



Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited

Basel III - Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at June 30, 2025

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Scope of Application	1
1. Key Prudential Metrics.....	2
2. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy	4
2.1 Capital Structure.....	4
2.2 Capital Adequacy.....	5
3. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	17

Index of Tables

Table 1: Key Prudential Metrics.....	2
Table 2: Capital Structure.....	4
Table 3: Capital Adequacy	5
Table 4: Component of Capital	7
Table 5: Minimum Capital Requirements for Each Type of Risks	8
Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments	9
Table 7: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital and Financial Statement under Consolidated Supervision.....	14
Table 8: Liquidity Coverage Ratio	17
Table 9: Comparison of Liquidity Coverage Ratio.....	18

Introduction

Bangkok Bank (“the Bank”) recognizes that effective risk management and good corporate governance are essential to the stability and sustainable credibility of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the Group (“the Group”). The Bank therefore places great emphasis on continually improving risk management processes and on having a sufficient level of capital to support business operations, at both the Bank level and the Group level.

The use of market discipline is deemed to be an important driver in the enhancement of the risk management system. Therefore, disclosures of information regarding capital, risk exposures, risk assessment processes, and capital adequacy are provided at both the Bank level (Solo Basis) and the Group level (Full Consolidation Basis). The disclosures are in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”).

The complete disclosure report of information regarding capital management in accordance with Basel III - Pillar 3 is provided, of which the quantitative information regarding key prudential metrics, capital structure, capital adequacy, minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk, operational risk and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is disclosed semi-annually. As for the disclosure of qualitative information, it is updated annually or when there is a material change in the risk management policy. Disclosures will be made for information that the Bank considers to be of material nature. The Pillar 3 disclosure reports will be made available on the Bank’s website under the section “Investor Relations” within four months after the end of relevant period.

Scope of Application

The disclosure report covers information at both the Bank level (Solo Basis) and the Group level (Full Consolidation Basis). There are 12 companies in the Group consisting of:

- Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited engaged in commercial banking (as the parent company)
- Bangkok Bank Berhad engaged in commercial banking
- Bangkok Bank (China) Company Limited engaged in commercial banking
- PT Bank Permata Tbk engaged in commercial banking
- Bualuang Securities Public Company Limited engaged in securities business
- BBL Asset Management Company Limited engaged in fund management
- Bangkok Capital Asset Management Company Limited engaged in fund management
- Sinnsuptawee Asset Management Company Limited engaged in asset management
- Bualuang Ventures Limited engaged in venture capital
- BSL Leasing Company Limited engaged in leasing business
- BBL (Cayman) Limited engaged in finance business
- BBL Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd engaged in supporting business

The scope of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes has no difference (See Table 7).

1. Key Prudential Metrics

Table 1: Quantitative Disclosure of Key Prudential Metrics

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Capital (Unit: Million Baht)				
1 Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	513,990	492,953	505,675	487,366
1A Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) after ECL ^{1/} (Fully loaded ECL CET1)	513,990	492,953	505,675	487,366
2 Tier 1 Capital	537,800	516,755	529,267	510,958
2A Tier 1 Capital after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Tier1)	537,800	516,755	529,267	510,958
3 Total Capital	675,728	620,060	663,796	611,507
3A Total Capital after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Total Capital)	675,728	620,060	663,796	611,507
Risk Weighted Assets (Unit: Million Baht)				
4 Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	3,076,363	3,046,659	2,778,513	2,734,676
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (%)				
5 Common Equity Tier1 Capital Ratio	16.71	16.18	18.20	17.82
5A Common Equity Tier1 Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL CET1 Ratio)	16.71	16.18	18.20	17.82
6 Tier 1 Capital Ratio	17.48	16.96	19.05	18.68
6A Tier 1 Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Tier1 Ratio)	17.48	16.96	19.05	18.68
7 Total Capital Ratio	21.97	20.35	23.89	22.36
7A Total Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Total Capital Ratio)	21.97	20.35	23.89	22.36
Capital Buffer Ratio (%)				
8 Conservation Buffer Ratio	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
9 Countercyclical Buffer Ratio	-	-	-	-
10 Higher Loss Absorbency Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11 Total Capital Buffer (Total Transaction 8 -10)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
12 Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio Remaining after Minimum Requirement ^{2/}	11.48	10.96	13.05	12.68

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (%)			Average Value for the second quarter	
			2025	2024
13 Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (Unit: Million Baht)			1,175,646	986,584
14 Total Expected Net Cash Outflows within the next 30 days (Unit: Million Baht)			424,386	374,001
15 LCR (%)			277	264

- ^{1/} Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as prescribed in TFRS9 Financial Instruments (TFRS9) of the Federation of Accounting Professions
- ^{2/} CET1 ratio remaining after minimum capital, it is not necessarily equal to the difference between the CET1 ratio in the 5th and the 4.5% minimum CET1 ratio requirement. Due to the CET1 ratio may be applied to maintain a minimum Tier1 ratio requirement of 6% and/or minimum total capital ratio requirement of 8.5%.

2. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

2.1 Capital Structure

The Bank's capital structure according to the regulations on capital requirements under the principles of BOT's Basel III, is revised into Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, Additional Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.

- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital comprises
 - 1) Paid-up Share Capital
 - 2) Premium (discount) on Common Share
 - 3) Legal Reserves
 - 4) Reserves appropriated from net profit
 - 5) Retained earnings after appropriations
 - 6) Non-controlling Interest classified as Common Equity Tier 1 Capital
 - 7) Other Reserves
 - 8) Deductions such as goodwill, intangible assets and deferred tax assets
- Additional Tier 1 Capital consists of
 - 1) Long-term subordinated debt instrument with claims subordinated to depositors, general creditors and other subordinated debts, including debt instruments qualified as Tier 2 Capital.
 - 2) Non-controlling Interest classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital
- Tier 2 Capital consists of
 - 1) Long-term subordinated debt instrument with claims subordinated to depositors and general creditors
 - 2) General Provisions for normal assets not exceeding 1.25 percent of credit risk- weighted assets
 - 3) Non-controlling Interest classified as Tier 2 Capital

Table 2: Capital Structure

Capital	Unit: Million Baht			
	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	513,990	492,953	505,675	487,366
Tier 1 Capital	537,800	516,755	529,267	510,958
Tier 2 Capital	137,928	103,305	134,529	100,549
Total Capital	675,728	620,060	663,796	611,507

2.2 Capital Adequacy

The objective of the Bank's and the Group's capital management policy is to maintain an adequate level of capital to support growth strategies within an acceptable risk framework, as well as to meet regulatory requirements and market expectations.

In compliance with the BOT's supervisory review process guidelines, the Bank's capital management process assesses the overall risk and capital adequacy under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The process covers projected assessments of all substantial risks to the Bank's operations, so that the Bank can effectively manage its risks and has a sound capital base for business operations under normal and stress scenarios. Therefore, the capital management process covers the Group level.

The Standardised Approach (SA) is used to measure credit risk, market risk, and operational risk for computing regulatory capital requirements under BOT's Basel III at both the Bank level and the Group level.

Under the principles of Basel III, the BOT requires that commercial banks registered in Thailand and their groups must maintain three minimum capital adequacy ratios: a Common Equity Tier 1 Capital adequacy ratio of no less than 4.50 percent, a Tier 1 Capital adequacy ratio of no less than 6.00 percent, and a Total Capital adequacy ratio of no less than 8.50 percent. The aforementioned minimum ratios have yet to include the Capital Conservation Buffer of more than 2.50 percent. Moreover, the BOT requires the Bank, which is classified as a Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB), to have additional capital to meet the Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA) requirement by 1.00 percent. Consequently, from January 1, 2020, Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio, Tier 1 Ratio and Total Capital Ratio must be more than 8.00, 9.50 and 12.00 percent, respectively, of the total risk-weighted assets.

In this regard, the BOT requires commercial banks and their groups to calculate credit risk-weighted assets for counterparty credit risk arising from derivative transactions cleared through Central Counterparty (CCP), and for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk. The requirements have gradually been implemented, proportionately stepped up, starting from July 1, 2024 and July 1, 2025 for the Bank level and the Group level, respectively. Moreover, the BOT may require banks to maintain additional capital for Countercyclical Buffer at maximum 2.50 percent.

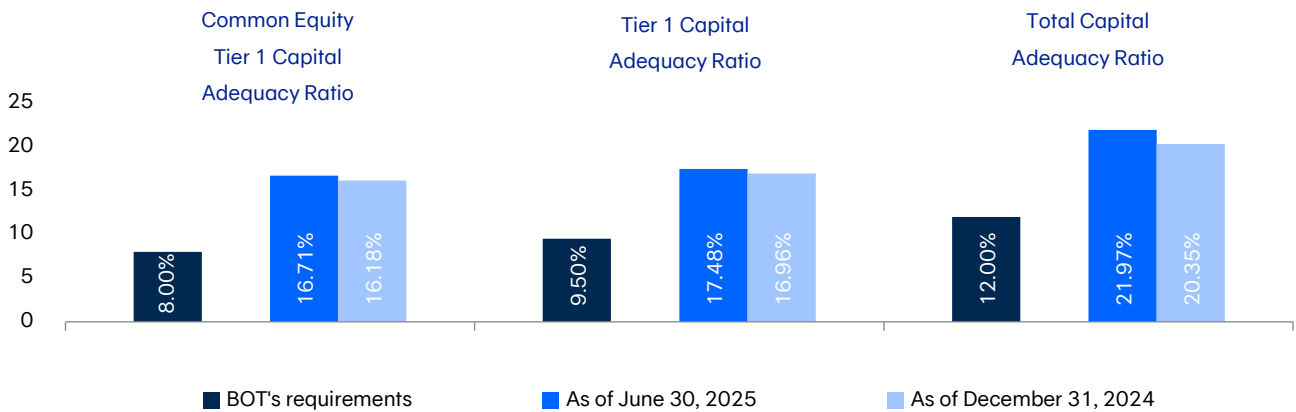
As of June 30, 2025, the Bank and the Group have adequate capital for such buffers and aforementioned regulations prescribed by the BOT.

Table 3: Capital Adequacy

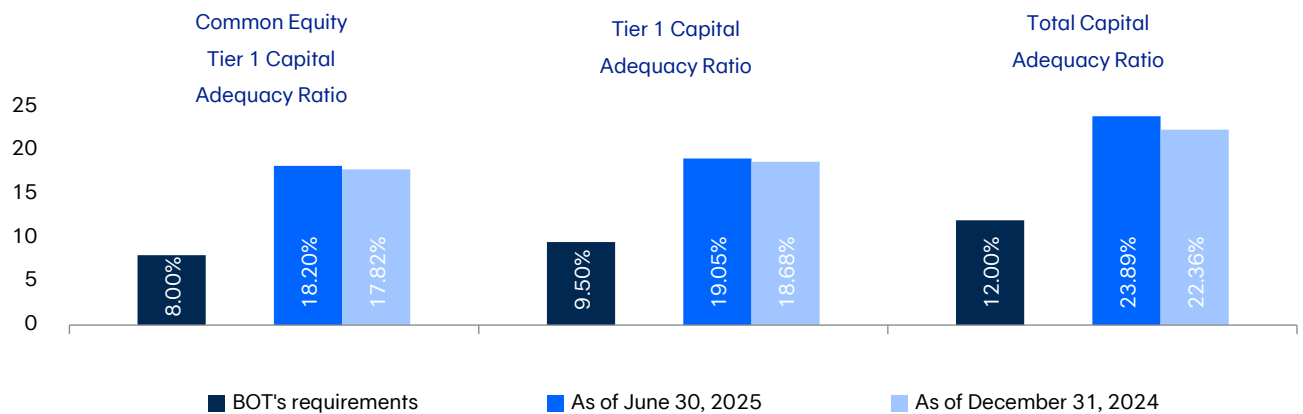
Capital	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	16.71%	16.18%	18.20%	17.82%
Tier 1 Capital	17.48%	16.96%	19.05%	18.68%
Tier 2 Capital	4.49%	3.39%	4.84%	3.68%
Total Capital	21.97%	20.35%	23.89%	22.36%

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Group Level (Full Consolidation Basis)



Bank Level (Solo Basis)



Remark: The BOT requires commercial banks to maintain an additional Capital Conservation Buffer reaches more than 2.5 percent. The BOT also requires commercial banks to have additional capital requirement for Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA) requirement by 1 percent

Table 4: Component of Capital

Unit: Million Baht

Component of Capital	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Tier 1 Capital	537,800	516,755	529,267	510,958
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	513,990	492,953	505,675	487,366
Paid-up Share Capital	19,088	19,088	19,088	19,088
Premiums on Share Capital	56,346	56,346	56,346	56,346
Legal Reserves	29,500	29,000	29,500	29,000
Reserves appropriated from net profit	131,500	131,500	131,500	131,500
Net profit after appropriations	268,087	257,552	240,052	230,565
Other comprehensive income	43,401	37,533	51,091	46,150
Non-controlling Interest	397	407	-	-
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	(34,329)	(38,473)	(21,902)	(25,283)
Additional Tier 1 Capital	23,810	23,802	23,592	23,592
Subordinated Debenture	23,592	23,592	23,592	23,592
Non-controlling Interest	218	210	-	-
Tier 2 Capital	137,928	103,305	134,529	100,549
Subordinated Debenture	104,189	70,195	104,189	70,195
General Provision	33,627	33,008	30,340	30,354
Non-controlling Interest	112	102	-	-
Total Capital	675,728	620,060	663,796	611,507

Table 5: Minimum Capital Requirements for Each Type of Risks

Unit: Million Baht

Type of Risks	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
Minimum Capital Requirements for Credit Risk	228,667	228,016	208,073	206,411
Performing	226,944	226,445	206,480	204,980
- Sovereigns and central banks, Multilateral development banks (MDBs ¹), and Provincial organizations/ Government entities/ State enterprises (PSEs ²) which have the same risk weight as Sovereigns	3,351	3,471	2,988	2,947
- Financial institutions, Securities firms, and Provincial organizations/Government entities/ State enterprises (PSEs) which have the same risk weight as Financial Institutions	8,380	9,138	8,686	9,234
- Corporates, and Provincial organizations/ Government entities/ State enterprises (PSEs) which have the same risk weight as Corporates	171,738	167,440	147,985	143,354
- Retail	11,849	12,735	9,169	9,920
- Residential mortgage loans	11,804	12,706	9,042	9,747
- Other assets	19,822	20,955	28,610	29,778
Non-Performing	1,723	1,571	1,593	1,431
Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk	7,257	6,379	7,172	6,236
- Interest Rate Risk	4,435	3,505	4,357	3,392
- Equity Price Risk	68	75	-	-
- Foreign Exchange Risk	2,754	2,799	2,815	2,844
- Commodity Price Risk	-	-	-	-
Minimum Capital Requirements for Operational Risk	25,567	24,571	20,929	19,800
Total Minimum Capital Requirements	261,491	258,966	236,174	232,447

Remark

¹ Multilateral Development Bank

² Non-central Government Public Sector Entity

Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Items	Ordinary Share	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture
Issuer	Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited	Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited Hong Kong branch	Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited Hong Kong Branch	Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited Hong Kong Branch
ISIN Code	TH0001010006	USY06072AD75 (Reg S) US06000BAA08 (Rule 144A)	USY0606WCA63 (Reg S) US059895AT92 (Rule 144A)	USY0606WCC20 (Reg S) US059895AV49 (Rule 144A)
Regulatory treatment				
Instrument type	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2 Capital	Tier 2 Capital
Qualified Basel III	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified
Non-qualified Basel III features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phased-out or full-amount	Full-amount	Full-amount	Full-amount (Phrased-out 20% p.a. after year 10)	Full-amount (Phrased-out 20% p.a. after year 10)
Eligible at solo/group level	Group & Solo	Group & Solo	Group & Solo	Group & Solo
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Net of phasing out) (Unit: THB Million)	19,088	23,592	36,686	33,509
Par value	10 Baht	1,000 U.S. Dollar	1,000 U.S. Dollar	1,000 U.S. Dollar
Accounting classification	Shareholder's equity	Amortized-cost debt	Amortized-cost debt	Amortized-cost debt
Original date of issuance	Multiple	September 23, 2020	September 25, 2019	September 23, 2021
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	September 25, 2034	September 23, 2036
Issuer's authority to call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval

Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (Continued)

Items	Ordinary Share	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture
Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	N/A	The Bank has the option to redeem the subordinated notes: (i) on the First Call Date (being 5 years from the Issue Date) and every Distribution Payment Date thereafter, on the revailing Principal Amount or the Optional Redemption Amount, plus accrued but not cancelled Distribution subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Trigger Event or Non-Viability Event; and (ii) at any time upon the occurrence of Tax or Regulatory Events, at their Prevailing Principal Amount plus accrued but not cancelled Distribution subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Trigger Event or Non-Viability Event, in any case, subject to approval from the Bank of Thailand and subject to the Terms and Condition of the Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes.	The Bank has the option to redeem the subordinated notes at year 10, or upon certain Tax or Regulatory Events, subject to approval from the Bank of Thailand. The redemption amount of the notes shall be equal to total outstanding principal plus accrued interest subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event.	The Bank has the option to redeem the subordinated notes at year 10, or upon certain Tax or Regulatory Events, subject to approval from the Bank of Thailand. The redemption amount of the notes shall be equal to total outstanding principal plus accrued interest subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event.
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	First Call Date and every Distribution Payment Date thereafter (or any time upon the occurrence of Tax or Regulatory Events), subject to approval from the Bank of Thailand	N/A	N/A

Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (Continued)

Items	Ordinary Share	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture
Coupons / dividends				
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Discretionary dividend amount	Fixed rate until the First Call Date and thereafter reset to Reset Distribution Rate every five-year according to the Terms and Condition of the Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes	Fixed rate	Fixed rate
Coupon rate and any related index	Distributable profit that has been declared as dividend	5.000% p.a. until the First Call Date and thereafter reset to Reset Distribution Rate according to the Terms and Condition of the Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes	3.733 % p.a.	3.466 % p.a.
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	Yes	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary	Mandatory by BOT	Mandatory by BOT
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
Write-down feature	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	The ordinary shareholders shall of the return of capital in a winding-up at the last position.	The subordinated noteholders' rights to payment of principal and Distribution (if any) on the Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes rank senior to rights of claims in respect of the Issuer's shares and obligations which by their terms or by operation of law rank junior to the Additional Tier 1 Subordinated Notes and junior to rights of claims in respect of all other types of the Issuer's creditors.	The Subordinated Noteholders' rights to receive their debt payments in a winding-up rank behind depositors and all creditors in respect of debts/ liabilities which by their terms rank senior to the Subordinated Notes.	The Subordinated Noteholders' rights to receive their debt payments in a winding-up rank behind depositors and all creditors in respect of debts/ liabilities which by their terms rank senior to the Subordinated Notes.

Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (Continued)

Items	Subordinated Debenture
Issuer	Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited Hong Kong Branch
ISIN Code	USY0616GAA14 (Reg S) US06000GAA94 (Rule 144A)
Regulatory treatment	
Instrument type	Tier 2 Capital
Qualified Basel III	Qualified
Non-qualified Basel III features	N/A
Phased-out or full-amount	Full-amount (Phrased-out 20% p.a. after year 10)
Eligible at solo/group level	Group & Solo
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Net of phasing out) (Unit: THB Million)	33,994
Par value	1,000 U.S. Dollar
Accounting classification	Amortized-cost debt
Original date of issuance	March 25, 2025
Perpetual or dated	Dated
Original maturity date	March 25, 2040
Issuer's authority to call subject to prior supervisory approval	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval

Table 6: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments (Continued)

Items	Subordinated Debenture
Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	The Bank has the option to redeem the subordinated notes at year 10, or upon certain Tax or Regulatory Events, subject to approval from the Bank of Thailand. The redemption amount of the notes shall be equal to total outstanding principal plus accrued interest subject to adjustment following the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event.
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons / dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed rate
Coupon rate and any related index	6.056 % p.a.
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory by BOT
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
Write-down feature	Yes
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	The Subordinated Noteholders' rights to receive their debt payments in a winding-up rank behind depositors and all creditors in respect of debts/liabilities which by their terms rank senior to the Subordinated Notes.

Table 7: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital and Financial Statement under Consolidated Supervision

The Group Capital			Unit: Million Baht
Item	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	References Based on Balance Sheet under the Consolidated Supervision
	Amount	Amount	
<u>Tier 1 Capital</u>			
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital			
Paid-up Common Shares	19,088	19,088	A
Premiums on Share Capital	56,346	56,346	B
Legal Reserves	29,500	29,000	C
Reserves Appropriated from Net Profit	131,500	131,500	D
Net Profit after Appropriation	268,087	257,552	E
Other Comprehensive Income			
Revaluation Surplus on Land Building and Condominium			
Appraisal	38,666	27,392	F
Revaluation Surplus on Investments	13,200	17,857	G
Foreign Currency Translation	(10,238)	(9,083)	H
Cash flow hedges reserve	1,771	1,365	I
Other Owner Changes Items	2	2	J
Non-controlling Interest	397	407	K
Total CET1 Capital before Regulatory Adjustments			
and Deduction	548,319	531,426	
Regulatory Deduction on CET1			
Goodwill	(16,609)	(17,384)	L
Intangible Assets	(9,279)	(10,414)	M
Deferred Tax Assets	(8,441)	(10,675)	N
Total Regulatory Deduction on CET1	(34,329)	(38,473)	
Total CET1	513,990	492,953	
Additional Tier 1 Capital			
Subordinated Debenture	23,592	23,592	O
Non-controlling Interest	218	210	P
Total Tier 1 Capital	537,800	516,755	
<u>Tier 2 Capital</u>			
Subordinated Debenture	104,189	70,195	Q
General Provision	33,627	33,008	R
Non-controlling Interest	112	102	S
Total Tier 2 Capital	137,928	103,305	
Total Regulatory Capital	675,728	620,060	

Table 7: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital and Financial Statement under Consolidated Supervision (Continued)
Balance Sheet under the Consolidated Supervision ¹

Unit: Million Baht

Items	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	References for the Group Capital Items
	Amount	Amount	
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash	37,895	47,363	
Interbank and Money Market Items, net	837,724	752,269	
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	108,714	105,577	
Derivatives Assets	87,034	87,266	
Investments, net	953,167	989,975	
Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, net	975	1,011	
Loans to Customers and Accrued Interest Receivables, net	2,434,126	2,428,321	
Qualified as Capital	33,627	33,008	R
Properties for Sale, net	5,787	5,921	
Premises and Equipment, net	73,570	60,095	
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net	25,888	27,798	
Deduction from Capital	(25,888)	(27,798)	L, M
Deferred Tax Assets	8,495	10,679	
Deduction from Capital	(8,441)	(10,675)	N
Collateral Placed with Financial Counterparties	9,544	1,238	
Other assets, net	26,833	33,866	
Total Assets	4,609,752	4,551,379	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Deposits	3,195,939	3,169,654	
Interbank and Money Market Items	337,742	346,936	
Liability Payable on Demand	6,756	7,125	
Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	16,874	17,762	
Derivatives Liabilities	68,975	64,702	
Debt Issued and Borrowings	239,774	213,785	
Qualified as Additional Tier 1 Capital	23,592	23,592	O
Qualified as Tier 2 Capital	104,189	70,195	Q
Provisions	37,399	36,775	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	54	4	
Other Liabilities	131,438	137,763	
Total Liabilities	4,034,951	3,994,506	

Table 7: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital and Financial Statement under Consolidated Supervision (Continued)
Balance Sheet under the Consolidated Supervision ¹

Unit: Million Baht

Items	30 June	31 December	References for the Group Capital Items
	2025	2024	
	Amount	Amount	
<u>Owner' Equity</u>			
Share Capital			
Registered Share Capital			
Preferred Shares	17	17	
Common Shares	39,983	39,983	
Issued and Paid-up Share Capital			
Common Shares	19,088	19,088	A
Premium on Common Shares	56,346	56,346	B
Other Reserves	43,717	38,112	
Qualified as Capital	43,401	37,533	F, G, H, I, J
Retained Earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal Reserve	29,500	29,000	C
Others	131,500	131,500	D
Unappropriated	292,887	280,993	
Qualified as Capital	268,087	257,552	E
Total Bank's Equity	573,038	555,039	
Non-controlling Interest	1,763	1,834	
Qualified as Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	397	407	K
Qualified as Additional Tier 1 Capital	218	210	P
Qualified as Tier 2 Capital	112	102	S
Total Shareholders' Equity	574,801	556,873	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	4,609,752	4,551,379	

Remark
¹ The scope of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes has no difference.

3. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

According to the Basel III guideline, the Bank is subject to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement imposed by the BOT. This guideline aims to ensure that a bank has adequate liquidity to support short-term severe liquidity stress scenarios by requiring a bank to maintain High-Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) to cover Total Net Cash Outflows over the next 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios (NCOF). The BOT has required commercial banks to maintain LCR at the end of each month not less 100% since January 1, 2020. The LCR calculation is as follow.

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{Stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)}}{\text{Total Net Cash Outflows over the next 30 days estimated under severe liquidity stress scenarios (NCOF)}}$$

HQLA is unencumbered high-quality liquid asset that can be easily and immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value even under severe liquidity stress scenarios. All high-quality liquid assets must also meet the minimum standard as stipulated by the BOT. When calculating the amount of HQLA, the value of all qualified assets must be combined and deducted by the haircut value as specified by the BOT. The caps of each class of HQLA must be considered.

NCOF is calculated by deducting the total expected cash inflow from the total expected cash outflow within the period of 30 days during the severe liquidity stress scenario. The total expected cash inflow cannot exceed 75% of the total expected cash outflow and cannot include those assets that are already qualified as HQLA. In calculating expected cash inflow and outflow, the Bank estimates the flows by applying the inflow rates and the run-off rates specified by the BOT.

The Bank's quarterly LCR which is an average of month-end value in each quarter is shown below.

Table 8: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Items	Unit: Million Baht	
	Average Value for the second quarter ²	
	2025	2024
Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	1,175,646	986,584
Total expected net cash outflows within the next 30 days (NCOF)	424,386	374,001
LCR ¹	277%	264%
Minimum LCR required by the Bank of Thailand	100%	100%

Note

¹ The LCR is computed as an average ratio of month-end LCR in the quarter. This may not be equal to an LCR computed with the average values of HQLA and NCOF.

² Average of month-end value in the quarter.

The Bank's average LCR for the first quarter and the second quarter of 2025 in comparison with those of 2024 are shown below.

Table 9: Comparison of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

	Average LCR	2025	2024
The first quarter		266%	268%
The second quarter		277%	264%

For the second quarter of 2025, the Bank's average LCR was 277 percent, well above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100 percent.

The Bank's average HQLA was 1,175,646 million Baht for the second quarter of 2025. Of this amount, 97 percent was Level 1 HQLA, which included cash and qualifying debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments, central banks and state enterprises. The remaining was Level 2 HQLA, which were mainly qualifying corporate debt securities rated at least A or equivalent and promissory notes issued by Thailand's Ministry of Finance.

The Bank's average NCOF was 424,386 million Baht for the second quarter of 2025. The expected net cash outflows of the Bank were mainly driven by deposits and borrowings from retails and corporates, as well as contingent bond bought. The main drivers of the Bank's inflows were fully-performing loans, interbank placement and contingent bond sold.

The Bank assesses, monitors and controls liquidity risk through a variety of measurements, along with the LCR, such as loan-to-deposit ratio, cumulative net cash flow positions, funding concentration and Net Stable Funding Ratio. The Bank also regularly monitors the early warning indicators to detect any potential liquidity crisis. This is to ensure that the Bank has sufficient liquidity for business operation as usual and can proactively manage liquidity risk.