

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Malayan Banking Berhad (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

| | |
|---|--------|
| Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: | A+ |
| Outlook: | Stable |
| Bonds: | A+ |

Rationale

- (1) Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank) is the largest commercial bank in Malaysia with consolidated assets of MYR 1,067.4 billion at the end of September 2025. It is also engaged in non-banking operations such as securities and insurance through its subsidiaries with a broad business presence in the ASEAN region. The ratings reflect its strong business base in Malaysia, diversified revenue sources, high earnings capacity, sound liquidity position and high capital adequacy ratios. On the other hand, the ratings are constrained by the sovereign rating on Malaysia (Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+/Stable), given the nature of the banking business which is generally affected by the regulatory environment and economic and financial conditions in a country where it is located. JCR believes that Maybank will be able to maintain a certain level of profits and healthy capital levels in the future as the economies of the ASEAN region, the bank's core market, are resilient. Based on the above, JCR has affirmed the ratings with a Stable outlook.
- (2) Maybank has a strong banking franchise in Malaysia (which accounted for around 64% of its total group loans at the end of September 2025) with a broad customer base including individuals, SMEs, midsize and large companies. Its market shares for deposits and consumer loans were relatively stable at around 18-19%. It holds the country's largest Islamic banking subsidiary, securing an advantageous position in Islamic finance, a rapidly growing market in the country. Outside of Malaysia, it is one of the largest foreign Qualifying Full Banks in Singapore (which accounted for around 26% of the bank's total loans), where it has a solid operating base for retail, commercial and corporate banking business. In Indonesia (which accounted for around 5% of its total loans), Maybank holds a relatively large local bank. In non-banking operations, it stands as one of the largest insurers in Malaysia through its subsidiary Etiqa. Maybank also boasts its presence in the investment banking and securities business both in the domestic and overseas markets centering on the ASEAN region, having successfully diversified its earnings sources.
- (3) Maybank's financial performances stay solid. In FY2024, despite a decline in the net interest margin, profit for the year reached a record MYR 10.5 billion, driven by steady loan asset growth and increased non-interest income such as wealth management fees. This positive trend continued into FY2025, and with credit costs remaining contained, profit for the first nine months of the year reached MYR 8.1 billion, exceeding that for the same period of the previous year. NIM showed signs of improvement, up by 2bps from 2Q and 3Q in FY2025 despite ongoing deposit competition, supported by the bank's funding cost management. Its new medium-term strategy ROAR30, announced in January 2026, takes over the same direction set under the previous M25+ plan while aiming for further development. Therefore, JCR does not expect any material shift in the bank's established stable earnings structure or its conservative approach to risk management.
- (4) The quality of Maybank's loan assets remains sound. Its gross impaired loan ratio (GIL) as a group remained at 1.32% at the end of September 2025 despite a relatively higher ratio in Indonesia. Its credit cost ratio remained stable at a low level (11 basis points for the first nine months of 2025).
- (5) Maybank's consolidated common equity Tier 1 ratio stayed good at 14.9% at the end of September 2025. JCR holds that the bank's capital adequacy ratio will stay healthy in the medium term, supported by its steady financial performance. Both its funding base and liquidity are solid as the bank also takes hold of ample deposits both in Malaysia and its main overseas markets. At the end of September 2025, its consolidated loan-to-deposit ratio was 92.1% and its liquidity coverage ratio was 141.2%.

Atsushi Masuda, Masato Hotta

Rating

Issuer: Malayan Banking Berhad

<Affirmation>

| Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ | | Outlook: Stable | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Issue | Amount (bn) | Issue Date | Due Date | Coupon | Rating |
| Japanese Yen Bonds – Fifth Series (2019) | JPY6.0 | May 21, 2019 | May 21, 2029 | 0.58% | A+ |
| Japanese Yen Bonds – Eighth Series (2020) | JPY 0.9 | February 13, 2020 | February 13, 2030 | 0.472% | A+ |
| Japanese Yen Bonds – Tenth Series (2022) | JPY0.5 | February 4, 2022 | February 4, 2027 | 0.303% | A+ |
| Japanese Yen Bonds – Eleventh Series (2022) | JPY2.2 | February 4, 2022 | February 4, 2032 | 0.512% | A+ |

Rating Assignment Date: February 10, 2026

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (October 1, 2024), "Banks" (October 1, 2021) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Issuer: | Malayan Banking Berhad |
| Rating Publication Date: | February 13, 2026 |

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4

The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5

Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6

Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7

Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8

The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
 - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9

Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10

Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11

Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but

possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

14

Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

| Issuer Name | Issue Name | Publication Date | Rating | Outlook/Direction |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | April 8, 2015 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | July 5, 2016 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | August 16, 2017 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | September 18, 2018 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | December 5, 2019 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | December 4, 2020 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | December 3, 2021 | A | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | December 22, 2022 | A+ | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | January 31, 2024 | A+ | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Issuer(Long-term)(FC) | February 7, 2025 | A+ | Stable |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | May 15, 2019 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | December 5, 2019 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | December 4, 2020 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | December 3, 2021 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | December 22, 2022 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | January 31, 2024 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Fifth Series (2019) | February 7, 2025 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | February 6, 2020 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | December 4, 2020 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | December 3, 2021 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | December 22, 2022 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | January 31, 2024 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eighth Series (2020) | February 7, 2025 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Tenth Series (2022) | January 27, 2022 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Tenth Series (2022) | December 22, 2022 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Tenth Series (2022) | January 31, 2024 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Tenth Series (2022) | February 7, 2025 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eleventh Series (2022) | January 27, 2022 | A | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eleventh Series (2022) | December 22, 2022 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eleventh Series (2022) | January 31, 2024 | A+ | |
| Malayan Banking Berhad | Japanese Yen Bonds-Eleventh Series (2022) | February 7, 2025 | A+ | |

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "杉浦一輝".

Kiichi Sugiura
General Manager of International Department

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