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Basel III Pillar III Disclosures

As at December 31, 2017

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Basel III Pillar III Disclosures

As at December 31, 2017

1. Introduction

Guideline on capital supervised by the Bank of Thailand (BOT) is referred from global regulatory framework on BASEL determined by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The objective of this supervisory guideline is to improve the quality of the financial institution's capital so as to able to support the loss which may incur in the normal and crisis situations. Under Basel framework, it uses a "three pillars" concept which can be detailed as follows:

Pillar 1: Minimum capital requirement

The first pillar deals with maintenance of minimum capital to cover the credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Pillar 2: Supervisory review process

The second pillar determines the role for the financial institution and the supervisor. For the financial institution, it requires the financial institution to have the qualified risk management framework as well as a systematic and continuous process for assessing the adequacy of capital in relation to all risk profile including the risk which are not covered in Pillar I e.g. liquidity risk, credit concentration risk and the loss which may incur in the crisis situation.

For the role of supervisor, the supervisor should review, monitor and evaluate the risk management framework, assess the capital adequacy and take appropriate supervisory action with the financial institution that have the problem.

Pillar 3: Market discipline

The third pillar aims to have the financial institution to disclose the capital maintenance, the risk exposures, risk assessment processes in order for the external shareholders and market participants have the enough information to analyze and assess the risk of the financial institution.

2. Scope of application

As a result of Basel III Pillar III: Market discipline, the Bank has disclosed this information on a solo basis and full consolidation basis in accordance to BOT's Notification No. SorNorSor. 4/2556 Re: Information Disclosure as Regards to Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks and No. SorNorSor. 5/2556 Re: Information Disclosure as Regards to Capital Maintenance for the Financial Business Group.

3. The namelist and business type of companies in financial business group under Full Consolidation level

The companies under financial business group under Full Consolidation level totaled 21 companies are as following:

Companies	Business Type
1. Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	Commercial banking
2. Ayudhya Development Leasing Company Limited	Hire-purchase and leasing
3. Ayudhya Capital Auto Lease Public Company Limited	Hire-purchase and auto leasing
4. Ngern Tid Lor Company Limited	Hire-purchase and motorcycle loans
5. Ayudhya Capital Services Company Limited	Credit cards and personal loans
6. General Card Services Limited	Credit cards and personal loans
7. Krungsriayudhya Card Company Limited	Credit cards and personal loans
8. Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	Car rental services and personnel services
9. Total Services Solutions Public Company Limited	Collection services
10. Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited	Fund management
11. Krungsri Ayudhya AMC Limited	Asset management
12. Krungsri Securities Public Company Limited	Securities
13. Krungsri Factoring Company Limited	Factoring
14. Krungsri Life Assurance Broker Limited	Life assurance broker
15. Krungsri General Insurance Broker Limited	General insurance broker
16. Tesco Card Services Limited	Credit cards and personal loans
17. Tesco Life Assurance Broker Limited	Life assurance broker
18. Tesco General Insurance Broker Limited	General insurance broker
19. Krungsri Leasing Services Company Limited	Hire-purchase, leasing and sales finance
20. Hattha Kaksekar Limited	Micro finance
21. Krungsri Finnovate Company Limited	Venture capital

4. Capital information

4.1 Capital structure

Tier 1 Capital

Common Equity Tier 1

- Issued and fully paid-up share capital and net premium
- Legal reserve
- Retained earnings after appropriation, already approved by annual general shareholders and/or Board of Directors meetings
- Other reserves
 - Surplus on revaluation of land and building or units in condominium
 - Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of available for sales investment in debt and equity securities
 - Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statements from a foreign operation
 - Other items from owner changes, namely, capital surplus (deficit) due to the merger of businesses
- Deferred tax assets (deducted item)
- Goodwill (deducted item)
- Intangible assets (deducted item)

Additional Tier 1

- Components, which eligible for additional tier 1 of the Bank's financial business group, only portion held by non-controlling interest and third parties.

Tier 2 Capital

- Long-term subordinated debentures
- General provision
- Components, which eligible for tier 2 of the Bank's financial business group, only portion held by non-controlling interest and third parties.

Table 1 Capital structure

Unit: Million Baht

Item	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
1. Tier 1 Capital (1.1+1.2)	193,233	184,762	167,531	162,948
1.1 Common Equity Tier1 (CET1)	191,926	183,560	167,531	162,948
1.1.1 Issued and paid up share capital	73,558	73,558	73,558	73,558
1.1.2 Premium on share capital	52,879	52,879	52,879	52,879
1.1.3 Legal reserve	5,007	4,372	5,007	4,372
1.1.4 Net profit after appropriation by resolution of the general meeting of shareholders or by the regulations of the banks registered in the country	78,166	70,115	44,704	40,644
1.1.5 Other reserves				
1.1.5.1 Accumulated other comprehensive income	8,590	8,890	8,938	9,067
1.1.5.2 Other items from owner changes	(5,218)	(5,218)	(5,218)	(5,218)
1.1.6 Items to be deducted from CET1	(21,056)	(21,036)	(12,337)	(12,354)
1.2 Additional Tier 1	1,307	1,202	-	-
1.2.1 Components, which eligible for additional tier 1 of the Bank's financial business group, only portion held by non-controlling interest and third parties	1,307	1,202	-	-
2. Tier 2 Capital	58,936	58,057	51,502	49,383
2.1 Subordinated debentures	41,985	41,851	41,985	41,851
2.2 General provision	16,745	16,013	9,517	7,532
2.3 Components, which eligible for tier 2 of the Bank's financial business group, only portion held by non- controlling interest and third parties	206	193	-	-
3. Total Regulatory Capital (1+2)	252,169	242,819	219,033	212,331

4.2 Capital adequacy

The Bank has adopted the following Basel Approach for capital calculation:

- Standardized Approach “SA” for credit risk.
- Standardized Approach “SA” for market risk
- Standardized Approach “SA-OR” for operational risk

Recognizing the importance of capital and its adequacy, for 2017, the Bank maintains, as a policy, a minimum capital adequacy ratio above the minimum official requirement, which is currently required at 9.75% (8.5% of the minimum capital adequacy ratio plus 1.25% of the conservation buffer) for credit risk, market risk, and operational risk by the BOT.

In addition, the Bank closely and regularly monitors and assesses both internal and external factors and developments that could have an impact on the capital level - both economic and operating environment. The 3-year strategic business plan, which is conducted annually, is also taken into consideration when the Bank assesses and forecasts both capital adequacy and requirement.

In compliance with Basel Pillar II guideline, the Bank also has in place an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which calls for a regular assessment of capital adequacy under the stress testing scenarios. If the result of the stress test indicates a possibility of that the capital falling below the prescribed level, the Bank’s management must immediately prepare an action plan to ensure that capital for the Bank and the financial business group is adequate at all times.

Table 2 Minimum capital requirements classified by types of risks

Unit: Million Baht

Minimum capital requirements	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Performing assets	112,388	107,502	106,574	101,588
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	522	421	424	246
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	2,824	3,178	2,637	3,007
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	53,767	52,752	58,962	57,253
4. Claims on retail portfolios	40,949	38,028	27,003	24,688
5. Residential mortgage exposures	9,992	9,214	9,863	9,215
6. Other assets	4,334	3,909	7,685	7,179
Non-performing assets	1,476	1,391	1,319	1,228
Minimum capital requirements for credit risk	113,864	108,893	107,893	102,816
1. Interest rate risk	2,152	1,852	2,169	1,863
2. Equity price risk	-	22	-	21
3. Foreign exchange rate risk	294	84	131	280
4. Commodity price risk	-	-	-	-
Minimum capital requirements for market risk	2,446	1,958	2,300	2,164
Minimum capital requirements for operational risk	13,622	12,826	8,736	8,133
Total minimum capital requirements	129,932	123,677	118,929	113,113

* The minimum capital requirements are calculated based on the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio at 8.5%. If capital conservation buffer of 1.25% for 2017 had been included, total capital requirements as of December 31, 2017, would have been Baht 149,039 million on a Financial Business Group basis and Baht 136,419 million on a Bank-Only basis.

Table 3 Capital adequacy ratio

Unit: %

Ratios	Minimum BOT requirement*		Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31,	June 30,	December 31,	June 30,	December 31,	June 30,
	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
1. Total capital / Total risk weighted assets	9.75	9.75	16.50	16.69	15.65	15.96
2. Total Tier 1 capital / Total risk weighted assets	7.25	7.25	12.64	12.70	11.97	12.25
3. Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital / Total risk weighted assets	5.75	5.75	12.56	12.62	11.97	12.25

* BOT requires to maintain minimum CAR at 8.5% and gradually increases the conservation buffer at 0.625% per year since January 1, 2016 until reaching 2.5% by January 1, 2019.

Remark:

BOT has adopted supervisory framework for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) by requiring qualified banks to maintain higher capital to better absorb losses from their operations. The Bank is identified as D-SIBs and required to maintain additional 1% of common equity tier 1 from the current minimum requirement. This new requirement will be phasing in starting at 0.5% on January 1, 2019 and 1% on January 1, 2020.

5. Risk exposure and assessment

Risk Management Principles

The Bank's risk management covers 3 major risks, namely credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. The Bank has in place separate policies to manage these risks, since each has different characteristics. However, there are common risk management practices, for example, ceiling limits, control mechanism, risk assessment and risk monitoring procedure, and reporting procedure. These common risk management practices are for the relevant parties to promptly manage and/or handle with the risk. The Bank also invests in risk assessment tools for each risk and good data governance in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of risk control, risk measurement, and risk monitoring.

In addition to credit risk, market risk, and operational risk, the Bank has put in place an ICAAP under the Pillar 2 guideline. The ICAAP covers the additional risks – credit concentration risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, liquidity risk, strategic risk, reputation risk, and etc. The Bank ensures that appropriate procedures are in place to minimize each of these risks, and regularly conducts a stress test to assess the impact of a severe event on the Bank's capital.

Roles and duties of internal auditors in auditing risk management process

Internal auditors of the Bank have the duty to audit and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management process to ensure that it is adequate and appropriate to the complexity of the Bank's transactions. The audit of the risk management process is conducted to provide reasonable assurance that the Bank's operations, which shall be within the Bank's acceptable risk level, will meet the established objectives and targets.

The scope of work of the internal audit encompasses all activities of the Bank undertaken by its entities in Thailand, overseas branches and companies under its financial business group (full consolidation). Internal audit of risk management activities, among others, include the following:

- Roles and responsibilities of risk management function;
- Policies and operation process on relevant risk management;
- Risk management processes regarding risk identification, risk measurement and assessment, risk management, risk monitoring and reporting.

The audit of the risk management process covers credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, including reviewing the ICAAP, stress test process, and reporting the review result to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee to ensure that the ICAAP process is appropriate to the Bank's risk level that has been changed.

6. Credit risk

6.1 General information of credit risk exposure

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank's counterparty will not be able to fulfill its obligation with the Bank, resulting in a loss to the Bank's income and capital.

Credit risk management principle and guideline, credit analysis, and credit approval process, are detailed in the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy and other relevant policies. The supervision of the requirements is conducted by an independent Risk Unit. The Risk Management Group is responsible for establishing credit risk management policy, credit risk analysis, portfolio risk measurement, reporting of portfolio status and the management of non-performing loan while the Credit Review Department is responsible for reviewing credits and contingent liabilities and the Credit Audit Department is responsible for auditing the credit process of the Bank and its subsidiaries to ensure that internal controls, risk management, governance processes are adequate, effective and in accordance with the Bank's policies and other relevant laws and state regulations. Both departments are under Credit Examination Division, Internal Audit Group.

Credit Risk Management Structure

The Bank maintains an organizational structure that encourages good corporate governance and allows proper checks and balances between the Risk Management Group and the Business Units. An effective information management system is also put in place to enhance risk control, risk measurement, and risk monitoring.

The committees involved with the management of credit risk are:

- The Board of Directors has authority to approve credit applications greater than Baht 3,000 million as well as credit applications from the Bank's Financial Business Group and related companies. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the appointments of the Credit Committee (CC), the Risk Management Committee (RMC), and the Collateral Valuation Committee.
- The Executive Committee and CC are comprised of high-level executives from the Risk Management Group and other relevant functions. The CC is authorized to approve credit applications up to Baht 3,000 million.
- The RMC has the following responsibilities :
 - 1) Identify and formulate the Bank's integrated risk management policies.
 - 2) Oversee, control, and review the Bank's business practices to ensure that they are in compliance with the integrated risk management and the good corporate governance principles.
- The Collateral Valuation Committee is in charge of the following activities:
 - 1) Establishing and reviewing policies/procedures regarding the valuation of collateral received in support of loan applications, the valuation of foreclosed or auctioned properties, and the appraisal reviews.
 - 2) Oversee and control the Bank's internal property appraisers to ensure integrity and compliance with the procedures set forth by the Bank and the BOT.

Control, Measurement, Monitoring and Review of Credit Risk

● Credit Risk Control

In addition to ensuring integrity and independence of the credit risk management unit from the business functions, the Bank also maintains credit risk controls in the following areas:

1) Credit limit and credit analysis

Credit limit is set by analyzing the customer's operating performance, financial status, credit needs, debt-servicing ability, and the risk level.

2) Credit approval process

The Bank classifies customers into 3 groups, namely, Corporate (including with the Japanese Customer, Multinational Customer (MNC), Thai Global and Bank Customer), SME, and Retail customers, in order to effectively manage the different risk characteristics while providing financial products and services appropriate to the specific needs of each customer group. The credit approval process for each customer group is summarized as follows:

- *Corporate and SME credit approval*

The approval is on the basis of the customer's need, the risk level, the debt-servicing ability, available collateral, economic and industry trends. Credit approval is made by the appropriate committee or the authorized persons.

- *Retail and personal loans credit approval*

The approval is based on the customer's characteristics, past repayment record, credit limit relative to income, collateral, and repayment ability. For the personal and mortgage loans, credit scoring is also used as part of the approval process

● Credit Risk Measurement

The Bank maintains and develops internal risk rating tools in order to categorize credit exposure meaningfully. Information from customer's financial statements, market benchmark as well as qualitative customer details are core inputs in the assessment of counterparty risk. Risk ratings are reviewed at least once a year and are used in the credit approval process.

For commercial portfolios, there are two internal credit rating tools using for commercial customers which are 1) BTMU Rating: The BTMU Rating is used to assign a credit rating for Japanese, MNC, Bank and Thai Global segments and 2) BAY Rating and SME Rating: The BAY Rating and SME Rating are used to assign a credit rating for Thai Corporate segment and SME.

Otherwise, credit scoring model is used to measure credit risk of retail customers in approval process.

- **Credit Risk Monitoring and Review**

Post-credit approval, the Bank maintains a procedure to regularly monitor and review customers and the credit portfolio risks as follows:

- 1) **Annual credit risk review**

In general, customer's credit risk is reviewed once a year. The review must cover the customer's current performance, credit quality, financial standing, and etc.

- 2) **Credit portfolio status report**

The Bank's Board of Directors and senior management are regularly updated on the portfolio composition and portfolio credit quality. The report is used as a tool to manage the overall risk level. Credit portfolio report includes: a portfolio composition classified by types of industry, levels of risk, geographical areas, as well as identification of major corporations. Other reports prepared include debt classification, provisioning allowances, capital adequacy ratio, and etc.

- 3) **Stress testing**

Stress testing is performed in order to gauge an extreme but plausible event that may arise and affect the Bank's and its financial business group's capital, the credit portfolio, or the specific customers. When the stress test result indicates material impact on the Bank's capital, strategy and action plan are developed in order to prevent or lessen the potential adverse impact.

The Bank also provides credit risk management guidelines to companies under its financial business group in line with those adopted by the Bank.

Non-Performing Loan (NPL) Management

The Bank's non-performing loans are managed by a dedicated team of specialists with experience and expertise in dealing with impaired loans in order to improve asset quality and minimize financial losses.

Definition of default and impairment of assets

1. **Definition of default**

Default means the debtor is not able to pay the debt within the time specified in the contracts, contractual maturities or the conditions agreed with the Bank.

2. Definition of impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank and its financial business group's assets are reviewed at each financial statements date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated by using discounted cash flows.

Guidelines/statistical methods used to calculate general provision and specific provision

Allowance for doubtful accounts is determined through methods in accordance with the BOT's regulations. The Bank and its financial business group categorize their loan portfolio into 6 categories and determine allowance for doubtful accounts subject to different levels of provisioning. Allowance for doubtful accounts for loans classified as normal and special mention are calculated based on the minimum percentage in accordance with the BOT's guidelines by using the value of collateral for calculation of reserve. For loans classified as substandard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, the allowance rate is 100 percent of the difference between the outstanding loan value and the present value of expected cash flow from proceeds of the collateralized assets. The Bank has also assessed and considered the additional reserve in according to the new BOT's provisions (Loan Impairment).

The companies under the Bank's financial business group which involved in hire-purchase businesses, with qualified portfolios under the BOT regulations, calculate allowance for doubtful accounts by using the collective approach which classifies a group of loans having similar credit risk characteristics based on the historical loss experience of each loan category.

The companies under the Bank's financial business group which involved in the securities business provide an allowance for doubtful debts based on a review of the debtor's ability to make repayment, taking into consideration recovery risk and the value of the collateral. Such debt classifications and provisions are made in accordance with the guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

For the calculation of capital to risk weighted assets of the Banks and its financial business group by SA approach, reserves has been set aside for assets on the statement of financial position and off-statement of financial position items as follows:

- **Specific Provision**

Refers to reserve set aside for specific asset in the statement of financial position and off-statement of financial position, including the decline of the market price

adjustment of debt and equity securities held for trading and available for sale and impairment but excluding reserve for assets classified as normal counted to Tier 2.

- **General Provision**

Refers to the reserve for assets classified as normal but exclude reserve for assets classified as normal counted in specific provision.

Table 4 Outstanding significant balance of assets on-statement of financial position and off-balance items before credit risk mitigation

Unit: Million Baht

Items	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
1. Assets on-statement of financial position	1,927,417	1,764,095	1,806,921	1,655,060
1.1 Net loans ^{1/}	1,783,729	1,538,122	1,668,737	1,435,241
1.2 Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	79,353	126,536	79,353	126,536
1.3 Deposits (including accrued interest)	49,595	70,320	44,080	64,166
1.4 Derivatives assets	14,740	29,117	14,751	29,117
2. Off-balance items ^{3/}	1,701,100	2,031,545	1,708,532	2,031,607
2.1 Aval of bills, guarantees and letters of credit	10,749	9,990	10,749	9,990
2.2 OTC derivatives ^{4/}	1,647,909	1,971,685	1,649,478	1,971,753
2.3 Undrawn committed lines	42,442	49,870	48,305	49,864

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivable and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF.

^{4/} Including derivative in equity securities.

Table 5 Outstanding balance of assets on-statement of financial position and off-balance items before credit risk mitigation classified by country or geographic area of debtors

Unit : Million Baht

Country or geographic area of debtor	Financial Business Group								
	December 31, 2017								
	Assets on-statement of financial position					Off-balance items ^{3/}			
	Total	Net loans ^{1/}	Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	Deposits (including accrued interest)	Derivatives assets	Total	Aval of bills, guarantees, and letters of credit	OTC derivatives	Undrawn committed lines
1. Thailand	1,864,828	1,759,312	79,042	17,335	9,139	1,020,665	10,677	968,279	41,709
2. Asia Pacific	64,779	41,622	296	19,742	3,119	311,760	72	310,978	710
3. North America and Latin America	13,114	896	15	11,081	1,122	247,870	-	247,850	20
4. Europe	4,054	1,257	-	1,437	1,360	120,805	-	120,802	3
Total	1,946,775	1,803,087	79,353	49,595	14,740	1,701,100	10,749	1,647,909	42,442
Less: General Provision	(19,358)	(19,358)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,927,417	1,783,729	79,353	49,595	14,740	1,701,100	10,749	1,647,909	42,442

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF

Country or geographic area of debtor	Financial Business Group								
	December 31, 2016								
	Assets on-statement of financial position					Off-balance items ^{3/}			
	Total	Net loans ^{1/}	Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	Deposits (including accrued interest)	Derivatives assets	Total	Aval of bills, guarantees, and letters of credit	OTC derivatives	Undrawn committed lines
1. Thailand	1,670,119	1,507,451	126,030	22,308	14,330	1,080,363	9,947	1,021,830	48,586
2. Asia Pacific	74,410	42,239	386	25,808	5,977	453,317	43	452,621	653
3. North America and Latin America	21,551	1,404	120	18,246	1,781	243,666	-	243,039	627
4. Europe	14,886	3,899	-	3,958	7,029	254,199	-	254,195	4
Total	1,780,966	1,554,993	126,536	70,320	29,117	2,031,545	9,990	1,971,685	49,870
Less: General Provision	(16,871)	(16,871)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,764,095	1,538,122	126,536	70,320	29,117	2,031,545	9,990	1,971,685	49,870

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF.

Country or geographic area of debtor	Bank-Only								
	December 31, 2017								
	Assets on-statement of financial position					Off-balance items ^{3/}			
	Total	Net loans ^{1/}	Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	Deposits (including accrued interest)	Derivatives assets	Total	Aval of bills, guarantees, and letters of credit	OTC derivatives	Undrawn committed lines
1. Thailand	1,757,267	1,653,022	79,042	16,064	9,139	1,036,338	10,677	983,952	41,709
2. Asia Pacific	43,173	23,274	296	16,473	3,130	324,770	72	318,125	6,573
3. North America and Latin America	13,074	859	15	11,078	1,122	223,364	-	223,344	20
4. Europe	2,924	1,099	-	465	1,360	124,060	-	124,057	3
Total	1,816,438	1,678,254	79,353	44,080	14,751	1,708,532	10,749	1,649,478	48,305
Less: General Provision	(9,517)	(9,517)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,806,921	1,668,737	79,353	44,080	14,751	1,708,532	10,749	1,649,478	48,305

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF.

Country or geographic area of debtor	Bank-Only								
	December 31, 2016								
	Assets on-statement of financial position					Off-balance items ^{3/}			
	Total	Net loans ^{1/}	Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	Deposits (including accrued interest)	Derivatives assets	Total	Aval of bills, guarantees, and letters of credit	OTC derivatives	Undrawn committed lines
1. Thailand	1,574,047	1,412,236	126,030	21,451	14,330	1,080,431	9,947	1,021,898	48,586
2. Asia Pacific	53,323	25,494	386	21,466	5,977	453,849	43	452,621	1,185
3. North America and Latin America	21,334	1,189	120	18,244	1,781	243,128	-	243,039	89
4. Europe	13,778	3,744	-	3,005	7,029	254,199	-	254,195	4
Total	1,662,482	1,442,663	126,536	64,166	29,117	2,031,607	9,990	1,971,753	49,864
Less: General Provision	(7,422)	(7,422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,655,060	1,435,241	126,536	64,166	29,117	2,031,607	9,990	1,971,753	49,864

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF.

Table 6 Outstanding balance of assets on-statement of financial position and off-balance items before credit risk mitigation classified by remaining term to maturity

Unit : Million Baht

Items	Financial Business Group				
	December 31, 2017				
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Less: General Provision	Total
1. Assets on-statement of financial position	809,199	1,137,576	1,946,775	(19,358)	1,927,417
1.1 Net loans ^{1/}	729,101	1,073,986	1,803,087	(19,358)	1,783,729
1.2 Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	24,710	54,643	79,353	-	79,353
1.3 Deposits (including accrued interest)	49,595	-	49,595	-	49,595
1.4 Derivatives assets	5,793	8,947	14,740	-	14,740
2. Off-balance items ^{3/}	1,004,266	696,834	1,701,100	-	1,701,100
2.1 Aval of bills, guarantees and letters of credit	9,208	1,541	10,749	-	10,749
2.2 OTC derivatives	960,439	687,470	1,647,909	-	1,647,909
2.3 Undrawn committed lines	34,619	7,823	42,442	-	42,442

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF

Unit : Million Baht

Items	Financial Business Group				
	December 31, 2016				
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Less: General Provision	Total
1. Assets on-statement of financial position	711,134	1,069,832	1,780,966	(16,871)	1,764,095
1.1 Net loans ^{1/}	594,824	960,169	1,554,993	(16,871)	1,538,122
1.2 Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	38,046	88,490	126,536	-	126,536
1.3 Deposits (including accrued interest)	62,320	8,000	70,320	-	70,320
1.4 Derivatives assets	15,944	13,173	29,117	-	29,117
2. Off-balance items ^{3/}	1,264,254	767,291	2,031,545	-	2,031,545
2.1 Aval of bills, guarantees and letters of credit	8,763	1,227	9,990	-	9,990
2.2 OTC derivatives	1,217,236	754,449	1,971,685	-	1,971,685
2.3 Undrawn committed lines	38,255	11,615	49,870	-	49,870

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF

Unit : Million Baht

Items	Bank-Only				
	December 31, 2017				
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Less: General Provision	Total
1. Assets on-statement of financial position	757,657	1,058,781	1,816,438	(9,517)	1,806,921
1.1 Net loans ^{1/}	683,074	995,180	1,678,254	(9,517)	1,668,737
1.2 Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	24,710	54,643	79,353	-	79,353
1.3 Deposits (including accrued interest)	44,080	-	44,080	-	44,080
1.4 Derivatives assets	5,793	8,958	14,751	-	14,751
2. Off-balance items ^{3/}	1,010,129	698,403	1,708,532	-	1,708,532
2.1 Aval of bills, guarantees and letters of credit	9,208	1,541	10,749	-	10,749
2.2 OTC derivatives	960,439	689,039	1,649,478	-	1,649,478
2.3 Undrawn committed lines	40,482	7,823	48,305	-	48,305

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF

Unit : Million Baht

Items	Bank-Only				
	December 31, 2016				
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Less: General Provision	Total
1. Assets on-statement of financial position	667,819	994,663	1,662,482	(7,422)	1,655,060
1.1 Net loans ^{1/}	557,663	885,000	1,442,663	(7,422)	1,435,241
1.2 Net investment in debt securities ^{2/}	38,046	88,490	126,536	-	126,536
1.3 Deposits (including accrued interest)	56,166	8,000	64,166	-	64,166
1.4 Derivatives assets	15,944	13,173	29,117	-	29,117
2. Off-balance items ^{3/}	1,264,316	767,291	2,031,607	-	2,031,607
2.1 Aval of bills, guarantees and letters of credit	8,763	1,227	9,990	-	9,990
2.2 OTC derivatives	1,217,304	754,449	1,971,753	-	1,971,753
2.3 Undrawn committed lines	38,249	11,615	49,864	-	49,864

^{1/} Including accrued interest receivables and net of deferred revenues, allowances for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowances for debt restructuring and including interbank and money market item-net.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable but, excluding accrued interest receivables and net of revaluation and impairment allowances.

^{3/} Before multiplying by CCF

Table 7 Loans and accrued interest receivables and investment in debt securities before credit risk mitigation classified by countries or geographic areas of debtors and by asset classification specified by the BOT's regulation.

Unit : Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Financial Business Group						
	December 31, 2017						
	Loans and accrued interest receivables net of deferred revenue ^{1/}						Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total	Doubtful of loss
1. Thailand	1,704,851	53,955	11,453	6,790	19,254	1,796,303	279
2. Asia Pacific	41,852	181	45	217	69	42,364	-
3. North America and Latin America	896	-	5	4	-	905	-
4. Europe	1,257	12	4	10	-	1,283	-
Total	1,748,856	54,148	11,507	7,021	19,323	1,840,855	279

Unit : Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Financial Business Group						
	December 31, 2016						
	Loans and accrued interest receivables net of deferred revenue ^{1/}						Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total	Doubtful of loss
1. Thailand	1,450,472	55,671	12,791	5,841	16,391	1,541,166	329
2. Asia Pacific	40,964	1,692	43	35	5	42,739	-
3. North America and Latin America	500	927	-	-	-	1,427	-
4. Europe	3,935	3	2	-	-	3,940	-
Total	1,495,871	58,293	12,836	5,876	16,396	1,589,272	329

^{1/} Including interbank and money market item.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable.

Unit : Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Bank-Only						
	December 31, 2017						
	Loans and accrued interest receivables net of deferred revenue ^{1/}						Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total	Doubtful of loss
1. Thailand	1,607,488	44,268	8,121	6,144	16,001	1,682,022	-
2. Asia Pacific	23,409	94	2	124	6	23,635	-
3. North America and Latin America	858	-	4	4	-	866	-
4. Europe	1,098	9	3	10	-	1,120	-
Total	1,632,853	44,371	8,130	6,282	16,007	1,707,643	-

Unit : Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Bank-Only						
	December 31, 2016						
	Loans and accrued interest receivables net of deferred revenue ^{1/}						Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total	Doubtful of loss
1. Thailand	1,367,095	43,528	9,045	5,129	12,804	1,437,601	50
2. Asia Pacific	24,127	1,623	7	4	2	25,763	-
3. North America and Latin America	282	927	-	-	-	1,209	-
4. Europe	3,780	1	1	-	-	3,782	-
Total	1,395,284	46,079	9,053	5,133	12,806	1,468,355	50

^{1/} Including interbank and money market item.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable.

Table 8 Provisions (general provisions and specific provisions) and bad debt charge - offs for loans and accrued interest receivables and investment in debt securities classified by countries or geographic areas

Unit: Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Financial Business Group			
	December 31, 2017			
	Loans and accrued interest receivables ^{1/}			Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Charge-off during the year	Specific Provision
1. Thailand	19,358	36,991	17,842	282
2. Asia Pacific		742	19	9
3. North America and Latin America		10	-	1
4. Europe		25	1	-
Total	19,358	37,768	17,862	292

Unit: Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Financial Business Group			
	December 31, 2016			
	Loans and accrued interest receivables ^{1/}			Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Charge-off during the year	Specific Provision
1. Thailand	16,871	33,715	17,836	332
2. Asia Pacific		500	12	8
3. North America and Latin America		23	-	2
4. Europe		41	-	-
Total	16,871	34,279	17,848	342

^{1/} Including provisions and charge-offs for loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable.

Unit: Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Bank-Only			
	December 31, 2017			
	Loans and accrued interest receivables ^{1/}			Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Charge-off during the year	Specific Provision
1. Thailand	9,517	28,999	7,830	4
2. Asia Pacific		361	1	9
3. North America and Latin America		9	-	1
4. Europe		21	1	-
Total	9,517	29,390	7,832	14

Unit: Million Baht

Countries or geographic areas of debtors	Bank-Only			
	December 31, 2016			
	Loans and accrued interest receivables ^{1/}			Investment in debt securities ^{2/}
	General Provision	Specific Provision	Charge-off during the year	Specific Provision
1. Thailand	7,422	25,365	5,628	54
2. Asia Pacific		269	-	8
3. North America and Latin America		20	-	2
4. Europe		38	-	-
Total	7,422	25,692	5,628	64

^{1/} Including provisions and charge-offs for loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item.

^{2/} Including investment in accounts receivable.

Table 9 Loans and accrued interest receivables* before credit risk mitigation classified by type of business and by asset classification specified by the BOT

Unit : Million Baht

Type of business	Financial Business Group					
	December 31, 2017					
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total
1. Agriculture and mining	18,566	1,081	109	121	800	20,677
2. Manufacturing and trading	371,614	12,431	3,396	2,620	8,803	398,864
3. Real estate and construction	89,612	3,974	806	374	1,541	96,307
4. Public utilities and services	139,114	10,809	270	244	1,693	152,130
5. Housing loans	209,481	2,774	1,238	1,191	2,820	217,504
6. Others	920,469	23,079	5,688	2,471	3,666	955,373
Total	1,748,856	54,148	11,507	7,021	19,323	1,840,855

Unit : Million Baht

Type of business	Financial Business Group					
	December 31, 2016					
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total
1. Agriculture and mining	17,171	660	93	103	777	18,804
2. Manufacturing and trading	378,467	15,880	4,187	1,411	6,250	406,195
3. Real estate and construction	83,917	2,846	1,321	172	1,587	89,843
4. Public utilities and services	147,206	13,051	275	530	1,700	162,762
5. Housing loans	191,525	2,058	1,197	1,419	2,267	198,466
6. Others	677,585	23,798	5,763	2,241	3,815	713,202
Total	1,495,871	58,293	12,836	5,876	16,396	1,589,272

* Including loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item.

Unit : Million Baht

Type of business	Bank-Only					
	December 31, 2017					
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total
1. Agriculture and mining	14,676	1,072	85	78	163	16,074
2. Manufacturing and trading	367,361	12,182	3,370	2,590	8,201	393,704
3. Real estate and construction	88,481	3,964	792	372	1,467	95,076
4. Public utilities and services	139,099	10,809	270	244	1,376	151,798
5. Housing loans	207,683	2,773	1,236	1,187	2,805	215,684
6. Others	815,553	13,571	2,377	1,811	1,995	835,307
Total	1,632,853	44,371	8,130	6,282	16,007	1,707,643

Unit : Million Baht

Type of business	Bank-Only					
	December 31, 2016					
	Normal	Special mentioned	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	Total
1. Agriculture and mining	13,091	646	84	94	158	14,073
2. Manufacturing and trading	374,649	15,638	4,178	1,383	5,579	401,427
3. Real estate and construction	83,128	2,846	1,226	171	1,581	88,952
4. Public utilities and services	147,174	13,051	275	530	1,317	162,347
5. Housing loans	188,374	2,054	1,195	1,416	2,241	195,280
6. Others	588,868	11,844	2,095	1,539	1,930	606,276
Total	1,395,284	46,079	9,053	5,133	12,806	1,468,355

* Including loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item.

Table 10 Provisions (general provisions and specific provisions) and bad debt charge-offs for loans and accrued interest receivables* classified by type of business

Unit: Million Baht

Type of business	Financial Business Group					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	General provision	Specific provision	Bad debt charge-off during the year	General provision	Specific provision	Bad debt charge-off during the year
1. Agriculture and mining		671	155		548	174
2. Manufacturing and trading		12,796	2,245		10,538	1,345
3. Real estate and construction	19,358	1,312	584	16,871	1,442	157
4. Public utilities and services		2,201	1,327		2,425	964
5. Housing loans		2,106	159		1,930	203
6. Others		18,682	13,392		17,396	15,005
Total	19,358	37,768	17,862	16,871	34,279	17,848

Unit: Million Baht

Type of business	Bank-Only					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	General provision	Specific provision	Bad debt charge-off during the year	General provision	Specific provision	Bad debt charge-off during the year
1. Agriculture and mining		410	145		357	159
2. Manufacturing and trading		12,372	2,129		10,087	1,233
3. Real estate and construction	9,517	1,231	584	7,422	1,402	156
4. Public utilities and services		1,953	1,308		2,121	964
5. Housing loans		2,079	153		1,883	194
6. Others		11,345	3,513		9,842	2,922
Total	9,517	29,390	7,832	7,422	25,692	5,628

* Including loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item

Table 11 Reconciliation of changes in provisions (general provisions and specific provisions) for loans including accrued interest receivables*

Unit: Million Baht

Items	Financial Business Group					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	General provision	Specific provision	Total	General provision	Specific provision	Total
Provisions at the beginning of the years	16,871	34,279	51,150	14,089	32,483	46,572
Bad debt charge-offs during the years	-	(17,862)	(17,862)	-	(17,848)	(17,848)
Increase or decrease of provisions during the years	2,498	21,373	23,871	2,783	19,644	22,427
Others	(11)	(22)	(33)	(1)	-	(1)
Provisions at the end of the years	19,358	37,768	57,126	16,871	34,279	51,150

Unit: Million Baht

Items	Bank-Only					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	General provision	Specific provision	Total	General provision	Specific provision	Total
Provisions at the beginning of the years	7,422	25,692	33,114	5,238	21,830	27,068
Bad debt charge-offs during the years	-	(7,832)	(7,832)	-	(5,628)	(5,628)
Increase or decrease of provisions during the years	2,099	11,530	13,629	2,185	9,490	11,675
Others	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(1)
Provisions at the end of the years	9,517	29,390	38,907	7,422	25,692	33,114

* Including loans and accrued interest receivables of interbank and money market item

Table 12 Outstanding balance of assets on-statement of financial position and off-balance items* for credit risk under the Standardized Approach classified by type of assets

Unit: Million Baht

Type of assets	Financial Business Group					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Assets on-statement of financial position	Off-balance items**	Total	Assets on-statement of financial position	Off-balance items**	Total
1. Performing assets	1,898,218	280,370	2,178,588	1,851,139	184,051	2,035,190
1.1 Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	171,765	139,598	311,363	163,626	10,553	174,179
1.2 Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	60,428	75,194	135,622	106,455	108,753	215,208
1.3 Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	683,994	55,995	739,989	677,698	50,267	727,965
1.4 Claims on retail portfolios	647,991	9,572	657,563	582,335	14,462	596,797
1.5 Residential mortgage exposures	205,728	11	205,739	184,229	16	184,245
1.6 Other assets	128,312	-	128,312	136,796	-	136,796
2. Non-performing assets	15,906	231	16,137	15,052	466	15,518
Total	1,914,124	280,601	2,194,725	1,866,191	184,517	2,050,708

* After multiplying by CCF and net of specific provisions.

** Including repo-style transactions and reverse repo.

Type of assets	Bank-Only					
	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Assets on- statement of financial position	Off- balance items**	Total	Assets on- statement of financial position	Off- balance items**	Total
1. Performing assets	1,797,349	283,214	2,080,563	1,759,925	184,094	1,944,019
1.1 Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	170,606	139,598	310,204	161,793	10,445	172,238
1.2 Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	56,071	75,211	131,282	101,954	108,772	210,726
1.3 Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	780,987	58,778	839,765	787,093	50,346	837,439
1.4 Claims on retail portfolios	428,645	9,616	438,261	359,954	14,515	374,469
1.5 Residential mortgage exposures	203,712	11	203,723	184,276	16	184,292
1.6 Other assets	157,328	-	157,328	164,855	-	164,855
2. Non-performing assets	14,279	230	14,509	13,300	466	13,766
Total	1,811,628	283,444	2,095,072	1,773,225	184,560	1,957,785

* After multiplying by CCF and net of specific provisions.

** Including repo-style transactions and reverse repo.

6.2 Credit risk exposures by the Standardized Approach

The Bank calculates its capital to credit risk weighted assets under the Standardized Approach. The Bank uses ratings assigned from the following 5 External Credit Agency Rating Institutions (“ECAIs”) i.e. Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, Fitch Ratings, Fitch Ratings (Thailand) and TRIS Rating, and the information from the OECD Country Risk Classification, in identifying the risk weight of each customer.

6.3 Credit risk mitigation by the Standardized Approach

1. The Bank manages and revalues collateral in accordance with the BOT’s guidelines.
2. The main credit risk mitigation is financial collateral, namely cash, equity instrument, and debt instrument that comply with the BOT’s guidelines.
3. The main eligible guarantors and credit derivative providers are government, state enterprises, and high-quality corporate, all of whom have characteristics that comply with the BOT’s guidelines.
4. Currently, the Bank does not apply the netting for both on and off statement of financial positions as credit risk mitigation.

Table 13 Outstanding balance of assets on-statement of financial position and off-balance items^{1/} after credit risk mitigation for each type of assets classified by risk weight under the Standardized Approach

Unit: Million Baht

Type of Assets	Financial Business Group															
	December 31, 2017															
	Rated outstanding					Unrated outstanding										
Risk weight %	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Performing assets																
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	331,580	986	9,602	1,145	-											
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	100	32,405	15,909	18,788	1											
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	-	67,080	52,069	28,842	23	130			-		564,229					
4. Claims on retail portfolios										618,866	17,608					
5. Residential mortgage exposures								91,921		113,762	52					
6. Other assets						157,403	6,379				49,708	-	-	-	-	-
RW(%)	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Non-performing assets^{2/}				1,120		274	3		1,317	994	7,599	4,830				
Assets specified by the BOT as items to be deducted from capital fund	21,125															

^{1/} After multiplying by CCF

^{2/} For no credit risk mitigation part, risk weights depend on the ratio of provisions to total exposures.

Type of Assets	Financial Business Group															
	December 31, 2016															
	Rated outstanding					Unrated outstanding										
Risk weight %	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Performing assets																
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	229,406	1,480	3,528	1,129	-											
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	-	63,031	35,572	20,629	2											
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	-	55,657	41,591	22,245	65	249			4		573,678					
4. Claims on retail portfolios										557,517	17,244					
5. Residential mortgage exposures								88,872		95,256	116					
6. Other assets						174,630	5,385				47,905	-	-	-	-	-
RW(%)	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Non-performing assets ^{2/}			1	1,292	-	201	31		2,027	738	7,231	3,996				
Assets specified by the BOT as items to be deducted from capital fund								20,091								

^{1/} After multiplying by CCF

^{2/} For no credit risk mitigation part, risk weights depend on the ratio of provisions to total exposures.

Type of Assets	Bank-Only															
	December 31, 2017															
	Rated outstanding					Unrated outstanding										
Risk weight %	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Performing assets																
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	331,579	986	9,589	-	-											
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	100	29,725	15,909	17,128	1											
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	-	113,612	55,426	28,839	19				-		614,369					
4. Claims on retail portfolios										401,094	16,861					
5. Residential mortgage exposures								91,921		111,748	52					
6. Other assets						146,286	6,140				89,178	-	-	-	-	-
RW(%)	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Non-performing assets ^{2/}				1,120		274	3		1,030	994	7,004	4,085				
Assets specified by the BOT as items to be deducted from capital fund	12,433															

^{1/} After multiplying by CCF

^{2/} For no credit risk mitigation part, risk weights depend on the ratio of provisions to total exposures.

Type of Assets	Bank-Only															
	December 31, 2016															
	Rated outstanding					Unrated outstanding										
Risk weight %	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Performing assets																
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	228,599	1,480	3,524	-	-											
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	-	60,347	35,021	19,382	2											
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	-	91,262	46,591	22,183	60				4		643,084					
4. Claims on retail portfolios										336,513	16,367					
5. Residential mortgage exposures								88,872		95,324	94					
6. Other assets						164,575	5,256				85,479	-	-	-	-	-
RW(%)	0	20	50	100	150	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	250	625	937.5	100/8.5%
Non-performing assets ^{2/}			1	1,292	-	201	31		1,718	738	6,574	3,211				
Assets specified by the BOT as items to be deducted from capital fund	11,803															

^{1/} After multiplying by CCF

^{2/} For no credit risk mitigation part, risk weights depend on the ratio of provisions to total exposures.

Table 14 Outstanding balance of assets with collateral under Standardized Approach classified by type of assets and collateral

Unit: Million Baht

Type of assets	Financial Business Group				Bank-Only			
	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Eligible financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Eligible financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Eligible financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives	Eligible financial collateral	Guarantees and credit derivatives
Performing assets	232,644	29,745	115,872	65,249	231,743	29,745	115,203	65,249
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on sovereigns	138,037	-	9,076	-	138,037	-	9,076	-
2. Claims on banks, public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on banks and securities companies	51,592	21,634	67,878	44,213	51,592	21,634	67,878	44,213
3. Claims on corporate and public sector entities (PSEs) that are treated as claims on corporate	22,072	7,962	16,933	20,983	21,956	7,962	16,711	20,983
4. Claims on retail portfolios	20,940	149	21,983	53	20,157	149	21,536	53
5. Residential mortgage exposures	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Non-performing assets	277	1,120	205	1,320	277	1,120	205	1,320
Total	232,921	30,865	116,077	66,569	232,020	30,865	115,408	66,569

7. Market risk

Objective

To maintain forward-looking risk management that supports products with high market potential amid more complex customer demand, a surge in global financial market volatility and tightened BOT's regulation and guideline

Market risk is a threat that can adversely impact income and capital funds caused by price fluctuations in the trading and banking books related to interest rates, exchange rates, equity instruments, and commodities. The assessment, control, and monitoring of market risk can be divided into two parts: the trading and banking books.

Principles

The objective: to achieve sustainable growth and returns for shareholders. The Bank has put in place a robust risk management framework by monitoring and mitigating market risk under the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors. We also review the risk policies and limits framework to ensure that they are commensurate with the scope, volume, and complexity of transactions. We have also adopted the ICAAP and ERM concepts to determine market risk – one of the key components of KRIs and merging the ICAAP into the ERM process. With this framework, we assess all material risks to develop comprehensive risk management guidelines and maintain sufficient capital for both normal and stressed business conditions.

In addition, the Bank emphasizes the importance of current and future regulatory compliance. In 2017 the BOT introduced new regulations on the supervision of Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) to promote financial stability, with Krungsri being designated as a member of this group. Given this, we need to comply with additional capital requirements as well as other supervisory requirements. Presently, the Bank's capital funds are maintained at a level far higher than the BOT's minimum requirements and are sufficient to meet additional D-SIBs requirements.

Governance structure

The risk management system is complemented by our risk management governance structure with three important components:

- 1) The Board of Directors is responsible for market risk appetite approval and authority delegation to the Risk Management Committee to manage and control market risk consistent with the Bank's policy.
- 2) The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) establishes guidelines for appropriately managing assets, liabilities, and off-statement of financial position items.

- 3) The Bank's organizational structure clearly segregates the responsibilities and duties of the units responsible for executing transactions, operations, and risk management to avoid conflicts of interest.

Market Risk Management Framework

Market risk management is overseen by the Risk Management Committee. The Market Risk Management Division has provided strategic risk management options and reported risk exposure to the committee to manage and control market risk consistent with the Bank's policy. The Global Markets Group executes transactions and manages positions under risk limits approved by the Board. The Strategic Assets and Liabilities Management Department provides ALCO with analyses of the Bank's and competitors' statement of financial position management as well as strategic risk options for more effective market risk management.

Measurement

The Bank continues to enhance market risk measurement to align with new international frameworks for market risk capital requirements and interest risk management in the banking book issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) such as the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) with continuous, strong MUFG support and knowledge-sharing.

In 2017 many projects especially the on-going development were initiated to enhance risk measurement tools including the IT system, work process efficiency, and employee expertise to comply with revised and new regulatory reporting standards, while also keeping up with our peers and maximizing our treasury product potential, amid more complex customer demands.

Trading Book

The nature and purpose of a transaction determines whether a position is a trading position. A trading book consists of positions in financial instruments held either with trading intent or to hedge other elements of the trading book. The Bank's trading activities are exposed to three types of risk under market risk management:

- **Interest Rate Risk Management:** Interest rate risk management refers to loss affecting income and/or shareholder equity due to interest rate changes that can be on- or off-statement of financial position in the trading book. The Bank manages interest rate risk exposure from debt instruments and derivatives in the trading book position according to the size and complexity of transactions under the trading book policy framework and in accordance with BOT regulations.

- **Foreign Exchange Risk Management:** Foreign exchange risk refers to loss affecting income and/or shareholder equity due to exchange rate fluctuations that affect foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities. The Bank's policy is to limit our net foreign currency position. Most foreign currency transactions are services provided to our customers.
- **Price Risk Management:** Price risk refers to loss affecting income and/or shareholder equity due to equity price movements. The Bank's policy is to invest in equity securities for medium- to long-term investment. Under best practices for price risk management, equity issuers' qualifications must be assessed.

2017 Trading Book Transaction Risks

Market Risk Management in the Trading Book

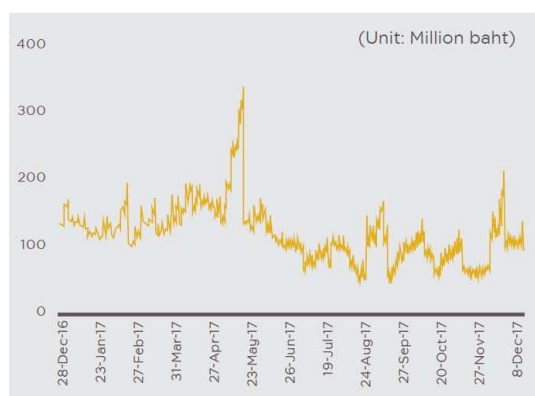
Given that movements in market risk factors are external and beyond our control, we emphasize effective market risk management and monitoring market risk exposure closely for timely responses to changes in the business environment. We continue to use Value-at-Risk (VaR) as our risk assessment tool and conduct backtesting to assess the reliability of the models. We also conduct stress testing to assess risk under crisis situations.

Global Financial Market Volatility and Risk Management in 2017

The Thai economy continued to face major external risks ongoing since 2016. Uncertainty in global politics and US Federal Reserve Bank interest rate hikes triggered turbulence in the global money market, capital inflows and lower long-term government bond yields.

More active front office position trading exposing the Bank to market risk has been closely monitored, with timely reporting to the management and related committees. These practices were adopted to ensure that we remain within our market risk appetite.

Picture 1: The Bank's Total Daily Value-at-Risk (VaR) Movement 2017

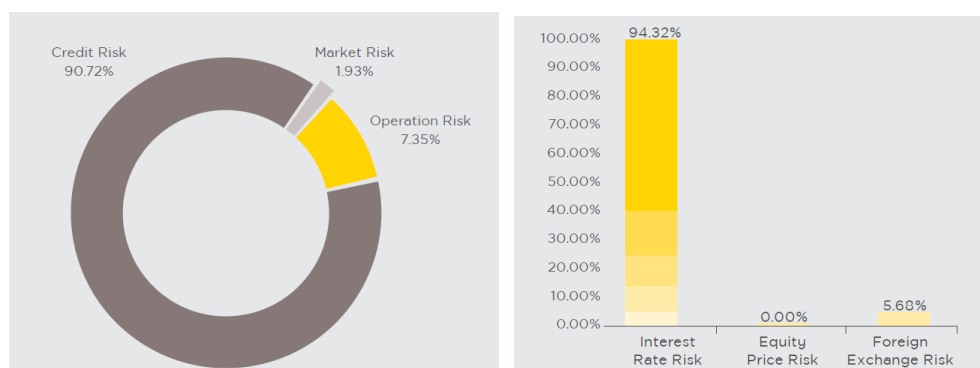


The Bank's aggregate 2017 market risk was well within acceptable levels. The VaR for a 10-day holding period at the 99 percent confidence level of the trading book averaged Baht 90.04 million.

Market Risk Capital Requirement

Krungsri assesses and maintains Krungsri and Financial Business Group capital charges for market risk in accordance with the Basel III standardized approach (SA) that complies with the BOT's notification on guidelines for financial institutions' market risk supervision.

Picture 2: The Bank's financial business group: Minimum Market Risk Capital Requirement
as of December 31, 2017



8. Operational Risk

Objectives and Key Risk Factors

The Bank's operational risk definition includes the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal procedures, technology problems, human factors, and external events; the definition also includes legal risk, but excludes strategic risk.

Key risk factors can arise from the misconduct of internal and external individuals, inadequate procedural design and internal controls, noncompliance with laws or regulations, system collapse or inadequate systems that may lead to data corruption, programming errors, security breaches, and system failures. The risk factors from external events are uncontrollable such as political crises, pandemics, flooding, and other environmental impacts.

Operational risks may occur in any part of the Bank's business and will result in financial or non-financial impacts including legal and regulatory breaches or reputational impacts.

The Bank commits to effectively manage and mitigate major operational risks with a proactive approach as well as continuing to embed a culture of operational risk awareness throughout the Bank and the companies under its financial business group.

Principles

The Bank recognizes that operational risk is a significant concern and will provide sufficient resources to manage risk by promoting sound operational risk management governance and frameworks. Every employee is accountable for managing operational risk.

Organization and Structure

Operational risk is managed under the Group's operational risk management policies, approved by the Board of Directors. Bank policy stipulates the minimum requirements for a framework that is implemented throughout the organizational structure along three lines of defense to ensure independent oversight of operational risk management throughout the Bank's financial business group. All business units as primary operational risk owners and risk-takers have prime responsibility for day-to-day identifying and managing of operational risk inherent in their products, activities, procedures, and systems according to Bank policy.

The RMC, assigned by the Board of Directors, is responsible for formulating strategies and for oversight of the adequacy of risk and control procedures. The RMC meets monthly to review and make recommendations on operational risk profiles. The Operational Risk Management Division, an independent function reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for designing, maintaining, and continuously developing the operational risk framework and measurement system to ensure that operational risk is well-mitigated and properly managed. In addition, the internal audit functions conduct audits to provide independent and reasonable assurance that operational governance, risk management and internal controls are adequate, appropriate and effective.

2017 Measurement and Achievements

The Bank's information technology enhancement, as part of our endeavor to deliver digital banking products and services through electronic channels, could result in greater diversity of operational risks, including technology risk. We continue to strengthen and improve risk management across the Bank and its subsidiaries to brace for potential risks.

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) Program, a tool that provides a forward-looking view of key risks, is reviewed regularly based on historical loss data and changes in the business environment. We also conduct risk assessment on new products, processes, and systems to ensure that all new products or significant changes of existing processes and systems are subject to comprehensive risk evaluation and approved by the management before launch.

Key risk indicators are collected and tracked for both the Bank and the business units to provide early warning signals of deterioration in Bank's internal controls. Appropriate action plans must be put in place to prevent losses should that the risk level exceeds acceptable thresholds.

All departments are responsible for reporting operational risk incidents that result in direct and indirect losses beyond a certain threshold, including near-misses and nonfinancial impact events to the Operational Risk Management Division. The Bank established a Significant Incident Management Working Group: For significant incidents a root cause is analyzed and raised through working group discussion to ensure effective preventive measures and root-cause analysis and to leverage lessons learned from significant operational risk incidents to others business units.

An ongoing process to manage and monitor potential operational risks that might stem from outsourcing or insourcing arrangements is in place: When considering the continuity of business operations, providing customer service, and suitable protection of customer information are our main benchmarks for accountability.

The Bank recognizes the importance of business continuity management to ensure that if disruptions occur anywhere across the bank, key products and customer services can be provided or recovered within a reasonable period. Key risks and threats are periodically assessed and reviewed by senior management from a business-continuity perspective, including political crises, pandemics, technology disruptions, flooding, and other environmental impacts.

A risk-reporting process is in place within the Bank, with all units and subsidiaries accountable for reporting their operational risks such as RCSA, KRI and data loss to the Operational Risk Management Division for analysis. Our operational risk profiles and performance reports are then prepared and delivered to the Risk Management Committee and the Board regularly to detect early changes in key operational risks within the Bank and to drive decision-making.

Capital Requirements

The Bank currently uses the Standardized Approach (SA) to calculate operational risk capital within the Financial Business Group.

9. Equity exposures in the banking book

9.1 General information for equity position risk in the banking book

Equity price risk in the banking book

The Bank monitors, reports the equity price risk in the banking book and ensures that the level of capital fund is appropriate and sufficient to absorb losses arising from positions in the banking book.

Management of equity price risk in the banking book

The Bank's Board of Directors determines and reviews the total limit. Additionally, the ALCO is responsible for establishing policies and strategies as well as managing risks in

relation to investment in order to ensure that the investments are effectively and appropriately undertaken and in alignment with economic situation and competition in the financial business.

Global Markets Group is responsible for executing transactions under the risk limits approved by the Bank's Board of Directors as well as assessing the value of positions at least once a month. Furthermore, Securities Investment Department also monitors and reports the equity positions to the ALCO on a monthly basis.

9.2 The different of risk management policy for equity securities:

9.2.1 Equity investment for the purpose of capital gain

As the purpose of the investment is to earn capital gain and dividend via a medium to long term investment, equity of the Bank is then directly affected by the change in market price of a security. The Bank, therefore, places importance on market risk management and also regulates the investment to be in accordance with the investment policy which has been regularly reviewed at least once a year. Furthermore, an investment performance monitoring is reported to the ALCO on monthly basis.

9.2.2 Equity investment for other purposes

The Bank invests in the company established to support and promote the government policy, other companies to generate a return on investment and the companies obtained from debt restructuring process, which risk management guideline requires performance monitoring to be conducted and report to the Financial Management Committee on a monthly basis.

9.3 Key policies on fair value measurement in accordance with the accounting standards, assumptions and guidelines on fair value measurement, including significant changes in the guidelines

The Bank has formulated the Mark-to-Market Model Procedure for measurement of fair value according to the accounting standards and measurement of value of positions in alignment with the academic principle and market practice. The Bank also keep updating that the Validated Rate for Revaluation Procedure to have the liquid price from the reliable sources such as the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table 15 Equity exposures in the banking book

Unit: Million Baht

Equity exposures	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
1. Equity exposures				
1.1 Equities listed and publicly traded in the Stock Exchange (both domestic and foreign)				
- At cost	3,867	4,856	3,757	4,746
- Market value	4,236	5,085	4,236	5,085
1.2 Other equities (both domestic and foreign)	529	352	58,151	60,979
2. Gains (losses) of sale of equities during the reporting periods	241	60	241	60
3. Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in equity securities – available for sales	374	234	484	344
4. Minimum capital requirements for equity exposures by SA approach	460	499	4,497	4,395

10. Interest rate risk in the banking book

Objective

Interest rate risk refers to the risk arising from changes in interest rates that have an adverse effect on the net interest earnings and the shareholder equity.

The Bank assesses the probable impact on net interest income (earnings perspective) from mismatches of the interest rate structure and on-statement of financial position and off-statement of financial positions. The Bank also conducts repricing gap analysis by static simulation and dynamic simulation based on projected interest rate trends. In addition, the Bank analyzes interest rate risk which reflects the sensitivity of the economic value of shareholder equity (economic value perspective).

2017 Banking Book Transaction Risks

Managing Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Our interest rate risk has been mitigated through bond portfolio rebalancing strategically proposed and conducted by the Global Markets team thanks to limited probability for policy rate changes and yield-curve projections.

Short-term effect analysis:

The Bank assesses the probable impact on net interest income from an earnings perspective resulting from mismatches between the interest rate structure and on- and off-statement of financial

positions. We also conduct repricing gap analysis by static simulation and dynamic simulation based on projected interest rate trends.

Long-term effect analysis:

We analyze interest rate risk reflecting the sensitivity of the economic value of shareholder equity (economic value perspective).

Krungsri Group Net Interest Income Sensitivity and 2017 Repricing Gap Profile

Our net interest income sensitivity over the next 12 months has been simulated and reported to the management and related committees to ensure that interest rate risk is within the risk appetite approved by the Board. Results of the Group's interest rate risk assessment and repricing mismatch (assuming a 1.00% increase in interest rates of all types of assets, liabilities, and off-statement of financial position items at their different repricing periods) are shown below:

Table 16: The effect of changes in interest rates* to earnings (net)

Unit: Million Baht

Currency **	Net Interest Income Impacts			
	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Baht	(419)	(881)	(503)	(998)
Foreign currencies	(469)	(470)	(423)	(420)
Total effect of changes in interest rates	(888)	(1,351)	(926)	(1,418)
% of estimate interest income-net for the next year	(1.22%)	(1.97%)	(1.47%)	(2.45%)

* Use the percentage changes in increase interest rates of 100 bps.

** All currencies converted into THB

Table 17: The effect of changes in yield curve* to economic value of equity

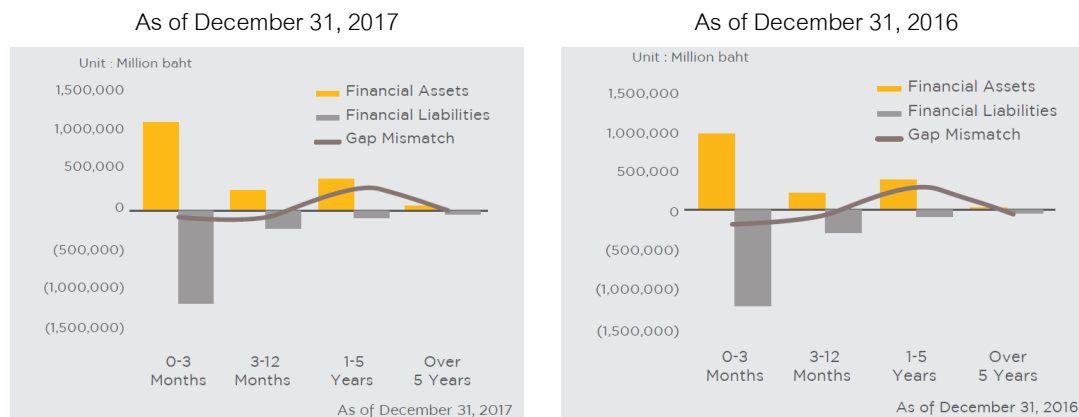
Unit: Million Baht

Currency **	Economic Value of Equity Impacts			
	Financial Business Group		Bank-Only	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Baht	(4,214)	(5,474)	(4,163)	(5,155)
Foreign currencies	(256)	(376)	(92)	(108)
Total effect of changes in yield curve	(4,470)	(5,850)	(4,255)	(5,263)
% of total capital fund for the next year	(1.77%)	(2.67%)	(1.94%)	(2.75%)

* Use the percentage changes in increase yield curve of 100 bps.

** All currencies converted into THB

Picture 3: Comparison of Financial Business Group's Assets and Liabilities based on Next Repricing Maturity



Financial assets: interbank and money market items, investments, and loans to customers

Financial liabilities: deposits, interbank and money market items, debt issued and borrowings

11. Liquidity risk management

Objective

To meet the regulation requirement and to ensure efficient risk management amid the transition to digital banking and the shift in consumer behavior caused by the emergence of the financial technology (FinTech) business.

Liquidity risk arises from failure to pay debts and contingent liabilities by the due date because of an inability to convert assets into cash; it also relates to failure to obtain sufficient funds, or finding that fund procurement comes at a higher cost, thus adversely affecting income and capital funds.

Principles

The Bank's liquidity management uses qualitative and quantitative approaches to ensure appropriate risk diversification. Krungsri recognizes the importance of regulatory compliance and emphasizes managing and controlling liquidity risk consistent with our risk appetite and reasonable operating costs, while complying with BOT guidelines on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) since January 1, 2016. Preparations are made to comply with the BOT's potential guidelines on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) although they remain under the BOT's consideration. In addition, the Bank established emergency contingency plans and effective excess liquidity management commensurate with the current economic situation. We seek to ensure that adequate cash and other liquid assets are available for both Krungsri's and our subsidiaries' business operations.

Governance Structure

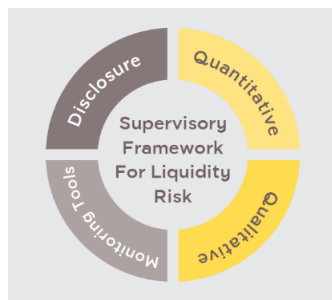
Our risk governance structure comprises three important components:

- 1) The Board has delegated authority to the Risk Management Committee for managing and controlling liquidity risk in accordance with Board-approved risk policies and limits.
- 2) The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) closely monitors liquidity positions and risk.
- 3) Our organizational structure is established with clear segregation of duties and responsibilities of the business units responsible for transaction execution, operations, and risk management to avoid conflicts of interest.

Liquidity Risk Management Framework

Funding risk management is overseen by the Risk Management Committee. The Market Risk Management Division provides strategic options for risk management and reports risk exposure to the committee for liquidity risk management and control in line with the Bank's policy. The Strategic Assets and Liabilities Management Department provides ALCO with analyses of the Bank's and competitors' statement of financial position management including our liquidity risk and funding strategic options. The Global Markets Group is responsible for monitoring and managing daily liquidity.

Picture 4: Liquidity Risk Supervisory Framework



Measurement

The BOT has imposed guidelines for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under the Basel III Liquidity Framework. We've also studied the quantitative impact of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and make the preparation to comply with the guidelines, which have yet to be introduced by the BOT.

We realize the significance of adequate liquidity risk measurement tools and methodologies appropriate for the size and complexity of transactions both on- and off-statement of financial position, while employing various liquidity risk management tools such as cash flow and liquidity projections and liquidity gap analyses by assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities. The Bank also manages foreign currency liquidity risk by determining appropriate levels of foreign-currency-denominated liquid assets and providing statement of financial position analysis in major currencies in accordance with Krungsri statement of financial position structure. In addition, a liquidity cushion has been provided, with regular testing of liquidity contingency plans.

Moving toward digital banking and challenges arising from shifts in customer behavior

Government policy moved forward in developing the financial sector with new innovative industry - Thailand 4.0 and the digital economy – introducing the national e-payment system using the PromptPay service jointly provided by all commercial banks. Furthermore, the emergence of a new generation of financial technology – FinTech – resulted in a complete ecosystem of supporting structures including the banking system.

Challenges have arisen from the shift in depositors' behavior and more intense competition resulting from the transition to the digital economy, technological advancements, and the emergence of FinTech companies. To brace for future technological developments in the financial market and changing consumer behavior in the digital economy, the Bank is dedicated to maintaining our competitiveness for both banking and non-banking businesses while advancing our presence in new markets. In March the Bank established Krungsri Finnovate Company Limited to sharpen our competitive advantages and forge partnerships to jointly innovate new financial products and services.

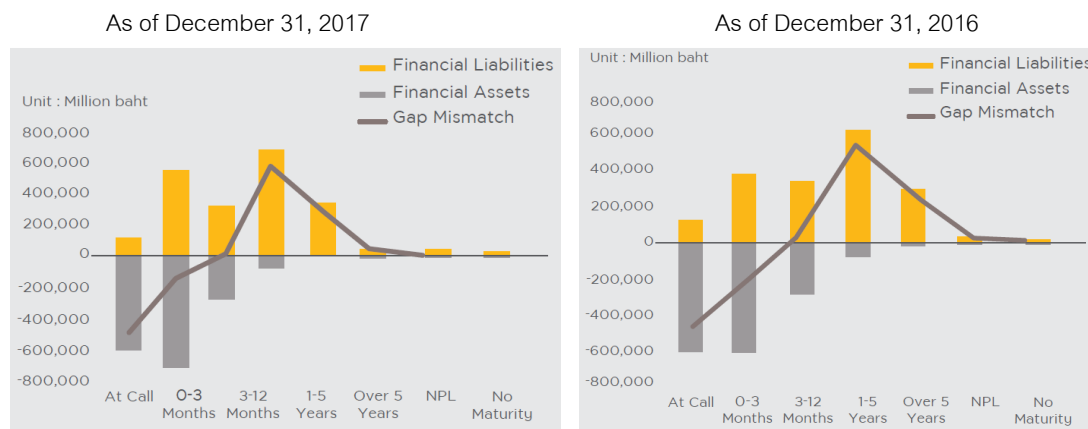
2017 Risk Factors and Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank's aggregate liquidity risk has been relatively low considering our liquidity cushion to support maturity mismatches per the liquidity gap report and huge capital inflows in the domestic financial market. Early warning signs for monitoring liquidity risk were also within our risk appetite.

With the liquidity gap based on remaining contractual maturities and to ensure efficient liquidity risk reporting and monitoring, the Bank also considers, under both normal and crisis situations, adjusting the results based on behavioral maturities aligned with the actual behavior of significant items. Methods used for assets included prepayment rates or early payment rates, and rollover rates (since certain loans may not

generate cash inflow under the agreements). Methods used for liabilities included analysis to understand the “stickiness” of the Bank’s deposit portfolio, early withdrawal rates or rollover rates even upon deposit due.

Picture 5: Comparison of Financial Group Assets and Liabilities Based on Remaining Contractual Maturity



Financial assets: interbank and money market items, investments, and loans to customers

Financial liabilities: deposits, interbank and money market items, debt issued and borrowings

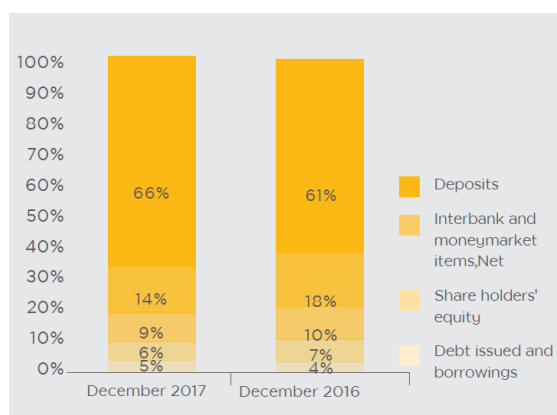
We have also reviewed the structure of our funding sources to suit changing market conditions and liquidity trends in the commercial banking system. The Bank’s main funding sources are short-term deposits of mostly less than one year including non-matured deposits.

While the use of funds for lending have longer maturity dates than the deposits. Our liquidity risk factors arise from the structure of funding sources and the use of funds.

Financial Group Funding Sources

Customer deposits are our major funding source: they are well diversified by customer type and deposit type. Deposit campaigns and mobile banking service are provided to facilitate banking transactions. Other funding sources include interbank and money market items as well as debt issued and MUFG borrowings.

Picture 6: Financial Group Funding Sources



12. Additional disclosure per the requirement Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

Table 18: Significant information of financial instrument eligible for capital fund

Topic		Unique identifier BAY272A	Unique identifier BAY27NA	Unique identifier BAY27NB
1	Issuer	Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited
2	Unique identifier	TH0023037201	TH0023037B09	TH0023A37B03
	<i>BOT's regulation treatment</i>			
3	Type of financial instruments (common equity tier 1/ additional tier 1/ tier 2)	Tier 2 Capital	Tier 2 Capital	Tier 2 Capital
4	Qualified or non-qualified Basel III	Qualified under Basel III rules	Qualified under Basel III rules	Qualified under Basel III rules
5	If non-qualified Basel III, please specify	–	–	–
6	Transitional phase out or fully countable	Fully countable but gradual reduction on capital calculation for the remaining 5 years.	Fully countable but gradual reduction on capital calculation for the remaining 5 years.	Fully countable but gradual reduction on capital calculation for the remaining 5 years.
7	Eligible at the Bank/ financial business group/ financial business group and the Bank	Financial business group level and the Bank level	Financial business group level and the Bank level	Financial business group level and the Bank level
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (unit: Million Baht)	Baht 10,000 million	Baht 17,007 million	Baht 14,978 million
9	Par value of instrument (unit: Baht)	Baht 1,000.-	Baht 1,000.-	Baht 1,000.-

Topic		Unique identifier BAY272A	Unique identifier BAY27NA	Unique identifier BAY27NB
10	Accounting classification	Liabilities measured at amortized cost	Liabilities measured at amortized cost	Liabilities measured at amortized cost
11	Original date of issuance	August 11, 2016	May 24, 2017	November 17, 2017
12	Perpetual or dated	Having maturity date	Having maturity date	Having maturity date
13	Original maturity date	February 11, 2027	November 24, 2027	November 17, 2027
14	Issuer's authority to call subject to prior supervisory approval	Having right to early redeem if permission in writing is granted by the BOT	Having right to early redeem if permission in writing is granted by the BOT	Having right to early redeem if permission in writing is granted by the BOT
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	November 11, 2021 Subject to obtaining the prior written approval of the BOT and compliance with any other condition imposed by the BOT. The Subordinate Instruments will be redeemed according to the par value per unit together with payment of the interest. The issuer may early redeem prior to the maturity date, if it falls under any of the following events:- (a) On any interest payment date falling after the lapse of 5 years from the issue date.	August 24, 2022 Subject to obtaining the prior written approval of the BOT and compliance with any other condition imposed by the BOT. The Subordinate Instruments will be redeemed according to the par value per unit together with payment of the interest. The issuer may early redeem prior to the maturity date, if it falls under any of the following events:- (a) On any interest payment date falling after the lapse of 5 years from the issue date.	November 17, 2022 Subject to obtaining the prior written approval of the BOT and compliance with any other condition imposed by the BOT. The Subordinate Instruments will be redeemed according to the par value per unit together with payment of the interest. The issuer may early redeem prior to the maturity date, if it falls under any of the following events:- (a) On the 5th. anniversary of the issue date or any interest payment date thereafter.

Topic		Unique identifier BAY272A	Unique identifier BAY27NA	Unique identifier BAY27NB
		(b) If there is a change in tax law after the issue date which results in a change to the tax treatment of the Subordinate Instruments that is not to the benefit of the Issuer. (c) If the Subordinate Instruments are fully excluded from Tier 2 capital as a result of the change in the applicable regulations. (d) Any other event as permitted by the BOT after the Issue Date.	(b) If there is a change in tax law after the issue date which results in a change to the tax treatment of the Subordinate Instruments that is not to the benefit of the Issuer. (c) If the Subordinate Instruments are fully excluded from Tier 2 capital as a result of the change in the applicable regulations. (d) Any other event as permitted by the BOT after the Issue Date.	(b) If there is a change in tax law after the issue date which results in a change to the tax treatment of the Subordinate Instruments that is not to the benefit of the Issuer. (c) If the Subordinate Instruments are fully excluded from Tier 2 capital as a result of the change in the applicable regulations. (d) Any other event as permitted by the BOT after the Issue Date.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	On any interest payment date after the 5 th (fifth) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Subordinate Instruments.	On any interest payment date after the 5 th (fifth) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Subordinate Instruments.	On any interest payment date after the 5 th (fifth) anniversary of the date of issuance of the Subordinate Instruments.
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate until maturity date	Fixed Rate until maturity date	Fixed Rate until maturity date
18	Coupon rate and any related index	None	None	None
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No dividend stopper	No dividend stopper	No dividend stopper

Topic		Unique identifier BAY272A	Unique identifier BAY27NA	Unique identifier BAY27NB
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory and comply with the Terms and Conditions governing the rights and obligations of the issuers and the instrument holders.	Mandatory and comply with the Terms and Conditions governing the rights and obligations of the issuers and the instrument holders.	Mandatory and comply with the Terms and Conditions governing the rights and obligations of the issuers and the instrument holders.
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No incentive to redeem	No incentive to redeem	No incentive to redeem
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	None	None	None
25	If convertible, full or partial	None	None	None
26	If convertible, conversion rate	None	None	None
27	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	None	None	None
28	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	None	None	None
29	Write-down feature	Write-down feature	Write-down feature	Write-down feature
30	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon the occurrence of the Non-Viability Events of the Issuer and the government authority decides to grant financial assistance to it. The Instrument holders shall be forced to write-down.	Upon the occurrence of the Non-Viability Events of the Issuer and the government authority decides to grant financial assistance to it. The Instrument holders shall be forced to write-down.	Upon the occurrence of the Non-Viability Events of the Issuer and the government authority decides to grant financial assistance to it. The Instrument holders shall be forced to write-down.

Topic		Unique identifier BAY272A	Unique identifier BAY27NA	Unique identifier BAY27NB
31	If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial write-down	Full or partial write-down	Full or partial write-down
32	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
33	If temporary write-down, description of how to write-down	–	–	–
34	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Superior to the holders of (a) all classes of equity securities of the issuer, including holders of preference shares (b) Additional Tier 1 securities (c) Other Liabilities (if any) of the issuer that by their terms or by operation of law rank junior to the Subordinated Instruments (together, the Junior Instruments).	Superior to the holders of (a) all classes of equity securities of the issuer, including holders of preference shares (b) Additional Tier 1 securities (c) Other Liabilities (if any) of the issuer that by their terms or by operation of law rank junior to the Subordinated Instruments (together, the Junior Instruments).	Superior to the holders of (a) all classes of equity securities of the issuer, including holders of preference shares (b) Additional Tier 1 securities (c) Other Liabilities (if any) of the issuer that by their terms or by operation of law rank junior to the Subordinated Instruments (together, the Junior Instruments).

Table 19: Reconciliation of regulatory capital components

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at December 31, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
ASSETS			
1. CASH	38,244	38,244	
2. INTERBANK AND MONEY MARKET ITEMS - NET	330,797	331,156	
3. CLAIMS ON SECURITY	47,135	47,135	
4. DERIVATIVES ASSETS	14,562	14,562	
5. INVESTMENTS - NET	83,935	83,935	
6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES- NET	2,222	-	
7. TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE - NET			
7.1 LOANS TO CUSTOMERS	1,619,358	1,623,804	
7.2 ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLES	3,917	4,077	
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1,623,275	1,627,881	
7.3 LESS:DEFERRED REVENUE	(68,954)	(68,954)	
7.4 LESS:ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS	(54,173)	(55,279)	
Qualified as capital		(16,745)	T
Non-qualified as capital		(38,534)	
7.5 LESS:REVALUATION ALLOWANCE FOR DEBT RESTRUCTURING	(1,303)	(1,481)	
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE - NET	1,498,845	1,502,167	
8. CUSTOMER'S LIABILITIES UNDER ACCEPTANCE	500	500	
9. PROPERTIES FOR SALE, NET	3,685	3,685	
10. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, NET	26,401	26,434	
11. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	16,756	16,778	
Goodwill		12,537	I
Intangible assets		4,241	L
12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	4,823	5,195	
Deferred tax liabilities of intangible assets		(144)	M
Deferred tax liabilities of good will		(362)	J
Deferred tax asset of other items		5,701	O
13. OTHER ASSETS, NET	20,867	21,640	
TOTAL ASSETS	2,088,772	2,091,431	

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at December 31, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
LIABILITIES			
14. DEPOSITS	1,319,229	1,318,117	
15. INTERBANK AND MONEY MARKET ITEMS - NET	279,721	279,721	
16. LIABILITIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND	6,296	6,296	
17. LIABILITIES TO DELIVER SECURITY	47,135	47,135	
18. DERIVATIVES LIABILITIES	15,724	15,724	
19. DEBT ISSUED AND BORROWINGS	142,866	142,866	
Debt instruments that are qualified as capital		41,985	S
Other issued debt and borrowings		100,881	
20. BANK'S LIABILITIES UNDER ACCEPTANCES	500	500	
21. PROVISIONS	7,468	7,504	
22. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	106	106	
Deferred tax liabilities of intangible assets		38	N
Deferred tax liabilities of good will		119	K
Deferred tax assets of other items		(51)	P
23. OTHER LIABILITIES	43,740	45,224	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,862,785	1,863,193	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
24. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
24.1 ISSUED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL (COMMON SHARE)	73,558	73,558	A
24.2 PREMIUM (DISCOUNT) ON COMMON SHARE	52,879	52,879	B
24.3 OTHER RESERVES			
24.3.1 Appraisal surplus	8,149	8,149	E
24.3.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments	889	800	
Investment in equity securities		299	F
Investment in debt securities			
Qualified as capital		401	F
Non-qualified as capital		100	
24.3.3 Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statement from a foreign operation	(324)	(324)	
Qualified as capital		(259)	G
Non-qualified as capital		(65)	
24.3.4 Deficit from business combination under common control	(5,218)	(5,218)	H

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at December 31, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
24.4 RETAINED EARNINGS			
24.4.1 APPROPRIATED - LEGAL RESERVE	5,007	5,007	C
24.4.2 UNAPPROPRIATED	90,191	90,308	
Net profit which already approved		78,166	D
Net profit await for approval		12,142	
24.5 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	856	3,079	
Qualified as AT1 capital		1,307	Q
Qualified as T2 capital		206	R
Non-qualified as capital		1,566	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	225,987	228,238	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	2,088,772	2,091,431	

Note

^{1/} This represents Consolidated statement of financial position publically disclosed in SEC website

^{2/} This represents Consolidated statement of financial position prepared under BOT's regulation that all entities listed out in content 3 : The companies under financial business group under Full Consolidation, are included in this consolidated statement of financial position.

Disclosure of reconciliation of regulatory capital components

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at December 31, 2017	Component of regulatory capital reported by financial business group	References base on statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision
Total Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1+AT1)	193,233	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	191,926	
1. Issued and paid up share capital	73,558	A
2. Premium on share capital	52,879	B
3. Legal reserve	5,007	C
4. Retained earnings after appropriation	78,166	D
5. Other comprehensive income		
5.1 Changes in capital surplus from appraisal of lands, buildings or units in condominium	8,149	E
5.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in equity and debt securities – available for sales	700	F
5.3 Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statement from a foreign operation	(259)	G
5.4 Other items from owner changes	(5,218)	H
6. Regulatory deduction		
6.1 Goodwill	(12,056)	I+J-K
6.2 Intangible assets	(3,248)	I +M-N ^{1/}
6.3 Deferred tax assets	(5,752)	O-P
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	1,307	
7. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to additional tier 1	1,307	Q ^{2/}
Tier 2 Capital (T2)	58,936	
8. Proceeds from issuing subordinated debentures	41,985	S
9. General provision	16,745	T
10. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to tier 2 capital	206	R ^{2/}
Total Regulatory Capital (TC = T1+T2)	252,169	

^{1/} Intangible assets e.g. software licenses, phase-out at 20% p.a. during a transitional period of 2014 – 2018, as at December 31, 2017 the deduction amount is THB 3,248 million [80% x (4,241 – 144 -38)]

^{2/} Non-controlling interest qualified as capital is calculated basing on BOT's requirement

Capital related items as at June 30, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
ASSETS			
1. CASH	30,976	30,976	
2. INTERBANK AND MONEY MARKET ITEMS - NET	207,021	207,288	
3. CLAIMS ON SECURITY	11,048	11,048	
4. DERIVATIVES ASSETS	17,161	17,161	
5. INVESTMENTS - NET	125,377	125,377	
6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES- NET	2,095	-	
7. TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE - NET			
7.1 LOANS TO CUSTOMERS	1,538,256	1,542,358	
7.2 ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLES	3,953	4,138	
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1,542,209	1,546,496	
7.3 LESS:DEFERRED REVENUE	(62,755)	(62,755)	
7.4 LESS:ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS	(50,831)	(51,851)	
Qualified as capital		(16,013)	P
Non-qualified as capital		(35,838)	
7.5 LESS:REVALUATION ALLOWANCE FOR DEBT RESTRUCTURING	(1,259)	(1,443)	
TOTAL LOANS TO CUSTOMERS AND ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE-NET	1,427,364	1,430,447	
8. CUSTOMER'S LIABILITIES UNDER ACCEPTANCE	518	518	
9. PROPERTIES FOR SALE, NET	3,935	3,935	
10. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, NET	25,161	25,184	
11. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	16,656	16,667	
Goodwill		12,642	I
Intangible assets		4,025	J
12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	4,694	5,047	
Deferred tax liabilities of intangible assets		(276)	K
Deferred tax asset of other items		5,323	L
13. OTHER ASSETS, NET	16,525	17,134	
TOTAL ASSETS	1,888,531	1,890,782	

Capital related items as at June 30, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
LIABILITIES			
14. DEPOSITS	1,163,312	1,162,293	
15. INTERBANK AND MONEY MARKET ITEMS - NET	256,881	256,881	
16. LIABILITIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND	6,233	6,233	
17. LIABILITIES TO DELIVER SECURITY	11,048	11,048	
18. DERIVATIVES LIABILITIES	17,757	17,757	
19. DEBT ISSUED AND BORROWINGS	173,122	173,122	
Debt instruments that are qualified as capital		41,851	N
Other issued debt and borrowings		131,271	
20. BANK'S LIABILITIES UNDER ACCEPTANCES	518	518	
21. PROVISIONS	7,939	7,965	
22. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	255	255	
Deferred tax liabilities of intangible assets		22	M
Deferred tax assets of other items		(89)	O
Deferred tax liabilities of other items		322	
23. OTHER LIABILITIES	34,474	35,594	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,671,539	1,671,666	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
24. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
24.1 ISSUED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL (COMMON SHARE)	73,558	73,558	A
24.2 PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT ON COMMON SHARE	52,879	52,879	B
24.3 OTHER RESERVES			
24.3.1 Appraisal surplus	8,294	8,294	E
24.3.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments	910	822	
Investment in equity securities		136	F
Investment in debt securities			
Qualified as capital		549	F
Non-qualified as capital		137	
24.3.3 Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statement from a foreign operation	(111)	(111)	
Qualified as capital		(89)	G
Non-qualified as capital		(22)	
24.3.4 Deficit from business combination under common control	(5,218)	(5,218)	H

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at June 30, 2017	Amount as disclosed in public financial statements – Financial Position ^{1/}	Amount as disclosed in the statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision ^{2/}	Ref.
24.4 RETAINED EARNINGS			
24.4.1 APPROPRIATED - LEGAL RESERVE	4,372	4,372	C
24.4.2 UNAPPROPRIATED	81,627	81,743	
Net profit which already approved		70,115	D
Net profit await for approval		11,628	
24.5 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	681	2,777	
Qualified as AT1 capital		1,202	Q
Qualified as T2 capital		193	R
Non-qualified as capital		1,382	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	216,992	219,116	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,888,531	1,890,782	

Note

^{1/} This represents Consolidated statement of financial position publically disclosed in SEC website

^{2/} This represents Consolidated statement of financial position prepared under BOT's regulation that all entities listed out in content 3 : The companies under financial business group under Full Consolidation, are included in this consolidated statement of financial position.

Disclosure of reconciliation of regulatory capital components

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as at June 30, 2017	Component of regulatory capital reported by financial business group	References base on statement of financial position under the consolidated supervision
Total Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1+AT1)	184,762	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	183,560	
1. Issued and paid up share capital	73,558	A
2. Premium on share capital	52,879	B
3. Legal reserve	4,372	C
4. Retained earnings after appropriation	70,115	D
5. Other comprehensive income		
5.1 Changes in capital surplus from appraisal of lands, buildings or units in condominium	8,294	E
5.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in equity and debt securities – available for sales	685	F
5.3 Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statement from a foreign operation	(89)	G
5.4 Other items from owner changes	(5,218)	H
6. Regulatory deduction		
6.1 Goodwill	(12,642)	I
6.2 Intangible assets	(2,982)	J+K-M ^{1/}
6.3 Deferred tax assets	(5,412)	L-O
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	1,202	
7. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to additional tier 1	1,202	Q ^{2/}
Tier 2 Capital (T2)	58,057	
8. Proceeds from issuing subordinated debentures	41,851	N ^{3/}
9. General provision	16,013	P
10. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to tier 2 capital	193	R ^{2/}
Total Regulatory Capital (TC = T1+T2)	242,819	

^{1/} Intangible assets e.g. software licenses, phase-out at 20% p.a. during a transitional period of 2014 – 2018, as at June 30, 2017 the deduction amount is THB 2,982 million [80% x (4,025-276-22)]

^{2/} Non-controlling interest qualified as capital is calculated basing on BOT's requirement

^{3/} Financial instruments that do not meet the Basel III rules, can be counted as capital does not exceed criteria, Non-fully Basel III compliant Tier II capital instruments will be phase out at 10% p.a. starting from January 1, 2013 therefore sub-debt amount Baht 14,844 million that not exceed criteria so that of all able to count to capital fund. Sub-debt which is issued in 2017 and 2016 amount Baht 17,007 million and Baht 10,000 million respectively, has complied the Basel III rules, then fully countable.

Table 20: Disclosure of capital under Basel III during transitional period

Unit: Million Baht

Capital amount, eligible items, adjustment items and deduction items	Financial Business Group			
	December 31, 2017		June 30, 2017	
	Capital amount	Transitional adjustment amount*	Capital amount	Transitional adjustment amount*
Total Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1+AT1)	193,233	(1,065)	184,762	(883)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	191,926	(777)	183,560	(630)
1. Issued and paid up share capital	73,558		73,558	
2. Premium on share capital	52,879		52,879	
3. Legal reserve	5,007		4,372	
4. Retained earnings after appropriation	78,166		70,115	
5. Other comprehensive income				
5.1 Changes in capital surplus from appraisal of lands, buildings or units in condominium	8,149		8,294	
5.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in equity securities	299		136	
5.3 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in debt securities	401	100	549	137
5.4 Profit (loss) from conversion of financial statement from a foreign operation	(259)	(65)	(89)	(22)
5.5 Other items from owner changes	(5,218)		(5,218)	
6. Regulatory deduction				
6.1 Goodwill	(12,056)		(12,642)	
6.2 Intangible assets	(3,248)	(812)	(2,982)	(745)
6.3 Deferred tax assets	(5,752)		(5,412)	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	1,307	(288)	1,202	(253)
7. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to additional tier 1	1,307	(288)	1,202	(253)
Tier 2 capital (T2)	58,936	33	58,057	(14,813)
8. Proceeds from issuing subordinated debentures	41,985		41,851	(14,844)
9. General provision	16,745		16,013	
10. Non-controlling interest of consolidated companies under the Bank's financial business group to tier 2 capital	206	33	193	31
Total Regulatory Capital (TC = T1 + T2)	252,169	(1,032)	242,819	(15,696)

* Net amount of item to be included in or deducted from capital under the Basel III during the transitional period

Unit: Million Baht

Capital amount, eligible items, adjustment items and deduction items	Bank-Only			
	December 31, 2017		June 30, 2017	
	Capital amount	Transitional adjustment amount*	Capital amount	Transitional adjustment amount*
Total Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1+AT1)	167,531	(408)	162,948	(332)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	167,531	(408)	162,948	(332)
1. Issued and paid up share capital	73,558		73,558	
2. Premium on share capital	52,879		52,879	
3. Legal reserve	5,007		4,372	
4. Retained earnings after appropriation	44,704		40,644	
5. Other comprehensive income				
5.1 Changes in capital surplus from appraisal of lands, buildings or units in condominium	8,149		8,294	
5.2 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in equity securities	388		224	
5.3 Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment in debt securities	401	100	549	137
5.4 Other items from owner changes	(5,218)		(5,218)	
6. Regulatory deduction				
6.1 Goodwill	(10,253)		(10,476)	
6.2 Intangible assets	(2,031)	(508)	(1,878)	(469)
6.3 Deferred tax assets	(53)		-	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	-	-
Tier 2 capital (T2)	51,502	-	49,383	(14,844)
7. Proceeds from issuing subordinated debentures	41,985		41,851	(14,844)
8. General provision	9,517		7,532	
Total Regulatory Capital (TC = T1 + T2)	219,033	(408)	212,331	(15,176)

* Net amount of item to be included in or deducted from capital under the Basel III during the transitional period