facilitate early identification of potential problem on a timely basis.
- Analytics and Reporting: Risk analysis and reports are prepared at the respective entities and consolidated level as well as business level are regularly escalated to the senior management and relevant Boards of the Group's entities to ensure that the risks identified remain within the established appetite and to support an informed decision-making process.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Group recognises that effective implementation of the risk management system and process must be supported by a robust set of documentation and infrastructure. Towards this end, the Group has established frameworks, policies and other relevant control documents to ensure clearly defined practices and processes are implemented consistently across the Group.

In terms of risk infrastructure, the Group has organised its resources and talents into dedicated risk management functions, and invested into the technology, including data management, to support the Group's risk management activities.

RISK APPETITE

Principle 4: Alignment of Risk Management to Business Strategies

The Group Risk Management Framework serves to align the Group's business strategy with its risk strategy, and vice-versa. This is articulated through the risk appetite setting and the Group's annual business and financial budgetary plan, which is facilitated by the integration of risk measures in capital management.

Risk appetite describes the types and level of risks the Group is prepared to accept in delivering its business strategies. It is a key component of risk management and is set by the Board, and reported through various metrics that enable the Group to manage capital resources and shareholders' expectations.

Principle 5: Optimisation of Risk-Adjusted Returns

One of the objectives of capital management is to reflect a risk-adjusted return assumed by the businesses throughout the Group. By linking risk to capital, the risk-adjusted return measure contributes to the creation of shareholders' value by facilitating the allocation of capital to the businesses.

The medium to long-term strategy and principle of risk management of the Group is to intensify the integration of capital management within the Group. The Group is progressively implementing a risk-adjusted return based framework for allocation of capital to business units and for performance measurement and management.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

6.0 CREDIT RISK

Credit Risk Definition

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from customers' or counterparties' failure to fulfil their financial and contractual obligations in accordance to the agreed terms. It stems primarily from the Group's financing, trade finance and its funding, investment and trading activities from both on and off-balance sheet transactions.

6.1 Credit Risk Management Oversight and Organisation

The Group Credit Committee (GCC) is the senior management committee empowered to approve or reject all financial investments, counterparty credit and lending/financing up to the defined threshold limits.

GCC will direct, monitor, review and consider such issues as may materially impact on the present and future quality of the Bank's asset book. GCC also acts as the body which, through the relevant Board committees, recommends to the respective Boards, on matters pertaining to credit risk (such as credit and underwriting evaluation/approval/procedure, and delegated financing authorities).

The Board Credit Committee's (BCC) main functions are (i) affirming, vetoing or imposing more stringent conditions on credits of the Group which are duly approved by the GCC, (ii) overseeing the management of impaired and high risk accounts, and (iii) approving credit transactions to connected parties up to the defined threshold limits. BCC also endorses policy financing and financing required by BNM to be referred to the respective members of the Boards for approval.

The Group Credit Management has the functional responsibility to ensure that internal processes and credit underwriting standards are adhered to before financing proposals are approved. All financing proposals are firstly assessed for its credit worthiness by the originating business units before being evaluated by an independent credit manager and decided upon by delegated lending /financing authority/relevant committees.

All financing exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework. Large financing exposures are further subject to post approval credit review by Group Internal Audit. With the exception of credit applications for consumer and approved products under programme financing which can be approved by business units' supervisors, all other credit facilities, are subject to independent assessment by a team of dedicated and experienced credit evaluators in Head Office. For proper checks and controls, joint approval is required for all discretionary lending between business and independent credit underwriters. Financing which are beyond the delegated financing authority limits will be escalated to the relevant committees for approval.

Within Group Risk Management, the Group Credit Risk Management has the functional responsibility for credit risk management, portfolio risk monitoring, risk reporting and development of credit policies and guidelines. The Group also conducts regular credit stress tests to assess the credit portfolio's vulnerability to adverse credit risk events.

Regular risk reporting is made to the senior management, respective committees and the Board. These reports include various credit risk aspects such as portfolio quality, expected losses, and concentration risk exposures. Such reporting allows senior management to identify adverse credit trends, take prompt corrective actions, and ensure appropriate risk-adjusted decision making.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

6.2 Credit Risk Management Approach

The Bank's credit risk management framework is founded upon BNM's Policy on Credit Risk. The Bank abides by the Group Credit Policy which supports the development of a strong credit culture with the objective of maintaining a diversified portfolio, and a reliable and satisfactory risk-weighted return. Industry best practices are instilled in the continual updating of the Group Credit Policy.

The Bank's credit risk management process is documented in the Group Credit Guidelines (GCG) and Group Credit Procedures Manual (GCPM) which sets out the operational procedures and guidelines governing the credit processes within the Bank.

The GCG and GCPM have been designed to ensure that:

- The process of credit initiation, administration, supervision and management of financing and advances are carried out consistently and uniformly by the business origination and other credit support functions within the Group.
- Procedures and guidelines governing the credit function are in compliance with the credit policies of the Group.

Financing to Corporate and Institutional Customers

Financing to corporate and institutional customers are individually evaluated and risk-rated. Credit underwriters identify and assess the credit risk of large corporate or institutional customers, or customer groups, taking into consideration their financial and business profiles, industry and economic factors, collateral, or other credit support.

Credit Risk from Investment or Trading Activities

In the course of its trading or investment activities, the Bank is also exposed to credit risks from trading, derivative and debt securities activities. Relevant credit guidelines are established to govern the credit risk via guidance on derivatives, hedging and investment related activities of the different exposures.

Financing to Consumers and Small Businesses

For the consumer and small business sectors, credit risk is managed on a portfolio basis. Such products include home financing, credit cards, auto financing, commercial property financing, personal financing other term financing and retail small and medium-sized enterprises (RSMEs). Credit is prudently assessed and extended leveraging on the product program, which clearly define the credit risk acceptance criteria, post approval review and credit risk control. Credit scorecard together with business rules are adopted to enable objective risk evaluation and consistent decisions, cost efficient processing, and behavioural score monitoring of expected portfolio performance.

Credit Risk Measurement

Along with judgement and experience, risk measurement or quantification plays a critical role in making informed risk taking and portfolio management decisions. As the nature of credit risk varies by financing type, the Bank applies different credit risk measuring tools, so that the credit risk of each financing type is appropriately reflected. These measurement tools are developed for the material credit exposures, which fall under the IRB Approach.

The followings represent the dimensions considered in the credit risk measurement:

1. Probability of Default (PD)

Probability of default refer to likelihood that a customer is unable to meet its debt obligation. For corporate/non-retail financing, the probability of default is measured from obligor (or customer) rating obtained from the risk rating system to determine obligor's level of default risk. The risk rating of each obligor is regularly reviewed to ensure that it actually reflects the debtor's/customer's updated default risk. For retail exposures/financing, the default risk is measured via respective scoring model i.e. application scorecard, behavioural scorecard and customer centric scorecard.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Loss Given Default (LGD)

LGD is the amount of loss incurred when a customer defaults. For corporate financing, LGD is determined via the credit risk mitigation adjustment, in which the coverage of collateral and security will determine the level of LGD for a specific transaction. For retail financing, LGD is determined at respective segment (or pool) level.

3. Exposure at Default (EAD)

Exposure at default is calculated from the current outstanding balance and availability of committed financing line. In this regard, the key factor is the Bank's obligation related to the available financing line. For corporate financing, the EAD is measured at an individual obligor exposure as per BNM's Guideline on Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks (Risk-Weighted Assets). For retail financing, the principle of credit risk measurement is similar, but measured on a pooled basis, based on internal models.

6.3 Off-Balance Sheet Exposures and Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

The management of the following off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank is in accordance to the credit risk management approach as set out under Section 6.2 of this document:

- Financial guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent undertakings that the Bank will make payments in the event that its customer cannot meet its obligations to third-parties. These exposures carry the same credit risk as financing even though they are contingent in nature;
- Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are undertakings by the Bank on behalf of its customers. These exposures are usually collateralised by the underlying shipment of goods to which they relate;
- Commitments to extend financing, which includes the unutilised or undrawn portions of financing facilities;
- Unutilised credit card lines; and
- Credit equivalent amount of derivative financial instruments.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. An economic loss would occur if the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default. Unlike a firm's exposure to credit risk through a loan, where the exposure to credit risk is unilateral and only the lending bank faces the risk of loss, CCR creates a bilateral risk of loss; the market value of the transaction can be positive or negative to either counterparty to the transaction. The market value is uncertain and can vary over time with the movement of underlying market factors.

Counterparty risk is typically associated with two broad classes of financial products:

- Over-the-counter derivatives such as profit rate swaps, FX forwards and credit default swaps.
- Securities financing transactions such as repos and reverse repos; and securities borrowing and financing.

Derivative financial instruments are primarily entered into for hedging purposes.

Any financial loss is calculated based on the cost to replace the defaulted derivative financial instruments with another similar contract in the market. The cost of replacement is equivalent to the difference between the original value of the derivatives at the time of contract with the defaulted counterparty and the current fair value of a similar substitute at current market prices.

All outstanding financial derivative positions are marked-to-market on a daily basis. The Bank monitors counterparties' positions and promptly escalates any shortfall in the threshold levels to the relevant parties for next course of action.

6.4 Credit Exposures and Risk-Weighted Assets by Portfolio and Approaches

All credit exposures of the Bank are booked in Malaysia. The following tables show the credit exposures or Exposure at Default (EAD) as at 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018, segregated by:

- the various types of asset classes, showing details of the exposures by type of approaches, before and after credit risk mitigation (CRM), the corresponding RWA and capital requirements;
- disclosure on off-balance sheet and counterparty credit risk;
- industry sector;
- residual maturity; and
- disclosures under the Standardised Approach by risk weights.

Table 5a: Summary of Credit Exposures with Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) by Asset Class and Minimum Capital Requirements (On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures) as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures/ EAD before CRM RM'000	Net Exposures/ EAD after CRM RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets Absorbed by PSIA RM'000	Total Risk- Weighted Assets After Effect of PSIA RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirements RM'000
Exposures under Standardised Approach (SA)						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereigns & Central Banks	6,777,486	6,777,486	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities	6,142,187	6,073,065	8,067	-	8,067	645
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	727,307	727,307	156,512	-	156,512	12,521
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	175,423	175,423	175,423	-	175,423	14,034
Corporates	692,364	584,003	575,823	-	575,823	46,066
Regulatory Retail	4,066,447	4,065,101	4,012,321	(995,766)	3,016,555	241,324
Residential Mortgages	4,404	4,404	1,718	-	1,718	137
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	295,735	295,735	273,623	-	273,623	21,890
Defaulted Exposures	6,352	6,352	4,782	(186)	4,596	368
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	18,887,705	18,708,876	5,208,269	(995,952)	4,212,317	336,985
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	385,572	385,572	77,351	-	77,351	6,188
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	426,788	400,377	25,571	-	25,571	2,046
Defaulted Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	812,360	785,949	102,922	-	102,922	8,234
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures under SA	19,700,065	19,494,825	5,311,191	(995,952)	4,315,239	345,219
Exposures under F-IRB Approach						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Corporates, of which	24,499,554	24,499,554	13,747,723	(4,559,692)	9,188,031	735,043
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	14,962,322	15,270,474	8,586,742	(3,187,602)	5,399,140	431,931
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	7,779,676	7,779,676	4,008,705	(1,225,032)	2,783,673	222,694
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)						
Project Finance	75,183	10,099	9,699	-	9,699	776
Income Producing Real Estate	1,682,373	1,439,305	1,142,577	(147,058)	995,519	79,642
Defaulted Exposures	148,626	148,626	-	-	-	-
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	24,648,180	24,648,180	13,747,723	(4,559,692)	9,188,031	735,043
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	27,063	27,063	47,307	-	47,307	3,785
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	2,525,712	2,525,712	1,080,612	(4,141)	1,076,471	86,118
Defaulted Exposures	45	45	-	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	2,552,820	2,552,820	1,127,919	(4,141)	1,123,778	89,903
Exposures under A-IRB Approach						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Retail, of which	31,194,601	31,194,601	7,087,382	-	7,087,382	566,990
Residential Mortgages Exposures	14,230,978	14,230,978	3,130,379	-	3,130,379	250,430
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	284,437	284,437	207,085	-	207,085	16,567
Hire Purchase Exposures	7,248,212	7,248,212	2,417,130	-	2,417,130	193,370
Other Retail Exposures	9,430,974	9,430,974	1,332,788	-	1,332,788	106,623
Defaulted Exposures	407,747	407,747	82,691	-	82,691	6,615
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	31,602,348	31,602,348	7,170,073	-	7,170,073	573,605
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	3,226,091	3,226,091	580,484	-	580,484	46,439
Defaulted Exposures	12,438	12,438	12,635	-	12,635	1,011
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	3,238,529	3,238,529	593,119	-	593,119	47,450
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures before scaling factor under the IRB Approach	62,041,877	62,041,877	22,638,834	(4,563,833)	18,075,001	1,446,001
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures after scaling factor, 1.06 under the IRB Approach			23,997,164	(4,837,663)	19,159,501	1,532,760
Total (Exposures under the SA Approach and Exposures under the IRB Approach)	81,741,942	81,536,702	29,308,355	(5,833,615)	23,474,740	1,877,979

Table 5b: Summary of Credit Exposures with Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) by Asset Class and Minimum Capital Requirements (On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures) as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures/ EAD before CRM RM'000	Net Exposures/ EAD after CRM RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets Absorbed by PSIA RM'000	Total Risk- Weighted Assets After Effect of PSIA RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirements RM'000
Exposures under Standardised Approach (SA)						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Sovereigns & Central Banks	5,521,764	5,521,764	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities	5,809,258	5,809,258	8,019	-	8,019	641
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	1,020,165	1,020,165	286,730	-	286,730	22,938
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	176,910	176,910	176,910	-	176,910	14,153
Corporates	1,088,467	729,943	547,168	-	547,168	43,773
Regulatory Retail	3,478,859	3,478,756	3,424,694	(653,745)	2,770,949	221,676
Residential Mortgages	2,749	2,749	1,020	-	1,020	82
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	495,816	495,816	476,415	-	476,415	38,113
Defaulted Exposures	12,324	10,308	10,051	(117)	9,934	795
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	17,606,312	17,245,669	4,931,007	(653,862)	4,277,145	342,171
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	272,184	272,176	54,435	-	54,435	4,355
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	364,498	348,532	14,834	-	14,834	1,187
Defaulted Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	636,682	620,708	69,269	-	69,269	5,542
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures under SA	18,242,994	17,866,377	5,000,276	(653,862)	4,346,414	347,713
Exposures under F-IRB Approach						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Corporates, of which	20,957,417	20,957,417	11,964,780	(4,925,212)	7,039,568	563,165
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	12,757,496	13,139,612	7,757,571	(3,781,451)	3,976,120	318,089
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	7,099,954	7,099,954	3,626,115	(1,079,351)	2,546,764	203,741
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)						
Project Finance	105,473	5,190	4,671	-	4,671	374
Income Producing Real Estate	994,494	712,661	576,423	(64,410)	512,013	40,961
Defaulted Exposures	239,375	239,375	17,278	-	17,278	1,382
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	21,196,792	21,196,792	11,982,058	(4,925,212)	7,056,846	564,547
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	33,101	33,101	61,376	-	61,376	4,910
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	2,200,251	2,200,251	915,045	-	915,045	73,204
Defaulted Exposures	121	121	-	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	2,233,473	2,233,473	976,421	-	976,421	78,114
Exposures under A-IRB Approach						
On-Balance Sheet Exposures						
Retail, of which	25,689,375	25,689,375	6,239,430	-	6,239,430	499,154
Residential Mortgages Exposures	12,248,469	12,248,469	2,710,869	-	2,710,869	216,869
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	275,179	275,179	205,276	-	205,276	16,422
Hire Purchase Exposures	6,731,434	6,731,434	2,275,708	-	2,275,708	182,057
Other Retail Exposures	6,434,293	6,434,293	1,047,577	-	1,047,577	83,806
Defaulted Exposures	331,193	331,193	73,260	-	73,260	5,861
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	26,020,568	26,020,568	6,312,690	-	6,312,690	505,015
Off-Balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	2,612,629	2,612,629	485,632	-	485,632	38,851
Defaulted Exposures	3,188	3,188	596	-	596	48
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	2,615,817	2,615,817	486,228	-	486,228	38,899
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures before scaling factor under the IRB Approach	52,066,650	52,066,650	19,757,397	(4,925,212)	14,832,185	1,186,575
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures after scaling factor, 1.06 under the IRB Approach	49,023,482	49,023,482	20,942,841	(5,220,725)	15,722,116	1,257,769
Total (Exposures under the SA Approach and Exposures under the IRB Approach)	70,309,644	69,933,027	25,943,117	(5,874,587)	20,068,530	1,605,482

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 6a: Exposures on Off-Balance Sheet and Counterparty Credit Risk (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank				
	Principal/	Positive	Credit	Risk-
	Notional	Fair Value Of	Equivalent	Weighted
Nature of Item	Amount	Derivative	Amount	Assets
	RM'000	Contracts	RM'000	RM'000
Transaction related contingent items	260,081		130,040	76,244
Short term self liquidating trade related contingencies	95,289		19,058	8,354
Foreign exchange related contracts	965,956	4,057	18,985	14,262
1 year or less	959,821	4,057	18,658	13,693
Over 1 year to 5 years	6,135	-	327	569
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Profit rate related contracts	1,770,000	-	890	178
1 year or less	1,770,000	-	890	178
Over 1 year to 5 years	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts subject to valid bilateral netting agreements	12,629,594	62,131	392,760	110,218
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and financing lines, with original maturity of over 1 year	7,522,933		6,016,643	1,614,704
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and financing lines, with original maturity of up to 1 year	30,233		25,333	-
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the Bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's/customer's creditworthiness	2,266,736		-	-
Total	25,540,822	66,188	6,603,709	1,823,960

Table 6b: Exposures on Off-Balance Sheet and Counterparty Credit Risk (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank				
	Principal/	Positive	Credit	Risk-
	Notional	Fair Value Of	Equivalent	Weighted
Nature of Item	Amount	Contracts	Amount	Assets
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Transaction related contingent items	212,768		106,384	66,999
Short term self liquidating trade related contingencies	65,253		13,050	4,111
Foreign exchange related contracts	673,348	751	20,384	26,052
1 year or less	478,508	651	8,739	5,791
Over 1 year to 5 years	194,840	100	11,645	20,261
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
Profit rate related contracts	930,000	348	678	136
1 year or less	930,000	348	678	136
Over 1 year to 5 years	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
OTC derivative transactions and credit derivative contracts subject to valid bilateral netting agreements	12,570,170	49,080	284,223	89,623
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and financing lines, with original maturity of over 1 year	6,567,847		5,052,509	1,344,997
Other commitments, such as formal standby facilities and financing lines, with original maturity of up to 1 year	11,659		8,744	-
Any commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the Bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's/customer's creditworthiness	2,102,309		-	-
Total	23,133,354	50,179	5,485,972	1,531,918

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 7a: Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Industry Sector as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank

Exposure Class	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Takaful, Real Estate & Business	Education, Health & Others	Household	Others	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Exposures under Standardised Approach												
Sovereigns & Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,146,979	1,638,379	-	-	6,785,358
Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	20,622	-	-	2,069,242	4,563,772	-	-	6,653,636
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980,888	-	-	-	980,888
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,423	-	-	-	175,423
Corporates	12,259	3,904	35,892	1,162	63,409	84,763	22,476	469,698	23,842	11,385	-	728,790
Regulatory Retail	2,775	921	9,129	577	14,241	18,353	4,550	7,541	422	4,017,318	-	4,075,827
Residential Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,408	-	4,408
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295,735	295,735
Total Exposures under Standardised Approach	15,034	4,825	45,021	1,739	98,272	103,116	27,026	8,849,771	6,226,415	4,033,111	295,735	19,700,065
Exposures under IRB Approach												
Corporates, of which	1,570,173	740,698	1,884,566	704,312	6,322,979	1,321,135	6,004,078	8,242,367	410,692	-	-	27,201,000
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	765,723	717,216	1,274,568	561,845	1,851,055	800,613	4,315,527	5,818,652	181,868	-	-	16,287,067
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	804,450	23,482	609,998	94,706	2,722,271	520,522	1,529,912	2,303,964	228,824	-	-	8,838,129
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Finance	-	-	-	47,761	12,787	-	-	17,323	-	-	-	77,871
Income Producing Real Estate	-	-	-	-	1,736,866	-	158,639	102,428	-	-	-	1,997,933
Retail, of which	60,557	6,612	366,440	2,346	363,349	945,290	134,912	437,912	46,768	32,476,691	-	34,840,877
Residential Mortgages Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,646,542	-	14,646,542
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,988	-	426,988
Hire Purchase Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,290,278	-	7,290,278
Other Retail Exposures	60,557	6,612	366,440	2,346	363,349	945,290	134,912	437,912	46,768	10,112,883	-	12,477,069
Total Exposures under IRB Approach	1,630,730	747,310	2,251,006	706,658	6,686,328	2,266,425	6,138,990	8,680,279	457,460	32,476,691	-	62,041,877
Total Exposures under Standardised and IRB Approaches	1,645,764	752,135	2,296,027	708,397	6,784,600	2,369,541	6,166,016	17,530,050	6,683,875	36,509,802	295,735	81,741,942

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 7b: Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Industry Sector as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank

Exposure Class	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Construction	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Takaful, Real Estate & Business	Education, Health & Others	Household	Others	Total
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Exposures under Standardised Approach												
Sovereigns & Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,285,861	1,243,857	-	-	5,529,718
Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	410,981	5,862,704	-	-	6,273,801
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,152,797	-	-	-	1,152,797
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,910	-	-	-	176,910
Corporates	11,609	8,394	62,738	1,495	73,404	82,507	99,871	733,949	52,132	977	-	1,127,076
Regulatory Retail	1,771	4,123	11,510	-	10,972	16,087	5,398	12,142	1,566	3,420,554	-	3,484,123
Residential Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,753	-	2,753
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,816	495,816
Total Exposures under Standardised Approach	13,380	12,517	74,248	1,495	84,376	98,710	105,269	6,772,640	7,160,259	3,424,284	495,816	18,242,994
Exposures under IRB Approach												
Corporates, of which	1,232,638	857,070	1,157,834	729,197	5,570,487	1,259,917	5,302,029	6,797,112	523,981	-	-	23,430,265
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	473,019	847,790	593,085	566,990	2,138,076	833,122	3,804,955	4,663,840	220,502	-	-	14,141,379
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	759,619	9,280	564,749	29,316	2,204,442	426,795	1,497,074	2,026,919	303,479	-	-	7,821,673
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Finance	-	-	-	132,891	5,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,081
Income Producing Real Estate	-	-	-	-	1,222,779	-	-	106,353	-	-	-	1,329,132
Retail, of which	53,867	2,525	239,312	748	260,626	596,586	67,762	331,403	43,840	27,039,716	-	28,636,385
Residential Mortgages Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,581,096	-	12,581,096
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434,259	-	434,259
Hire Purchase Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,779,488	-	6,779,488
Other Retail Exposures	53,867	2,525	239,312	748	260,626	596,586	67,762	331,403	43,840	7,244,873	-	8,841,542
Total Exposures under IRB Approach	1,286,505	859,595	1,397,146	729,945	5,831,113	1,856,503	5,369,791	7,128,515	567,821	27,039,716	-	52,066,650
Total Exposures under Standardised and IRB Approaches	1,299,885	872,112	1,471,394	731,440	5,915,489	1,955,213	5,475,060	13,901,155	7,728,080	30,464,000	495,816	70,309,644

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 8a: Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Remaining Maturity as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	One year or less	More than one to five years	Over five years	Total
<u>Exposure Class</u>	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Exposures under Standardised Approach</u>				
Sovereigns & Central Banks	3,444,972	167,580	3,172,806	6,785,358
Public Sector Entities	2,019,536	974,907	3,659,193	6,653,636
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	657,883	316,595	6,410	980,888
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	175,159	264	-	175,423
Corporates	357,806	249,933	121,051	728,790
Regulatory Retail	15,820	587,022	3,472,985	4,075,827
Residential Mortgages	-	144	4,264	4,408
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	295,735	295,735
Total Exposures under Standardised Approach	6,671,176	2,296,445	10,732,444	19,700,065
<u>Exposures under IRB Approach</u>				
Corporates, of which	5,626,693	12,452,635	9,121,672	27,201,000
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	3,071,233	8,836,936	4,378,898	16,287,067
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	2,496,671	2,969,666	3,371,792	8,838,129
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)				
Project Finance	1,384	24,982	51,505	77,871
Income Producing Real Estate	57,405	621,051	1,319,477	1,997,933
Retail, of which	315,889	3,672,641	30,852,347	34,840,877
Residential Mortgages Exposures	3,278	48,633	14,594,631	14,646,542
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	49,551	375,575	1,862	426,988
Hire Purchase Exposures	94,418	1,975,545	5,220,315	7,290,278
Other Retail Exposures	168,642	1,272,888	11,035,539	12,477,069
Total Exposures under IRB Approach	5,942,582	16,125,276	39,974,019	62,041,877
Total Exposures under Standardised and IRB Approaches	12,613,758	18,421,721	50,706,463	81,741,942

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 8b: Credit Risk Exposures (Before Credit Risk Mitigation) by Remaining Maturity as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	One year or less	More than one to five years	Over five years	Total
<u>Exposure Class</u>	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Exposures under Standardised Approach</u>				
Sovereigns & Central Banks	2,818,728	501,960	2,209,030	5,529,718
Public Sector Entities	509,042	2,408,941	3,355,818	6,273,801
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	914,618	238,179	-	1,152,797
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	1,741	175,169	-	176,910
Corporates	248,613	761,650	116,813	1,127,076
Regulatory Retail	14,785	484,261	2,985,077	3,484,123
Residential Mortgages	-	12	2,741	2,753
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	495,816	495,816
Total Exposures under Standardised Approach	4,507,527	4,570,172	9,165,295	18,242,994
<u>Exposures under IRB Approach</u>				
Corporates, of which	5,174,450	8,845,964	9,409,851	23,430,265
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	2,517,963	5,832,173	5,791,243	14,141,379
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	2,597,910	2,632,214	2,591,549	7,821,673
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)				
Project Finance	35,196	65,087	37,798	138,081
Income Producing Real Estate	23,381	316,490	989,261	1,329,132
Retail, of which	231,950	3,331,016	25,073,419	28,636,385
Residential Mortgages Exposures	2,670	51,740	12,526,686	12,581,096
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	16,563	417,694	2	434,259
Hire Purchase Exposures	50,886	2,126,082	4,602,520	6,779,488
Other Retail Exposures	161,831	735,500	7,944,211	8,841,542
Total Exposures under IRB Approach	5,406,400	12,176,980	34,483,270	52,066,650
Total Exposures under Standardised and IRB Approaches	9,913,927	16,747,152	43,648,565	70,309,644

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Standardised Approach

The Standardised Approach is applied to portfolios that are classified as permanently exempted from the IRB approach, and those portfolios that are currently in transition to the IRB approach. Under this Standardised Approach, the risk weights are prescribed by BNM based on the asset class to which the exposure is assigned.

The following tables show the Bank's credit exposures for its portfolios with the corresponding risk weights and RWA under the Standardised Approach, after credit risk mitigation (CRM):

Table 9a: Portfolios under the Standardised Approach by Risk Weights as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank												
Exposure Class	Sovereigns & Central Banks	Public Sector Entities	Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	Corporates	Regulatory Retail	Residential Mortgages	Higher Risk Assets	Other Assets	Equity Exposures	Total Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	Total Risk-Weighted Assets
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Supervisory Risk Weights (%)												
0%	6,777,486	6,357,731	30,883	-	-	-	-	-	22,112	-	13,188,212	-
20%	7,872	224,905	891,823	-	10,225	-	-	-	-	-	1,134,825	226,965
35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,529	-	-	-	3,529	1,235
50%	-	-	58,182	-	692	2,450	790	-	-	-	62,114	31,057
75%	-	-	-	-	-	216,849	-	-	-	-	216,849	162,637
100%	-	-	-	175,423	585,428	3,854,731	89	-	273,623	-	4,889,294	4,889,294
150%	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Total Exposures	6,785,358	6,582,636	980,888	175,423	596,347	4,074,030	4,408	-	295,735	-	19,494,825	5,311,191

Table 9b: Portfolios under the Standardised Approach by Risk Weights as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank												
Exposure Class	Sovereigns & Central Banks	Public Sector Entities	Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	Corporates	Regulatory Retail	Residential Mortgages	Higher Risk Assets	Other Assets	Equity Exposures	Total Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	Total Risk-Weighted Assets
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Supervisory Risk Weights (%)												
0%	5,521,764	6,094,165	25,242	-	-	-	-	-	19,401	-	11,660,572	-
20%	7,954	179,636	1,007,530	-	228,468	-	-	-	-	-	1,423,588	284,718
35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,663	-	-	-	2,663	932
50%	-	-	16,550	-	4,503	1,826	-	-	-	-	22,879	11,439
75%	-	-	-	-	-	218,198	-	-	-	-	218,198	163,649
100%	-	-	103,475	176,910	516,246	3,263,219	90	-	476,415	-	4,536,355	4,536,355
150%	-	-	-	-	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	2,122	3,183
Total Exposures	5,529,718	6,273,801	1,152,797	176,910	751,339	3,483,243	2,753	-	495,816	-	17,866,377	5,000,276

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

6.5 Use of External Ratings

For exposures such as sovereigns, corporate and banking institutions, external ratings from approved external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs), where available, are used to calculate the risk-weighted assets and regulatory capital.

The process used to map ECAIs issuer ratings or comparable ECAIs issue ratings, are in accordance to the standards prescribed by BNM. Approved ECAIs are as follows:

- Standard & Poor's (S&P);
- Moody's Investor Services (Moody's);
- Fitch Ratings (Fitch);
- Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (MARC);
- Rating Agency Malaysia (RAM); and
- Rating and Investment Information, Inc (R&I).

External ratings for the counterparties are determined as soon as relationship is established and these ratings are tracked and kept updated. Only publicly available credit ratings are used for regulatory risk weighting purpose.

The following tables show the Bank's credit exposures for 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018, according to the ratings by ECAIs:

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
 BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 10a: Rated Exposures According to Ratings by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated	
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
Ratings of Corporates by Approved ECAIs	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BB3	B to D	Unrated	
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B1 to D	Unrated	
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Public Sector Entities		26,520	-	-	-	6,556,116	
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers		-	-	-	-	175,423	
Corporates		10,225	-	-	-	586,122	
	Moody's	P-1	P-2	P-3	Others	Unrated	
	S&P	A-1	A-2	A-3	Others	Unrated	
Short Term Ratings of Corporates by Approved ECAIs	Fitch	F1+, F1	F2	F3	B to D	Unrated	
	RAM	P-1	P-2	P-3	NP	Unrated	
	MARC	MARC-1	MARC-2	MARC-3	MARC-4	Unrated	
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	a-1+, a-1	a-2	a-3	b, c	Unrated	
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Corporates		-	-	-	-	-	
	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
Ratings of Sovereigns and Central Banks by Approved ECAIs	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to C	Unrated
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Sovereigns & Central Banks		-	6,785,358	-	-	-	-
	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
Ratings of Banking Institutions by Approved ECAIs	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to C	Unrated
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs		843,755	22,090	1,099	-	-	113,944

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
 BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 10b: Rated Exposures According to Ratings by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Ba3	B1 to C	Unrated	
Ratings of Corporates by Approved ECAIs	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BB3	B to D	Unrated	
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B1 to D	Unrated	
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	B+ to D	Unrated	
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Public Sector Entities		25,464	-	-	-	6,248,337	
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers		-	-	-	-	176,910	
Corporates		128,343	3,693	-	-	519,178	
	Moody's	P-1	P-2	P-3	Others	Unrated	
	S&P	A-1	A-2	A-3	Others	Unrated	
	Fitch	F1+, F1	F2	F3	B to D	Unrated	
	RAM	P-1	P-2	P-3	NP	Unrated	
	MARC	MARC-1	MARC-2	MARC-3	MARC-4	Unrated	
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	a-1+, a-1	a-2	a-3	b, c	Unrated	
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Corporates		100,125	-	-	-	-	
	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to C	Unrated
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Sovereigns & Central Banks		-	5,529,718	-	-	-	-
	Moody's	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Caa1 to C	Unrated
	S&P	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	Fitch	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to D	Unrated
	RAM	AAA to AA3	A1 to A3	BBB1 to BBB3	BB1 to B3	C1 to D	Unrated
	MARC	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	C+ to D	Unrated
<u>Exposure Class</u>	R&I	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	CCC+ to C	Unrated
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>							
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs		511,135	10,515	930	-	-	630,217

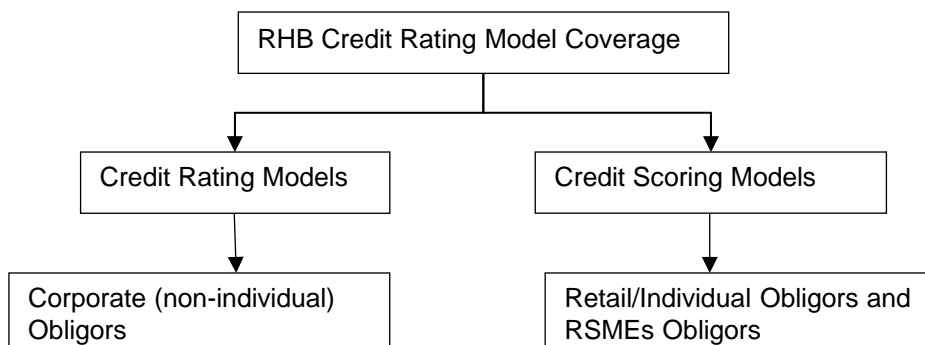
6.6 Internal Credit Rating Models

Internal credit rating models are an integral part of the Bank's credit risk management, decision-making process, and regulatory capital calculations. These internal credit rating models are developed by Group Risk Operations with active participation by the relevant credit experts from the Bank's functional units and/or business units.

Internal rating model development and implementation process have been established to govern the development and validation of rating models and the application of these models. Specifically, all newly developed models prior to implementation, material changes of the rating systems and validation results must be endorsed by GCRC, IRMC and approved by Board. All models are also subject to independent validation by the Model Validation Team before implementation to ensure that all aspects of the model development process have been satisfied. In addition, the models are also subject to annual review and independent validation by the Model Validation Team to ensure that they are performing as expected.

Credit risk/rating models can be broadly classified into:

- Credit Rating Models
- Credit Scoring Models



The credit rating models for corporate (or non-individual) obligors are used to risk rate the creditworthiness of the corporate obligors/guarantors/debt issuers based on their financial standing (such as gearing, expenses and profit) and qualitative aspects (such as management effectiveness and industry environment). Different rating models will be applied subject to the obligor's asset and sales volume to create further risk differentiation.

The credit scoring models are for large volume of exposures that are managed on a portfolio basis, which includes program financing for RSMEs. These models are developed through statistical modelling and applied onto the portfolio accordingly. For portfolios where data are readily available or when more granular segmentation is required to support business strategy, more models will be developed and deployed.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Application of Internal Ratings

The three components of risk parameters, the PD, LGD and EAD are used in variety of applications that measure credit risk across the entire portfolio.

- Credit Approval : PD models are used in the credit approval process in both retail and non-retail portfolios. In high volume retail portfolios, application scorecard, behaviour scorecard and customer centric scorecard are used as one of the risk management tools.
- Policy : Policies are established to govern the use of ratings in credit decisions and monitoring.
- Reporting : Model performance monitoring report is submitted to senior management on periodic basis.
- Capital Management : The capital management and allocation plan takes into consideration the projected RWA computed based on internal rating.
- Risk Limits : The internal ratings are used in establishing the Group's various internal limits (such as industry risk limit).
- Risk Reward and Pricing : PD, EAD and LGD metrics are used to assess profitability of deals to allow for risk-informed pricing considerations and strategic decisions.

F-IRB for Non-Retail Portfolios

The major non-retail portfolios of the Bank are on the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (F-IRB) approach for regulatory capital requirements. Specialised financing uses supervisory slotting criteria. Under this approach, internal rating models are used to estimate the PD for each obligor, while the LGD and EAD parameters are prescribed by BNM. The PD models are developed with combination of quantitative and qualitative factors.

A-IRB for Retail Portfolios

For regulatory capital requirements, the Bank has adopted the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (A-IRB) approach for the retail portfolios, i.e. residential home financing, credit cards, auto financing, commercial property financing, personal financing, other term financing and RSMEs. The Bank is continuously working on migrating its relevant significant portfolio under the Standardised Approach towards IRB compliance. The risk estimates – PD, LGD and EAD; are calibrated for these retail portfolios/pools. In addition, credit application scorecard, behavioural scorecard and customer centric scorecard are developed and implemented for use in credit approval decision support such as limit setting, credit score cut-off and approval, monitoring and reporting.

The following tables set out:

- Exposures subject to the Supervisory Risk Weights;
- Exposures under the IRB Approach by PD Band, Exposure Weighted Average Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight;
- Exposures under the A-IRB Approach by EL Range and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight; and
- Exposures under IRB Approach by Actual Losses versus Expected Losses.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
 BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 11a: Exposures Subject to the Supervisory Risk Weights under the IRB Approach as at 31 December 2019

Disclosure on Specialised Lending Exposures under the Supervisory Slotting Criteria

RHB Islamic Bank

<u>Supervisory Categories/Risk Weights</u>	Exposure After Credit Risk Mitigation					Total RM'000
	Strong RM'000	Good RM'000	Satisfactory RM'000	Weak RM'000	Default RM'000	
Specialised Lending Exposures						
Project Finance	-	7,438	5,349	-	-	12,787
Income Producing Real Estate	608,637	1,066,645	35,553	-	-	1,710,835
Total Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	608,637	1,074,083	40,902	-	-	1,723,622
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	391,580	942,021	47,037	-	-	1,380,638

Table 11b: Exposures Subject to the Supervisory Risk Weights under the IRB Approach as at 31 December 2018

Disclosure on Specialised Lending Exposures under the Supervisory Slotting Criteria

RHB Islamic Bank

<u>Supervisory Categories/Risk Weights</u>	Exposure After Credit Risk Mitigation					Total RM'000
	Strong RM'000	Good RM'000	Satisfactory RM'000	Weak RM'000	Default RM'000	
Specialised Lending Exposures						
Project Finance	-	5,190	-	-	-	5,190
Income Producing Real Estate	321,014	668,474	656	-	-	995,334
Total Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	321,014	673,664	656	-	-	995,334
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	220,821	606,298	754	-	-	827,873

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 12a: Exposures under the IRB Approach by PD Band, Exposure Weighted Average Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Exposure At Default After Credit Risk Mitigation	Exposure Weighted Average LGD	Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight	Undrawn Commitments
<u>Probability of Default (PD) Range (%)</u>	RM'000	%	%	RM'000
<u>Non Retail Exposures</u>				
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)				
0 to 1	11,296,296	39.06	43.66	937,607
>1 to 4	2,083,449	42.80	101.59	351,653
>4 to 12	3,052,311	17.30	64.87	1,489,087
>12 to <100	159,560	0.22	1.18	-
Default or 100	47,633	44.84	0.00	-
Total Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	16,639,249			2,778,347
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)				
0 to 1	4,309,109	34.41	40.13	1,158,277
>1 to 4	2,167,787	38.97	79.14	541,727
>4 to 12	768,147	27.52	78.73	169,729
>12 to <100	1,492,048	6.63	27.83	5,117
Default or 100	101,038	37.48	0.00	-
Total Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	8,838,129			1,874,850
Total Non Retail Exposures	25,477,378			4,653,197
<u>Retail Exposures</u>				
Residential Mortgages Exposures				
0 to 3	13,237,418	16.44	18.11	202,861
>3 to 10	812,577	16.63	52.13	1,294
>10 to 20	31,648	15.97	86.16	188
>20 to <100	354,039	16.50	89.70	361
Default or 100	210,860	16.46	28.52	2,152
Total Residential Mortgages Exposures	14,646,542			206,856
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures				
0 to 3	187,743	57.53	28.50	307,541
>3 to 10	170,623	57.51	75.36	57,617
>10 to 20	35,624	55.52	117.68	6,454
>20 to <100	24,217	53.24	148.32	4,134
Default or 100	8,781	54.99	108.81	-
Total Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	426,988			375,746
Hire Purchase Exposures				
0 to 3	6,968,050	43.72	31.26	-
>3 to 10	65,448	45.75	68.73	-
>10 to 20	182,488	44.91	85.20	-
>20 to <100	32,226	45.17	119.95	-
Default or 100	42,066	45.35	0.89	-
Total Hire Purchase Exposures	7,290,278			-
Other Retail Exposures				
0 to 3	8,307,733	19.16	17.46	2,957,294
>3 to 10	3,440,516	5.09	7.55	63,544
>10 to 20	238,707	10.07	21.95	3,707
>20 to <100	331,635	7.75	18.68	11,870
Default or 100	158,478	22.15	15.93	9,539
Total Other Retail Exposures	12,477,069			3,045,954
Total Retail Exposures	34,840,877			3,628,556
Total Non Retail & Retail Exposures under IRB Approach	60,318,255			8,281,753

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 12b: Exposures under the IRB Approach by PD Band, Exposure Weighted Average Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Exposure At Default After Credit Risk Mitigation	Exposure Weighted Average LGD	Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight	Undrawn Commitments
<u>Probability of Default (PD) Range (%)</u>	RM'000	%	%	RM'000
Non Retail Exposures				
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)				
0 to 1	9,969,154	41.47	45.01	903,746
>1 to 4	1,255,271	38.14	91.69	426,640
>4 to 12	3,173,080	18.90	80.05	1,452,602
>12 to <100	137,458	0.45	2.52	-
Default or 100	78,295	32.69	22.07	-
Total Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	14,613,258			2,782,988
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)				
0 to 1	3,207,998	32.05	35.93	400,247
>1 to 4	2,494,003	39.58	78.59	540,089
>4 to 12	671,408	34.58	103.41	107,066
>12 to <100	1,287,063	2.36	9.72	28,285
Default or 100	161,201	40.63	0.00	-
Total Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	7,821,673			1,075,687
Total Non Retail Exposures	22,434,931			3,858,675
Retail Exposures				
Residential Mortgages Exposures				
0 to 3	11,405,287	16.40	18.41	165,062
>3 to 10	687,514	16.55	51.94	1,545
>10 to 20	39,477	16.14	87.39	413
>20 to <100	283,379	16.30	88.42	168
Default or 100	165,439	16.50	19.20	193
Total Residential Mortgages Exposures	12,581,096			167,381
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures				
0 to 3	198,562	56.94	27.96	504,921
>3 to 10	161,882	57.76	75.36	78,514
>10 to 20	36,919	55.90	117.58	10,347
>20 to <100	27,802	52.81	144.62	10,837
Default or 100	9,094	54.79	129.74	-
Total Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	434,259			604,619
Hire Purchase Exposures				
0 to 3	6,452,389	43.62	31.57	-
>3 to 10	61,146	46.02	68.90	-
>10 to 20	184,253	44.89	84.69	-
>20 to <100	33,646	45.04	119.63	-
Default or 100	48,054	45.63	0.24	-
Total Hire Purchase Exposures	6,779,488			-
Other Retail Exposures				
0 to 3	6,134,122	19.10	18.25	2,316,451
>3 to 10	2,004,580	7.86	11.81	49,142
>10 to 20	332,093	7.16	15.35	4,541
>20 to <100	258,953	6.32	15.23	8,859
Default or 100	111,794	22.71	27.00	2,804
Total Other Retail Exposures	8,841,542			2,381,797
Total Retail Exposures	28,636,385			3,153,797
Total Non Retail & Retail Exposures under IRB Approach	51,071,316			7,012,472

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
 BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 13a: Exposures under the A-IRB Approach by EL Range and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Exposure At Default After Credit Risk Mitigation RM'000	Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight %	Undrawn Commitments RM'000
<u>Expected Losses (EL) Range (%)</u>			
<u>Retail Exposures</u>			
Residential Mortgages Exposures			
0 to 1	13,852,143	19.36	206,046
>1 to 10	563,617	89.18	599
>10 to <100	218,787	19.27	211
100	11,995	0.00	-
Total Residential Mortgages Exposures	14,646,542		206,856
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures			
0 to 1	140,602	23.64	252,897
>1 to 10	250,145	74.52	118,715
>10 to <100	36,241	137.55	4,134
100	-	0.00	-
Total Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	426,988		375,746
Hire Purchase Exposures			
0 to 1	6,714,678	30.07	-
>1 to 10	501,307	71.63	-
>10 to <100	63,752	61.22	-
100	10,541	0.00	-
Total Hire Purchase Exposures	7,290,278		-
Other Retail Exposures			
0 to 1	11,906,694	13.82	3,007,010
>1 to 10	392,210	46.01	28,080
>10 to <100	144,042	16.42	10,587
100	34,123	0.00	277
Total Other Retail Exposures	12,477,069		3,045,954
Total Retail Exposures	34,840,877		3,628,556

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
 BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 13b: Exposures under the A-IRB Approach by EL Range and Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Exposure At Default After Credit Risk Mitigation RM'000	Exposure Weighted Average Risk Weight %	Undrawn Commitments RM'000
<u>Expected Losses (EL) Range (%)</u>			
<u>Retail Exposures</u>			
Residential Mortgages Exposures			
0 to 1	11,924,921	19.58	166,062
>1 to 10	464,363	86.57	1,144
>10 to <100	181,963	20.52	175
100	9,849	0.00	-
Total Residential Mortgages Exposures	12,581,096		167,381
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures			
0 to 1	149,106	23.06	418,055
>1 to 10	245,344	74.43	175,271
>10 to <100	39,809	140.53	11,293
100	-	0.00	-
Total Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	434,259		604,619
Hire Purchase Exposures			
0 to 1	6,233,228	30.49	-
>1 to 10	464,560	72.11	-
>10 to <100	71,164	56.72	-
100	10,536	0.00	-
Total Hire Purchase Exposures	6,779,488		-
Other Retail Exposures			
0 to 1	8,273,474	15.21	2,344,690
>1 to 10	453,823	43.97	31,959
>10 to <100	89,949	20.36	5,096
100	24,296	0.00	52
Total Other Retail Exposures	8,841,542		2,381,797
Total Retail Exposures	28,636,385		3,153,797

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 14: Exposures under IRB Approach by Actual Losses versus Expected Losses

RHB Islamic Bank	Actual Losses	Expected Losses
Exposure Class	as at	as at
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	RM'000	RM'000
Corporates, of which		
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	-	26,027
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	1	37,113
Specialised Lending Exposures (Slotting Approach)		
- Project Finance	-	42
- Income Producing Real Estate	-	6,204
Retail, of which		
Residential Mortgages Exposures	24,582	40,585
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	8,398	14,936
Hire Purchase Exposures	21,951	37,849
Other Retail Exposures	18,995	31,335
Total	73,927	194,091

Note:

There is no corresponding disclosures in the previous reporting period. In 2018, the Credit Risk-Weighted Assets were computed based on the Internal Ratings-Based Approach while in 2017, it was based on the Standardised Approach.

Actual losses are derived from impairment allowances and write-offs during the year, while expected losses (EL) measures the loss expected from the Group's credit exposures as at 31 December of the preceding year.

A comparison of actual losses and EL provides some insight of the predictive power of the IRB approach models used by the Bank; however the two metrics are not directly comparable due to the differences in methodology. In particular, the EL used in this comparison is the forecast credit loss from the counterparty defaults of the Bank's exposures over a one-year period and is computed as the product of PD, LGD and EAD for the Bank's exposures as at 31 December of the preceding year.

6.7 Credit Risk Monitoring and Control

Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank generally does not grant credit facilities solely on the basis of collateral provided. All credit facilities are granted based on the credit standing of the customer, source of repayment/payment and debt/financing servicing ability.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed, subject to the Bank's policies that govern the eligibility of collateral used for credit risk mitigation. Reliance on collateral when taken is carefully assessed in the light of issues such as legal certainty and enforceability, market valuation and counterparty risk of the guarantor. Recognised collaterals where relevant, include both financial and physical assets. Financial collaterals include cash deposits, shares and unit trusts, while physical collateral includes land and buildings, and vehicles. Apart from financial collateral and physical collateral, the Bank has defined standards on the acceptance of guarantors as credit risk mitigants.

Collateral is valued in accordance with the Bank's policy on collateral valuation, which prescribes the frequency of valuation for different collateral/securities types, based on liquidity and volatility of the collateral value and the underlying product or risk exposure. The value of collaterals/securities pledged is monitored periodically, analysed and updated concurrently with the annual/periodic renewal of facilities, as well as updated into the Bank's collateral system.

The Bank also accepts non-tangible securities as support, such as guarantees from individuals, corporates and institutions, bank guarantees, debenture and assignment of contract proceeds, subject to internal guidelines on eligibility. Currently, the Bank does not employ the use of derivative credit instruments and on-balance sheet netting to mitigate its financing exposures. Where possible, the Bank enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement with its derivative and swap counterparties as the master agreement provides the legal certainty that the credit exposures between counterparties will be netted.

Equity securities or collaterals acquired arising from debt conversions are accounted for as disposal of the financing and acquisition of equity securities or investment properties. Any further impairment of the assets or business acquired is treated as impairment of the relevant asset or business rather than as impairment of the original instrument.

The Bank has established mechanism to monitor credit and market concentration within its credit mitigation.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The following tables show the credit risk mitigation of portfolios under the Standardised Approach and IRB Approach respectively as at 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018:

Table 15a: Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the Standardised Approach as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Gross Exposures Covered by Guarantees/ Credit Derivatives	Gross Exposures Covered by Eligible Financial Collateral
<u>Exposure Class</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
<u>On-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>			
Sovereigns & Central Banks	6,777,486	-	-
Public Sector Entities	6,142,187	6,032,731	69,121
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	727,307	30,884	-
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	175,423	-	-
Corporates	692,364	-	108,360
Regulatory Retail	4,066,447	-	1,345
Residential Mortgages	4,404	-	-
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-
Other Assets	295,735	-	-
Defaulted Exposures	6,352	-	-
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	18,887,705	6,063,615	178,826
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>			
OTC Derivatives	385,572	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	426,788	325,000	26,412
Defaulted Exposures	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	812,360	325,000	26,412
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	19,700,065	6,388,615	205,238

Table 15b: Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the Standardised Approach as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Gross Exposures Covered by Guarantees/ Credit Derivatives	Gross Exposures Covered by Eligible Financial Collateral
<u>Exposure Class</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
<u>On-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>			
Sovereigns & Central Banks	5,521,764	-	-
Public Sector Entities	5,809,258	5,769,165	-
Banks, Development Financial Institutions & MDBs	1,020,165	25,242	-
Takaful Cos, Securities Firms & Fund Managers	176,910	-	-
Corporates	1,088,467	-	358,523
Regulatory Retail	3,478,859	-	101
Residential Mortgages	2,749	-	-
Higher Risk Assets	-	-	-
Other Assets	495,816	-	-
Defaulted Exposures	12,324	-	2,017
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	17,606,312	5,794,407	360,641
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>			
OTC Derivatives	272,184	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	364,498	325,000	15,975
Defaulted Exposures	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	636,682	325,000	15,975
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	18,242,994	6,119,407	376,616

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 16a: Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the IRB Approach as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Gross Exposures Covered by Guarantees/ Credit Derivatives	Gross Exposures Covered by Eligible Financial Collateral	Gross Exposures Covered by Other Eligible Collateral
<u>Exposure Class</u>	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>				
Corporates, of which	24,499,554	6,405,678	740,509	3,517,820
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	14,962,322	4,145,521	58,792	883,167
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	7,779,676	1,952,004	681,717	2,634,653
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)				
Project Finance	75,183	65,085	-	-
Income Producing Real Estate	1,682,373	243,068	-	-
Retail, of which	31,194,601	861	3,775,518	18,077,416
Residential Mortgages Exposures	14,230,978	-	-	14,216,321
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	284,437	-	-	-
Hire Purchase Exposures	7,248,212	-	-	-
Other Retail Exposures	9,430,974	861	3,775,518	3,861,095
Defaulted Exposures	556,373	424	4,700	302,311
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	56,250,528	6,406,963	4,520,727	21,897,547
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>				
OTC Derivatives	27,063	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	5,751,803	1,058,025	150,163	3,070,584
Defaulted Exposures	12,483	-	-	8,912
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	5,791,349	1,058,025	150,163	3,079,496
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	62,041,877	7,464,988	4,670,890	24,977,043

Table 16b: Credit Risk Mitigation of Portfolios under the IRB Approach as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Gross Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Gross Exposures Covered by Guarantees/ Credit Derivatives	Gross Exposures Covered by Eligible Financial Collateral	Gross Exposures Covered by Other Eligible Collateral
<u>Exposure Class</u>	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>On-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>				
Corporates, of which	20,957,417	5,171,810	896,295	2,844,134
Corporate Exposures (excluding exposures with firm size adjustments)	12,757,496	3,030,696	93,546	643,932
Corporate Exposures (with firm size adjustments)	7,099,954	1,758,997	802,749	2,200,202
Specialised Financing Exposures (Slotting Approach)				
Project Finance	105,473	100,283	-	-
Income Producing Real Estate	994,494	281,834	-	-
Retail, of which	25,689,375	1,466	2,276,196	15,144,755
Residential Mortgages Exposures	12,248,469	-	-	12,235,406
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	275,179	-	-	-
Hire Purchase Exposures	6,731,434	-	-	-
Other Retail Exposures	6,434,293	1,466	2,276,196	2,909,349
Defaulted Exposures	570,568	32,662	1,625	248,340
Total On-Balance Sheet Exposures	47,217,360	5,205,938	3,174,116	18,237,229
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Exposures</u>				
OTC Derivatives	33,101	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures other than OTC derivatives or credit derivatives	4,812,880	1,044,754	78,974	2,455,444
Defaulted Exposures	3,309	-	106	2,986
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	4,849,290	1,044,754	79,080	2,458,430
Total On and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures	52,066,650	6,250,692	3,253,196	20,695,659

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Credit Concentration Risk

Risk concentration refers to an exposure with the potential to produce losses that are substantial enough to threaten the financial condition of a banking institution. Risk concentrations can materialise from excessive exposures to a single counterparty or group of connected counterparties, a particular instrument or a particular market segment.

The Bank manages the diversification of its portfolio to avoid undue credit concentration risk. Credit concentration risk exists in lending/financing to single customer groups, customers engaged in similar activities, or diverse groups of customers that could be affected by similar economic or underlying shares/counters pledged or other factors. To manage this concentration risk, appropriate exposure thresholds/limits are established accordingly.

Analysis of any single large exposure and group of exposures is regularly conducted and the financing units undertake regular account updates, monitoring and management of these exposures.

Industry and sector-specific analysis are also incorporated within the overall credit risk management regiment. In this respect, the Bank seeks to continually update lending or financing guidelines based on periodic reviews and updates of industry and sector risk factors and economic outlook. This facilitates better management of credit concentration risk.

Credit Monitoring and Annual Reviews

The Bank regularly monitors credit exposures, portfolio performance, and external trends which may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports are generated for senior management, respective risk committees and Board, and include information on portfolio quality, credit rating migration and concentration risk exposures.

In addition to the on-going qualitative assessment by the account relationship managers, reviews are conducted at least once a year with updated information on the customer's financial position, market position, industry and economic condition and account conduct. Specific financings may be reviewed more frequently under appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may arise if, for instance, the Bank believes that heightened risk exists in a particular industry, or the customer exhibits early warning signals such as defaulted on obligations to suppliers or other financial institutions or is facing cash flow or other difficulties.

Within Group Risk & Credit Management, there is a mechanism in place for credit monitoring to flag-out problematic financing (watch list accounts) for intensive monitoring under Watchlist Credit Management. These are accounts which may be exhibiting early distress patterns or in the early stages of delinquency but not yet in default.

For these cases, Watchlist Credit Management department will conduct independent assessment and work closely with the business units to implement strategies to address financing/business relationships under Watchlist Credit Management to rehabilitate the accounts after discussion with the customer to determine the root cause of the problem which may result in rescheduling, restructuring or "exit" strategies to be applied. For the larger accounts, regular position update meetings are held with the business units to review or revise these strategies. The relevant guidelines are refined from time to time, to better identify, monitor and resolve such accounts.

Group Internal Audit conducts independent post-approval reviews on a sampling basis to ensure that the quality of credit appraisals and approval standards is in accordance with the credit underwriting standards and financing policies established by the Bank's management, and relevant laws and regulations.

6.8 Impairment Allowances for Financing

The Bank adopts BNM's guidelines on Financial Reporting. The principles in this guidelines are in line with those applicable under the International Financial Reporting Standards compliant framework, Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 9 (MFRS 9). As part of RHB Banking Group, the Bank adopts the Group's policy and guidelines on impairment allowances, where relevant.

MFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model that requires the recognition of expected credit loss (ECL), replacing the incurred loss methodology model under MFRS 139, for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as Fair Value Through Profit & Loss and equity securities classified under Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income or FVOCI, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Off balance sheet items that are subject to ECL include financial guarantees and undrawn financing commitments.

MFRS 9 does not distinguish between individual assessment and collective assessment. The Group first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets which are individually significant. If the Group determine that objective evidence of impairment exists, i.e. credit impaired, for an individually assessed financial asset, a lifetime ECL will be recognised for impairment loss which has been incurred. Financial assets which are individually significant but non-impaired and not individually significant are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (such as credit quality, instrument type, credit risk ratings, credit utilisation, level of collateralisation and other relevant factors) for collective assessment. Collectively, the individually assessment allowance and collective assessment allowance form the total expected credit allowance for the Group.

ECL will be assessed using an approach which classifies financial assets into three stages which reflects the change in credit quality of the financial assets since initial recognition:

Stage 1: 12 months ECL – not credit impaired

For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months will be recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the lifetime ECL will be recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more objective evidence of defaults that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cashflows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

The changes in ECL between two-periods will be recognised in profit and loss.

The assessment of significant deterioration in credit risk since initial recognition is key in establishing the point of switching between the requirement to measure an allowance based on 12-month ECL and one that is based on lifetime ECL. The quantitative and qualitative assessments are required to estimate the significant increase in credit risk by comparing the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets as at reporting date with the risk of default occurring on the financial assets as at the date of initial recognition.

The assessment of credit risk, as well as the estimation of ECL, are required to be unbiased, probability-weighted and should incorporate all available information which is relevant to the assessment, including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. The measurement of ECL is based on the discounted products of the PD, LGD and EAD models. Certain ECL models are leveraging on the existing Group's Basel II Internal Ratings-Based model, where feasible or available, with necessary adjustment to meet MFRS 9 requirements.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Individual Assessment - Impairment Triggers

The customer assessed under Impairment Allowances (IA) shall be classified as impaired under any one of the following situations:

1. When the principal or profit or both, of any facility(s) of the customer is past due for 90 days or 3 months and above.
2. In the case of revolving facilities (eg overdraft facilities), the customer of the facility shall be classified as impaired where the outstanding amount has remained in excess of the approved limit for 90 days or 3 months and above.
3. Where the amount is past due or the outstanding amount has been in excess of the approved limit for less than 90 days or 3 months, the financing exhibits weaknesses (refer to impairment triggers) that would render it to be classified as impaired.
4. Where repayments/payments of the financing are scheduled on intervals of 3 months or longer, the customer is classified as impaired as soon as a default occurs.
5. Upon occurrence of any one or more Mandatory Status Triggers (MSTs) or any two or more Ancillary Status Triggers (ASTs). These MSTs and ASTs are pre-defined trigger events approved by the Bank to facilitate impairment classification.
6. In the case of share margin facilities, the customer shall be classified as impaired where the force selling ratio is triggered and after a period of time after force selling has commenced or where margin of finance exceeds a set threshold above the force selling ratio.

Note:

For R&R facilities, the customer shall be classified as impaired in accordance with paras 1 to 4 above based on the revised or restructured terms.

Individual Impairment Allowances

Customers under individual assessment and triggered either by any one of the MSTs or any two of the ASTs will be classified as impaired. Consequently, impairment assessment is to be carried out on these impaired customers, based on reasonable and well documented estimates of the future cashflows/realisations of collateral that is expected to be recovered from the impaired customers i.e. net present value of future cashflows are discounted based on original effective profit rates and compared against carrying amount. Any impairment on the shortfalls will be provided in full immediately.

Re-classification and Recovery of Impaired Customers

An impaired customer may be re-classified as a non-impaired status under the following situations:

1. When the financing repayment/payment of the impaired customer has improved with the principal or profit or both, of its facilities with the Bank being past due less than 90 days or 3 months.
2. Where the customer exhibits weakness(es) that render it to be classified as impaired, even though the financing is past-due less than 90 days or 3 months, such customers may be reclassified as non-impaired status when these weaknesses have been subsequently addressed or resolved.
3. Where the customer has been individually assessed as impaired due to either any one or more MSTs or any two or more ASTs, the customer may be reclassified as non-impaired status when these triggers have since been addressed and resolved totally, or with only one AST remaining.
4. When the customer's share margin account no longer meet the impairment criteria above.

Write-Off of Impaired Financing

All financing that satisfy any one of the following criteria, may be recommended for write-off:

1. Deemed irrecoverable, worthless and with slim prospect of recovery.
2. Waiver under approved composite settlement schemes.
3. Abandoned project with no sign of revival. The definition of abandoned project must be in compliance with the definition stated under valuation for abandoned projects.
4. Completed projects but is left abandoned or no occupancy for 12 months with 2 rounds of abortive auctions. This includes units/lots in the same complex/project but have not put up for auction due to cost savings reason.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK

BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Financing secured with properties which have undergone more than 5 rounds of abortive auctions.
6. Financing secured with property with balance outstanding below RM5,000 subject to judgment obtained against all and customer(s) uncontactable.
7. For retail and programmed financing impaired financing, the write-off may be expedited for those with ageing of 12 months and above, provided legal action has reached at least writ of summon filed.
8. In the case of credit card and personal financing, aging is at least 6 months and above.

Partial write-offs of impaired loans/financing is permitted under the following circumstances:

1. The value of security (net recoverable amount in the case of IA) is less than the balance outstanding (including principal, accrued interest and other charges) and topping up of the security deficiency is not forthcoming.
2. The shortfall in security value over the outstanding balance (including principal, accrued interest, and any other charges) is uncollectible and worthless; or
3. Financings secured with properties classified as impaired > 3 years with 3 rounds of abortive auctions. The balance outstanding is written down to 50% of the value of security, with the shortfall to be written off.
4. The Bank is in the final stage of realising the security/collateral; or
5. The balance outstanding is written down to the value of security i.e. shortfall in security value over the outstanding balances is written-off.
6. Upon disposal of the security, shortfall arising from the set off of auction proceeds against written down balance outstanding, if any, will be written off immediately.
7. In the case of approved settlement arrangement, the Bank shall write down the outstanding balance to approved settlement sum at the point of approval of the settlement agreement.

This policy of impairment financing write-off is intended to provide a timely and consistent methodology for financing to be written-off and to reflect the true value of assets in the Bank's books.

For year 2019 and 2018 respectively, all impaired, past due and allowances for impaired financing are for credit exposures booked in Malaysia.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The following tables show the Bank's impaired and past due financing and allowances by industry sector as at 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018:

Table 17a: Impaired and Past Due Financing and Impairment Allowances by Industry Sector as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank			
Industry Sector	Impaired Financing	Past Due Financing	Allowance For Credit Losses
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Agriculture	1,527	1,722	8,570
Mining & Quarrying	873	543	9,183
Manufacturing	25,226	6,831	22,930
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	20,768	-	2,027
Construction	47,860	11,250	49,449
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	42,870	10,188	26,684
Transport, Storage & Communication	13,661	17,812	29,626
Finance, Takaful, Real Estate & Business	27,575	15,563	29,314
Education, Health & Others	6,813	1,813	6,580
Household	278,996	1,783,710	156,412
Others	-	1,761	278
Total	466,169	1,851,193	341,053

Table 17b: Impaired and Past Due Financing and Impairment Allowances by Industry Sector as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank			
Industry Sector	Impaired Financing	Past Due Financing	Allowance For Credit Losses
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Agriculture	356	1,501	8,088
Mining & Quarrying	1,588	3,963	11,449
Manufacturing	31,550	16,303	22,061
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	57,120	34	17,109
Construction	83,903	11,247	87,368
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	63,362	19,444	45,894
Transport, Storage & Communication	9,799	1,437	35,596
Finance, Takaful, Real Estate & Business	27,029	14,342	19,261
Education, Health & Others	8,452	1,496	9,189
Household	226,024	1,708,746	138,550
Others	-	3	28,523
Total	509,183	1,778,516	423,088

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The following table shows the charges/(write back) and write-offs for financing impairment by industry sector as at 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018:

Table 18: Net Charges/(Write back) and Write-Offs for Financing Impairment by Industry Sector

RHB Islamic Bank	Twelve Months Period Ended 2019		Twelve Months Period Ended 2018	
	Net Charges/ (Write back) for Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3)	Write-Offs for Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3)	Net Charges/ (Write back) for Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3)	Write-Offs for Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3)
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
	Industry Sector			
Agriculture	561	-	(113)	-
Mining & Quarrying	(607)	-	(173)	-
Manufacturing	(2,008)	-	8,744	(805)
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	(16,156)	-	16,163	-
Construction	4,648	(39,737)	2,344	(1,872)
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	(22,074)	(2,177)	(533)	(2,943)
Transport, Storage & Communication	3,125	(1,002)	(387)	(30)
Finance, Takaful, Real Estate & Business	4,508	(2,579)	5,632	(66)
Education, Health & Others	(657)	(174)	1,509	(30)
Household	55,175	(38,379)	34,305	(40,193)
Others	(928)	(876)	7,977	(13,913)
Total	25,587	(84,924)	75,468	(59,852)

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The following tables show the reconciliation of changes to financing impairment allowances as at 31 December 2019 compared with 31 December 2018:

Table 19a: Reconciliation of Changes to Financing Impairment Allowances as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	12-month ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Total RM'000
Balance as at the beginning of the financial year	73,615	116,254	233,219	423,088
Changes due to financial assets recognised in the opening balance that have:				
- Transferred to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	31,585	(25,017)	(6,568)	-
- Transferred to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(5,332)	18,178	(12,846)	-
- Transferred to Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	(483)	(3,649)	4,132	-
	25,770	(10,488)	(15,282)	-
Allowance made during the financial year	(20,935)	13,448	66,258	58,771
Bad debts written off	-	-	(84,924)	(84,924)
Changes in modification	(2,628)	(4,104)	-	(6,732)
Derecognised	(8,260)	(15,501)	(25,389)	(49,150)
Balance as at the end of the financial year	67,562	99,609	173,882	341,053

Table 19b: Reconciliation of Changes to Financing Impairment Allowances as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	12-month ECL (Stage 1) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Not Credit Impaired (Stage 2) RM'000	Lifetime ECL Credit Impaired (Stage 3) RM'000	Total RM'000
Balance as at the beginning of the financial year	53,225	105,450	217,603	376,278
Changes due to financial assets recognised in the opening balance that have:				
- Transferred to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	34,882	(22,784)	(12,098)	-
- Transferred to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(13,222)	20,844	(7,622)	-
- Transferred to Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	(679)	(5,966)	6,645	-
	20,981	(7,906)	(13,075)	-
Allowance made during the financial year	10,513	31,760	122,537	164,810
Bad debts written off	-	-	(59,852)	(59,852)
Derecognised	(11,104)	(13,050)	(33,994)	(58,148)
Balance as at the end of the financial year	73,615	116,254	233,219	423,088

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

7.0 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market drivers, such as profit rates, credit spreads, equity prices, currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Under this definition, market risk will constitute:

- the interest/profit rate and equity risks pertaining to financial instruments in the trading book; and
- foreign exchange risk and commodities risk in the trading and banking books.

The Bank transacts in financial instruments such as debt papers and derivative instruments such as futures, forwards, swaps, and options. Derivative instruments are contracts whose characteristics and value are derived from the underlying instruments that can be a reference to an underlying that may constitute of profit rates, exchange rates, debt paper, equity, indices and commodities.

The Group Market Risk Management within Group Risk Management is the working level that forms a centralised function to support senior management in the development of market risk framework, risk limits, operationalise the processes and implement measurement methodologies to ensure adequate risk control and oversight are in place. The main responsibility of managing market risk as the first line of defence remains at the respective business units.

The Group Asset and Liability Committee (Group ALCO) and GCRC perform a critical role in the management of market risk and support the board committees in the overall market risk management. The management committees meet regularly and is the forum where strategic and tactical decisions are made for the management of market risk; this includes the development of the Bank's market risk strategy, market risk management structure and the policies as well as measurement techniques to be put in place.

The Bank has established Group Trading Book Policy Statement, frameworks and risk limits as guidance for market risk management. These documents are reviewed regularly and/or upon change in significant event that has a material impact on policy compliance or regulatory changes.

Market Risk Measurement and Control

The Bank applies risk monitoring and assessment tools to measure trading book positions and market risk factors. Statistical and non-statistical risk assessment tools applied include Value-at-Risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress testing.

The Bank adopts a systematic approach in managing these risks by types of instruments and nature of exposure. Market risk is primarily monitored and controlled via a structure of limits and triggers ie cut loss, VaR, trading and notional limit set in accordance with the size of positions and risk tolerance appetites.

In addition, the Bank conducts periodic stress testing of its respective portfolios to ascertain market risk under abnormal market conditions.

Market Risk Monitoring and Reporting

For effective control of market risk, defined management action triggers and risk limits are established and actively monitored. Only authorised trading activities may be undertaken by the specific business units within the allocated limits. All trading positions are monitored independently on a daily basis and in accordance to the established escalation procedures and the key actions to be undertaken. Market risk exposure reports are presented to the senior management, relevant committees and the Board.

Hedging Activities

Hedging activities designated for hedge accounting are governed by the Group's Hedging Policy that prescribes the overall hedge activities that can be executed by the Bank and the subsequent control procedures such as effectiveness measurement and reporting to Group ALCO.

Hedging instruments used to mitigate these risks include options, futures, forwards and swaps that are approved by the Board. Execution of the hedging is carried out by the relevant division through the Bank's treasury functions with the approval of Group ALCO.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Capital Treatment for Market Risk

The Bank applies the Standardised Approach to calculate market risk capital requirements in accordance with BNM's Guideline. The market risk-weighted assets and the corresponding capital requirements for the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are shown in the tables below:

Table 20a: Market Risk-Weighted Assets and Minimum Capital Requirements as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank				
<u>Market Risk</u>	Long Position RM'000	Short Position RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirements RM'000
Profit Rate Risk	10,387,986	10,196,715	249,700	19,976
Foreign Currency Risk	43,818	9,884	43,818	3,505
Total			293,518	23,481

Table 20b: Market Risk-Weighted Assets and Minimum Capital Requirements as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank				
<u>Market Risk</u>	Long Position RM'000	Short Position RM'000	Risk- Weighted Assets RM'000	Minimum Capital Requirements RM'000
Profit Rate Risk	10,408,900	10,160,321	241,398	19,312
Foreign Currency Risk	2,218	26,733	26,732	2,138
Total			268,130	21,450

Note:

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, RHB Islamic Bank did not have any exposure under equity position risk, commodity risk, inventory risk, options risk, and market risk exposure absorbed by PSIA.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.0 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Group being unable to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its financial commitments and obligations when they fall due and transact at a reasonable cost. Liquidity risk also arises from the inability to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources.

There are two types of liquidity risk, namely funding liquidity and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet efficiently both expected and unexpected current and future cash flow and collateral needs without affecting either daily operations or the financial condition of the Group. Market liquidity risk is the risk that the Group cannot easily offset or eliminate a position at the market price because of inadequate market depth or market disruption.

The primary role of a bank in terms of financial intermediation is the transformation of short-term deposits into long-term financing. By fulfilling the role of maturity transformation, banks are inherently susceptible to liquidity mismatches and consequently funding and market liquidity risk.

Through the Group's Liquidity Risk Policy, the Bank manages the funding and market liquidity risk to ensure that banking operations continue uninterrupted under normal and stressed conditions. The key objective that underpins the Group's Liquidity Risk Policy includes maintaining financial market confidence at all times, protecting key stakeholders' interests and meeting regulatory liquidity requirements.

The Group ALCO supports the board committees by performing the critical role in the management of liquidity risk, and is responsible for establishing strategies that assist in controlling and reducing any potential exposure to liquidity risk. The Group ALCO meets regularly and is the forum where strategic and tactical decisions are made for the management of liquidity risk and the Bank's balance sheet profile. Global and domestic economic data, information and events are deliberated at the Group ALCO meetings which enables the Bank to determine its actions and reactions in the capital markets. The Group ALCO is also the governance body which sets profit rates for liabilities products as well as reference rates for financing products and services. Group ALCO is supported by Group Asset and Liability Management (Group ALM) at the working level. Group ALM monitors liquidity risk limits/Management Action Triggers (MATs) and reports to Group ALCO the liquidity risk profile on monthly basis.

The liquidity management process involves establishing liquidity management policies and limits, regular monitoring against liquidity risk limits, regular stress testing, and establishing contingency funding plans. These processes are subject to regular reviews to ensure that they remain relevant in the context of prevailing market conditions. Some of the key liquidity risk management tools are top depositors' mixture, funding source mixture, maturity profile of funding sources, and contingency funding lines.

The Bank has adopted the BNM's liquidity standards on Liquidity Coverage Ratio, to ensure maintenance of adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets to survive the liquidity needs for 30 calendar day under liquidity stress condition. For NSFR, the Group continues to monitor and maintains the ratio above regulatory requirement pending its implementation effective 1 July 2020.

The Group's Liquidity Incident Management Procedure establishes guidelines for managing liquidity crisis, identifying early warning signs of a possible liquidity event and the need for heightened liquidity risk monitoring and reduced liquidity risk exposure. In addition, it also identifies the individuals responsible for formulating and executing the Bank's response to a liquidity event.

9.0 RATE OF RETURN RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

Rate of return risk in the banking book refers to the risk of the Group's earnings and economic value of equity due to the adverse movements in benchmark rate. The risk may arise from the mismatches in the timing of repricing of assets and liabilities from both on and off-balance sheet positions in the banking book, changes in slope and shape of the yield curve, basis risk and optionality risk.

Rate of return risk in the banking book comprises:

- Re-pricing risk (mismatch risk) - Arises from timing differences in the maturity (for fixed-rate) and re-pricing (for floating-rate) of bank assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet positions. While such re-pricing mismatches are fundamental to the business of banking, they can expose a bank's income and underlying economic value to unanticipated fluctuations as benchmark rates vary;
- Basis risk - Arises from imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar re-pricing characteristics. When benchmark rates change, these differences can give rise to unexpected changes in the cash flows and earnings spread between assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments of similar maturities or re-pricing frequencies;
- Yield curve risk - Arises when unanticipated shifts of the yield curve have adverse effects on the Bank's income or underlying economic value; and
- Embedded optionality risk - Arises primarily from options that are embedded in many banking book positions (eg some fixed rate home financing products give customers the option to prepay the financing early without penalty, call deposit, where customers have the option of withdrawing the deposit funds at any time).

Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) are used to assess rate of return risk in the banking book. They are computed based on the re-pricing gap profile of the banking book using BNM's standard template. Assets and liabilities are bucketed based on their remaining tenure to maturity or next re-price dates. The measurement of EaR and EVE is conducted on a monthly

The Group ALCO supports the board committees in establishing policies, strategies and limits for the management of balance sheet risk exposure. The Group ALM within Group Risk Management supports the Group ALCO in the monthly monitoring and reporting of the rate of return risk profile of the banking book. The primary objective in managing balance sheet risk is to manage the net profit income and economic value of equity, as well as to ensure rate of return risk exposures in the banking book are maintained within defined risk tolerances.

In addition, the Group ALM Policy is established to provide the governance of rate of return risk in the banking book. Benchmark rate sensitivity triggers are applied on earnings for the respective profit centres within the Group. The Group regularly considers the economics and necessity of increasing or reducing its rate of return risk hedges.

In line with the Group ALM Policy to achieve a balance between profitability from banking activities and minimising risk to earnings and capital from changes in benchmark rates, rate of return risk to earnings is controlled using MATs and identified escalation procedures.

Stress testing is also performed regularly to determine the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme benchmark rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are also performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating proactive management of rate of return risk in the banking book in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The impact of changes in benchmark rates to net earnings and economic value as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are shown in the following tables:

Table 21a: Rate of Return Risk in the Banking Book as at 31 December 2019

RHB Islamic Bank	Impact on Position as at Reporting Period (100 basis points) Parallel Shift			
	Increase/(Decline) in Earnings		Increase/(Decline) in Economic Value	
	Impact based on	Impact based on	Impact based on	Impact based on
Currency	+100 basis points	-100 basis points	+100 basis points	-100 basis points
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
MYR - Malaysian Ringgit	144,064	(144,064)	(406,779)	406,779
USD - US Dollar	(7,960)	7,960	3,080	(3,080)
Others ¹	(1,047)	1,047	209	(209)
Total	135,057	(135,057)	(403,490)	403,490

Table 21b: Rate of Return Risk in the Banking Book as at 31 December 2018

RHB Islamic Bank	Impact on Position as at Reporting Period (100 basis points) Parallel Shift			
	Increase/(Decline) in Earnings		Increase/(Decline) in Economic Value	
	Impact based on	Impact based on	Impact based on	Impact based on
Currency	+100 basis points	-100 basis points	+100 basis points	-100 basis points
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
MYR - Malaysian Ringgit	73,635	(73,635)	(414,076)	414,076
USD - US Dollar	(1,175)	1,175	1,332	(1,332)
Others ¹	(6,571)	6,571	5,228	(5,228)
Total	65,889	(65,889)	(407,516)	407,516

Note:

1. Inclusive of GBP, EUR, SGD, etc
2. The EaR and EVE exposures are additive and do not take into account any correlation impact in the aggregation.
3. The earnings and economic values were computed based on the standardised approach adopted by BNM.
4. PSIA (Profit Sharing Investment Account) between RHB Islamic and RHB Bank which qualifies as a risk absorbent, is excluded from the computation of rate of return risk.

The impact to net earnings above represents financial assets and liabilities that have been prepared on the following basis:

- Benchmark rate sensitive assets and liabilities with residual maturity or re-pricing tenure of up to one year that is not captured in the trading portfolio are slotted into time bands based on the maturity or re-pricing tenure, whichever is earlier.
- A set of risk weights with its respective time band is used to project the applicable basis point benchmark rate change impact.
- For assets and liabilities with non-fix maturity, eg, current and savings accounts, certain assumptions are made to reflect the actual sensitivity behavior of benchmark rate bearing items.

Economic value is characterised by the impact of benchmark rates changes on the value of all net cash flows, ie, the effect on the economic value of the Group's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. This provides a more comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in benchmark rates than is offered by the earnings perspective. The scenarios used are based on the assumption that all key variables for all maturities move at the same time and by the same magnitude and do not incorporate actions that would be otherwise taken by the business units and risk management to mitigate the effect of this movement in key variables.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

10.0 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and/or external events, which also includes IT, legal and Shariah non-compliance risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's operations and can never be eliminated entirely. The impact can be in the form of actual financial loss as well as non-financial loss such as loss of reputation, non-compliance and unsatisfactory service level to customers.

One of the Bank's primary safeguards against operational risk is the existence of a sound internal control system, based on the principle of dual control checks and balances, segregation of duties, independent checks and verification processes, and a segmented system access control and authorization process. These controls are documented through a set of policies and procedures at the respective business and operation level.

The Group's Operational Risk Management Framework comprises a wide range of activities and elements, broadly classified into:

- Analysis and Enhancement - The Group has implemented a Basel II compliant operational risk management system to support its workflow and analytical capabilities.
- Education and Awareness - The Group undertakes change management activities to improve risk management knowledge, culture and practices of the Bank personnel. This is aligned with the principle and requirement that the front-line business and support units of the Group, are by nature of their direct involvement in interfacing with customers and in operating the business, responsible for managing operational risk and acting as the first line of defence.
- Monitoring and Intervention - This is where the principal head office risk control units, including the risk management function, compliance function and the internal audit function, actively manage operational non-compliances and incidences as a second and third line of defence respectively. The second line of defence also undertakes recovery actions, including business continuity measures in cases of incidents causing disruption to business activities.

Operational Risk Management Function and Organisation

The Group Operational Risk Management within Group Risk Management has functional responsibility for the development of operational risk framework, policy and methodologies, and providing guidance and information to the business units on operational risk areas. Its responsibility also includes generating a broader understanding and awareness of operational risk issues at all levels in the Group. It also ensures that operational risks from new products, processes and systems are adequately managed and mitigated. The respective business units are primarily responsible for managing operational risk on a day-to-day basis.

Regular operational risk reporting is made to the senior management, respective committees and the Board. These reports include various operational risk information such as risk analysis, risk mitigation action plans, risk tools outcomes, risk appetite breaches, significant operational risk events and control failures, and lessons learnt. In addition, key operational risk incidents are reported to senior management daily. Such reporting enables senior management to identify adverse operational lapses, take prompt corrective actions, and ensure appropriate risk mitigation decision making and action plans.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Operational Risk Management Processes and Tools

RHB Islamic Bank applies a defined operational risk management process in managing operational risk to enable an institutional and transparent operational risk management practice. The five (5) processes are as follows:

1. Establish the context;
2. Risk identification;
3. Risk analysis;
4. Risk mitigating; and
5. Risk monitoring.

The Bank uses relevant operational risk tools and methodologies to support and ensure an effective operational risk management process. The following tools are being used:

- **Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)**
RCSA is a methodology to build risk profile for each business and support unit. RCSA sets out a structured process for the identification and assessment of inherent operational risk, the effectiveness of the control environment, and the adequacy of the risk mitigation in place. The RCSA process is facilitated by the business and support units themselves jointly with personnel from Group Operational Risk Management.
- **Key Risk Indicators (KRI)**
KRI is a measurable indicator utilised to track and monitor key operational risk exposures. KRI serves as an early warning signal; once a risk indicator exceeds the predefined threshold, a warning message is sent to a predefined list of users. Business and support units are required to monitor their risk exposures via KRIs and are required to develop specific and concrete plans to address those where indicators are unfavourable. KRIs are embedded into critical processes to provide early warning signals of increasing risk and/or control failures by flagging up frequencies of events as a mechanism for continuous risk assessment and monitoring.
- **Key Control Testing (KCT)**
KCT is a methodology to assist business/functional units in performing assessments periodically to determine the effectiveness of key controls by evaluating whether the control procedures/activities are adequately designed to achieve the goals of the function and control objectives; and testing whether the key controls are operating as intended in actual practice. Effective KCT can lead to early detection of control weakness and deficiencies which will assist the senior management and business/functional units to quickly focus on control weakness and take concentrated efforts where they are most needed.
- **Incident Management and Loss Data Collection (IMLDC)**
IMLDC provides structured process for the management of operational risk incidents that have occurred, from the point of discovery until resolution. Business and functional units are required to report all incidences within defined reporting timeline operational losses for further analysis of root cause to avoid further recurrence. This is also useful for reviewing the effectiveness of the RCSA and KRIs.
- **Scenario Analysis**
Scenario Analysis is used to identify plausible risk scenario that could materialise for assessment. A plausible risk scenario is a possible event resulting in unexpected and extreme losses which may arise when considering a sequence of control failures or individually significant events. Business/functional units are required to assess the potential outcomes related to a variety of operational risks failure, evaluate the vulnerabilities of the Bank to the manifestation of plausible risk scenario, and put in appropriate risk mitigation plans to safeguard the Bank's safety and soundness.

Risk Mitigation and Controls

Risk mitigation strategies are used to minimise risk to an acceptable level and aim to decrease the likelihood of an undesirable event and the impact on the business, should it occur. The control tools and techniques, amongst others, are as follows:

- **Strengthening internal controls**

Internal controls are designed to commensurate operational risk exposures faced by the Group. It is mainly categorised into five components, namely:

- a. Control environment – management oversight and risk culture, which sets the tone and serves as a foundation for all other components;
- b. Risk assessment – analyses identified risks to achieve objectives and ensure risks are well managed;
- c. Control activities – policies and procedures implemented manually and/or system-based to ensure management's directives are executed effectively and efficiently;
- d. Information and communication – relevant operational risk information are captured and communicated accordingly for decision making. Such information must be effective for utilisation, delivered timely, confidentiality is preserved, conform integrity needs, comply with relevant law/regulations, sufficient availability and reliable; and
- e. Monitoring – ongoing assessment and correcting deficiencies of internal control to assure it is operating as intended.

- **Business Continuity Management**

To mitigate the impact of unforeseen operational risk events, the Bank has on-going and actively managed Business Continuity Management (BCM) programme for its major critical business operations and activities at the Head Office, data centre, and branches' locations. The BCM programme is subject to regular testing to ensure efficacy, reliability and functionality, and come under the responsibility of the Business Continuity Management Department.

The Board of Directors has an oversight function through the BRC and GCRC. The Group Business Continuity Committee, which reports to the GCRC is the committee that oversees the Bank's business continuity framework, policies, budget and plans.

- **Outsourcing**

Due to the need to outsource for cost and operational efficiency, policy and guidelines are put in place to ensure that the risks arising from outsourcing activities are adequately identified, assessed and managed prior to entering into any new arrangements and on an on-going basis.

- **Takaful Management**

The Bank considers risk transfer by means of Takaful to mitigate operational risk. The Bank has a programme of Takaful designed to reduce its exposure to liability and to protect its assets. The Bank purchases Takaful from leading Takaful providers in the market covering fraud, theft, property and casualty, business disruption, liability and other risks for which it may be held responsible. These are provided by third-party Takaful providers and will financially mitigate the economic consequences of risks.

Technology Risk

Technology Risk refers to the business risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of IT within an enterprise.

The Bank recognises the risk arising from the advancement and reliance upon information technology to support business operations through the deployment of advance technology and online systems to provide customers with convenient and reliable products and services. The Group's Technology Risk Management Framework ensures that a governance structure is in place for the identification, assessment and management of technology risks within existing IT operations as well as prior to deployment of applications and systems for internal as well as external customers.

Cyber Risk

Cyber Risk refers to threats or vulnerabilities emanating from the connectivity of internal infrastructure to external networks such as the Internet.

This is an inherent risk associated to the industry moving towards the Internet as a channel for the delivery of banking services. The Group recognises the risks associated to cyber and as part of the mitigation shall continuously identify suitable security devices to be deployed and ensure sufficient resources with the right skill sets were allocated to manage this risk. The Group also subscribed to the various threat intelligence providers to obtain the latest cyber landscape information that will be used for the risk mitigation. To further provide assurance that the Internet facing application systems are secured, the Group engaged reputable IT security service providers to perform periodic vulnerability assessment/penetration testing where weaknesses detected shall be duly resolved with attestation from external consultants.

New Product and Services Approval Process

The Group has established a Policy on Product Development and Approval and Guidelines on Introduction of New/Variation of Products & Services Lifecycle which governs the risk management of new products, services, or significant changes thereto. The responsible units have a duty to assess the operational risk for new product launches and/or significant changes in product features or related processes and working systems, as well as to ensure that operational risk is at an acceptable level at all times.

Legal Risk

Legal risk is part of operational risk. It can arise from unenforceable, unfavourable, defective or unintended contracts; lawsuits or claims; developments in laws and regulations, or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Business units work together with the Bank's legal counsel and external legal counsel to ensure that legal risk is effectively managed.

Capital Treatment for Operational Risk

The Bank adopts the Basic Indicator Approach for the calculation of regulatory operational risk capital requirements. The operational risk-weighted assets and the corresponding capital requirements for the Bank as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, are shown below:

Table 22: Operational Risk-Weighted Assets and Minimum Capital Requirements

<u>Operational Risk</u>	RHB Islamic Bank	
	2019	2018
	RM'000	RM'000
Risk-Weighted Assets	1,937,774	1,679,551
Minimum Capital Requirements	155,022	134,364

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

11.0 COUNTRY CROSS-BORDER RISK

Country cross-border risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to obtain payment from customers or third-parties on their contractual obligations as a result of certain actions taken by foreign governments.

Cross-border assets comprise financing and advances, profit bearing deposits/placements with other banks, trade and other bills, acceptances, derivatives, certificates of deposit and other negotiable instruments, investment securities and other formal commitments where the counterparty is resident in a country other than where the assets are recorded. Cross-border assets also include exposures to local residents denominated in currencies other than the local currency.

The Bank is guided by the Group Guidance on Cross-Border Business, particularly on ethics in business practices, key success factors in managing such business, and the internal control measures which are essential to provide adequate protection to its customers as well as the Bank's interest, thus reducing the risks associated with business activities. In addition, the Bank is also guided by the Country Risk limit, to manage the credit concentration risk arising from changes in the country's business environment where it has exposure in.

12.0 REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is defined as the risk that negative publicity regarding the conduct of the Bank or any of the entities within the Group, and its business practices or associations, whether true or not, will adversely affect its revenues, operations or customer base, or require costly litigation or other defensive measures. It also undermines public confidence in the Group, affecting the share price.

Reputational risk in the Group is managed and controlled through codes of conduct, governance practices and risk management practices, policies, procedures and training. The Group has developed and implemented a reputational risk management policy. The key elements in the management of reputational risk include:

- Practice good corporate governance and culture of integrity to promote execution and achievement of corporate strategies and business objective.
- Manage reputational risk within a very low risk appetite with zero tolerance for incidences that affect the Group's reputation.
- Adopt sound risk management practices that include the practice of building "reputation capital" and earning the goodwill of key stakeholder.
- Maintain proper mechanisms to monitor and escalate material lapses/breaches of internal and regulatory policies/guidelines that may place the Group's reputation at risk.
- Maintain proper channels of communication in dealing with internal and external stakeholders.

**RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

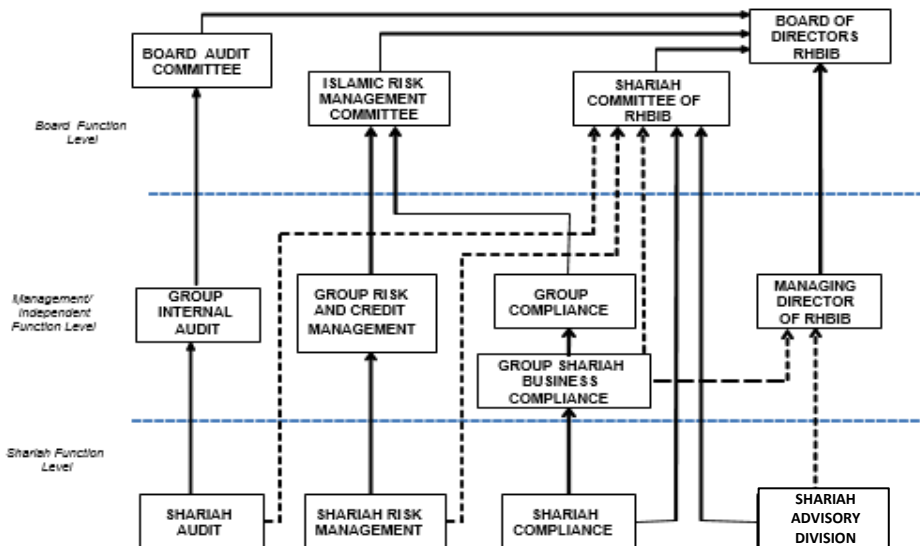
13.0 SHARIAH NON-COMPLIANCE RISK AND GOVERNANCE

Shariah non-compliance risk is the risk of loss arising from the failure to comply with the Shariah rules and principles and operationalization of principles as determined by the Shariah Committee of RHB Islamic Bank or any other relevant body, such as BNM’s Shariah Advisory Council and Securities Commission’s Shariah Advisory Council.

A Shariah Governance Framework has been developed with the objective of governing the entire Shariah compliance process within Islamic banking operations, and to:

- Ensure that the planning, development, and implementation of the Islamic Bank’s products, services and conduct of business are in accordance with Shariah principles;
- Ensure that the Bank’s operations do not contravene any of the Shariah principles and authorities’ regulations related to the Shariah; and
- Act as a guide on the Bank’s expectations to all personnel engaged in the Bank’s activities; to ensure that all such functions are based on the Shariah principles, practices and prudence.

The reporting structure of Shariah governance is as follows:



The Shariah Committee of RHB Islamic Bank (SCR) was established under BNM’s Shariah Governance Framework.

The main duties and responsibilities of SCR are to advise the Board of Directors on Shariah matters in relation to Islamic Banking business and operations, to endorse Shariah compliance manuals, to endorse and validate relevant documents as well as to provide written Shariah opinion on new products and RHB Islamic Bank’s financial statements.

On a functional basis, RHB Islamic Bank is supported by Shariah Advisory Division, Group Shariah Risk Management, Group Shariah Business Compliance and Shariah Audit.

The Head of Shariah Advisory Division reports functionally to the SCR and administratively to the Managing Director of RHB Islamic Bank.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK

BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The main duties and responsibilities of Shariah Advisory Division include, but not limited to, conduct reviews on Islamic products and services; provide internal Shariah advisory support to the management of RHB Islamic Bank in its daily business and operational matters; assist the SCR in elaborating and discussing on pertinent Shariah issues; provide in-depth research on competitive analysis in order to assist the SCR's decision-making process; ensure the internal Shariah governance, the internal process flow and policies, and Shariah approval processes are well managed and maintained in an efficient manner; ensure the Bank is in compliance with the highest standard of Shariah governance as set by BNM; serve as the secretariat of the SCR and to act as the mediator between the management and the SCR; oversee the computation and distribution of zakat and funds to be channeled to charity; and to represent RHB Islamic Bank in any Shariah-related matters.

The key role and responsibilities of Group Shariah Risk Management is to facilitate the identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling of Shariah non-compliance risks inherent in the Islamic business and operations to mitigate any potential Shariah non-compliance events. Group Shariah Risk Management also performs independent assessment and provides support relating to Shariah non-compliance risk.

Group Shariah Business Compliance conducts review and assists the SCR in providing opinions from Shariah perspective in relation to the status of Shariah compliance of products, services and operations of the Islamic business operations. Shariah Audit provides independent assessment and objective assurance designed to add value and improve the degree of compliance in relation to the Islamic business operations, with the main objective of ensuring a sound and effective internal control system for Shariah compliance.

Any incidences of Shariah non-compliance are reported to the SCR, the GCRC, IRMC, the Board of Directors of RHB Islamic Bank and BNM. Remedial actions may include the immediate termination of the Shariah non-compliant products or services and de-recognition of Shariah non-compliant income.

There is no major Shariah non-compliant event or income arising from the Islamic products or services during the financial year 2019.

14.0 FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document could or may contain forward looking statements that are based on current expectations as well as assumptions or anticipation of future events. These forward looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts, and often use words such as anticipate, target, expect, estimate, intend, plan, believe, will, may, should, would, could or other words of similar expressions.

Undue reliance should not be placed on any of such statements. By their nature, forward looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances, including, but not limited to domestic and global economic and business conditions, the effects of continued volatility in the credit markets, market-related risks such as changes in profit rates and exchange rates, changes in regulation, and future business combinations or dispositions. As a result, the Bank's actual future results may differ materially from the plans, goals, and the expectations contained in the forward looking statements.

The Bank undertakes no obligation to revise or update any forward looking statements contained in this document, regardless of whether these statements are affected as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

RHB ISLAMIC BANK
BASEL II PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Table 23: Glossary of Terms

A-IRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
BCC	Board Credit Committee
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
Board	Board of Directors
BRC	Board Risk Committee
CAFIB	Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CET	Common Equity Tier
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
EAD	Exposure at Default
EaR	Earnings-at-Risk
ECAIs	External Credit Assessment Institutions
EL	Expected Loss
EUR	Euro Dollar
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
GBP	Pound Sterling
GCG	Group Credit Guidelines
GCPM	Group Credit Procedures Manual
GCRC	Group Capital and Risk Committee
GMC	Group Management Committee
GRM	Group Risk Management
Group ALCO	Group Asset and Liability Committee
Group ALM	Group Asset and Liability Management
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IMLDC	Incident Management and Loss Data Collection
IRMC	Islamic Risk Management Committee
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
KCT	Key Control Testing
KRI	Key Risk Indicators
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
MARC	Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad
MATs	Management Action Triggers
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MFRS 9	Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 9
MFRS 139	Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards 139
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit
NIFs	Notes Issuance Facilities
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PD	Probability of Default
PSIA	Profit Sharing Investment Accounts
R&I	Rating and Investment Information, Inc
RAM	Rating Agency Malaysia
RCSA	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
RSME's	Retail Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
RM'000	Malaysian Ringgit in nearest thousand
RWA	Risk-Weighted Assets
SA	Standardised Approach
SCR	Shariah Committee of RHB Islamic Bank
SBU's	Strategic Business Units
SFU's	Strategic Functional Units
SGD	Singapore Dollar
S&P	Standard & Poor's
VaR	Value-at-Risk