

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

**“ Corporate Governance is the process and structure used to direct and manage the business and affairs of the Company towards promoting business prosperity and corporate accountability with the ultimate objective of realising long term shareholder value while taking into account the interest of other stakeholders ”**

**Finance Committee on Corporate Governance**

The Board of Directors (“Board”) is pleased to present this statement with an overview of the corporate governance (“CG”) practices of the Bank. The Board also reviewed the manner in which the Bank Negara Malaysia’s (“BNM”) policy document on Corporate Governance (“BNM CG Policy”) is applied in the Bank, where applicable, as set out below.

The CG statement is published on the Bank’s website, [www.hlisb.com.my](http://www.hlisb.com.my) (“the Bank’s Website”).

### **SECTION A. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD**

The Board assumes responsibility for effective stewardship and control of the Bank and has established terms of reference (“TOR”) to assist in the discharge of this responsibility.

In discharging its responsibilities, the Board has established functions which are reserved for the Board and those which are delegated to management. The key roles and responsibilities of the Board are set out in the Board Charter, which is reviewed annually and published in the Bank’s Website. The Board Charter was last reviewed by the Board in October 2025. The key roles and responsibilities of the Board broadly cover reviewing and approving corporate policies and strategies; overseeing and evaluating the conduct of the Bank’s businesses; identifying principal risks and ensuring the implementation of appropriate systems to manage those risks; and reviewing and approving key matters such as financial results, investments and divestments, acquisitions and disposals, and major capital expenditure and such other responsibilities that are required as specified in the guidelines and circulars issued by BNM from time to time.

The day-to-day business of the Bank is managed by the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) who is assisted by the management team. The CEO and her management team are accountable to the Board for the performance of the Bank. In addition, the Board has established Board Committees which operate within clearly defined TOR primarily to support the Board in the execution of its duties and responsibilities.

To discharge its oversight roles and responsibilities more effectively, the Board has delegated the independent oversight over, inter alia, internal and external audit functions and internal controls; and risk management to the Board Audit and Risk Management Committee (“BARMC”). The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (“NRC”) is delegated the authority to, inter alia, assess and review Board, Board Committees and CEO appointments and re-appointments and oversee management succession planning. Although the Board has granted such authority to Board Committees, the ultimate responsibility and the final decision rest with the Board. The chairmen of Board Committees report to the Board on matters dealt with at their respective Board Committee meetings. Minutes of Board Committee meetings are also tabled at Board meetings.

There is a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman of the Board and the CEO. This division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the CEO ensures an appropriate balance of roles, responsibilities and accountability.

The Chairman leads the Board and ensures its smooth and effective functioning.

The CEO is responsible for formulating the vision and recommending policies and the strategic direction of the Bank for approval by the Board, implementing the decisions of the Board, initiating business ideas and corporate strategies to create competitive edge and enhancing shareholder wealth, providing management of the day-to-day operations of the Bank and tracking compliance and business progress.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION A. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

Independent Non-Executive Directors (“INEDs”) are responsible for providing insights, unbiased and independent views, advice and judgment to the Board and bring impartiality to Board deliberations and decision-making. They also ensure effective checks and balances on the Board. There are no relationships or circumstances that could interfere with or are likely to affect the exercise of INEDs’ independent judgment or their ability to act in the best interest of the Bank and its shareholder.

The Board is responsible to promote sustainability through appropriate environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) considerations in the Bank’s business strategies. The Bank continues to operate in a sustainable manner and seeks to contribute positively to the well-being of stakeholders. The Bank takes a progressive approach in integrating sustainability into its businesses as set out in the Sustainability Statement in this Annual Report.

The Board observes the Code of Ethics for Directors established by the Bank in October 2024 and Hong Leong Bank Group (“HLB Group”) Code of Conduct & Ethics, which are published on the Bank’s Website. Details of the HLB Group Code of Conduct & Ethics are set out in Section G of this Statement.

## SECTION B. BOARD COMPOSITION

The Board currently comprises four (4) Directors. The four (4) Directors are made up of three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Executive Director. The profiles of the members of the Board are published on the Bank’s website.

The Bank is guided by the BNM CG Policy in determining its board composition. The Board shall determine the appropriate size of the Board to enable an efficient and effective conduct of Board deliberation. The Board shall have a balance of skills and experience to commensurate with the complexity, size, scope and operations of the Bank. Board members should have the ability to commit time and effort to carry out their duties and responsibilities effectively.

The Board recognises the merits of Board diversity in adding value to collective skills, perspectives and strengths to the Board. The Board will consider appropriate targets in Board diversity including gender balance on the Board and will take the necessary measures to meet these targets from time to time as appropriate.

Based on the review of the Board composition in July 2025, the Board is of the view that the current size and composition of the Board are effective for the control and direction of the Bank’s strategy and business. The composition of the Board also fairly reflects the investment of shareholder in the Bank. As part of the on-going effort, the Board is in the process of identifying and assessing suitable candidate for appointment as additional INED, with the aim to further strengthening the Board’s overall effectiveness.

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES

Board Committees have been established by the Board to assist in the discharge of its duties.

### (A) BARMC

The composition of the BARMC and a summary of its activities in the discharge of its functions and duties for the financial year and explanation on how the BARMC had met its responsibilities are set out in the BARMC Report in this Annual Report.

The BARMC’s functions and responsibilities are set out in the TOR which is published on the Bank’s Website.

### (B) NRC

The Nomination Committee (“NC”) and Remuneration Committee (“RC”) has been combined into a single named as “NRC” with effect from 1 November 2024 and the members are as follows:

- Puan Rowina Ghazali Seth (Chairman)
- Mr Tang Hong Cheong
- YM Raja Noorma binti Raja Othman

The NRC’s functions and responsibilities are set out in the TOR which is published on the Bank’s Website.

## NOMINATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bank has in place Fit and Proper (“F&P”) Policy for Directors and CEO as a guide for the process and procedure for assessment of inter alia (i) new appointments and re-appointments of Chairman, Directors and CEO, (ii) appointment of Board Committee members, and (iii) annual F&P assessment of Chairman, Directors, and CEO, and the criteria and guidelines used for such assessments. Upon the approval of the Board, an application on the prescribed forms will be submitted to BNM for approval in respect of new appointments and re-appointments.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### (i) New Appointments

The nomination, assessment and approval process for new appointments is as follows:

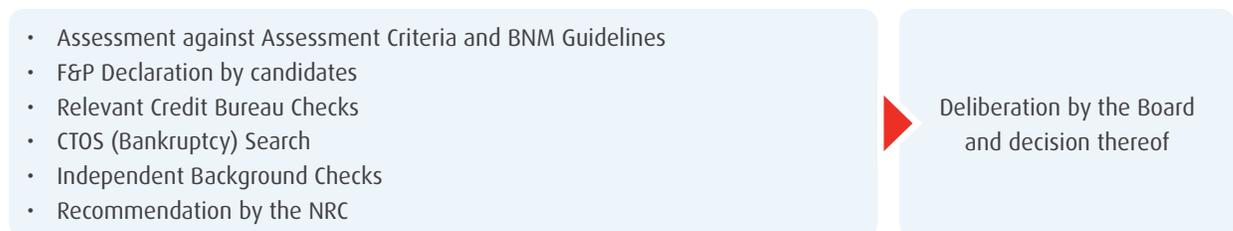


In assessing the candidates for Board appointments, the NRC will take into account, inter alia, the strategic and effective fit of the candidates for the Board, the overall desired composition and required mix of expertise and experience of the Board as a whole and having regard to the candidates' attributes, qualifications, management, leadership, business experience and their F&P Declarations in respect of their probity, competence, personal integrity, reputation, qualifications, skills, experience and financial integrity in line with the standards required under the relevant BNM Guidelines. The Bank will also conduct independent background checks to verify the information disclosed in the F&P Declarations. The Bank has taken steps to build and maintain a pool of potential Board candidates from internal and external introductions, recommendations and independent sources with director databases in its search for suitable Board candidates.

In the case of CEO, the NRC will take into account the candidate's knowledge and experience in the industry, market and segment. The NRC will also consider the candidate's F&P Declaration in line with the standards required under the relevant BNM Guidelines.

#### (ii) Re-Appointments

The assessment and approval process for re-appointments is as follows:



For re-appointments, the Chairman, Directors, and CEO will be evaluated on their performance in the discharge of duties and responsibilities effectively, including, inter alia, contribution to Board deliberations and commitment, and for Independent Directors, their independence. The NRC will also consider the results of the Annual Board Assessment (as defined below), their contributions during the term of office, attendance at Board meetings, F&P Declarations in respect of their probity, competence, personal integrity, reputation, qualifications, skills, experience and financial integrity in line with the standards required under the relevant BNM Guidelines and for Independent Directors, their continued independence. Independent background checks will also be conducted to verify the information disclosed in their F&P Declarations.

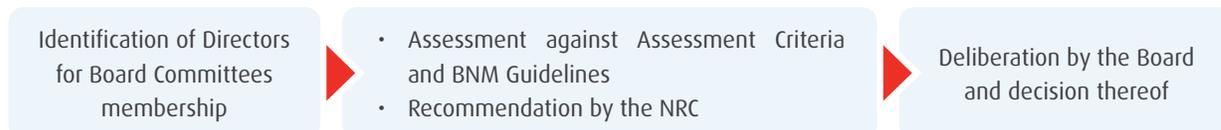
# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### (iii) Board Committee Appointments

The nomination, assessment and approval process for appointments to Board Committees (“Board Committee Appointments”) is as follows:



The assessment for Board Committee Appointments will be based on the Directors potential contributions and value-add to the Board Committees with regard to Board Committees roles and responsibilities.

#### (iv) Annual F&P Assessment

The annual F&P assessment process is as follows:



A formal evaluation process has been put in place to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Board Committees and the contribution and performance of each individual Director on an annual basis (“Annual Board Assessment”) in conjunction with the annual F&P assessment of Chairman, Directors and CEO pursuant to the BNM Guidelines. Chairman, Directors and CEO are required to complete the F&P Declaration in respect of their probity, competence, personal integrity, reputation, qualification, skills, experience and financial integrity in line with the standards required under the relevant BNM guidelines. Independent background checks will also be conducted to verify the information disclosed in their F&P Declarations.

The NRC will deliberate the results of the Annual Board Assessment and submit its recommendation to the Board for consideration and approval. For newly appointed Directors, the Annual Board Assessment will be conducted at the next annual assessment exercise following the completion of 1 year of service.

Assessment criteria for Board as a whole include, inter alia, the effectiveness of the Board composition in terms of size and structure vis-a-vis the complexity, size, scope and operations of the Bank; the core skills, competencies and experience of the Directors; and the Board’s integrity, competency, responsibilities and performance. The assessment criteria for Board Committees include the effectiveness of the respective Board Committees composition in terms of mix of skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their respective roles and responsibilities in accordance with the Board Committees’ TOR and the contribution of Board Committee members. Each individual Director is assessed on, inter alia, the effectiveness of his/her competency, expertise and contributions. The skills, experience, soundness of judgment as well as contributions towards the development of business strategies and direction of the Bank and analytical skills to the decision-making process are also taken into consideration.

For management succession planning, it has been embedded in the HLB Group’s process over the years to continuously identify, groom and develop key talents from within the HLB Group. HLB Group also has a talent development programme to identify, retain and develop young high potential talents.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### REMUNERATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bank's remuneration scheme for Executive Directors is linked to performance, service seniority, experience and scope of responsibility and is periodically benchmarked to market/industry surveys conducted by human resource consultants. Performance is measured against profits and targets set in the Bank's annual plan and budget.

The level of remuneration of Non-Executive Directors reflects the scope of responsibilities and commitment undertaken by them.

The NRC, in assessing and reviewing the remuneration packages of Executive Directors, ensures that a strong link is maintained between their rewards and individual performance, based on the provisions in the HLB Group's Human Resources Manual, which are reviewed from time to time to align with market/industry practices. INEDs of the Bank are paid fixed annual director fees, Board Committee fees and meeting allowance for each Board and Board Committee meeting attended. The remuneration of INEDs is recommended and endorsed by the Board for approval by the shareholder of the Bank at its Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), and payable in cash to INEDs upon approval of the shareholder of the Bank.

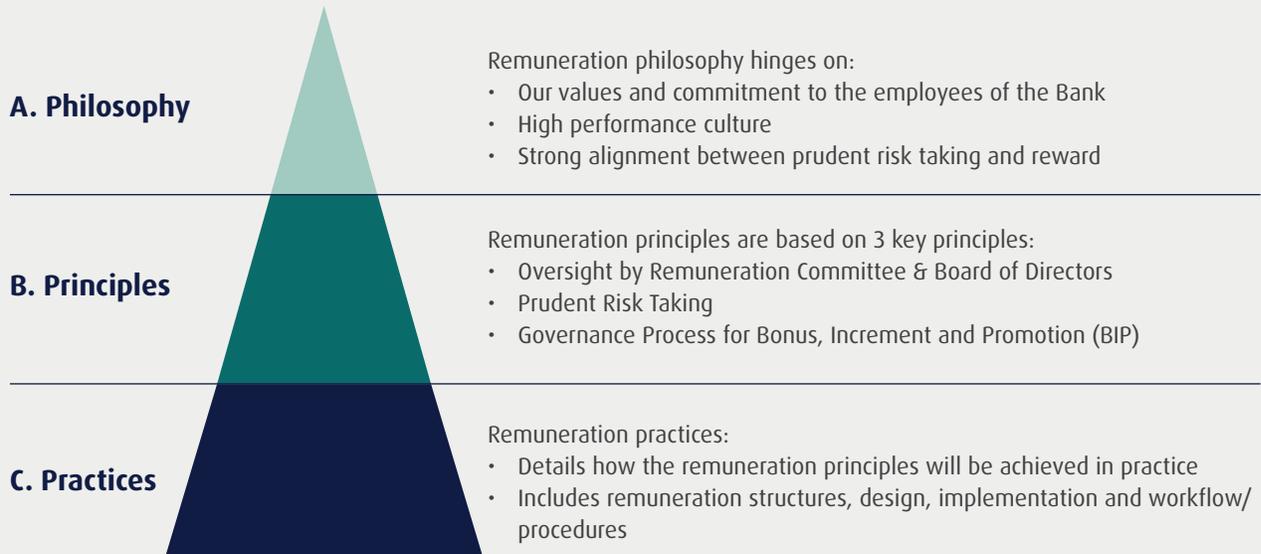
The detailed remuneration of each Director during the FY2025 is as set out in Note 35 of the Audited Financial Statements.

#### Remuneration Philosophy & Framework

Hong Leong Bank Group's ("HLBG") remuneration strategy supports and promotes a high-performance culture to deliver the Bank's Vision to be a highly digital & innovative ASEAN financial services company. It also forms a key part of our Employer Value Proposition with the aim to drive the right behaviors, create a workforce of strong values, high integrity, clear sense of responsibility and high ethical standards.

The remuneration framework provides a balanced approach between fixed and variable components that is measured using a robust and rigorous performance management process that incorporates meritocracy in performance, HLB values, prudent risk-taking and key behaviours in accordance to our Code of Conduct and risk and compliance management as part of the key performance indicators for remuneration decisions.

#### Overview of Remuneration Policy Framework



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### Guiding Principles

##### **Principle 1 - Oversight by Nomination & Remuneration Committee ("NRC") & Board of Directors**

The NRC's responsibilities are to recommend to the Board, framework and policies that govern the remuneration of the Directors, Shariah Committee, Chief Executive Officer, senior management officers and other material risk takers. The NRC ensures that the remuneration system is in line with the business and risk strategies, corporate values and long-term interests of the Bank and that it has a strong link between rewards and individual performance and is periodically benchmarked to market/industry. The Board must ensure that the CG disclosures on remuneration are accurate, clear, and presented in a manner that is easily understood by its shareholders, customers and other relevant stakeholders.

##### **Principle 2 - Prudent Risk Taking**

Remuneration for employees within the Bank must be aligned with prudent risk-taking. Hence, remuneration outcomes must be symmetric with risk outcomes. This includes ensuring that remuneration is adjusted to account for all types of risk, and must be determined by both quantitative measures and qualitative judgement.

##### **Principle 3 - Governance Process for Bonus, Increment and Promotion ("BIP")**

The Bank has established an end-to-end BIP process to ensure proper governance and sufficient control is in place. Provision for variable remuneration is tied to the performance of the Bank and the pool is allocated according to the performance of each business unit. To safeguard the independence and authority of individuals engaged in control functions, the Bank ensures that the remuneration of such individuals is based principally on the achievement of control functions objectives and determined in a manner that is independent from the business lines they oversee.

No increment is accorded to an employee with performance rating 1 (Below Expectations) or 2 (Meets Some Expectations, Needs Improvement). For an employee with a rating of 2, a nominal bonus may be given at the discretion of the division head. If the employee has tendered his/her resignation, the employee would not be eligible for the increment or bonus. The Bank has the discretion to impose an employment bond on employees who have received salary adjustments outside of the BIP cycle.

## Remuneration Practices

### Measurement of Performance

The Bank's performance is determined in accordance with a balanced scorecard which includes key measures on profitability, cost, capital, shareholders' return, medium to long-term strategic initiatives, as well as risk, audit and compliance positions.

For each employee, performance is tracked through Key Result Areas (KRAs) in a balanced scorecard. It focuses on the achievement of key objectives which are aligned to value creation for our shareholders and multiple stakeholders. At the end of the year, performance of the employee is assessed through the performance management framework which is based on 70% of KRAs (with mandatory weightage for Compliance and Training) and 30% of HLB Values, which now includes a prompt under the 'Here For The Long Term' value for employees to share their efforts in sustainability.

The Bank shall ensure the performance measure of the employee promotes the Bank's core values and desired conduct and behaviour to achieve Fair Treatment of Financial Consumers ("FTFC") and all relevant regulatory policies outcomes. Apart from quantitative targets, performance measures shall include qualitative criteria that closely reflect the delivery of FTFC and all relevant regulatory policies outcomes.

The Bank has integrated sustainability-related KPIs into our employees' Key Result Areas ("KRAs") under the 'Here for the Long Term' pillar, which carries a 6% weightage. All employees are required to document both qualitative actions and quantitative outcomes of their sustainability initiatives, reinforcing a culture of accountability and transparency.

Selected senior and middle management members who are directly responsible for embedding sustainability into their divisional initiatives, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), are evaluated against scorecard objectives aligned with the Bank's sustainability and climate-related targets and strategy. These scorecard objectives carry a minimum weightage of 3-5%, in addition to the 6% sustainability KPI component applicable to all employees, with the Chief Sustainability Officer carrying the maximum weightage of 70%.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### Remuneration Practices (continued)

##### Pay Mix Delivery and its Purpose

The overall Total Compensation for the CEO and members of the Senior Management team generally includes base pay, fixed cash allowances, performance-based variable pay, long term incentives, benefits and other employee programmes.

1. Fixed Pay (base pay and fixed cash allowances)

Fixed pay is delivered at an appropriate level taking into account skills, experience, responsibilities, competencies and performance; ensuring its competitiveness vis-a-vis comparable institutions for attraction and retention purposes.

2. Performance-based variable pay

Performance-linked variable pay in the form of bonuses is paid out at the end of the financial year subject to the Bank's performance and in recognition of individual performance and key achievements during the year. It focuses on the achievement of key objectives which are aligned to value creation for our shareholders and multiple stakeholders. A robust key performance indicator setting process that incorporates risk management as part of the scorecards are also in place to ensure excessive risk-taking behaviours of staff is minimised and sufficient control mechanism are in place. Variable bonus awards for individuals in senior management position and in excess of a certain thresholds will be deferred over a period of time.

3. Long term incentives

In addition, the Bank also recognises and rewards individuals for their contributions towards the Bank's long-term business achievements (both in qualitative and quantitative measures) through cash elements that are subject to partial deferment over a period of time (typically over a few years) with built-in clawback mechanism.

The clawback mechanism can be triggered when there are non-compliances to regulations and policies and where Management deemed necessary due to achievements of performance targets that are not sustainable. Clawbacks are typically (and not limited to) applied in the case of Gross Misconduct, Financial Misstatements, Material Risks and/or Malfeasance of Fraud.

The variable portion of remuneration (both Performance-based variable pay and long-term incentives) increases along with the individual's level of accountability. By subjecting an adequate portion of the variable remuneration package to forfeiture, it takes into account potential financial risks that may crystallize over a period of time, reinforces HLB's corporate and risk culture in promoting prudent risk-taking behaviours.

4. Employee Benefits and Programmes

Employee benefits (e.g. screening, health and medical, leave passage) are used to foster employee value proposition and wellness to ensure the overall well-being of our employees. These are being reviewed annually to ensure HLB remains competitive in the industry and that the employees are well taken care of.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

#### Remuneration Practices (continued)

#### Remuneration Disclosure

The following depicts the total value of remuneration awarded to the CEO and Senior Management team for FY2025:

#### i) CEO

	No. of officers received	Unrestricted (RM)	Deferred (RM)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration as at 30.6.2025 (RM)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration paid out/ share vested in FYE2025 (RM)
<b>Fixed Remuneration</b>					
Cash-based	1	615,000	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Variable Remuneration</b>					
Cash-based	1	270,000	30,000	37,500	7,500
Other	-	-	-	-	-

#### ii) Senior Management

	No. of officers received	Unrestricted (RM)	Deferred (RM)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration as at 30.6.2025 (RM)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration paid out/ share vested in FYE2025 (RM)
<b>Fixed Remuneration</b>					
Cash-based	10	2,983,980	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Variable Remuneration</b>					
Cash-based	10	955,150	26,850	39,225	25,925
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Senior Management refers to management staff who have primary and significant responsibility for the management and performance of significant business activities of the Bank and any person who assumes primary or significant responsibility for key control functions of the Bank.

The NRC meets at least (2) times in each financial year and additional meetings may be called at any time as and when necessary.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (B) NRC (CONTINUED)

There were two (2) NRC meetings held during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 ("FY2025") after its establishment on 1 November 2024, and the attendance of the NRC members were as follows:

#### NRC

Member	Attendance
Puan Rowina Ghazali Seth (Chairman) <sup>(1)</sup>	2/2
Mr Tang Hong Cheong <sup>(2)</sup>	-
YM Raja Noorma binti Raja Othman <sup>(3)</sup>	-
Alan Hamzah Sendut (Chairman) <sup>(4)</sup>	2/2
YBhg Datuk Dr Md Hamzah bin Md Kassim <sup>(5)</sup>	2/2

(1) Appointed as NRC Chairman with effect from 26 September 2025

(2) Appointed as NRC member with effect from 14 December 2024 and there was no NRC meeting held for the FY2025 subsequent to his appointment.

(3) Appointed as NRC member with effect from 26 September 2025, which is after the close of FY2025 and as such, did not attend any of the NRC meeting held during the FY2025.

(4) Ceased as NRC Chairman with effect from 25 September 2025

(5) Ceased as NRC member with effect from 14 December 2024

Prior to the establishment of NRC on 1 November 2024, two (2) NC meetings were held during the FY2025, and all NC members attended the NC meetings. There were no meetings convened by the RC during the FY2025 prior to its disbandment on 1 November 2024.

The NC/NRC carried out the following activities in the discharge of its duties in accordance with its TOR during the FY2025:

- Carried out the Annual Board Assessment and was satisfied that the Board as a whole, Board Committees and individual Directors have continued to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective TORs, and that the current Board composition in terms of Board balance, size and mix of skills is appropriate and effective for the discharge of its functions;
- Carried out the Annual Assessment and was satisfied that the Shariah Committee and individual Shariah Committee members have continued to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities in accordance with BNM policy document on Shariah Governance ("BNM SGPD");

- Considered and assessed the position of Independent Directors of the Bank and was satisfied that the Independent Directors met the regulatory requirements for Independent Directors;
- Reviewed the F&P Declarations by Directors, CEO and Company Secretary in line with the BNM policy document on F&P Criteria and was satisfied that the Directors, CEO and Company Secretary met the requirements as set out in BNM policy document on F&P Criteria;
- Reviewed the appointment and re-appointment of Directors and SC members in accordance with the F&P Criteria Policy, BNM CG Policy and BNM SGPD and recommended to the Board for consideration and approval;
- Considered the re-election of Directors who are due for retirement at the AGM pursuant to the Constitution of the Bank;
- Assessed potential candidates to fill vacancy(ies) in the Board and Board Committees, and recommended to the Board for consideration and approval;
- Reviewed the F&P Policy for Directors and CEO, new Code of Ethics for Directors and Board Policy on Succession Planning of the Board, and recommended to the Board for consideration and approval;
- Reviewed the Talent Management (Board) Policy, Employees Benefits Board Policy and Remuneration (Board) Policy, and recommended to the Board for consideration and approval;
- Considered the Proposed Bonus, Increment and Promotion of CEO and Senior Management Officers for FY2023/2024, and recommended to the Board for consideration and approval.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (C) BOARD INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (“BITC”)

The BITC was established on 1 January 2020 to jointly support the Boards of Hong Leong Bank Berhad and Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad in discharging the following responsibilities:

1. Oversee technology and cyber security related matters.
2. Ensure that risks assessments undertaken in relation to material technology applications are robust and comprehensive.
3. Ensure that management meets the expectations on technology and cyber security risk management as set out in BNM’s policy document on Risk Management in Technology (“BNM RMIIT Policy”).

The composition of the BITC is as follows:

- Ms Lau Souk Huan (Chairman)
- YBhg Datuk Manharlal A/L Ratilal  
(Appointed as BITC member with effect from 15 July 2024)
- YM Raja Noorma binti Raja Othman  
(Appointed as BITC member with effect from 18 May 2025)
- YBhg Datuk Dr Md Hamzah bin Md Kassim  
(Ceased as BITC member with effect from 18 May 2025)

The BITC’s functions and responsibilities are set out in the TOR which is published on the Bank’s Website.

During the FY2025, four (4) BITC meetings were held and the attendance of the BITC members was as follows:

Member	Attendance
Ms Lau Souk Huan	4/4
YBhg Datuk Manharlal A/L Ratilal	3/3
YBhg Datuk Dr Md Hamzah bin Md Kassim <sup>(1)</sup>	4/4
YM Raja Noorma binti Raja Othman <sup>(2)</sup>	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Ceased as BITC member with effect from 18 May 2025

<sup>(2)</sup> Appointed as BITC member with effect from 18 May 2025 and there was no BITC meeting held for the FY2025 subsequent to her appointment

The BITC carried out the following activities in discharge of its duties in accordance with its TOR during the FY2025:

- Reviewed the IT capital budget and updates;
- Reviewed the Group’s adoption of emerging technologies, including the adoption status and corresponding capabilities;
- Deliberated on the digital disruption, IT innovation and ongoing development in digital trends in the financial services industry, and assessed impact, if any on the digital strategy of the Group;
- Reviewed the progress update of key IT Projects;
- Reviewed the production incidents and trends, as well as the incident management practices of the Bank;
- Reviewed the progress update of the information security enhancement plan;
- Reviewed the management of technology obsolescence risk;
- Reviewed the state of compliance and progress updates on action items in relation to the BNM RMIIT Policy;
- Reviewed a Network Resilience Assessment on the Bank’s network devices and network architecture based on the 24 RMIIT requirements;
- Reviewed and assessed IT-related policies, guidelines and TOR;
- Reviewed the risk assessment on IT outsourcing and insourcing arrangements of the Group, and the performance assessment of critical technology service providers;
- Reviewed the audit findings identified by the Group Internal Audit Division and the External Auditors on IT-related matters and monitored the resolutions and action items in relation thereto;
- Reviewed the Business Continuity Management of the Group, including critical system downtime and disaster recovery plans;
- Reviewed the critical patch development activities for critical IT infrastructure;
- Reviewed the implementation of Electronic Know-Your-Customer (e-KYC) and Electronic Know-Your-Business (e-KYB), including the observations and mitigation controls;
- Reviewed the BNM Cyber Resilience Maturity Assessment (CRMA) Overview;
- Reviewed the IT Strategy and monitored the progress against management plan;

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION C. BOARD COMMITTEES (CONTINUED)

### (C) BOARD INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (“BITC”) (CONTINUED)

- Reviewed the BNM Onsite Assessment Overview on the Bank’s overall IT management operational robustness, associated risks, and internal control measures, particularly on the IT infrastructure, IT security (including cybersecurity), IT projects, and IT-related third-party services management;
- Reviewed the results on Independent Compromise Assessments on Bank’s IT Infrastructure;
- Reviewed the Risk Appetite Statement of Technology Risk for the FY2024/2025;
- Reviewed the recommendations from independent consultant concerning the following areas:
  - HLB Infrastructure and Incident Management practices for HLB Singapore branch and HLB Malaysia, and monitored the implementation of action plans in relation thereto; and
  - HLB Technology Division Organisation Design, Remuneration Review and Manpower Planning; and
- Reviewed the cyber security strategy/framework and progress update of the Bank’s 5-Year information security roadmap implementation, and the Technology Operations Transformation (TOT) Program implementation.

## SECTION D. INDEPENDENCE

The Bank has in place a policy in relation to the tenure for Independent Directors of the Bank (“Tenure Policy”) under the F&P Policy for Directors and CEO of the Bank. Pursuant to the Tenure Policy, the tenure of an Independent Director shall not exceed a cumulative term of 9 years from the date of his or her first appointment in the Bank. Upon completion of the 9 years, an Independent Director shall retire on the expiry date of his or her term of office approved by BNM.

The tenure of all the Independent Directors on the Board of the Bank does not exceed 9 years. The Independent Directors have declared their independence, and the NRC and the Board have determined, at the annual assessment carried out, that the Independent Directors have continued to bring independent and objective judgment to Board deliberations and decision making.

## SECTION E. COMMITMENT

The Directors are aware of their responsibilities and devote sufficient time to carry out such responsibilities. Directors provide notifications to the Board for acceptance of any new Board appointments. This ensures that their commitment, resources and time are focused on the affairs of the Bank to enable them to discharge their duties effectively. Board meetings are scheduled a year ahead in order to enable full attendance at Board meetings. The Board meets at least six (6) times a year and any additional meetings may be convened on an ad-hoc basis as and when necessary. Where appropriate, decisions are also taken by way of Directors’ Circular Resolutions. Directors are required to attend at least 75% of Board meetings held in each financial year, pursuant to the BNM CG Policy.

All Board members are supplied with information in a timely manner. The Bank has moved towards electronic Board reports since 2015. Board reports are circulated electronically prior to Board and Board Committee meetings and the reports provide, amongst others, financial and corporate information, significant operational, financial and corporate issues, updates on the performance of the Bank and management’s proposals which require the approval of the Board.

All Directors have access to the advice and services of a qualified and competent Company Secretary to facilitate the discharge of their duties effectively. The Company Secretary is qualified to act under Section 235 of the Companies Act 2016. The Company Secretary supports the effective functioning of the Board, provides advice and guidance to the Board on policies and procedures, relevant rules, regulations and laws in relation to corporate secretarial and governance functions and facilitates effective information flow amongst the Board, Board Committees and senior management. All Directors also have access to the advice and services of the internal auditors and in addition, to independent professional advice, where necessary, at the Bank’s expense, in consultation with the Chairman or the CEO of the Bank or the Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of Hong Leong Bank Berhad, the immediate holding company of the Bank.

At Board meetings, active deliberations of issues by Board members are encouraged and such deliberations, decisions and conclusions are recorded by the Company Secretary accordingly. Questions arising at meetings are decided by a majority of votes. Any Director who has, or potentially has, directly or indirectly, an interest in a material transaction or material arrangement or conflict of interest situation shall not be present at the Board meeting where the material transaction or material arrangement or conflict of interest situation is being deliberated by the Board.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION E. COMMITMENT (CONTINUED)

The Board met eight (8) times for the FY2025 with timely notices of issues to be discussed. Details of attendance of each Directors are as follows:

Director	Attendance
YM Raja Noorma binti Raja Othman <sup>(1)</sup>	2/2
Puan Rowina Ghazali Seth	8/8
Mr Tang Hong Cheong	8/8
Mr Kevin Lam Sai Yoke	8/8
YBhg Datuk Dr Md Hamzah bin Md Kassim <sup>(2)</sup>	4/4
Encik Alan Hamzah Sendut <sup>(3)</sup>	8/8

<sup>(1)</sup> Appointed as Director with effect from 21 April 2025

<sup>(2)</sup> Retired as Director with effect from 14 December 2024

<sup>(3)</sup> Retired as Director with effect from 25 September 2025

The Bank recognises the importance of continuous professional development and training for its Directors.

The Bank is guided by a Directors' training policy, which covers an Induction Programme and Continuing Professional Development ("CPD") for Directors of the Bank. The Induction Programme is organised for newly appointed Directors to assist them to familiarise and to get acquainted with the Bank's business, governance process, roles and responsibilities as Director of the Bank. The CPD encompasses areas related to the industry or business of the Bank, governance, risk management and regulations through a combination of courses and conferences. A training budget is allocated for Directors' training programmes.

The Bank regularly organises in-house programmes, briefings and updates by its in-house professionals. The Directors are also encouraged to attend seminars and briefings in order to keep themselves abreast with the latest developments in the business environment and to enhance their skills and knowledge. Directors are kept informed of available training programmes on a regular basis.

The Bank has prepared for the use of its Directors, a Director Manual which highlights, amongst others, the major duties and responsibilities of a Director vis-a-vis various laws, regulations and guidelines governing the same.

In assessing the training needs of Directors, the Board has determined that appropriate training programmes covering matters on corporate governance, finance, legal, risk management, information technology, cyber security, internal control and/or statutory/regulatory compliance, be recommended and arranged for the Directors to enhance their contributions to the Board.

During the FY2025, the Directors received regular briefings and updates on the Bank's businesses, strategies, operations, risk management and compliance, internal controls, corporate governance, finance and any changes to relevant legislation, rules and regulations from in-house professionals. In-house programmes were also organised for the Directors and senior management of the Bank.

The Directors of the Bank have also attended various programmes and forums facilitated by external professionals in accordance with their respective needs in discharging their duties as Directors.

During the FY2025, the Directors of the Bank, collectively or on their own, attended various training programmes, seminars, briefings and/or workshops including:

- Asian Institute of Chartered Banker (AICB) – International Conference on Financial Crime and Counter Terrorism Financing (IFCTF) Masterclass 2024;
- Asia Banking School ("ASB") – Anti-Money Laundering/Countering Financing of Terrorism Essentials: Sanctions Management;
- ASB – FIDE Core Programme (Module A);
- ASB – FIDE Fore Programme (Module B);
- ASB – Governance of Generative Artificial Intelligence ("AI");
- AlixPartners – AlixPartners Malaysia Leadership Forum;
- Bank Negara Malaysia – Sasana Symposium 2025;
- Bursa Malaysia Berhad ("Bursa") – Cybersecurity Advocacy Program: The New Technologies – Elevating Cyber Resilience Against Emerging Threats;
- Cyber Intelligence Sdn Bhd and MTrustee Berhad - Cyber Security Awareness for Board of Directors and Senior Management;
- Deloitte – Board-Ready Women Program 2024: Board-Ready, Inspired Women;
- Employee Provident Fund ("EPF") – Investment Seminar 2024 Malaysia – Where are the Opportunities?;
- EPF – Pelaburan Pasaran Persendirian: Inovasi Dalam Keterbatasan?;
- EPF – Program Government Linked Investment Companies (GLIC) Integrity Event (GIE) 2024;

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

### SECTION E. COMMITMENT (CONTINUED)

- Ernst & Young – International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) Briefing;
- Ernst & Young – Sustainability Disclosure S1 and S2;
- Financial Institution Directors’ Education (“FIDE”) Forum – Digital Transformation in the World’s Best Bank;
- FIDE Forum – Launch of the Board Culture and Leadership Report 2025;
- FIDE – Leading the Way: Developing Credible Transition Plans for Financial Institutions;
- Global Women on Board – My Board Journey: Hindsight Realities;
- GuocoLand (Malaysia) Berhad (“GLM”) – Cyber Security Posture of GuocoLand Limited Group including GLM and GLM’s subsidiaries;
- HLB – Beyond the Headlines on US Tariffs: That’s Next for Malaysian Businesses and the Global Economy?;
- HLB – Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Financing of Terrorism and Targeted Financial Sanctions (2024);
- HLB – Introduction to Sustainability (2024);
- HLB – Occupational Safety and Health Act (2024);
- HLB – Operational Excellence (2024);
- HLB – Sanctions (2024);
- Hong Leong Financial Group Berhad (“HLFG”) - Anti-Bribery and Corruption Refresher Training 2024;
- HLFG – In House Directors’ training on Moving from the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures to IFRS S1 and IFRS S2;
- HLFG – In House Training for Directors – Key Cyber Insights, AI and Technology Trends;
- HLISB – Directors’ Induction Programme;
- Islamic Banking Financing Institute Malaysia (IBFIM) – Malaysia International Islamic Financial Center Leadership Council (MLC) Position Paper Establishing Islah Through Islamic Finance;
- Institute of Corporate Directors Malaysia (“ICDM”) – Achieving Boardroom Excellence: Redefining Corporate Directorship for The Modern Era;
- ICDM – Board Ethics: Growing Concerns from New Technology, Stakeholder Interests and Conflict of Interest;
- ICDM – Key Budget Highlights & A Conversation with Secretary General of Treasurer, Ministry of Finance;
- ICDM – Mandatory Accreditation Programme (MAP) Part II: Leading for Impact;
- ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute – Regional Outlook Forum 2025: Resilience Amid Global Winds of Change;
- Ikhlas Capital – Ikhlas Capital Annual Conference 2024;
- International Shariah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA) – Islamic Finance for Board of Directors Programme;
- Khazanah Nasional Berhad – Khazanah Megatrends Forum 2024;
- Permodalan Nasional Berhad – Knowledge Forum 2024: Economic Complexity – Navigating the Threads of Economic Relatedness;
- Securities Commission Malaysia – Audit Oversight Board Conversation with Audit Committees;
- UEM Edgenta Berhad – Board Refresher Program: Risk, Integrity and Compliance;
- YTL Corporation Berhad (“YTL”) – Personal Data Protection Course;
- YTL – Recent developments with the listing requirements, including conflict of interest amendments; and
- YTL – YTL Lead Conference 2024.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION F. SHARIAH

### I. SHARIAH GOVERNANCE

The Shariah Committee (“SC”) was established in 2005. The SC is among the key functions established under the Board Policy on Shariah Governance (“SGBP”) of HLISB. The SGBP of HLISB comprises the following:

- i. The Board of Directors (“BOD”) is accountable and responsible on the establishment of sound Shariah governance structure and its effective implementation to ensure Shariah compliance at all time;
- ii. BARMC is established to support the BOD in discharging the responsibilities and oversees the implementation of the internal control framework to prevent Shariah non-compliance and any rectification measures to resolve incidences or circumstances that may result or have resulted in Shariah non-compliance;
- iii. SC has the responsibility to provide objective and sound advice to the Bank to ensure that its business operations, and activities are in compliance with Shariah;
- iv. The CEO, in leading senior management, has primary responsibility over the day-to-day management to ensure Shariah compliance;
- v. The Head of Shariah (“HOS”) in leading the Shariah Department has the responsibility to provide operational support for effective functioning of SC;
- vi. Senior officers undertaking control functions (risk management, compliance & internal audit) are accountable and responsible for controls functions (Shariah risk, Shariah review, Shariah audit) under Shariah governance are responsible to ensure proper oversight and management of the Shariah non-compliance risk; and
- vii. Business Unit (“BU”) (including Support Unit) and Business Unit Compliance Representative (“BUCR”) will execute policies, procedures and practices in relation to Shariah requirements at operational level.

### II. SHARIAH COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The members of SC appointed by HLISB comprises of four (4) qualified Shariah scholars as follows:

- a. Professor Datin Dr. Rusni Binti Hassan (Chairperson)
- b. Professor Dr. Amir Bin Shaharuddin\*
- c. Dr. Safinar Binti Salleh
- d. Professor Dr. Engku Muhammad Tajuddin Bin Engku Ali
- e. Dr. Razli Bin Ramli

\* Resigned as SC member with effect from 1 May 2025

### III. MEETINGS

The SC met twelve (12) times during the financial year. All SC members fulfilled the minimum attendance requirement as per BNM Policy Document on Shariah Governance provides that SC member must attend at least 75% of the SC meetings held in each financial year.

Detail attendance of the members at the meetings is as follows:

Member	Attendance
Professor Datin Dr. Rusni binti Hassan	12/12
Professor Dr. Amir bin Shaharuddin	8/8
Dr. Safinar binti Salleh	12/12
Professor Dr. Engku Muhammad Tajuddin bin Engku Ali	12/12
Dr. Razli Ramli	12/12

### IV. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to ensure that the Bank’s business operations and activities are in compliance with Shariah rules and principles, the SC have undertaken various roles such as the following:

- a. Advise the Board and provide input to the Bank on the application of any rulings of the BNM’s Shariah Advisory Council (“SAC”) or standards on Shariah matters in order for the Bank to comply with Shariah principles at all times;
- b. Endorse Shariah policies and procedures prepared by the Bank and to ensure that the contents do not contain any elements which are not in line with Shariah;
- c. Assess work carried out by Shariah Review, Shariah Risk Management, and Shariah Audit in order to ensure compliance with Shariah requirement which forms part of their duties in providing their assessment on Shariah compliance and assurance in the annual report;

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION F. SHARIAH (CONTINUED)

### IV. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CONTINUED)

- d. Advise related parties of the Bank on Shariah matters such as its legal counsel, auditor or any other parties as and when necessary;
- e. Provide a decision or advice on matters which require a reference to be made to the BNM's SAC as guided by BNM's manual reference (Manual Rujukan Institusi Kewangan Islam kepada Majlis Penasihat Syariah);
- f. Provide written Shariah opinion in circumstances where the Bank make reference to the BNM's SAC or SAC of Securities Commission Malaysia for further deliberation, or where the Bank submits application to BNM or Securities Commission Malaysia for approval of new product, sukuk, or Islamic capital market instruments;
- g. Endorse and validate relevant documentations of the Bank's products to ensure compliance with Shariah principles;
- h. Provide a decision or advice on the operations, business, affairs and activities of the Bank which may trigger a Shariah non-compliance event;
- i. Deliberate and affirm a Shariah non-compliance finding by any relevant functions;
- j. Endorse rectification measure to address a Shariah non-compliance event; and
- k. Update the Board immediately on Shariah issues or matter that may affect the safety and soundness of the Bank.

### V. ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN SHARIAH COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In enhancing an effective communication between the SC, Board of Directors and the Management of HLISB, the Bank has established joint meetings with the Board of Directors and SC.

Among the objectives of the joint meetings are as follows:

- a. To serve as a platform to establish effective communication with the SC on matters relating to Shariah governance;
- b. To strengthen the Board's oversight on accountability and responsibilities over Shariah governance and the requirements for the SC to provide objective and sound advice to the Bank;
- c. To provide an opportunity for the Board to align the SC's advisory roles with the Bank's;
- d. To provide an opportunity for the SC to keep abreast with the business developments and risk strategies of the Bank; and
- e. To address and promote the latest developments in legal and regulatory requirements in Islamic finance, especially in relation to Shariah governance.

There were two (2) joint meetings held between the SC and Board during the FY2024/2025 with several agendas discussed including Values-Based Reforms to Bolster Islamic Economic Resilience, Value-based Intermediation & Business Updates, Human Resource Agenda and Qualified Shariah Officer (QSO) Process Flow Enhancement. The presence of these meetings had improved the quality of engagement between the Board with SC and the Board also received regular updates on significant matters deliberated during the SC meetings.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION F. SHARIAH (CONTINUED)

### VI. LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SHARIAH COMMITTEE

As part of the requirement for continuous learning and development of skills and expertise of the SC as required by BNM SGPD, the following are the conferences and courses attended by the SC members:

- ASAS - Certified Shariah Advisor Programme
- ISRA - 19th International Shari'ah Scholars Forum ("ISSF 2024")
- Securities Commission - Nadwah of Shariah Advisers in Islamic Capital Market 2025 (ICM Nadwah 2025)
- CERT Events - Muzakarah Penasihat Syariah Kewangan Islam ke-17
- CERT Events - 19th Kuala Lumpur Islamic Finance Forum
- Workshop on the Application of Hajah & Darurah Muzakarah Cendekiawan Syariah Nusantara Ke-18
- 2nd International Conference on Islamic Financial Literacy
- Zakat Sharing Session with PPZ-MAIWP
- HLISB Management-SC Sharing Session: Shariah Risk Management
- MLC Position Paper: Establishing Islah through Islamic Finance
- 5th International Shariah Scholars Roundtable: Zakat and Its Contemporary Issues
- 2nd IBFIM-ASB Purpose-based Islamic Leadership Programme
- AIBIM Law Seminar
- HLISB Management-SC Sharing Session: Shariah Committee Conflict of Interest

### VII. SHARIAH COMMITTEE ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to the BNM SGPD, HLISB is required to adopt a formal process of assessing the performance and effectiveness of the SC members to ensure that the SC members are capable of implementing Shariah governance and overall functioning of the SC.

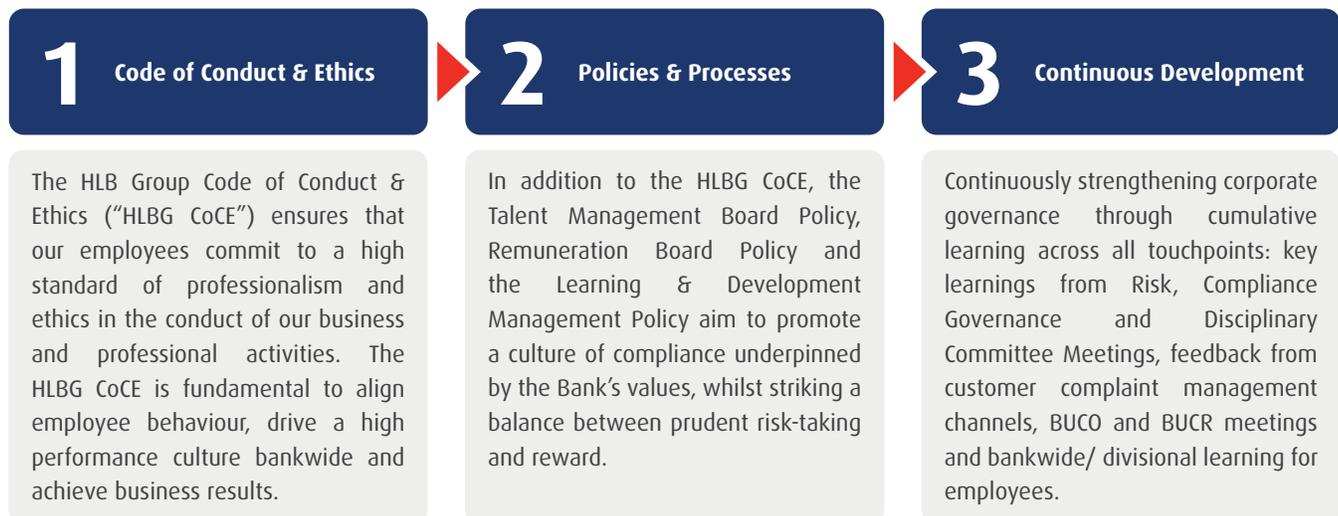
HLISB has conducted internal evaluation process and this evaluation is to assess, among others, the competency, knowledge and contribution of each Shariah committee member in meeting its objectives and discharging their fiduciary duties. The summary of the evaluation/assessment is tabled to the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and Board of Directors meeting.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION G. STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CULTURE

### OUR APPROACH TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Nurturing a strong corporate governance culture encompasses not only the policies or processes that we already have in place but also training that is practical and based on everyday scenarios that can be applied in an employee's work. Our approach to corporate governance includes the following:



#### Code of Conduct & Ethics (“CoCE”)

Employees are guided by HLB Group’s values, which seek to ensure that we conduct business with honour to build trust (Honour); we embed strong ESG values in our operations and strengthen our commitment to customers, employees, communities we work in and CSR activities (Here For The Long Term); we embrace change, take smart risks and challenge the status quo when warranted (Innovation). At the same time, employees are encouraged to consistently demonstrate reliable performance, treat people with respect and seek win-win relationships (Collaborate To Win) and to think like an entrepreneur to seek opportunities (Entrepreneurship).

The Bank’s values, together with the seven principles stated in the HLBG CoCE, is fundamental to align employee behaviour, drive a high-performance culture bankwide and achieve business results.

Specifically, in upholding the value of “Here for the Long Term”, the HLB Group commits to a high standard of professionalism and ethics in the conduct of our business and professional activities as set out in the HLBG CoCE.

The HLBG CoCE is applicable to:

- ▶ All employees who work in the HLB Group across the jurisdictions in which we operate – including but not limited to permanent, part-time and temporary employees;
- ▶ Board of Directors of the HLB Group; and
- ▶ Any other persons permitted to perform duties or functions within the HLB Group – including but not limited to contractors, secondees, interns, industrial attachment and agency staff.

As the HLBG CoCE forms part of the terms and conditions of employment, our employees are required to adhere to a high standard of professionalism and ethics in the conduct of their business, professional activities and personal lives, which might otherwise reflect poorly on the reputation of the HLB Group.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION G. STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CULTURE (CONTINUED)

### OUR APPROACH TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

#### Code of Conduct & Ethics (continued)

##### Principles

There are seven key pillars to the HLBG CoCE:

#### Principle 1 Competence

The HLB Group is committed to ensuring that its employees develop and maintain the relevant knowledge, skills and behaviour to ensure that our activities are conducted professionally and proficiently.

Our employees must possess and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform their roles in accordance with the standards required by the HLB Group to meet its legal, compliance and regulatory obligations.

#### Principle 2 Compliance

The HLB Group operates in a highly regulated environment and our employees are responsible to ensure that they fully understand and comply with all applicable laws, regulations and regulatory requirements.

#### Principle 3 Integrity

The HLB Group's Vision, Mission and Values identifies a strong values-based culture to guide decisions, actions and interactions with stakeholders as a key enabler for the success of the HLB Group. The HLB Group relies on our employees to practise sound decision-making with integrity and take actions that will preserve our HLB Group's values.

#### Principle 4 Fairness

A core mission of the HLB Group is to help our clients succeed through simple, relevant, personal and fair banking. We must act responsibly and be fair and transparent in our business practices, including treating our colleagues, customers and business partners with respect. We must consider the impact of our decisions and actions on all stakeholders.

#### Principle 5 Confidentiality

The HLB Group is committed to providing a safe, reliable and secured banking environment and experience for our customers.

#### Principle 6 Objectivity

Employees must not allow any conflict of interest, bias or undue influence of others to override their business and professional judgment. Employees must not be influenced by friendships or association in performing their role.

Employees are to exercise good judgment at all times and avoid any actions that would create an actual, perceived, or potential conflict of interest.

#### Principle 7 Work Environment

The HLB Group is committed to provide a safe and non-violent working environment and will remove any unacceptable behaviours from the workplace. The HLB Group will not tolerate any form of discrimination, harassment (including sexual harassment) or intimidation.

In addition, the HLB Group is committed to reduce the effect of our operations on the environment so that we are able to build our franchise in a safe and healthy environment. We aim to do this by managing the resources we use across the HLB Group and raising staff awareness about the importance of caring for the environment.

The HLB Group will be mindful of its activities with employees, business partners and the community we operate within to ensure human rights are safeguarded. Where there are adverse impacts, we are committed to addressing these.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION G. STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CULTURE

### OUR APPROACH TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

#### Policies & Processes

In addition to the HLBG CoCE, the Talent Management Board Policy, Remuneration Board Policy and the Learning & Development Management Policy aim to promote a culture of compliance underpinned by the Bank's values, whilst striking a balance between prudent risk-taking and reward. The policies are designed to create and cultivate a highly engaged workforce, focused on delivering strategic goals. This highly engaged workforce is expected to maintain high standards of responsibility, professional conduct and behaviour, and are able to be role models to other employees and industry peers.

Type of Risk	Purpose
<b>HLBG Code of Conduct &amp; Ethics</b>	The HLBG CoCE ensures that our employees commit to a high standard of professionalism and ethics in the conduct of our business and professional activities. All employees are required to attest to the CoCE on an annual basis.
<b>Talent Management Board Policy</b>	The Talent Management Policy aims to set out our talent management strategy in recruiting, developing, retaining talent and succession planning to support and drive the execution of the business strategy with the ambition to build an organization that build talent to cater for our needs from within.
<b>Learning &amp; Development Management Policy</b>	The Learning & Development ("L&D") Policy sets out principles that will govern the Bank's L&D strategy and execution plans. The aim is to cultivate a highly engaged workforce, focused on delivering strategic goals, maintain high standards of responsibility, professional conduct and behaviour, and are role models to other employees and industry peers.
<b>Remuneration Board Policy</b>	The Remuneration Policy aims to maintain a competitive remuneration strategy, enabling us to attract and retain talent and at the same time balance risk and performance outcomes, with an eye on prudent risk-taking.
<b>Whistleblowing Policy</b>	The Bank's Whistleblowing Policy provides a structured channel for all employees of the HLB Group and any other persons providing services to, or having a business relationship with the HLB Group, to report any concerns about any improper conducts, wrongful acts or malpractice committed within the HLB Group. The Whistleblowing Policy is published on the Bank's Website.

#### Continuous Development

The Bank's efforts to continuously strengthen corporate governance is the result of cumulative efforts across every touchpoint. Key learnings from each Risk and Compliance Governance Committee (RCGC) meeting is summarized and circulated to all attendees, BUCRs (Business Unit Compliance Representative), BUCOs (Business Unit Compliance Officer) and respective business units to act upon. Disciplinary Committee Key Learnings which brings to life cases tabled to the Disciplinary Committee for violation of the HLBG CoCE is also disseminated to bankwide employees on a monthly basis. BUCOs meet with the L&D team and Employee Relations and Governance Representative in Human Resources on a bi-monthly basis to ensure a unified and consistent approach to compliance training throughout the bank. The primary goal is to align on compliance priorities, develop training programs that address potential risks for all employees, and establish governance for these initiatives. These meetings also facilitate the sharing of best practices to enhance the bank's overall compliance competency and track the progress of mandatory training completion. Our online and offline customer touchpoints (on social media and via the feedback form on our website and via our branches and contact centre respectively) also serve to provide feedback directly. On bankwide learning, divisions such as Group Technology and Sustainability create content on key topics of interest, in addition to Group Compliance topics and videos available on Workday for huddles and quarterly Mandatory eLearning modules. The seven pillars of the HLB Group CoCE, consists of Competence, Compliance, Integrity, Fairness, Confidentiality, Objectivity and Work Environment, provide further guidance to our people and we ensure that we have the necessary development interventions to support each pillar.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION H. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Bank has put in place a framework of processes whereby Board committees provide oversight on critical processes of the Bank's reporting of financial statements, in order to ensure that accountability and audit are integral components of the said processes.

### I. FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure the proper maintenance of accounting records of the Bank. The Board receives the recommendation to adopt the financial statements from the BARMC, which assesses the integrity of financial statements with the assistance of the external auditors.

### II. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board has overall responsibility for maintaining a system of internal controls which covers financial and operational controls and risk management. This system provides reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements, losses and fraud. The BARMC is delegated with the responsibility to provide oversight on the Bank's management of critical risks that the Bank faces and review the effectiveness of internal controls implemented in the Bank. The Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control as detailed under Section J of this Statement provides an overview of the system of internal controls and risk management framework of the Bank.

### III. RELATIONSHIP WITH AUDITORS

The appointment of external auditors is recommended by the BARMC, which also reviews the remuneration of the external auditors. The BARMC reviews the suitability and independence of the external auditors annually. In this regard, an annual assessment is conducted by the BARMC to evaluate the performance, independence and objectivity of the external auditors prior to making any recommendation to the Board on the re-appointment of the external auditors.

The Bank also has a Policy on the Use of External Auditors form Non-Audit Services to govern the professional relationship with the external auditors in relation to non-audit services. Assessment will be conducted by the BARMC for non-audit services to ensure that the provision of non-audit services does not interfere with the exercise of independent judgment of the external auditors.

During the financial year under review, the external auditors met with the BARMC to:

- present the scope of the audit before the commencement of audit; and
- review the results of the audit as well as the management letter after the conclusion of the audit.

The BARMC also had two (2) separate session with the external auditors without the presence of Executive Directors and management.

## SECTION I. INVESTOR RELATIONS

Investors can access the Bank's Website for information such as the Board Charter, TORs of Board Committees, corporate information, financial information, products information and investor relations. The Board has identified Mr Tang Hong Cheong, the Chairman of the BARMC, as the Independent Non-Executive Director of the Board to whom concerns may be conveyed, and who would bring the same attention of the Board. In addition, media and investors can have a channel of communication with the following persons to direct queries and provide feedback to the Bank:

GENERAL MANAGER, CORPORATE COMMUNICATION & CSR

Tel No. : 03-2081 8888 ext. 61914

Fax No. : 03-2081 7801

E-mail address : [capr@hongleong.com.my](mailto:capr@hongleong.com.my)

HEAD, CORPORATE FINANCE & INVESTOR RELATIONS

Tel No. : 03-2081 2974

Fax No. : 03-2081 8924

E-mail address : [IR@hbb.hongleong.com.my](mailto:IR@hbb.hongleong.com.my)

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Board recognizes that the practice of good governance is an important mandate. The Board has established the Board Audit and Risk Management Committee (“BARMC”) and Board Information Technology Committee (“BITC”) to ensure that the Bank maintains a sound system of internal controls and good risk management practices that foster good governance. The processes for assessment of risks and controls are regularly reviewed in accordance with the guidelines on the ‘Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control: Guidelines for Directors of Listed Issuers’.

### II. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board acknowledges its overall responsibility for the risk management and internal control environment and its effectiveness in safeguarding shareholders’ interests and the Bank’s assets. The risk management and internal control framework is designed to manage rather than to eliminate the risk of failure in the achievement of goals and objectives of the Bank, and therefore only provide reasonable assurance and not absolute assurance, against material misstatement or loss.

The system of risk management and internal control instituted throughout the Bank is updated periodically to align with the dynamic changes in the business environment as well as any process improvement initiatives undertaken. The Board confirms that its Management team responsibly implements the Board policies, Management policies and standard operating procedures (“SOP”) on risk management and internal control.

The above is depicted in the following diagram:



### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The organisational structure of the Bank clearly defines the lines of accountability and responsibility. On-going risk assessment and evaluation are an integral part of the Bank’s strategic planning cycle and are responsive to the business environment and opportunities. Management committees are appropriately set up to ensure proper utilisation and investment of the Bank’s assets for effective risk return rewards or to limit losses. The Group Risk Management (“GRM”) and Group Compliance (“GC”) divisions have implemented an enterprise-wide risk management framework to inculcate continuous risk and regulatory compliance awareness, and the understanding of procedures and controls, thus improving the overall control environment.

Operationally, the Bank establishes multiple lines of defence to effect a robust control framework. At the first level, the operating business and support units are responsible for the day-to-day management of risks inherent in the various business activities. Business compliance and operational risk units are set up in the various lines of business and support units. They oversee the day-to-day compliance to policies, regulatory requirements, business and process controls. At the second level, GRM is responsible for setting the risk management framework, reviewing portfolio risks, and developing tools and methodologies for the identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of risks; whereas GC is responsible for ensuring that controls to manage regulatory compliance, financial crime, bribery and corruption risks are adequate and operating as intended. At the third level, the Group Internal Audit division complements GRM and GC by monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of internal control systems. It also provides an independent perspective and assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and compliance policies, process, governance and systems.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management

Managing risks is an integral part of the Bank's overall business strategy. It involves a process of identifying, assessing and managing risks and uncertainties that could inhibit the Bank's ability to achieve its strategy and strategic objectives. Risk governance oversight is underpinned by the core pillars of risk culture, appetite, policies, surveillance, escalation and capacity. Above all, the approaches need to be relevant, forward looking and sustainable.

The Bank's risk management framework incorporates the components depicted in the diagram below:

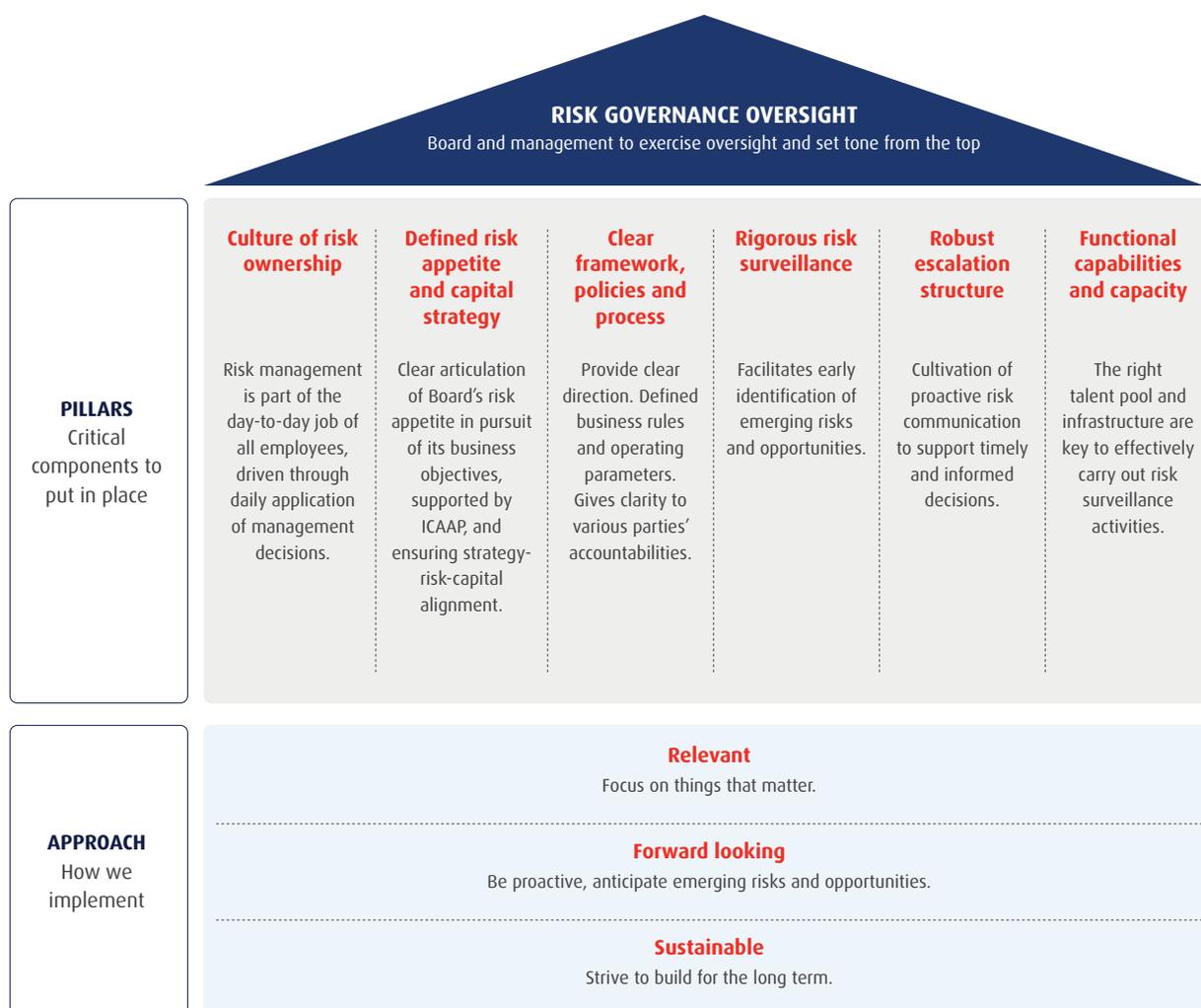


Figure 1: Risk Management Framework

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

In addition, the risk management framework is effected through an organisational construct and escalation structure as depicted below:

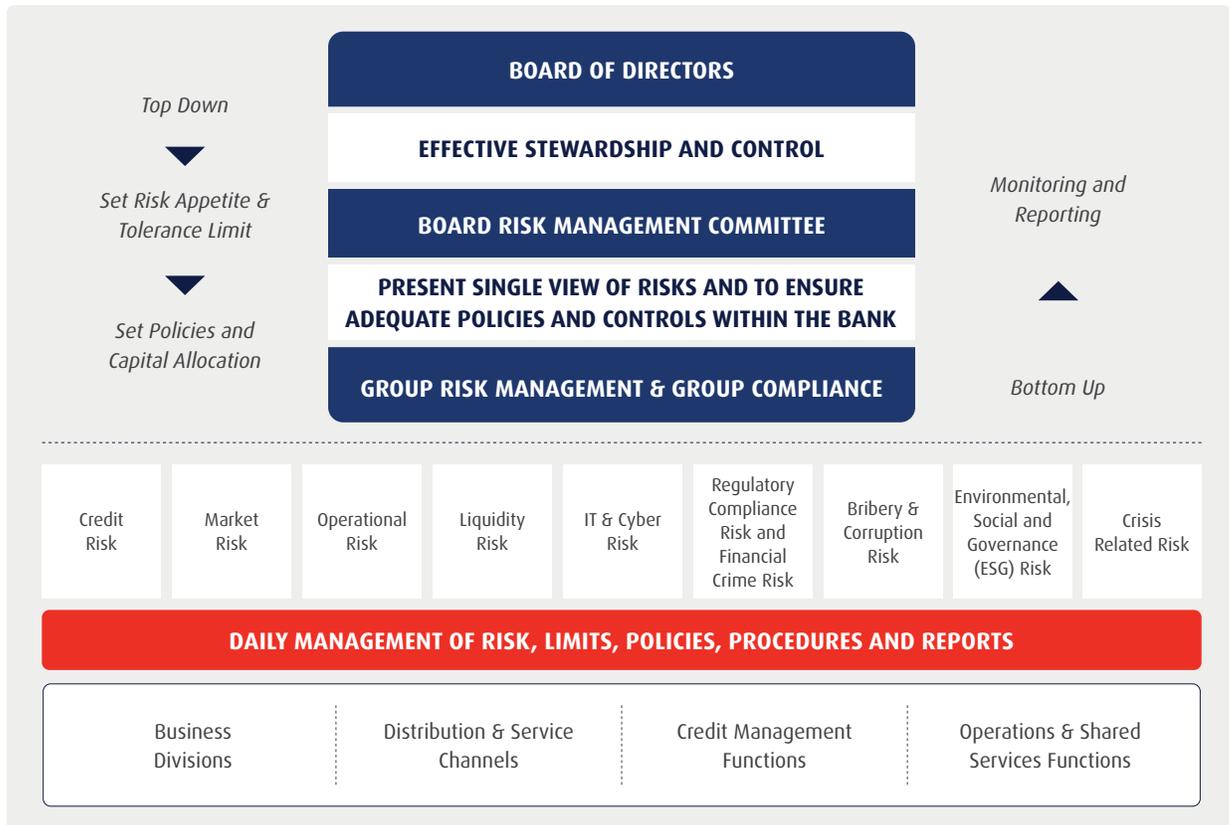


Figure 2: Risk Management Structure

The Board has the overall responsibility to ensure there is proper oversight of the management of risks in the Bank. The Board sets the risk appetite and tolerance level, and allocates the Bank's capital that is consistent with the Bank's overall business objectives and desired risk profile. GRM monitors and reports the Bank's Credit, Market, Liquidity, Operational and IT Risks. GC identifies, assesses, monitors and reports regulatory compliance, financial crime, bribery and corruption risks matters in addition to advising, providing guidance and training on the relevant risk area. These risks are presented to BARMC regularly.

The BARMC deliberates and evaluates the reports prepared by GRM and GC, and provides updates to the Board, and where appropriate, make necessary recommendations to the Board.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>CREDIT RISK</b></p> <p>Credit Risk arises as a result of customers or counterparties not being able to or willing to fulfil their financial and contractual obligations as and when they fall due.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank has established a credit risk management framework (via the Board Policy on Credit Risk Governance) to ensure that exposure to credit risk is kept within the Bank's financial capacity to withstand potential future losses. Financing activities are also guided by internal credit policies. The above policies are subject to reviews and enhancements, at least on an annual basis.</li> <li>Credit portfolio strategies are developed to achieve a desired portfolio risk tolerance level and sector concentration distribution.</li> <li>To assess the credit risk of retail customers, the Bank employs risk scoring models and lending templates that are designed to assess the credit worthiness and the likelihood of the obligors to repay their debts. To assess the credit risk of SME, commercial and corporate customers, they are evaluated based on the assessment of relevant factors such as the customer's financial position, industry outlook, types of facilities and collaterals offered; and are assigned with a credit rating.</li> <li>The Bank has a comprehensive credit approving process. While the business units are responsible for credit origination, the credit decisioning function rests mainly with the Credit Evaluation Departments, the MCC and the CSC. The Board delegates the approving and discretionary authority to the MCC and various personnel based on job function and designation.</li> <li>For any new products/product variation, Risk and Control Assessment Questionnaire (RCAQ) also forms part of the new products/product variation sign-off process to ensure that the new product complies with the appropriate policies and guidelines, prior to their introduction.</li> <li>Credit risk reports are presented to the relevant Management and Board level committees. Such reports identify adverse credit trends and asset quality to enable the Bank to take prompt corrective actions and/or take appropriate risk-adjusted decisions.</li> <li>GRM conducts independent credit reviews on a portfolio basis, which cover the Personal Financial Services, Business and Corporate Banking, Global Markets, Financial Institution's portfolios and portfolios of overseas subsidiaries and branches, providing an independent and where appropriate, countervailing perspective on credit risk management issues including business performance, credit decisions, overall assets quality and credit operations robustness.</li> <li>In addition, the Bank also conducts periodic stress testing of its credit portfolios to ascertain the credit risk impact to capital under the relevant stress scenarios.</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>OPERATIONAL RISK</b></p> <p>Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events which also include outsourcing and business continuity risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management oversight on Operational Risk Management (“ORM”) matters are effected through the Risk and Compliance Governance Committee (“RCGC-i”) whilst Board oversight is effected through the BARMC.</li> <li>• The Bank’s ORM strategy is based on a framework of continuous improvements, good governance structure, policies and procedures as well as the employment of risk mitigation strategies. The objective is to create a strong risk and internal control culture by ensuring awareness of the significance of operational risk, its methodology of identification, analysis, assessment, control and monitoring.</li> <li>• The Bank adopts ORM tools such as loss event reporting, risk and control self-assessment and key risk indicators to manage operational risks and are used to assess risk by taking into consideration key business conditions, strategies and internal controls.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MARKET RISK</b></p> <p>Market Risk is the risk of loss in financial instruments or the balance sheet due to adverse movements in market factors such as interest/profit and exchange rates, prices, spreads, volatilities, and/or correlations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market risk is primarily managed through various risk limits and controls following an in-depth risk assessment and review. The types and level of market risk that the Bank is able and willing to take in pursuit of its business objectives and risk-taking strategies are used as a basis for setting market risk appetite for the Bank.</li> <li>• Market risk limits, the monitoring and escalation processes, delegation of authority, model validation and valuation methodologies are built into the Bank’s market risk policies, which are reviewed and concurred by the Asset and Liability Management Committee (“ALCO”), endorsed by the BARMC and approved by the Board.</li> <li>• Regular market risk stress tests are conducted on the trading book to measure the loss vulnerability under stressed market conditions.</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>LIQUIDITY RISK</b></p> <p>Liquidity risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the inability to fund increases in assets, inability to liquidate assets in a timely manner and/ or inability to meet financial obligations as they fall due.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank adopts a prudent liquidity management approach that includes establishing comprehensive policies and procedures, implementation of risk controls which are supported by periodic reviews and monitoring. The liquidity risk policies and governance are reviewed by ALCO, endorsed by the BARMC and approved by the Board.</li> <li>The Bank seeks to manage liquidity to ensure that our obligations will continue to be honoured under normal as well as adverse circumstances. The key elements of liquidity risk management include proactive monitoring and management of cashflow, maintenance of high-quality liquid assets, diversification of funding sources and maintaining a liquidity compliance buffer to meet any unexpected cash outflow.</li> <li>The Bank strives to develop a diversified funding base with access to funding sources across retail and wholesale channels. The funding strategy is anchored on the strength of our core deposit franchise. The Bank also designs and conducts regular stress test programmes in accordance with the board-approved risk appetite and risk management policies. The appropriate management action plans would be developed and recommended to the Board if there are any potential vulnerabilities identified during the stress test exercise.</li> </ul>
<p><b>IT &amp; CYBER RISK</b></p> <p>Information Technology Risk is the risk of technological failure which may disrupt business operations such as system defects or service outages. This also includes cyber security risk, which is the risk of possible threat that might exploit a vulnerability to breach system security and therefore cause possible harm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New technology initiatives are subjected to a rigorous evaluation process which assesses the potential risks and readiness of the initiative prior to its implementation.</li> <li>The Bank performs continuous monitoring on system performance to ensure minimal system disruption, while ensuring that redundancies in IT infrastructure and Disaster Recovery Plans are regularly tested.</li> <li>In addition to continuously improving the Bank's cyber resilience by upgrading technology capabilities to mitigate cyber threats, cyber risks are also managed by closely monitoring key risk metrics and progressively enhancing its cyber threat intelligence gathering capabilities to improve the Bank's situational awareness.</li> <li>Management oversight on IT and cyber risk management matters are effected through the IT Steering Committee ("ITSC") whilst Board oversight is effected through the Board Information Technology Committee ("BITC").</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>REGULATORY COMPLIANCE &amp; SHARIAH COMPLIANCE RISK</b></p> <p>Regulatory and Shariah Compliance Risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or loss to reputation as a result of failure to comply with laws and regulations including Shariah rules and regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank undertakes robust monitoring of developments in laws and regulations and assesses its impact to its processes, where applicable. The assessments are undertaken to identify gaps in existing processes so that actions are taken within defined timeframes to ensure that the Bank is in compliance.</li> <li>• The Bank participates in providing feedback to the regulators and industry through consultation papers and exposure drafts on policy documents and enhancement activities.</li> <li>• Management oversight on regulatory and Shariah compliance risk is effected through the Risk and Compliance Governance Committee ("RCGC-i") whilst Board oversight are effected through BARMC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>FINANCIAL CRIME RISK</b></p> <p>Financial Crime Risk is the risk of legal or regulatory penalties, material financial loss or reputational damage resulting from the failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations relating to Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Financing of Terrorism, Countering Proliferation Financing and Targeted Financial Sanctions requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In mitigating the risk of financial crime, the Bank undertakes monitoring of developments of laws and regulations and assesses its impact to internal policies, processes and procedures. The Bank leverages on digital automated transactions monitoring and onboarding solutions to strengthen our capabilities in detection, monitoring and reporting of potential suspicious activities.</li> <li>• The Bank continuously maintains robust controls as a gatekeeper to the financial system against Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing and Targeted Financial Sanctions risks.</li> <li>• Management oversight on financial crime matters is effected through the Management level Financial Crime Governance Committee ("FCGC"), whilst Board oversight is effected through the BARMC.</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION RISK</b></p> <p>Bribery and Corruption Risk is the risk of offering, paying or receiving a bribe through an officer, employee, subsidiary, intermediary or any third party (individual or corporate) acting on the Bank's behalf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Board approves and monitors the implementation of the Bank's Anti-Bribery and Corruption ("ABC") Programme. The objective of the ABC Programme is to manage the bribery and corruption risks within the Bank.</li> <li>The Bank ensures that the Management team conducts Bribery and Corruption Risk assessment ("ABC RA") of the overall Bank's operations periodically to identify, analyse, assess and prioritise actions needed to mitigate internal and external bribery and corruption risks.</li> <li>Management also reviews risk assessment reports, consider improvements to the Bank's policies and procedures, and provides training to internal and external stakeholders in combating corruption and bribery risks.</li> <li>The Anti-Bribery and Corruption ("ABC") policy is communicated to all our employees, who are required to undergo mandatory training and assessment on completion of training in the subject matter.</li> <li>Clauses relating to ABC have also been incorporated in written agreements to ensure that external parties understand their obligations and abide by the relevant laws and regulations. Management oversight on bribery and corruption risk is effected through Management level Risk and Compliance Governance Committee ("RCGC-i") whilst Board oversight Bribery and corruption risk is affected through the Board Audit and Risk Management Committee ("BARMC"). The bank has a Whistleblowing Policy and accompanying procedures in place, where whistleblowing reports can be addressed directly to the Chairman of the BARMC.</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Risk Management (continued)

#### HONG LEONG ISLAMIC BANK'S KEY RISKS

Type of Risk	Mitigating Actions Taken/Strategy
<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RISK</b></p> <p>Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk is the adverse impacts of material "Environmental", "Social" and "Governance" risks that could subsequently translate to financial risks and potential losses that could affect the business operations and stability of the Bank.</p> <p>The 'Environmental' factor considers organisational safeguards for the environment, including corporate policies addressing climate change. The 'Social' factor examines how we manage relationships with employees, suppliers, customers and our communities. The 'Governance' factor relates to the stewardship of the organization by its leadership, discharge of the Board and Management's accountabilities in accordance to ethical business practices, and implementation of good internal control frameworks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank has policies, principles and codes of conduct to ensure the interests of the Bank are aligned with the interests of stakeholders on responsible financing. These include assessments to screen for and review environmental and social risks, financial evaluation of existing and potential customers, and the provision of basic banking products to the underserved segments that they can participate in the financial system.</li> <li>Credit policies are in place which require sales and credit staff to review the borrowers' compliance with applicable environmental and social laws and review of the same at annual reviews of financing facilities to ensure ongoing compliance.</li> <li>The Bank manages its environmental footprint through reduction of waste (such as paper and water) and efficient usage of energy.</li> <li>The Bank evaluates climate-related risks i.e. physical and transition risk to understand the vulnerabilities of the Bank's businesses and operations towards such risks.</li> <li>The Bank has an independent Tender Review Committee that assesses diligence reviews of suppliers across a number of risks, not just financial strength and operational performance. We take into account considerations on environment and social track record and policies, business continuity plans and cyber security capabilities. Suppliers have to satisfy our zero tolerance for corruption and unfair practices.</li> <li>Management oversight on sustainability matters is effected through the Management level Sustainability Committee ("SC"), whilst Board oversight is effected through the BARMC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CRISIS RELATED RISK</b></p> <p>Crisis related risk is the risk of loss arising from increased volatility and uncertainty, resulting in impact to the Bank's customers, financial markets and interruption on the Bank's operations. Such loss could arise from disruptive events such as a global pandemic, catastrophic climate change effects, geopolitical tensions and uncertainties surrounding the global economic outlook.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank has a strategic plan in place to ensure that its operations and services remain fully operational in the event of a crisis.</li> <li>The Bank remains cognizant of the need to continuously build and maintain resilience, through close and proactive monitoring of potentially high impact events in the short term and longer-term horizon. The Bank continuously simulates and tests preparedness to navigate through crisis conditions, while challenging and refining its Business Continuity Management (BCM) plans and processes based on various scenarios. Consequently, the Bank continuously enhances its BCM plans and processes to strengthen its resilience to endure future crises.</li> <li>In managing credit risk exposures, the Bank regularly conducts stress tests which incorporate consideration for permutations arising from topical and material risk headwinds. This is done to assess potential vulnerabilities and provide a forward-looking view on areas of potential vulnerabilities given the current operating environment.</li> </ul>

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### III. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Basel II and III

The Bank places great importance on Basel II and III and views Basel II and III as a bank-wide initiative that will ensure that the Bank continues to meet international best practices for the Bank's credit, market, operational and liquidity risk management practices. By adopting Basel II and III, the Bank is able and will continue to enhance and embed sound risk management practices within the Bank and be equipped with the right risk management discipline, practices, processes and systems.

For Basel II Pillar 1, the Bank is in compliance with the regulatory standards and is progressively employing advanced risk measurement in the respective businesses. For Basel II Pillar 2, the Bank's Board Policy on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") forms an integrated approach to manage the Bank's risk, capital and business strategy. For Basel II Pillar 3, which is related to market discipline and disclosure requirements, the Bank has provided the disclosures under a separate Pillar 3 section in this Annual Report.

For Basel III, the Bank is in compliance with the regulatory requirements and will continuously strengthen its capital and liquidity profile in all the countries that the Bank operates in, to ensure sufficient capital and liquidity is maintained to allow for business growth and sound capital/liquidity buffer management. Additionally, the Bank is guided by the Basel III liquidity framework and ensures compliance to the following measures:

- a. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) ensures the Bank maintains a sufficient buffer of high-quality liquid assets. These assets must be readily convertible into cash to meet the anticipated liquidity needs over a 30-calendar-day stress period, thereby ensuring the Bank's short-term resilience to liquidity shocks.
- b. The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) ensures the Bank maintains a stable funding profile that is commensurate with the composition of its assets and off-balance sheet commitments. This ongoing compliance mitigates the likelihood of long term-term disruptions to HLIB's liquidity position and funding structure.

#### (c) Internal Audit

The Group Internal Audit Division ("GIAD") performs the internal auditing function for the various entities in the HLB Group. GIAD regularly reviews the critical operations (as defined in BNM Guidelines on Internal Audit Function of Licensed Institutions) and critical controls in the Information Technology environment (as outlined in the BNM RMIT of the Group to ensure that the internal controls are in place and working effectively. Additionally, GIAD regularly reviews the Bank's Shariah governance and Islamic banking operations (as required in BNM Shariah Governance Policy Document) to ensure Shariah compliance.

The results of the audits conducted by GIAD are reported to the BARMC. Follow-up actions and the review of the status of corrective action plans are carried out by Management via the RCGC-i chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, whose members comprise senior management. The minutes of meetings of RCGC-i are tabled to the BARMC for notation.

Implementation of corrective action plans are followed up on a monthly basis and reported to the BARMC. Highlights of the BARMC meetings are submitted to the Board for review and further deliberation.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW, RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROL STATEMENT

## SECTION J. STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)

### IV. ASSESSMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board has received assurance from the Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Internal Auditor and Chief Compliance Officer that the Group's risk management and internal control system is operating adequately and effectively, in all material aspects, based on the risk management and internal control system of the Bank.

Based on the assurance it has received from Management, the Board is of the view that the Bank's risk management and internal control system is operating adequately and effectively for the financial year under review and up to the date of approval of this report.

In addition, internal controls are also effected through the following processes:

- The Board receives and reviews regular reports from Management on the key operating statistics, business dynamics, legal matters and regulatory issues that would have implications on internal control measures.
- The BARMC regularly reviews and holds discussions with Management on the actions taken on internal control issues identified in reports prepared by GIAD, external auditors and regulatory authorities.
- Policies on delegation and authority limits are strictly implemented to ensure a culture that respects integrity and honesty, and thereby reinforce internal controls.
- Policies and procedures are set out in operation manuals and disseminated throughout the organization in support of a learning culture, so as to reinforce an environment of internal controls discipline.
- Policies for recruitment, promotion and termination of staff are in place to ensure the Group's human resources comply with internal controls.

## K. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Companies Act 2016 requires the directors to make a statement stating whether in their opinion, the audited financial statements are drawn up, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, to give a true and fair view of the financial position and of the financial performance of the Bank for the financial year.

The Directors are satisfied that in preparing the financial statements of the Bank for the FY2025, the Bank has used the appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently. The Directors are also of the view that the relevant approved accounting standards have been followed in the preparation of these financial statements.

This Statement on Corporate Governance Overview, Risk Management and Internal Control is made in accordance with the resolution of the Board.