



# **RHB Bank Thailand Operations**

## **Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures**

**31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

## **Statement by Chief Executive Officer, RHB Bank Thailand Operations**

In accordance with the requirements set forth in the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. SorNorSor 4/2556 Re: Disclosure of Information on Capital Fund Maintenance for Commercial Banks, dated 2nd May 2013, SorNorSor. 14/2562 Re: Capital Disclosure Requirements for Commercial Banks (No.2), dated 7th May 2019, and SorNorSor 2/2561 Re: Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure Standard, dated 25th January 2018. On behalf of the Management of RHB Bank Thailand Operations, I am pleased to provide an attestation that the Pillar 3 disclosures of RHB Bank Thailand Operations for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 are accurate and complete.

**Jessica Wendy Theseira**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**RHB Bank, Thailand Operations**

# RHB Bank Thailand Operations Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

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# RHB Bank Thailand Operations

## Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

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## **1.0 Disclosure A: Scope of Application**

The Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures contained in this document relates to RHB Bank Thailand Operations for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 and is the annual disclosure prepared in compliance with the requirements set forth in Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor 4/2556 Re: Disclosure of Information on Capital Fund Maintenance for Commercial Banks, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2013, SorNorSor. 14/2562 Re: Capital Disclosure Requirements for Commercial Banks (No.2), dated 7<sup>th</sup> May 2019, and No.SorNorSor 2/2561 Re: Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure Standard, dated 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018. This report also includes comparative quantitative information of the preceding year 2024.

RHB Bank Berhad ('the Bank') has a network of one branch in Thailand. RHB Bank Thailand Operations is a branch office of the Bank and is part of RHB Banking Group with its Head Office in Malaysia. In operating the business, RHB Bank Thailand Operations is guided by the Group Policies, Bank Negara Malaysia's Guidelines and Bank of Thailand's Guidelines, whichever is more stringent.

The quantitative disclosure herein relates to RHB Bank Thailand Operations only whereas the general qualitative disclosure under Section 3.0: Disclosure C contains the Group's Risk Management Framework, Policies and Guidelines, which are also applicable to RHB Bank Thailand Operations.

Other details pertaining to the RHB Banking Group are available under the Corporate Profile: Investor Relations of the Bank's official website at [www.rhbgroup.com](http://www.rhbgroup.com).

Disclosure AA

Table 1.1: Key prudential metrics

Unit: THB

No.	Items	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>Available capital (THB)</b>			
1	Total capital	1,874,015,673	1,776,826,451
<b>Risk-weighted assets</b>			
2	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	8,119,713,852	10,828,179,873
<b>Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>			
3	Total capital ratio (%)	23.08	16.41
<b>Capital buffer ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>			
4	Conservation buffer ratio (%)	2.5	2.5
5	Countercyclical buffer ratio (%)	-	-
6	Higher loss absorbency ratio (%)	-	-
7	Total capital buffer ratio (%)	2.5	2.5
8	Total capital ratio after deduct Total capital buffer (%)	20.58	13.91
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) <sup>(2)</sup></b>			
9	Total HQLA (THB)	13,114,662,509	10,161,074,174
10	Total net cash outflows (THB)	10,164,148,777	8,266,354,310
11	LCR (%)	<b>129</b>	<b>123</b>

Note:

(1) There is no significant change to risk indicators as well as key risk drivers

(2) For the detailed disclosure of LCR data, please refer to Section 5.0 Disclosure E

## **2.0 Disclosure B: Capital**

### **2.1 Capital Structure**

#### **2.1.1 Qualitative Disclosure**

Total capital of RHB Bank Thailand Operations consists of assets maintained under Section 32 of the Financial Institutions Businesses Act B.E. 2551, as set forth by the Bank of Thailand Notification's No. SorNorSor. 8/2562 Re: Capital Components for Foreign Bank Branches, dated 7<sup>th</sup> May 2019.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, total regulatory capital of RHB Bank Thailand Operations was THB 1,874 million.

Total assets maintained under Section 32 amounted to THB 6,133 million, and comprised two primary components, i.e. Treasury Bills and Central Bank bonds. Treasury Bills are short-term discounted government debt securities backed by the Thailand Government, whereas Central Bank bonds are short-term debt securities issued by the Bank of Thailand (BOT).

**2.1.2 Quantitative Disclosure**

**Table 1: Capital of RHB Bank Thailand Operations**

Unit: THB

No.	Items	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
1.	Assets Required to be Maintained under Section 32 of the Financial Institutions Businesses Act B.E. 2551	6,132,977,796	5,632,977,796
2.	Sum of Net Capital for Maintenance of Assets under Section 32 and Net Balance of Inter-office Accounts	4,238,578,706	3,830,643,241
2.1	Capital for Maintenance of Assets under Section 32	2,268,418,558	2,854,309,850
2.2	Net Balance of Inter-office Accounts which the branch is the Debtor (the Creditor) to the Head Office and Other Branches Located in Other Countries, the Parent Company and Subsidiaries of the Head Office	68,135,035	44,050,037
3.	Total Regulatory Capital	1,874,015,673	1,776,826,451
3.1	Total Regulatory Capital Before Deduction	1,894,399,090	1,802,334,556
3.2	Deductions	20,383,418	25,508,104

Note: There is no amount to be included in or deducted from capital under Basel III as required under disclosure of capital information during the transitional period under Basel III.

## **2.2 Capital Adequacy**

### **2.2.1 Qualitative Disclosure**

RHB Bank Thailand Operations calculates and reports its capital adequacy ratio for regulatory reporting purposes to Bank of Thailand on a monthly basis. In view of its small portfolio compared relatively to that of the overall portfolio of the Bank, RHB Bank Thailand Operations has adopted the Standardised Approach ('SA') for the calculation of its credit and market risks, and the Basic Indicator Approach ('BIA') for its operational risk.

Under the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor.12/2555 Re: Regulations on Capital Supervision for Commercial Banks, dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 2012, and as a foreign commercial bank branch, RHB Bank Thailand Operations is required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 8.5% and capital conservation buffer ratio of 2.5% with effect from 1 January 2019.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's capital adequacy ratios were higher than the BOT's minimum capital ratios and capital buffer requirement.

### **2.2.2 Quantitative Disclosures**

#### **Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified By Type of Assets Under Standardised Approach**

RHB Bank Thailand Operations subscribes to the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor. 9/2562 Re: Regulations on the Calculation of Credit Risk-Weighted Assets for Commercial Banks Using the Standardised Approach ('SA') for classification of its assets into the various asset categories for capital adequacy purposes.

External ratings provided by eligible external credit assessment institutions ('ECAIs') are applied to assign risk weights to calculate the risk-weighted asset of the exposures. These ECAIs are Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch, Fitch Thailand and TRIS. Exposures which are not rated by any of the eligible ECAIs are considered 'unrated exposures' and the appropriate risk weight for unrated exposures is assigned.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the total credit risk-weighted assets amounted to THB 7,589 million and credit risk capital requirement was THB 644 million. The decrease in minimum capital requirement for Credit Risk from THB 874 million to THB 644 million was largely due to the decrease in corporate loan & advances.

**Table 2: Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified by Type of Assets under Standardised Approach**

Unit: THB

		31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>Performing Assets</b>			
1.	Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks ('MDBs'), and non-central government public sector entities ('PSEs') treated as claims on sovereigns	-	-
2.	Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	71,707,251	140,661,524
3.	Claims on corporates, and PSEs treated as claims on corporates	315,817,044	450,384,137
4.	Claims on retail portfolios	1,678,423	2,465,659
5.	Claims on housing loans	-	-
6.	Other assets	102,182,189	109,197,251
<b>Non-performing Claims</b>		152,346,585	170,951,394
<b>First-to-default Credit Derivatives and Securitisation</b>		-	-
<b>Total Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk under Standardised Approach</b>		<b>643,731,491</b>	<b>873,659,965</b>

**Note:** Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk is 8.5% of each total assets.

### Minimum Capital Requirement for Market Risk for Positions in the Trading Book

RHB Bank Thailand Operations applies the Standardised Approach as per the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor. 94/2551 Re: Guideline on Supervision of Market Risk and Capital Requirement for Market Risk of Financial Institutions dated 27<sup>th</sup> November 2008, to measure the market risk capital charge for exposures in the trading book.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the Market Risk capital requirement was THB 5.42 million. The increase was due to higher volumes of FX derivatives transacted for the year. Total market risk-weighted assets amounted to THB 67.7 million.

**Table 3: Minimum Capital Requirement for Market Risk**

	Unit: THB	
	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement for Market Risk under Standardised Approach</b>	<b>5,416,113</b>	<b>517,926</b>

**Note:** Minimum Capital Requirement for Market Risk is 8% of total Market RWA

### Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk

RHB Bank Thailand Operations calculates its operational risk capital charge by using the Basic Indicator Approach ('BIA') as per Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor. 95/2551 Re: Regulations on Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk, dated 27<sup>th</sup> November 2008.

By applying the Basic Indicator Approach to measure operational risk, RHB Bank Thailand Operations uses its gross income, which includes net interest income and non-interest income, as a proxy. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the Operational Risk capital requirement was THB 37 million. The decrease was mainly attributable to lower average 3 years gross income. Total Operational Risk-weighted assets amounted to THB 463.5 million.

**Table 4: Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk**

	Unit: THB	
	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk under BIA</b>	<b>37,076,467</b>	<b>43,235,227</b>

**Note:** Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk is 8% of total Operational RWA

### Total Capital Ratio

As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the Total Capital Ratio ('TCR') of RHB Bank Thailand Operations was 23.08% on total risk-weighted assets of THB 8,119.7 million, against a total regulatory capital of THB 1,874 million, and which was above the minimum TCR of 11.0% required of a foreign commercial bank branch.

**Table 5: Total Capital Ratio**

Unit: %

	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>Total Capital Ratio</b>	<b>23.08</b>	<b>16.41</b>

**Note:** Total Capital Ratio = Total Capital divided by Risk Weighted Assets

### **3.0 Disclosure C: Risk Exposures and Assessment**

The risk management objectives and policies of the RHB Banking Group also apply to RHB Bank Thailand Operations. However, since RHB Bank Thailand Operations is a local network of branches in Thailand, its operations are also subject to the regulatory requirements of the Bank of Thailand, and these are indicated accordingly.

#### **3.1 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, reputational, strategic and cross-border, as well as other forms of risk inherent to its strategy, product range and geographical coverage.

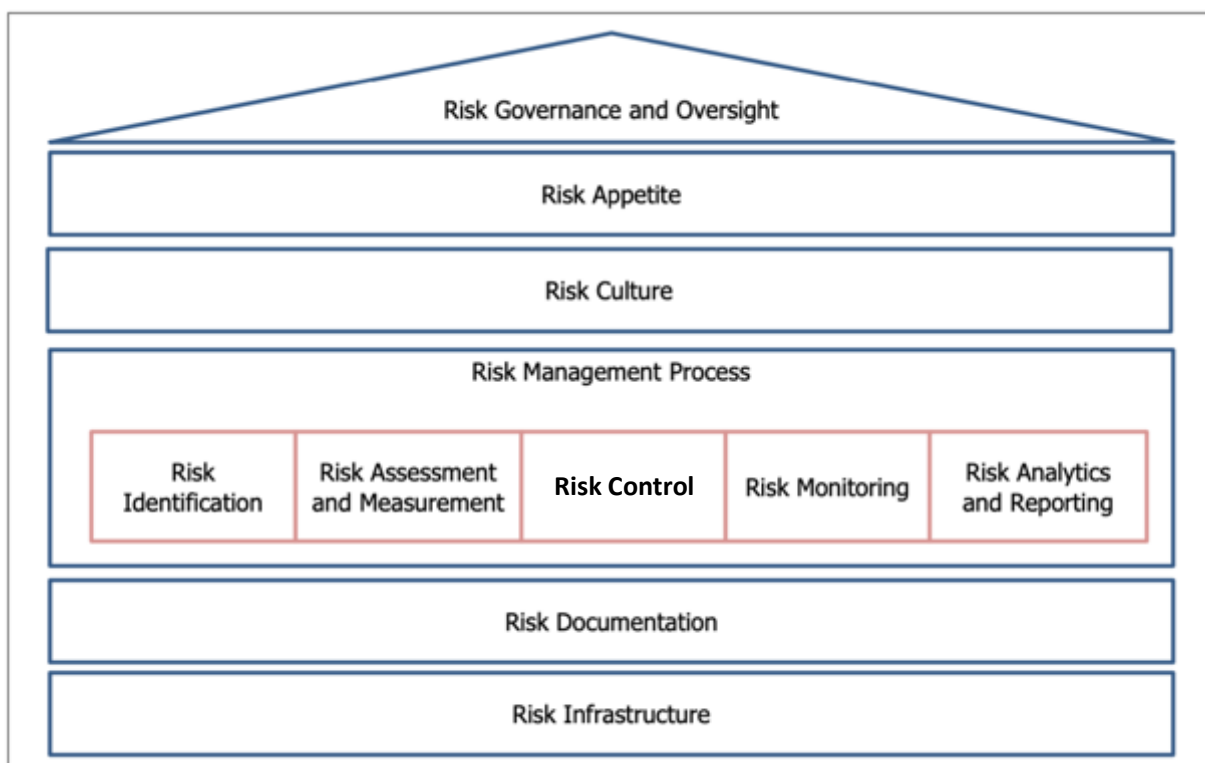
Effective risk management is fundamental to drive sustainable growth and shareholder value, while sustaining competitive advantage, and is thus a central part of the proactive risk management of the Bank.

The Group's Risk Management Framework governs the management of risks in the RHB Banking Group (the Group) inclusive of RHB Bank Thailand Operations 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 unexpected losses which may occur through, principally, the failure of effective checks and balances 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 Bank adopts and is guided by the Group Risk Management Framework in administration and implementation of its risk management activities.

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



Key features of the framework are:

### **Risk Governance and Oversight**

The Board of Directors sits at the apex of the risk governance structure and is ultimately responsible for the Group's/respective entities' risk management strategy, appetite, framework and oversight of risk management activities.

Group-level committees have been established to oversee the management of risks across all entities/subsidiaries on an integrated basis. These committees serve a critical function in setting strategic direction, establishing governance frameworks and promoting best practices. The Board of Directors (Board), through Board Risk Committee (BRC) provides oversight over the risk management activities for the Group including regional offices 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 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. The Group Asset and Liability Committee (Group ALCO) oversees market risk, liquidity risk and balance sheet management.

## **Roles and Responsibilities for the risk management function:**

The Group Chief Risk Officer (GCRO) of the Group is responsible for the risk management function and reports directly to the Group Managing Director. The incumbent is independent from the business units and does not have any management or financial responsibility in respect of any business lines or revenue-generating functions.

The main roles and responsibilities of GCRO are:

1. Facilitating the setting of the strategic direction and overall policy on management and control of risks of the Group;
2. Ensuring industry best practices in risk management are adopted across the Group, including the setting of risk management parameters and risk models;
3. Developing proactive, balanced and risk attuned culture within the Group; and
4. Advising senior management, management level committees, board level risk committees and Board of Directors of the Group's entities on risk issues and their possible impact on the Group in the achievement of its objectives and strategies.

Risk Management Department of RHB Bank Thailand Operation's main function is to assess and manage the enterprise risk and liaise with regulators in Thailand. They are supported by the risk management function from the Group, who specialise in the respective risks and responsible for the active oversight of Group-wide risk management function, such as Group Wholesale Credit Risk Management, Group Climate Risk Management, Group Community Banking Credit Risk Management, Group Market Risk Management, Group Asset and Liability Management, Group Non-Financial Risk Management, Group Technology and Cyber Risk Management, Group Shariah Risk Management, Risk Strategy & Transformation and Enterprise Risk Insights, Enterprise Risk Management, Group Wholesale Banking Credit Management, Group Community Banking Credit Management, Investment Banking & Regional Risk, and Insurance Risk Management.

## **Risk Appetite**

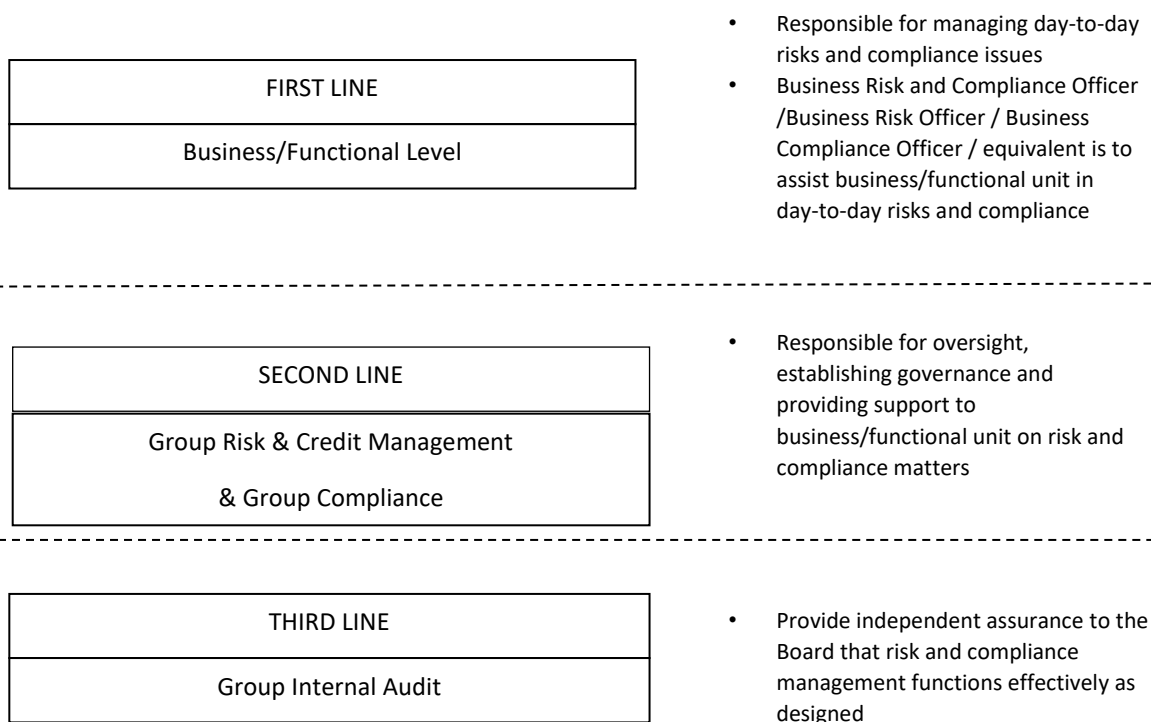
The Board of Directors sets the risk appetite and tolerance level that are consistent with the Group and each entity's overall business objectives and desired risk profile. It describes the types and level of risks the Group is prepared to accept in delivering its business strategies, and reported through various metrics that enable the Group to manage capital resources and shareholders' expectations.

The defined risk appetite and risk tolerance are periodically reviewed by the Management and the Board in line with the Group's business strategies and operating environment. Such review includes identifying and setting new risk appetite metrics for the business entity or removal of risk appetite metrics that are no longer applicable as well as updates on the risk appetite thresholds to be in line with the Group's business strategy and risk posture.

## **Risk Culture**

The Group subscribes to the principle of 'Risk and Compliance is Everyone's Responsibility' and risk management is managed via a 'three lines of defence' model. Business/functional units of the respective operating entities in the Group are collectively responsible for identifying, managing and reporting risk.

The approach is based on the ‘three lines of defence’ model as depicted below:



RHB Group leverages on behavioural analytics and insights in the differentiated approach to cultivate the desired risk culture behaviours. In 2025, the Group further enhanced support to the Business Risk and Compliance Officer (BRCO)s/Business Risk Officer (BRO)s/Business Compliance Officer (BCO)s via an expanded risk culture dashboard at the Group level, enabling near to real-time access to actionable insights for preventing and correcting undesirable behaviours. Additionally, the Group continued developing Machine Learning based behavioural analytics models with early warning capabilities to strengthen oversight of the second Line of Defence and overlay existing controls at the first line of defence. These were complimented by targeted messaging via trainings, awareness campaigns, roadshows and tone from the top messaging via comic strips to shape the desired risk culture behaviours.

### **Risk Management Process**

The risk management process identifies, assesses and measures, controls, monitors and reports/analyses risk. This ensures that risk exposures are adequately managed and that the expected return compensates for the risk taken.

- **Identification:** The identification and analysis of the existing and potential risks is a continuing process, in order to facilitate and proactive and timely identification of risk within the Group’s business operations, including emerging risks. This ensures that risks can be managed and controlled within the risk appetite of the Group and specific entity, where necessary.
- **Assessment and 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:** Risks identified during the risk identification process must be adequately managed and mitigated to control the risk of loss. This is also to ensure risk exposures are managed within the Group's or entity's risk appetite.
- **Monitoring:** Effective monitoring process ensures that the Group is aware of the condition of its exposures vis-à-vis its approved appetite and to facilitate early identification of potential problem on a timely basis by using continuous and on-going monitoring of risk exposures and risk control/mitigation measures.
- **Analytics and Reporting:** Risk analysis and reports are prepared by the respective entities at a consolidated level as well as business level; and 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. Reporting and analytics are also being continuously enhanced to provide the necessary information to relevant stakeholders within the Group to facilitate more effective decision making.

In addition, risk management seeks to ensure that risk decisions are consistent with strategic business objectives and within the risk appetite.

### **Risk Documentation**

The Group recognises that effective implementation of its risk management system and process must be supported by a robust set of documentation and infrastructure. To 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. Documents are subject to a robust review process to ensure they remain current.

### **Risk Infrastructure**

The Group has organised its resources and talents into specific functions, and invested in the technology, including data management to support the Group's and the Bank's risk management activities. Staff have clear roles and responsibilities, given access to relevant and up-to-date risk information, and the latitude to continuously enhance competency through learning and development programs.

Risk systems and tools are designed to provide accessibility of risk information that complement the risk management process. The availability of data for analytics and monitoring, and dashboards and reporting assists in continuously enhancing risk management capabilities. The Group's Risk Management Report has evolved to be more analytically driven with dashboards including elements of quantitative and qualitative forward looking projections.

Effective risk management requires the Group to continuously review its risk management capabilities to effectively manage risk and to improve risk management practices across the Group. Therefore, the Group has embarked on transformation journeys striving for improvements for better efficiency and effectiveness.

In line with the Group's PROGRESS27 strategy, Group Risk & Credit Management has developed a comprehensive three-year strategic plan to strengthen resilience, improve

agility, meet regulatory expectations, and support RHB's growth and cost optimisation initiatives.

## **3.2 Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from customers' or counterparties' failure to fulfill their financial and contractual obligations in accordance with the agreed terms. It stems primarily from the Group's and the Bank's lending/financing, trade finance placement, underwriting, investment, hedging and trading activities from both on- and off-balance sheet transactions. Credit risk does not typically happen in isolation as depending on certain risk events (e.g. fluctuation of interest rate, foreign exchange) presence of other risks may also arise.

Credit risk management is conducted in a holistic manner. Credit underwriting standards are articulated in an approved Group Credit Policy and Group Credit Guidelines which are developed for the assurance of asset quality that is in line with the Group's risk appetite. Industry best practices are instilled in the continual updating of the Group's credit policies/guidelines including independent assessment of credit proposals, assignment of rating and adoption of multi-tiered delegated lending authorities spanning from individuals to credit approving committees.

Credit reviews and rating, where applicable are conducted on the credit exposures at least annually. Specific loans may be reviewed more frequently under appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may arise if, for instance, the Group believes that heightened risk exists in a particular industry, or the borrower has defaulted on obligations to suppliers or other financial institutions or is facing cash flow or other difficulties.

Regular risk reporting is made to the MANCO, GIBC, GCRC, BRC and the Board. These reports include various credit risk aspects such as portfolio quality and concentration risk exposures by business portfolio. Such reporting allows senior management to identify adverse credit trends, take prompt corrective actions, and ensure appropriate risk-adjusted decision making. Regular credit stress tests are conducted to assess the credit portfolio's vulnerability to adverse credit risk events.

Group Internal Audit conducts independent post-approval reviews on a sampling basis, guided by its methodology, 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 Group's management, and relevant laws and regulations.

### **3.2.1 Credit Concentration Risk**

The analysis of large customer group exposures is conducted regularly. The lending units undertake regular account updates, monitoring and management of these exposures. In addition, the Group together with RHB Bank Thailand Operation's Risk Management Department also continuously updates lending or financing guidelines based on periodic reviews of sector risk factors and economic outlook.

RHB Bank Thailand Operations is guided by the single counterparty exposure limit, bullet and balloon repayment limit, sectorial limit and country risk limits, as well as the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. 34/2568 Re: Supervisory Guidelines on Large Exposure (Single Lending Limit) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2025.

### **3.2.2 Credit Risk Mitigation**

RHB Bank Thailand Operations 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 borrower/customer, source of repayment and debt/financing servicing ability.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed, subject to the Group's policies and guidelines 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 counter party risk of the guarantor. Recognised collaterals where relevant, include both financial and physical assets. Financial collaterals include cash deposits while physical collateral includes land and buildings. Apart from financial collateral and physical collateral, the Group has defined standards on the acceptance of non-tangible securities as support, such as guarantees from individuals, corporates and institutions, debenture and assignment of contract proceeds, subject to internal guidelines on eligibility.

### **3.2.3 Impaired Loans and Impairment Provisioning**

RHB Bank Thailand Operations follows the general guideline on the management of impaired loans as prescribed by RHB Bank's Group Impairment Policy. For asset classification, classification for case of debt restructuring, making provision and write-offs of impaired assets, the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor. 23/2018 Re: Guidelines on Asset Classification and Provisioning of Financial Institutions, dated 31<sup>st</sup> October 2018, is being adhered to.

RHB Bank Thailand Operations categorises its loan portfolio into six categories, i.e. Loss, Doubtful of Loss, Doubtful, Substandard, Special Mention and Normal.

### 3.2.4 Quantitative Disclosures

**Table 6: Outstanding Amounts of Significant On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-Balance Sheet Items before Adjusted by Credit Risk Mitigation**

Unit: THB

Item		31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
<b>1.</b>	<b>On-balance Sheet Items</b>	<b>4,672,883,690</b>	<b>7,259,731,125</b>
1.1	Net Loans	4,659,652,738	7,254,586,603
1.2	Net investment in Debt Securities	-	-
1.3	Deposits (including accrued interest receivables)	-	-
1.4	Derivatives	13,230,952	5,144,522
<b>2.</b>	<b>Off-balance Sheet Items</b>	<b>8,520,238,849</b>	<b>5,533,393,266</b>
2.1	Aval of Bills, Guarantees, and Letter of Credits	388,793,122	578,882,122
2.2	OTC Derivatives	4,054,468,790	558,223,123
2.3	Undrawn Committed Lines	4,076,976,936	4,396,288,021

**Table 7.1 : Outstanding Amounts of Significant On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Country or Geographic Area of Debtor as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	On-balance Sheet Assets					Off-balance Sheet Items			
	Total	Net Loans	Net Investment in Debt Securities	Deposit (include accrued interest receivables)	Derivatives	Total	Undrawn committed Lines	OTC Derivatives	Aval of Bills, Guarantees of Borrowings, and Letter of Credits
Thailand	<b>4,672,883,690</b>	4,659,652,738			13,230,952	<b>8,447,252,183</b>	4,076,976,936	4,054,468,790	315,806,456
Asia Pacific (exclude Thailand)						<b>72,986,666</b>			72,986,666
North America and Latin America									
Africa and Middle East									
Europe									
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,672,883,690</b>	4,659,652,738			13,230,952	<b>8,520,238,849</b>	4,076,976,936	4,054,468,790	388,793,122

**Table 7.2 : Outstanding Amounts of Significant On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Country or Geographic Area of Debtor as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	On-balance Sheet Assets					Off-balance Sheet Items			
	Total	Net Loans	Net Investment in Debt Securities	Deposit (include accrued interest receivables)	Derivatives	Total	Undrawn committed Lines	OTC Derivatives	Aval of Bills, Guarantees of Borrowings, and Letter of Credits
Thailand	<b>7,259,731,125</b>	7,254,586,603	-	-	5,144,522	<b>5,289,721,398</b>	4,396,288,021	558,223,123	335,210,254
Asia Pacific (exclude Thailand)	-	-	-	-	-	<b>243,671,868</b>	-	-	243,671,868
North America and Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,259,731,125</b>	7,254,586,603	-	-	5,144,522	<b>5,533,393,266</b>	4,396,288,021	558,223,123	578,882,122

**Table 8.1 : Outstanding Amounts of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Residual Maturity as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Item	Maturity Not Exceeding 1 year	Maturity Exceeding 1 year	Total
<b>1. On-balance Sheet Assets</b>			
1.1 Net Loans (include inter-bank and money market item)	3,824,849,520	834,803,217	<b>4,659,652,738</b>
1.2 Net Investment in Debt Securities	-	-	-
1.3 Deposit (include accrued interest receivables)	-	-	-
1.4 Derivatives	13,230,952	-	<b>13,230,952</b>
<b>2. Off-balance Sheet Items</b>			
2.1 Aval of Bills, Guarantees of Borrowings, and Letter of Credits	388,793,122	-	<b>388,793,122</b>
2.2 OTC Derivatives	4,054,468,790	-	<b>4,054,468,790</b>
2.3 Undrawn Committed Lines	4,076,976,936	-	<b>4,076,976,936</b>

**Table 8.2 : Outstanding Amounts of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Residual Maturity as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Item	Maturity Not Exceeding 1 year	Maturity Exceeding 1 year	Total
<b>1. On-balance Sheet Assets</b>			
1.1 Net Loans (include inter-bank and money market item)	6,247,933,891	1,006,652,711	<b>7,254,586,603</b>
1.2 Net Investment in Debt Securities	-	-	-
1.3 Deposit (include accrued interest receivables)	-	-	-
1.4 Derivatives	5,144,522	-	<b>5,144,522</b>
<b>2. Off-balance Sheet Items</b>			
2.1 Aval of Bills, Guarantees of Borrowings, and Letter of Credits	578,882,122	-	<b>578,882,122</b>
2.2 OTC Derivatives	558,223,123	-	<b>558,223,123</b>
2.3 Undrawn Committed Lines	4,396,288,021	-	<b>4,396,288,021</b>

**Table 9.1 : Net Loans and Investments in Debt Securities Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified By Country or Geographic Area of Debtors and By Asset Classification Specified by the Bank of Thailand as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	Net Loans							Investment in Debt Securities Classified as Doubtful loss
	Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Loss	Total	
Thailand	2,695,368,286	496,340,065	-	-	1,467,944,386	-	<b>4,659,652,738</b>	-
Asia Pacific (excluding Thailand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America and Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,695,368,286</b>	<b>496,340,065</b>	-	-	<b>1,467,944,386</b>	-	<b>4,659,652,738</b>	-

**Table 9.2 : Net Loans and Investments in Debt Securities Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified By Country or Geographic Area of Debtors and By Asset Classification Specified by the Bank of Thailand as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	Net Loans							Investment in Debt Securities Classified as Doubtful loss
	Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Loss	Total	
Thailand	5,248,245,387	534,416,996	-	-	1,471,924,219	-	<b>7,254,586,603</b>	-
Asia Pacific (excluding Thailand)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America and Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,248,245,387</b>	<b>534,416,996</b>	-	-	<b>1,471,924,219</b>	-	<b>7,254,586,603</b>	-

**Table 10.1 : Provisions and Bad Debts Written-off During the Period For Net Loans and Investments in Debt Securities Classified by Country or Geographic Area as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	Provision			Specific Provision for Investment in Debt Securities
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Bad Debt Written-Off / (written back) During Period	
Thailand	578,539,103	1,867,721,028	27,113,989	-
Asia Pacific (exclude Thailand)	-	-	-	-
North America and Latin America	-	-	-	-
Africa, Middle East and Europe	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,539,103</b>	<b>1,867,721,028</b>	<b>27,113,989</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 10.2 : Provisions and Bad Debts Written-off During the Period For Net Loans and Investments in Debt Securities Classified by Country or Geographic Area as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Country or Geographic Area of Debtor	Provision			Specific Provision for Investment in Debt Securities
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Bad Debt Written-Off / (written back) During Period	
Thailand	495,120,266	1,739,334,591	(63,014,046)	-
Asia Pacific (exclude Thailand)	-	-	-	-
North America and Latin America	-	-	-	-
Africa, Middle East and Europe	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,120,266</b>	<b>1,739,334,591</b>	<b>(63,014,046)</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 11.1 : Net Loans Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Type of Business  
as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Type of Business	Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Loss	Total
Agriculture and Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing and Commerce	1,190,273,336	312,350,730	-	-	830,610,143	-	<b>2,333,234,210</b>
Property and Construction	502,201,775	109,098,383	-	-	18,234,323	-	<b>629,534,481</b>
Public Utilities and Services	642,819,134	45,353,921	-	-	10,319,748	-	<b>698,492,803</b>
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	360,074,041	29,537,031	-	-	608,780,172	-	<b>998,391,244</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,695,368,286</b>	<b>496,340,065</b>	-	-	<b>1,467,944,386</b>	-	<b>4,659,652,738</b>

**Table 11.2 : Net Loans Before Credit Risk Mitigation Classified by Type of Business  
as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Type of Business	Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Loss	Total
Agriculture and Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing and Commerce	2,243,209,241	444,891,519	-	-	664,847,317	-	<b>3,352,948,077</b>
Property and Construction	672,253,373	-	-	-	17,379,537	-	<b>689,632,910</b>
Public Utilities and Services	1,579,780,722	89,525,477	-	-	8,948,270	-	<b>1,678,254,469</b>
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	753,002,051	-	-	-	780,749,093	-	<b>1,533,751,144</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,248,245,387</b>	<b>534,416,996</b>	-	-	<b>1,471,924,219</b>	-	<b>7,254,586,603</b>

**Table 12.1 : Provisions and Bad Debt Written-off During Period of Net Loans  
Classified by Types of Business as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Type of Business	General Provision	Specific Provision	Bad Debt Written-off/ (Written-back) During Period
Agriculture and Mining	-	-	-
Manufacturing and Commerce	398,423,583	1,322,896,309	27,113,989
Property and Construction	99,739,158	178,650,749	-
Public Utilities and Services	48,150,137	100,627,637	-
Housing	-	-	-
Others	32,226,224	265,546,334	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,539,103</b>	<b>1,867,721,028</b>	<b>27,113,989</b>

**Table 12.2 : Provisions and Bad Debt Written-off During Period of Net Loans  
Classified by Types of Business as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Type of Business	General Provision	Specific Provision	Bad Debt Written-off/ (Written-back) During Period
Agriculture and Mining	-	-	-
Manufacturing and Commerce	429,792,997	1,367,839,502	-
Property and Construction	10,993,398	176,174,686	(60,465,362)
Public Utilities and Services	42,966,942	27,635,361	(1,727,906)
Housing	-	-	-
Others	11,366,930	167,685,041	(820,778)
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,120,267</b>	<b>1,739,334,591</b>	<b>(63,014,046)</b>

**Table 13.1 : Reconciliation of Changes in Provisions for Classified Assets as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

<b>Item</b>	<b>General Provision</b>	<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Total</b>
Provisions at the beginning of the period	<b>495,120,266</b>	<b>1,739,334,591</b>	<b>2,234,454,857</b>
Bad Debts written-off/(written back) during the period	-	27,113,989	<b>27,113,989</b>
Increases or (decreases) of provisions during the period	83,418,837	101,272,449	<b>184,691,285</b>
Other provisions (provisions for losses from foreign exchange, provisions for merger and sale of businesses)	-	-	-
Provisions at the end of the period	<b>578,539,103</b>	<b>1,867,721,028</b>	<b>2,446,260,131</b>

**Table 13.2 : Reconciliation of Changes in Provisions for Classified Assets as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

<b>Item</b>	<b>General Provision</b>	<b>Specific Provision</b>	<b>Total</b>
Provisions at the beginning of the period	564,384,751	1,466,939,379	<b>2,031,324,130</b>
Bad Debts written-off/(written back) during the period	-	(63,014,046)	<b>(63,014,046)</b>
Increases or (decreases) of provisions during the period	(69,264,485)	335,409,258	<b>266,144,774</b>
Other provisions (provisions for losses from foreign exchange, provisions for merger and sale of businesses)	-	-	-
Provisions at the end of the period	<b>495,120,266</b>	<b>1,739,334,591</b>	<b>2,234,454,858</b>

**Table 14.1 : Outstanding Amounts of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items By Type of Assets Under Standardised Approach as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset	On-balance Sheet Assets	Off-balance Sheet Item	Total
<b>1. Performing Claims</b>			
1.1 Claims on sovereigns and central banks	8,575,825,573	-	<b>8,575,825,573</b>
1.2 Claims on non-central government public sector entities	2,779,001,575	-	<b>2,779,001,575</b>
1.3 Claims on multilateral development banks	-	-	-
1.4 Claims on banks	239,787,780	30,489,882	<b>270,277,663</b>
1.5 Claims on securities companies	451,167,282	314,000,000	<b>765,167,282</b>
1.6 Claims on corporate	3,717,251,901	558,231,124	<b>4,275,483,025</b>
1.7 Claims on retail portfolios	3,074,658	18,416,156	<b>21,490,814</b>
1.8 Residential mortgage exposures	-	-	-
1.9 Other assets	1,229,903,639	-	<b>1,229,903,639</b>
<b>2. Non-Performing Claims</b>	1,430,378,671	122,651,161	<b>1,553,029,831</b>
<b>3. First-to-default Credit Derivatives and Securitizations</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,426,391,079</b>	<b>1,043,788,322</b>	<b>19,470,179,402</b>

**Table 14.2 : Outstanding Amounts of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items By Type of Assets Under Standardised Approach as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset	On-balance Sheet Assets	Off-balance Sheet Item	Total
<b>1. Performing Claims</b>			
1.1 Claims on sovereigns and central banks	7,441,506,486	-	<b>7,441,506,486</b>
1.2 Claims on non-central government public sector entities	2,091,173,374	-	<b>2,091,173,374</b>
1.3 Claims on multilateral development banks	-	-	-
1.4 Claims on banks	223,789,373	11,651,741	<b>235,441,114</b>
1.5 Claims on securities companies	1,296,431,847	302,000,000	<b>1,598,431,847</b>
1.6 Claims on corporate	5,348,179,371	719,213,641	<b>6,067,393,012</b>
1.7 Claims on retail portfolios	8,013,430	24,523,502	<b>32,536,932</b>
1.8 Residential mortgage exposures	-	-	-
1.9 Other assets	1,305,706,258	-	<b>1,305,706,258</b>
<b>2. Non-Performing Claims</b>	1,511,858,273	123,208,486	<b>1,635,066,759</b>
<b>3. First-to-default Credit Derivatives and Securitizations</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,226,658,412</b>	<b>1,180,597,370</b>	<b>20,407,255,782</b>

**Table 15.1 : Outstanding of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items After Credit Risk Mitigation for Each Type of Assets Classified by Risk Weight as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset	Rated Outstanding					Unrated Outstanding			
	0	20	50	75	100	50	75	100	150
<b>Performing Claims</b>									
Claims on sovereigns and central banks	8,575,825,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on non-central government public sector entities	2,779,001,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on banks	-	239,787,780	-	-	30,489,882	-	-	-	-
Claims on securities companies	-	-	-	-	451,167,282	-	-	314,000,000	-
Claims on corporate	-	507,109,828	105,699,213	-	3,061,775,734	2,578,400	-	498,158,130	-
Claims on retail portfolios	-	-	-	3,074,658	-	-	-	17,440,156	-
Claims on housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	27,760,244	-	-	-	1,202,143,395	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Performing Claims</b>	-	-	-	-	-	194,532,780	-	685,398,408	673,098,644
<b>Items which BOT allows to deduct from capital of FIs</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 15.2 : Outstanding of On-balance Sheet Assets and Off-balance Sheet Items After Credit Risk Mitigation for Each Type of Assets Classified by Risk Weight as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset	Rated Outstanding					Unrated Outstanding			
	0	20	50	75	100	50	75	100	150
<b>Performing Claims</b>									
Claims on sovereigns and central banks	7,441,506,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on non-central government public sector entities	2,091,173,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on banks	-	223,789,373	-	-	11,651,741	-	-	-	-
Claims on securities companies	-	-	-	-	1,296,431,847	-	-	302,000,000	-
Claims on corporate	-	711,105,396	133,845,741	-	4,411,663,573	2,498,522	-	676,580,122	-
Claims on retail portfolios	-	-	-	8,013,430	-	-	-	22,997,676	-
Claims on housing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	21,032,720	-	-	-	1,284,673,538	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Performing Claims</b>	-	-	-	-	-	297,286,152	-	288,242,234	1,049,538,372
<b>Items which BOT allows to deduct from capital of FIs</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 16.1 : Part of Outstanding that is Secured by Collateral under Standardised Approach Classified by Type of Assets and Collateral as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset		Eligible Financial Collateral	Guarantee and Credit Derivative
<b>Performing Assets</b>			
1.	Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks, and PSEs treated as claims on sovereigns	-	-
2.	Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	-	-
3.	Claims on corporates, and PSEs treated as claims on corporates	122,990,526	317,018,902
4.	Claims on retail portfolios	908,000	-
5.	Claims on housing loans	-	-
6.	Other Assets	-	-
<b>Substandard Assets</b>		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>123,898,526</b>	<b>317,018,902</b>

**Table 16.2 : Part of Outstanding that is Secured by Collateral under Standardised Approach Classified by Type of Assets and Collateral as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024**

Unit: THB

Type of Asset		Eligible Financial Collateral	Guarantee and Credit Derivative
<b>Performing Assets</b>			
1.	Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks, and PSEs treated as claims on sovereigns	-	-
2.	Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	-	-
3.	Claims on corporates, and PSEs treated as claims on corporates	197,708,671	487,704,104
4.	Claims on retail portfolios	1,182,913	-
5.	Claims on housing loans	-	-
6.	Other Assets	-	-
<b>Substandard Assets</b>		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>198,891,584</b>	<b>487,704,104</b>

### 3.3 Market Risk

#### 3.3.1 Qualitative Disclosure

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

- the interest 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 assets which may include interest rates, exchange rates, debt securities, equities, indices and commodities.

The Group Asset and Liability Committee (Group ALCO) and GCRC play a critical role in the management of the market risk and supports the BRC in their oversight of the market risk management. These management committees meet regularly and serves as the key forum for strategic and tactical decision-making related to market risk. This includes the development of the Bank's market risk strategy, the establishment of market risk management structure and the formulation of policies and measurement techniques to be put in place.

RHB Bank Thailand Operations' Treasury Head is responsible for managing all trading activities on a day-to-day basis and within established trading limits.

For effective control of operations, defined management action triggers and risk limits are established and monitored. Market risk measures include risk quantification methodologies such as risk factor sensitivity analysis. Stress testing is rigorously applied in ascertaining the susceptibility of and the extent to which the Bank's financials and earnings are affected by prospective changes in market interest rates, key risk drivers or scenarios.

### 3.3.2 Quantitative Disclosure

**Table 17: Minimum Capital Requirement for Each Type of Market Risk Under Standardised Approach**

Unit: THB

Minimum Capital Requirement for Each Type of Market Risk Under Standardised Approach	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
Interest Rate Risk	5,096,379	68,318
Equity Position Risk	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	319,734	449,608
Commodity Risk	-	-
<b>Total Minimum Capital Requirements</b>	<b>5,416,113</b>	<b>517,926</b>

**Note: Total minimum capital requirements for Market Risk are 8% of Market RWA**

RHB Bank Thailand Operations do not have equity or commodity position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024 respectively.

### 3.4 Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Interest rate risk in the banking book refers to the risk to the Group's earnings and economic value of equity due to the adverse movements in interest 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.

Earnings-at-Risk ("EaR") and Economic Value of Equity ("EVE") are used to assess interest rate risk in the banking book.

In line with the Group Interest Rate Risk/Rate of Return Risk in the Banking Book Policy to achieve a balance between optimizing profitability from banking activities and minimising risk to earnings and capital from changes in interest rates, RHB Bank Thailand Operations' exposure to interest rate risk is managed with the objective that profits will not be unduly impacted by the volatility of the interest rates.

Analysis of interest rate risk is performed quarterly by applying the re-pricing gap model to evaluate assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet positions affected by interest rate movements based on the remaining contractual duration until maturity (for fixed interest rates) or until the next interest repricing date (for floating interest rates).

RHB Bank Thailand Operations is closely guided by the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. SorNorSor. 42/2551 Re. Supervision Guideline on Interest Rate Risk for Banking Book of the Financial Institutions dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2008, for the management of the interest rate risk in its banking book.

The impact to net earnings have been prepared on the following basis:

- Interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities with residual maturity of 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 interest rate change impact.
- For assets and liabilities with indefinite maturity, e.g., current and saving accounts, certain assumptions are made to reflect the sensitivity behavior of interest bearing items.

Economic value is characterised by the impact of interest rate on the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. The economic value of all these items means the present value discounted by the market interest rate of expected cash inflow from assets, minus expected cash outflow from liabilities, plus the net expected cash flow of off-balance sheet items. This provides a more comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rates. The economic value reflects sensitivity of the Bank's net worth to interest rate fluctuations which is a more comprehensive view than the earnings perspective since it analyzes long-term effects on the Bank.

The effect of changes in interest rates to net earnings for position 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024 is shown below:

**Table 18 : The Effect of Changes in Interest Rates to Net Earnings**

Currency	31-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2024
	Effect to net earnings (%)	Effect to net earnings (%)
THB	-20.23	-18.07
USD	-3.69	-0.51
JPY	-	-
EUR	-0.01	-0.01
AUD	-0.01	-0.01
<b>Total effect</b>	<b>-23.93</b>	<b>-18.61</b>

\* Commercial banks shall use the percentage changes in interest rates of 100bps.

### 3.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank being unable to maintain sufficient liquid assets 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 Bank 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 Bank. Market liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank cannot easily offset or eliminate a position at the market price because of inadequate market depth or market disruption.

Periodic reports are presented to various operating and management level, including the Group Assets Liability Committee (GALCO), GIBC, GCRC, BRC and Board of Directors. GALCO and GCRC support BRC by performing the critical role in the management of liquidity risk, and is responsible in establishing strategies that assist in controlling and reducing any potential exposure to liquidity risk. The GALCO 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.

The Group's Liquidity Policy Statement sets out the framework for liquidity risk management and control, whereas the Group Liquidity Incident Management Plan Guideline covers governance and contingency plans to address its liquidity incidents. Liquidity is managed both quantitatively and qualitatively, involving monitoring of depositors' behavior, economic conditions, financial markets and competitive environments. The responsibility to manage liquidity risk on day-to-day basis rests on the Thailand Operations Treasury Head, under Head of Group Treasury's oversight.

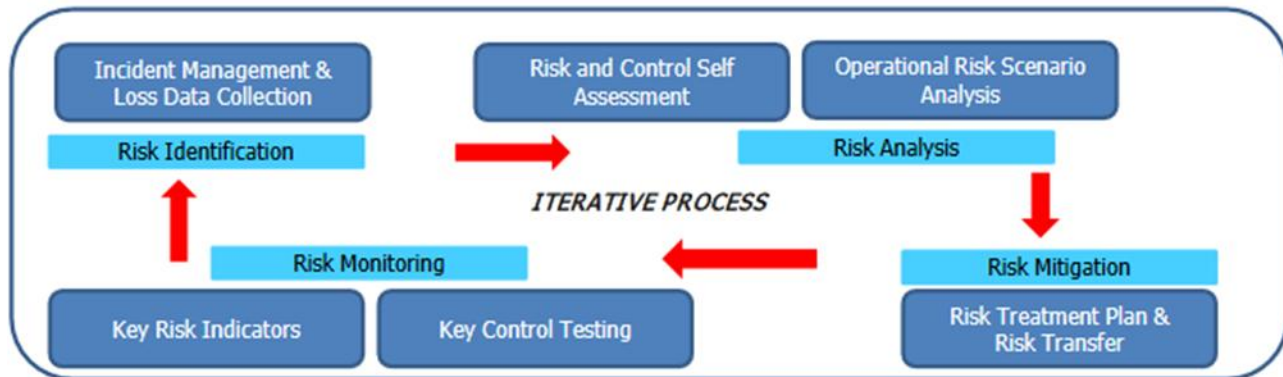
RHB Bank Thailand Operations is guided by the Bank of Thailand's Notification No.9/2558 Re: Guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio date 27<sup>th</sup> May 2015, Notification No. SorNorSor. 4/2000 Re. Regulations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (No.2) dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 2020, Notification No.SorNorSor. 1/2561 Re: The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Requirement dated 12 January 2018 and Notification on Policy Guideline of the Bank of Thailand Re: Liquidity Risk Management of Financial Institutions for its liquidity risk management.

### 3.6 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and/or external events, which includes a wide spectrum of heterogeneous risks such as fraud, physical damage, business disruption, transaction failures, outsourcing risks, technology risks, legal risks, Shariah non-compliance and regulatory breaches as well as employee health and safety hazards. Operational risk may result in direct financial losses as well as indirect financial losses (e.g. loss of business and market share) due to reputational damage.

### Operational Risk Management Processes and Tools

The Group establishes and uses the relevant operational risk tools and methodologies to support and ensure an effective operational risk management processes that is also adopted by RHB Bank Thailand Operations, as follows:



- Incident Management and Data Collection – a process to report and record all operational risk incidents;
- Risk and Control Self-Assessment – a methodology to build risk profile for each business/ function;
- Operational Risk Scenario Analysis – a methodology to identify plausible risk scenarios for assessment,
- Risk Treatment Plan – a register to assist business to monitor the action plans,
- Key Risk indicators – a methodology for business to track and monitor significant risk areas associated to their business/ function; and
- Key Control Testing – a methodology to assist business in performing a test on the controls to determine effectiveness.

### 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**

The Group monitors and regularly evaluates its internal control systems to ensure that they are operating effectively and to take account of changing internal and external conditions. Internal controls (i.e. control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring) are designed to commensurate operational risk exposures faced by the Bank. The Bank monitors and regularly evaluates its internal control systems to ensure that they are operating effectively and to take account of changing internal and external conditions

- **Business Resilience and Continuity**

To mitigate the impact of unforeseen operational risk events, the Group and Bank has continuously reviewing the level of business operations resiliency to enhance BCM capability 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. There are ongoing continuous improvement initiatives to build operational resilience to ensure sustainability of critical services. The BCM programme is subject to regular testing to validate the adequacy and preparedness of all resources to support critical and essential services in the event of disruption. BCM Programme is under the responsibility of the Bank's Risk Management Department.

- **Fraud Risk Management**

Robust fraud risk management processes to manage threats from external sources and internally, are in place guided by the Group Fraud Risk Management Policy. The Group constantly assesses and monitors fraud risk to ensure consistent organisational behavior through the development, implementation, and regular review of fraud prevention, detection, and response strategies. To help protect our customers against fraud, the Group invest on continuous fraud awareness briefings and fraud risk management training for our frontline employees while also promoting greater customers awareness of prevailing fraud scheme through frequent customer communications via email, our website, mobile banking app, automated teller machines and social media channels.

- **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.

- **Insurance**

The Bank has a programme of insurance designed to reduce its exposure to liability and to protect its assets. Insurance arrangement is used to complement the management of operational risk and not as a substitute for a sound internal control environment.

Regular operational risk reporting is made to the senior management, MANCO, and GIBC. These reports include various operational risk aspects such as reporting of significant operational loss events. Such reporting enables senior management to identify adverse operational lapses, take prompt corrective actions, and ensure appropriate risk mitigation decision making and action plans.

In this respect, RHB Bank Thailand Operations is also closely guided by the Bank of Thailand's Policy Statements on Operational Risk Management, and Business Continuity Management and Business Continuity Plans.

### **Technology Risk**

Technology Risk refers to the business risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of Information Technology (IT) within the Group.

The Group 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 & Cyber 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.

To ensure that the residual risk is acceptable, the Group has established Technology and Cloud Risk Assessment processes to comprehensively identify and assess relevant risks and corresponding controls for IT and digitalisation initiatives. To support the Group in maintaining a secure, reliable and well-governed technology environment, risk review was conducted on incident and problem management processes to strengthen operational resilience, enhance service reliability and ensure effective risk mitigation. These approaches have also been adopted by the Bank.

### **Cyber Risk**

Cyber Risk refers to threats or vulnerabilities emanating from the connectivity of internal technology infrastructure to 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 acknowledges the importance of managing cyber risk and, as part of its governance framework, continuously evaluates and deploys suitable security technologies, strengthens detection and response capabilities, and ensures adequate allocation of skilled resources to safeguard the organisation's technology environment and customer data. The Group also subscribes to the various threat intelligence services to obtain the up-to-date information on emerging cyber threat to facilitate proactive risk mitigation measures. To strengthen the internal cyber defences, Red Team and compromise assessment exercises are conducted regularly to evaluate the effectiveness of existing safeguards and incident response capabilities. Phishing simulation exercises are also carried out periodically to enhance staff vigilance and awareness of social engineering threats. These measures have also been adopted by the Bank. To effectively manage third party/ outsourcing risks i.e. partners, vendors as well as the service providers, they are subjected to due diligence exercise which encompasses the attestation of their security controls and fulfilment of requirements as

outlined in Bank Negara Malaysia's Risk Management in Technology (RMiT) and Bank of Thailand (BOT) Information Technology Risk Management Guidelines.

In the light of increasing use of artificial intelligence, the New Responsible & Ethical Artificial Intelligence Risk Management (REAIRM) Guideline was established to embed trust, fairness, and accountability into all AI-driven initiative, enabling the Group to harness AI's full potential while maintaining public confidence and ethical integrity

### **3.7 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 Group's legal counsel and external legal counsel to ensure that legal risk is effectively managed.

### **3.8 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 Bank and the Group, affecting the share price.

Reputational risk in the Bank is managed and controlled through codes of conduct, governance practices and risk management practices, policies, procedures and training. The Group has developed and implemented the Group Reputational Risk Management Policy which outlines the core principles to manage reputational risk.

### **3.9 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process**

Basel III Pillar 2 requires banks to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amount of capital to be held against these risks where other suitable risk mitigation techniques are not available. This risk and capital assessment is commonly referred to as an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') which covers much broader risk types beyond Pillar 1 risks, and these include credit concentration risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, liquidity risk, strategic risk, and reputational risk.

The Group 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.

RHB Bank Thailand Operations is guided by the Bank of Thailand's Notification No. ThorPorTor. ForTor (52) 2136/2552 Re: Dispatch of Notification of the Bank of Thailand on Supervisory Guideline on Capital Fund under Pillar 2 dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 2009, and has

commenced its ICAAP reporting since 2010 as required under the Bank of Thailand's Notification.

#### 4.0 Disclosure D: Additional Disclosure of Capital Information under the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Guideline

**Table 19: Disclosure of Capital Information**

Value of Capital, Inclusions, Adjustments and Deductions for the six months ended 31 December 2025	
Capital of RHB Bank Thailand Operations	6,132,977,796
Net amount of item to be included in or deducted from capital under Basel III	4,258,962,123
<b>Total Capital of RHB Bank Thailand Operations</b>	<b>1,874,015,673</b>

#### 5.0 Disclosure E: Liquidity coverage Ratio Disclosure Standard

**Table 20: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)**

Unit: THB mil

	Quarter 4/2025 (average)	Quarter 4/2024 (average)
(1) Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	13,268	10,926
(2) Total net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon	10,558	8,817
<b>(3) LCR (%)</b> <i>Minimum LCR as specified by the Bank of Thailand (%)</i>	<b>126%</b> 100%	<b>124%</b> 100%

**Table 21: LCRs of the preceding quarters (for comparison)**

Unit: %

	2025 (average)	2024 (average)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> quarter</b>	<b>127%</b>	<b>122%</b>
<b>4<sup>th</sup> quarter</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>124%</b>

Commercial banks are required to maintain the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in accordance with the guidelines as specified by the Bank of Thailand. The LCR is expected to encourage commercial banks to have robust and adequate liquidity position so that they can survive short-term severe liquidity stress. The minimum LCR, which is the ratio of high-quality liquid assets

to total net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon, the minimum requirement is 100% since 2020.

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)}}{\text{Total net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon under stressed scenarios}}$$

The average LCR for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025 of the Bank is 126%, which is 26% higher than the minimum LCR as specified by the Bank of Thailand. This LCR is the average of LCRs as at the end of October – 123%, November – 125% and December – 129%. The LCR consists of 2 main components, namely:

1. High-quality liquid assets (HQLA) include unencumbered high-quality assets with low risk and low volatility that can be easily monetized without any significant changes to their values, even in times of liquidity stress. The value of each type of HQLA is after the application of both haircuts and any applicable caps as specified by the Bank of Thailand.

The average HQLA of the Bank for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025 is THB 13,268 million (60% of which is Level 1 assets, namely government bonds and cash), which is the average of HQLA as at the end of October – December. In this regard, the Bank holds several types of HQLA to ensure the diversification of the stock of HQLA.

2. The amount of net cash outflows (NCO) is equal to expected cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon minus expected cash inflows within the 30-day time horizon under liquidity stress scenarios; but the expected cash inflows must not exceed 75% of the expected cash outflows. The average net COF of the Bank for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2025 is THB 10,558 million, which is the average of net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon as at the end of October – December. The expected cash outflows on which the Bank focuses under the severe liquidity stress scenarios are mostly corporate deposits and interbank borrowings to which the run-off rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned. On the other hand, expected cash inflows are mostly from loan repayments with high-quality customers, deposits from high-quality counterparties, and maturing debt securities, to which the inflow rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned.

In addition, the Bank also regularly examines its liquidity gaps and funding concentrations, which is part of the assessment and analysis of liquidity risk, and perform regular stress test to ensure that it has adequate liquidity to support the business. Liquidity risk is measured and effectively managed in accordance to the Bank's liquidity risk appetite.

## Appendix Glossary of Terms

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Abbreviation	Brief Description
BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
Board	Board of Directors
BOT	Bank of Thailand
BRC	Board Risk Committee
ECAIs	External Credit Assessment Institutions
Fitch	Fitch Ratings
Fitch Thailand	Fitch Ratings (Thailand) Limited
GIBC	Group International Business Council
Group ALCO	Group Asset and Liability Committee
GCRC	Group Capital and Risk Committee
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
JPY	Japanese Yen (¥)
MANCO	Management committee
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
Moody's	Moody's Investor Service
OTC	Over the Counter
PSEs	Non Federal Government Public Sector Entities
SA	Standardised Approach
S&P	Standard & Poor's
TCR	Total Capital Ratio
THB	Thai Baht
TRIS	TRIS Rating Agency
USD	US Dollar (\$)
VaR	Value at Risk