Bangkok Bank

Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited

Basel III - Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at June 30, 2026

Bangkok Bank

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) 16

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 12

Table 8: Liquidity Coverage Ratio 16

Table 9: Comparison of Liquidity Coverage Ratio 17

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).

Bangkok Bank

1. Key Prudential Metrics

Table 1: Quantitative Disclosure of Key Prudential Metrics

	Items	The Group		The Bank	
		30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Capital (Unit: Million Baht)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	520,923	516,036	512,206	509,599
1A	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) after ECL[1/] (Fully loaded ECL CET1)	520,923	516,036	512,206	509,599
2	Tier 1 Capital	521,140	516,255	512,206	509,599
2A	Tier 1 Capital after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Tier1)	521,140	516,255	512,206	509,599
3	Total Capital	658,867	653,040	646,860	643,492
3A	Total Capital after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Total Capital)	658,867	653,040	646,860	643,492
Risk Weighted Assets (Unit: Million Baht)					
4	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	3,086,041	2,998,020	2,804,367	2,715,404
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (%)					
5	Common Equity Tier1 Capital Ratio	16.88	17.21	18.26	18.77
5A	Common Equity Tier1 Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL CET1 Ratio)	16.88	17.21	18.26	18.77
6	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.89	17.22	18.26	18.77
6A	Tier 1 Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Tier1 Ratio)	16.89	17.22	18.26	18.77
7	Total Capital Ratio	21.35	21.78	23.07	23.70
7A	Total Capital Ratio after ECL (Fully loaded ECL Total Capital Ratio)	21.35	21.78	23.07	23.70
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/]	10.89	11.22	12.26	12.77

Items		The Group		The Bank	
		30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (%)				Average Value for the second quarter	
				2026	2025
13	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (Unit: Million Baht)			1,279,105	1,175,646
14	Total Expected Net Cash Outflows within the next 30 days (Unit: Million Baht)			462,385	424,386
15	LCR (%)			277	277

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) 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

Unit: Million Baht

Capital	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	520,923	516,036	512,206	509,599
Tier 1 Capital	521,140	516,255	512,206	509,599
Tier 2 Capital	137,727	136,785	134,654	133,893
Total Capital	658,867	653,040	646,860	643,492

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.

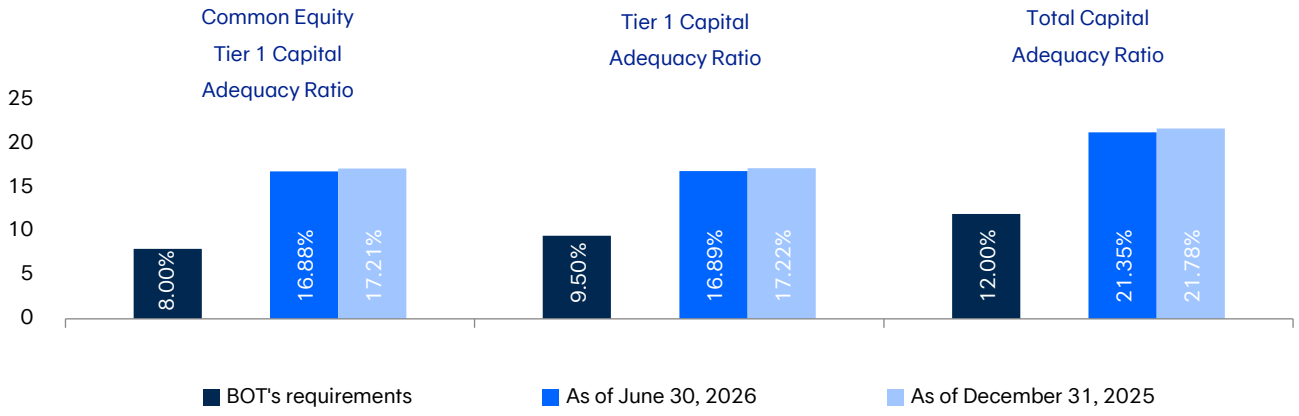
As of June 30, 2026, the Bank and the Group have adequate capital for such buffers and aforementioned regulations prescribed by the BOT.

Table 3: Capital Adequacy

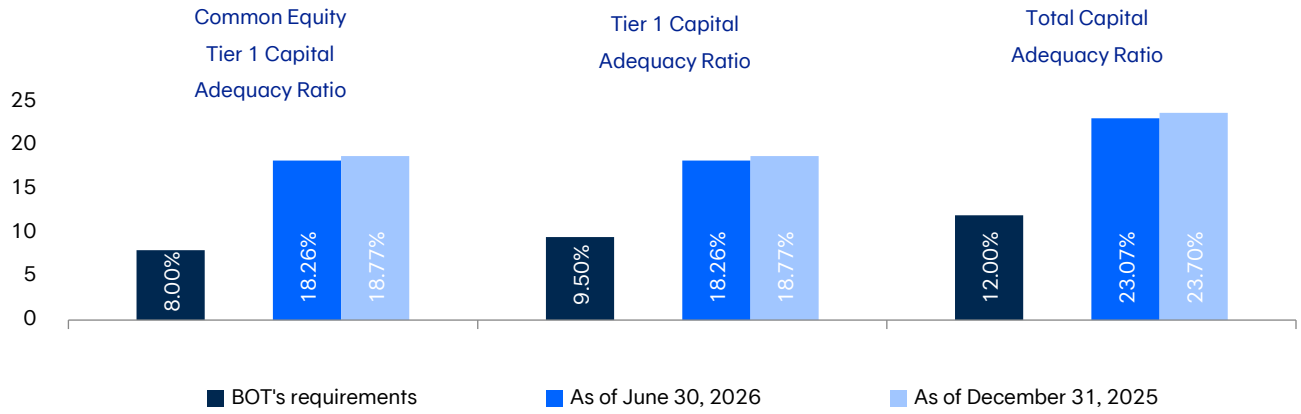
Capital	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	16.88%	17.21%	18.26%	18.77%
Tier 1 Capital	16.89%	17.22%	18.26%	18.77%
Tier 2 Capital	4.46%	4.56%	4.81%	4.93%
Total Capital	21.35%	21.78%	23.07%	23.70%

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

Bangkok Bank

Table 4: Component of Capital

Unit: Million Baht

Component of Capital	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Tier 1 Capital	**521,140**	**516,255**	**512,206**	**509,599**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**520,923**	**516,036**	**512,206**	**509,599**
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	30,500	30,000	30,500	30,000
Reserves appropriated from net profit	136,500	136,500	136,500	136,500
Net profit after appropriations	288,679	283,569	260,573	256,756
Other comprehensive income	27,413	27,145	38,374	39,247
Non-controlling Interest	386	374	-	-
Adjustments on Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	(3)	(2)	-	-
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	(37,986)	(36,984)	(29,175)	(28,338)
Additional Tier 1 Capital	**217**	**219**	**-**	**-**
Non-controlling Interest	217	219	-	-
Tier 2 Capital	**137,727**	**136,785**	**134,654**	**133,893**
Subordinated Debenture	104,189	104,189	104,189	104,189
General Provision	33,440	32,491	30,465	29,704
Non-controlling Interest	98	105	-	-
Total Capital	**658,867**	**653,040**	**646,860**	**643,492**

Bangkok Bank

Table 5: Minimum Capital Requirements for Each Type of Risks

Unit: Million Baht

Type of Risks	The Group		The Bank	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Minimum Capital Requirements for Credit Risk	**227,544**	**221,299**	**208,010**	**201,992**
Performing	226,029	219,888	206,629	200,702
- 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	3,757	3,295	3,470	3,060
- Financial institutions, Securities firms, and Provincial organizations/Government entities/ State enterprises (PSEs) which have the same risk weight as Financial Institutions	11,057	8,403	10,935	8,197
- Corporates, and Provincial organizations/ Government entities/ State enterprises (PSEs) which have the same risk weight as Corporates	169,336	166,048	145,913	142,956
- Retail	10,460	11,430	8,115	8,994
- Residential mortgage loans	10,549	11,268	8,366	8,857
- Other assets	20,870	19,444	29,830	28,638
Non-Performing	1,515	1,411	1,381	1,290
Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk	**9,189**	**7,688**	**9,002**	**7,463**
- Interest Rate Risk	5,403	4,261	5,339	4,175
- Equity Price Risk	93	59	-	-
- Foreign Exchange Risk	3,693	3,368	3,663	3,288
- Commodity Price Risk	-	-	-	-
Minimum Capital Requirements for Operational Risk	**25,580**	**25,843**	**21,360**	**21,354**
Total Minimum Capital Requirements	**262,313**	**254,830**	**238,372**	**230,809**

Remark

[1] Multilateral Development Bank

[2] Non-central Government Public Sector Entity

Bangkok Bank

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	USY0606WCA63 (Reg S) US059895AT92 (Rule 144A)	USY0606WCC20 (Reg S) US059895AV49 (Rule 144A)	USY0616GAA14 (Reg S) US06000GAA94 (Rule 144A)
Regulatory treatment				
Instrument type	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2 Capital	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 (Phrased-out 20% p.a. after year 10)	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	36,686	33,509	33,994
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 25, 2019	September 23, 2021	March 25, 2025
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	No maturity	September 25, 2034	September 23, 2036	March 25, 2040
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

Bangkok Bank

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 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.	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	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bangkok Bank

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	Fixed rate	Fixed rate to (but excluding) the Call Date and thereafter be reset according to the reference rates as specified in the terms and conditions of the Tier 2 Subordinated Notes
Coupon rate and any related index	Distributable profit that has been declared as dividend	3.733 % p.a.	3.466 % p.a.	6.056 % p.a. to (but excluding) the Call Date and thereafter be reset according to the reference rates as specified in the terms and conditions of the Tier 2 Subordinated Notes
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory by BOT	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 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.	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.

Bangkok Bank

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

The Group Capital

Unit: Million Baht

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	References Based on Balance Sheet under the Consolidated Supervision
	Amount	Amount	
Tier 1 Capital			
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	30,500	30,000	C
Reserves Appropriated from Net Profit	136,500	136,500	D
Net Profit after Appropriation	288,679	283,569	E
Other Comprehensive Income			
Revaluation Surplus on Land Building and Condominium Appraisal	37,186	37,808	F
Revaluation Surplus on Investments	(2,141)	2,933	G
Foreign Currency Translation	(10,592)	(17,103)	H
Cash flow hedges reserve	2,959	3,505	I
Other Owner Changes Items	1	2	J
Non-controlling Interest	386	374	K
Total CET1 Capital before Regulatory Adjustments and Deduction	**558,912**	**553,022**	
Regulatory Adjustments on CET1			
Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA)	(3)	(2)	L
Total CET1 Capital before Regulatory Deduction	**558,909**	**553,020**	
Regulatory Deduction on CET1			
Goodwill	(14,446)	(14,592)	M
Intangible Assets	(6,877)	(7,924)	N
Deferred Tax Assets	(16,663)	(14,468)	O
Total Regulatory Deduction on CET1	**(37,986)**	**(36,984)**	
Total CET1	**520,923**	**516,036**	
Additional Tier 1 Capital			
Non-controlling Interest	217	219	P
Total Tier 1 Capital	**521,140**	**516,255**	

Bangkok Bank

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

The Group Capital

Unit: Million Baht

Item	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	References Based on Balance Sheet under the Consolidated Supervision
	Amount	Amount	
Tier 2 Capital			
Subordinated Debenture	104,189	104,189	Q
General Provision	33,440	32,491	R
Non-controlling Interest	98	105	S
Total Tier 2 Capital	**137,727**	**136,785**	
Total Regulatory Capital	**658,867**	**653,040**	

Bangkok Bank

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 2026	31 December 2025	References for the Group Capital Items
	Amount	Amount	
Assets			
Cash	39,411	47,560	
Interbank and Money Market Items, net	759,948	771,194	
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	108,952	104,951	
Derivatives Assets	84,640	98,058	
Investments, net	1,144,212	1,108,129	
Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, net	1,050	1,021	
Loans to Customers and Accrued Interest Receivables, net	2,373,141	2,320,306	
Qualified as Capital	33,440	32,491	R
Properties for Sale, net	5,415	5,565	
Premises and Equipment, net	70,333	71,501	
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net	21,323	22,516	
Deduction from Capital	(21,323)	(22,516)	M, N
Deferred Tax Assets	16,749	14,534	
Deduction from Capital	(16,663)	(14,468)	O
Collateral Placed with Financial Counterparties	14,269	8,545	
Other assets, net	42,004	32,462	
Total Assets	**4,681,447**	**4,606,342**	
Liabilities			
Deposits	3,212,308	3,196,284	
Interbank and Money Market Items	354,194	314,644	
Liability Payable on Demand	6,673	6,805	
Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	16,845	16,347	
Derivatives Liabilities	77,650	65,868	
Adjustments on Capital	(3)	(2)	L
Debt Issued and Borrowings	255,758	244,009	
Qualified as Tier 2 Capital	104,189	104,189	Q
Provisions	37,330	37,785	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	86	66	
Other Liabilities	139,295	148,851	
Total Liabilities	**4,100,139**	**4,030,659**	

Bangkok Bank

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 2026 Amount	31 December 2025 Amount	References for the Group Capital Items
Owner' Equity			
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	27,879	27,541	
Qualified as Capital	27,413	27,145	F, G, H, I, J
Retained Earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal Reserve	30,500	30,000	C
Others	136,500	136,500	D
Unappropriated	309,228	304,447	
Qualified as Capital	288,679	283,569	E
Total Bank's Equity	579,541	573,922	
Non-controlling Interest	1,767	1,761	
Qualified as Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	386	374	K
Qualified as Additional Tier 1 Capital	217	219	P
Qualified as Tier 2 Capital	98	105	S
Total Shareholders' Equity	**581,308**	**575,683**	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**4,681,447**	**4,606,342**	

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

Unit: Million Baht

Items	Average Value for the second quarter[2]	
	2026	2025
Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	1,279,105	1,175,646
Total expected net cash outflows within the next 30 days (NCOF)	462,385	424,386
LCR[1]	277%	277%
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 2026 in comparison with those of 2025 are shown below.

Table 9: Comparison of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Average LCR	2026	2025
The first quarter	291%	266%
The second quarter	277%	277%

For the second quarter of 2026, the Bank's average LCR was 277 percent, well above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100 percent.

The Bank's average HQLA was 1,279,105 million Baht for the second quarter of 2026. Of this amount, 96 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 462,385 million Baht for the second quarter of 2026. 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.