

Key takeaways



ASSET QUALITY WILL BE TESTED

Unlike in past crises, weaknesses will be broad-based. Relief measures, while necessary, will mask the true extent of loan delinquencies.



LOAN GROWTH TO SKID TO 1% - 2%

On the back of an economic slowdown and weaker sentiments.



STURDY LOSS ABSORPTION BUFFERS

In a hypothetical stress scenario, a doubling of impaired loans would substantially erode banks' earnings but loan loss buffers will still be healthy.



SUFFICIENT LIQUIDITY

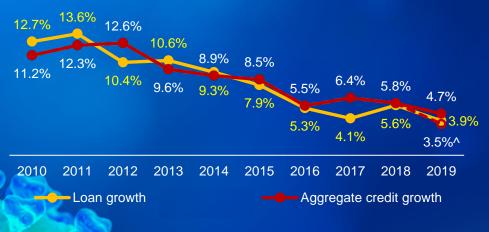
Boosted by recent SRR cut and compliance flexibility. Limited reliance on offshore wholesale funding is a positive.



PROFITABILITY WILL BE HIT

NIM compression inevitable – OPR expected at 2.0% by end-2020. Alongside higher credit costs, this would further depress profitability.

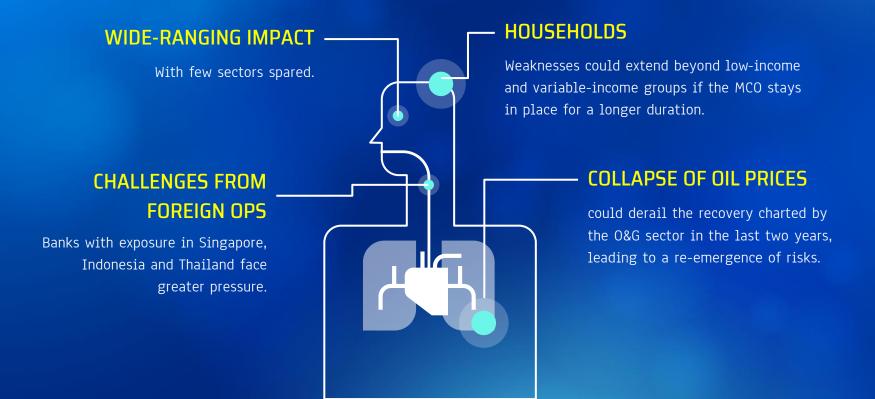
Loan growth to fall to multi-year low



^ Adjusted to exclude Urusharta Jamaah's extraordinary issuance

- Loan growth to be 1.0%-2.0% in 2020, on account of a slowdown in economic activity.
- Our current GDP forecast for 2020 stands at -2% given the rapid deterioration in global growth outlook.
 Any upside is contingent on the recovery of supply chains.

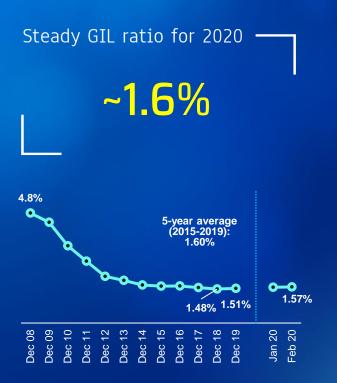
Asset quality will be closely watched



BNM's unprecedented relief measures timely ...



... but could defer the crystallisation of some credit risks to 2021







Nov 2019: 12% Feb 2016: SRR reduced SRR reduced to 3.5% 10% to 3.0% (from 4.0%) 8% 6.8% 6% 4% 4.0% 3.1% 2% 2.2% 1.6% 0% -2% Dec-17 Dec-14 Dec-15 Dec-16 Dec-18 Dec-19 —Loan growth Deposit growth

Liquidity is sufficient

The industry's excess liquidity stood at around RM160 bil.

In March 2020, BNM lowered the SRR to 2.0% and permitted some compliance flexibility, releasing another RM30 bil of liquidity into the financial system.

Banks face storm from a position of strength

18.4%

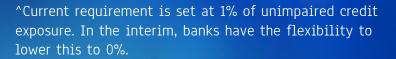
Total capital ratio (end-Feb 2020)

14.4%

CET-1 capital ratio (end-Feb 2020)

125.1%

Average loan loss coverage ratio (including regulatory reserve^) (end-Feb 2020)



Conclusion

2020 will be a difficult year for the banking sector with the onslaught of Covid-19 seen on multiple fronts.



Even as the situation is still evolving, we believe that Malaysian banks face these uncertainties from a position of strength.



Regulatory response has been timely and supportive in our view.



Together, these factors will minimise disruption to banks' financial intermediation function of lending strength to the economy during this challenging season.

Impact analysis on banking portfolio



Assessed 54 rated financial institutions and developmental financial institutions.



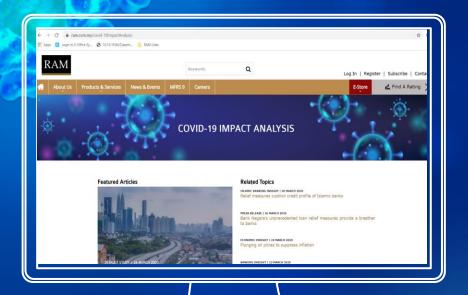
Most of our rated entities (39) are assessed to face a **moderate** impact from Covid-19, reflecting banks' inextricable linkage to the broader economy.



The credit strength of remaining entities should see minimal impact. Their ratings benefit from uplift from systemic/government support as well as solid parental backing.

As our rating assessment is forward-looking in nature, a blip in credit metrics need not warrant a re-evaluation of the ratings of banks if these are restored within a reasonable timeframe to levels commensurate with their ratings and risk profiles.

For more information



For more banking insight, view RAM's Banking Insight 2020 - Weathering the Storm at www.ram.com.my

Also available: RAM's Islamic Banking Insight 2020 - Manoeuvring a Bend

Thanks!





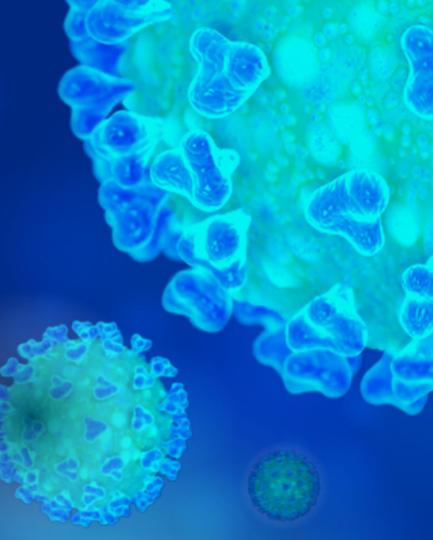


Do you have any questions? Please reach out to:

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