

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) PCL

Pillar 3 Disclosures

30 June 2025



standard
chartered

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1. Scope of Basel III Framework

Pillar 1: Minimum Capital Requirement

The BOT has approved Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) PCL (“the Bank”) to adopt the AIRB approach which is more advanced under Enterprise Risk Management Framework for the measurement of credit risk capital. Under the notification, the Bank has been using AIRB approach for the credit risk capital calculation as regulatory capital since December 2009.

The first of the three pillars of the Basel framework provide the approach to calculation of the minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk.

Pillar 2: Supervisory Review Process

Pillar 2 requires banks to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks where other suitable mitigants are not available. This risk and capital assessment are commonly referred to as an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) which covers much broader risk types than Pillar 1, which covers only credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.

The Bank has developed an ICAAP policy and framework which closely integrates the risk and capital assessment processes and ensures that adequate levels of capital are maintained to support the Bank’s current and projected demand for capital under expected and stressed conditions.

Under Pillar 2, the BOT would undertake a review of the Banks’ ICAAP. This is referred to as the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (“SREP”).

Pillar 3: Market Discipline

Pillar 3 aims to provide a consistent and comprehensive disclosure framework that enhances comparability between banks and further promotes improvements in risk management. Pillar 3 requires all material risks to be disclosed, enabling a comprehensive view of the bank’s risk profile.

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The Bank has implemented a Pillar 3 policy and procedure framework to address the requirements laid down for Pillar 3 disclosure. The information provided has been reviewed and validated by senior management and the Executive Risk Committee. In accordance with the Bank's policy, the Pillar 3 disclosure will be published on the Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) PCL - website www.sc.com/th.

The BOT has also set the frequency of disclosure on semi-annual and annual basis. Quantitative data of Key Prudential Metrics, Capital Structure & Adequacy and Market risk will be disclosed on a semi-annual basis, whereas the full Pillar 3 disclosures will be made annually on both qualitative and quantitative data.

2. Scope of Application

In compliance with the requirement under Basel III Pillar 3 and sets of the BOT's disclosure requirements, the Bank has developed a set of disclosures for its position as at 30 June 2025 covering the following areas:

- Quantitative data of Key Prudential Metrics, Capital Structure & Capital Adequacy.
- Market Risk

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3. Key Prudential Metrics

The table below provides the key prudential metrics related to regulatory capital and liquidity standards.

Table 1: Key Prudential Metrics	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Capital (Unit: Million Baht)		
1 Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	21,444	24,118
1A Fully loaded ECL CET 1	21,444	24,118
2 Tier 1 capital	21,444	24,118
2A Fully loaded ECL Tier 1	21,444	24,118
3 Total capital	21,712	24,362
3A Fully loaded ECL total capital	21,712	24,362
Risk weighted assets (Unit: Million Baht)		
4 Total risk weighted assets	83,011	73,583
Capital adequacy ratio (Unit: Percentage)		
5 Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio	25.83	32.78
5A Fully loaded ECL CET1 ratio	25.83	32.78
6 Tier 1 ratios	25.83	32.78
6A Fully loaded ECL Tier 1 ratio	25.83	32.78
7 Total capital ratios	26.16	33.11
7A Fully loaded ECL total capital ratio	26.16	33.11
Additional capital adequacy ratio (Unit: Percentage)		
8 Capital Conservation buffer	2.50	2.50
9 Counter cyclical buffer	-	-
10 Higher loss absorbency	-	-
11 Total additional capital adequacy ratios (item 8+ 9 + 10)	2.50	2.50
12 CET1 after maintenance of minimum capital requirement	18.83	25.78
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)		
13 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Unit: Million Baht)	91,521	79,411
14 Total net cash outflows (within a 30-day period) (Unit: Million Baht)	46,218	36,690
15 LCR (Unit: Percentage)	209	216

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The Bank apply the fully loaded Expected Credit Loss since 1 January 2020 under TFRS 9. Under this approach, the capital adequacy ratios as of 30 June 2025 and 31 Dec 2024 were higher than the BOT's minimum capital ratios included capital buffer requirement at 7.0% for CET1, 8.5% for Tier1 and 11.0% for Total Capital Ratio.

The Bank's average LCR for Q2 of 2025 (B.E.2568) is 209%, calculated from the LCR at the end of April, May, and June. The Bank LCR remains well above the Bank of Thailand's minimum requirement of 100%. The LCR consists of 2 main components, namely;

1. High-Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) include unencumbered high-quality assets with low risk and low volatility that can be easily monetized without any significant changes to their values, even in times of liquidity stress. The value of each type of HQLA is after the application of both haircuts and any applicable caps as specified by the BOT. The average HQLA of the Bank for Q2 of 2025 is THB 91,521 million, which is the average of HQLA as at the end of April, May, and June. These HQLA primarily consists of Level 1 assets, which are cash and Government bonds. On this, the Bank holds several types of high-quality liquid assets to ensure the diversification of the stock of HQLA.

2. The amount of net cash outflows (net COF) is equal to expected cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon minus expected cash inflows within the 30-day time horizon under liquidity stress scenarios; but the expected cash inflows must not exceed 75% of the expected cash outflows. The average net COF of the "Bank" for Q2 of 2025 is THB 46,218 million, which is the average of net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon as at the end of April, May, and June. The expected cash outflows on which the Bank focuses under the severe liquidity stress scenarios are the run-off of wholesales deposits and borrowings, repayments of secured borrowings under repurchase agreements (repos), to which the run-off rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned. On the other hand, expected cash inflows are mostly from loan repayments from high-quality customers, and maturing debt securities, to which the inflow rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned.

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4. Capital Management

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business activities, to meet regulatory minimum capital requirements at all times and to maintain appropriate credit ratings.

The Bank's capital planning is dynamic and regularly refreshed to reflect the business forecasts as they evolve during the course of each year. The strategy setting and planning is presented to the Board on an annual basis with regular updates on the financial outlook and performance to ensure capital adequacy is aligned with the business plan. The capital plan takes the following into account:

- Current regulatory capital requirements and the Bank's assessment of on-going regulatory expectation.
- Demand for capital due to business growth forecasts, loan impairment outlook and market shocks or stresses.
- Available supply of capital and capital raising options.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") as appointed by Executive Committee ("EXCO") is responsible for determining the Bank's balance sheet strategy and for ensuring that, in executing the Bank's strategy, the Bank operates within Risk Appetite (RA) and regulatory requirements relating to capital, loss-absorbing capacity, liquidity, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), Banking Book Basis Risk and Structural Foreign Exchange Risk. ALCO is also responsible for ensuring that internal and external recovery planning requirements are met.

4.1 Capital Structure

The Bank maintains capital to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements set by the BOT. In addition, the Bank assess its capital adequacy to support current and future business activities.

The following table is a breakdown of total regulatory capital of the Bank as at 30 June 2025, comparing with the position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024.

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Table 2: Capital Structure

Unit: Million Baht

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Tier 1 Capital		
Issued and paid-up share capital	11,336	14,837
Premium on share capital	9,056	9,056
Statutory reserve	1,134	1,484
Retained earnings after appropriation	1,073	103
Other comprehensive income	127	(23)
Adjustment items from Common Equity Tier1 Capital	(2)	78
Deduction items from Common Equity Tier1 Capital*	(1,280)	(1,417)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	21,444	24,118
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital	-	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	21,444	24,118
Tier 2 Capital		
General Provision for performing loans under SA portfolio	-	-
Surplus of provision	268	244
Total Tier 2 Capital	268	244
Total Regulatory Capital	21,712	24,362

* Consist of intangible assets, deferred tax assets and shortfall of provision floor

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4.2 Capital Sources

The Bank's Tier 1 Capital consist of Common Equity Tier 1 which are issued and paid up share capital & premium, statutory reserve, net profit after appropriation and other comprehensive income items in the shareholders' equity & regulatory adjustment. There is no additional tier 1. The Bank's Tier 2 Capital comprise of the general provision for performing loans and surplus of provision.

Table 3: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to Financial Statement

Unit: Million Baht

As of 30 June 2025	Statements of Financial Position as in published financial statements	References
Assets		
Cash	112	
Interbank and money market items - net	42,647	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	59,172	
Derivative assets	26,060	
Investments - net	41,385	
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable - net	30,015	
Leasehold improvements and equipment - net	153	
Right-of-use assets - net	118	
Intangible assets - net	910	E
Deferred tax assets	-	F
Others	30,615	
Total assets	231,187	

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Unit: Million Baht

As of 30 June 2025	Statements of Financial Position as in published financial statements	References
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits	100,702	
Interbank and money market items	34,707	
Liabilities payable on demand	729	
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,786	
Derivative liabilities	33,794	
Lease liabilities	124	
Provisions for liabilities	623	
Deferred tax liabilities	122	
Other liabilities	22,800	
Total liabilities	207,387	
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital		
Registered share capital	11,340	
Issued and paid-up share capital	11,336	A
Premium on share capital	9,056	B
Other components of equity	122	D ^{1/}

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Unit: Million Baht

As of 30 June 2025	Statements of Financial Position as in published financial statements	References
Retained earnings		
Appropriated		
Statutory reserve	1,134	C
Unappropriated	2,152	
Total shareholders' equity	23,800	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	231,187	

Unit: Million Baht

Capital related items as of 30 June 2025	Component of regulatory capital	References base on Statement of Financial Position
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)		
Issued and paid-up share capital	11,336	A
Premium on share capital	9,056	B
Statutory reserve	1,134	C
Net profit after appropriation	1,073	
Other comprehensive income		
Fair value change in investment in debt securities	129	D
Total CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments and deduction	22,728	

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Unit: Million Baht

As of 30 June 2025	Statements of Financial Position as in published financial statements	References
Adjustment items from Common Equity Tier1 Capital		
Debit Valuation Adjustment	(4)	
Fair Value Option adjustment as per TFRS9	-	
Deduction items from Common Equity Tier1 Capital		
Intangible assets	(910)	E
Deferred tax assets	-	F
Shortfall of Provision Floor	(370)	
Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	21,444	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	-	
Total Tier 1 capital	21,444	
Tier 2 Capital		
General Provision for performing loans under SA portfolio	-	
Surplus of provision	268	
Total Tier 2 capital	268	
Total Regulatory capital	21,712	

^{1/} Included Cash flow hedge reserve and Owned credit revaluation reserve

4.3 Capital Adequacy

Under the BOT guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of 11.00%, with the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital and Common Equity Tier 1 to risk weighted assets at 8.50% and 7.00%, respectively.

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Total Capital Adequacy Ratios of the Bank as at 30 June 2025 was 26.16%. Tier 1 Ratios was 25.83% and CET 1 Capital Ratios was 25.83% which exceeded minimum requirements of the BOT.

Table 4: Capital Adequacy

Unit: Percent

	BOT Minimum Requirement	BOT Minimum Requirement and conservation buffer	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Total capital funds to risk weighted assets	8.50	11.00	26.16	33.11
Tier 1 capital funds to risk weighted assets	6.00	8.50	25.83	32.78
Common Equity Tier 1 capital funds to risk weighted assets	4.50	7.00	25.83	32.78

4.4 Minimum Capital Requirement by Type of Risk

The Bank maintain minimum capital in line with the BOT's requirement. Table 5 shows the breakdown of minimum Capital requirement for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk of the Bank as at 30 June 2025.

Table 5: Minimum Capital Requirement by Type of Risk

Unit: Million Baht

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Credit Risk	4,007	3,675
Market Risk	2,036	1,662
Operational Risk	1,012	918
Total Minimum Capital Requirements	7,055	6,255

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AIRB Adoption

The Bank use AIRB approach to calculate credit risk for material portfolios whilst SA approach is applied to portfolios that are classified as permanently exempt from the AIRB approach as well as those portfolios that are currently under transition to the AIRB approach.

The following tables show Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified by Asset Classes under AIRB (table 6), Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified by Asset Classes under SA (table 7) and Minimum Capital Requirement for Equity Exposure under AIRB (table 8).

Table 6: Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified by Asset Classes under AIRB

Unit: Million Baht		
Asset Class	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Non-Default exposures		
Claims on sovereigns, financial institutions and Corporates	3,339	2,937
Claims on retail portfolios		
-Claims on residential mortgage	-	-
-Qualifying revolving retail exposures	-	-
-Other retail exposures	-	-
Equity exposures	1	1
Other assets	159	104
Default exposures	302	416
First-to-default credit derivatives and Securitisation	-	-
Total minimum capital requirement for credit risk – AIRB	3,801	3,458

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Minimum capital requirement for credit risk under AIRB for the Bank increased by THB 343 million, mainly due to increasing in non-default exposures of claim on sovereigns, financial institutions and corporates.

Table 7: Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk Classified by Asset Classes under SA

Unit: Million Baht		
Asset Class	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Non-Default exposures		
Claims on sovereigns and central banks, MDBs and PSEs treated as claims on sovereigns	-	-
Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	-	-
Claims on corporates, PSEs treated as claims on corporate	206	217
Claims on retail portfolios	-	-
Claims on residential mortgage	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Default exposures	-	-
First-to-default credit derivatives and Securitization	-	-
Total minimum capital requirement for credit risk – SA	206	217

Note: PSEs (non-central government public sector entities) is provincial administrations, government entities, and state enterprises

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Table 8: Minimum Capital Requirement for Equity Exposure under AIRB

Item	Unit: Million Baht	
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Equity exposure exempted from credit risk calculation by IRB	1	1
Equity exposure subject to the IRB approach		
1. Equity holdings subject to the Market-based approach		
1.1 Simple Risk Weight Approach	-	-
1.2 Internal Model Approach (for equity exposure in non-trading book (banking book))	-	-
2. Equity holdings subject to a PD/LGD approach	-	-
Total minimum capital requirement for equity exposure – AIRB	1	1

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5. Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for loss of earnings or economic value due to adverse changes in financial market prices or rates. The Bank's exposure to market risk arises predominantly from providing clients access to financial markets, facilitation of which entails the Bank's taking moderate market risk positions. Market risk also arises in the non-trading book ("banking book") from the requirement to hold a large liquidity assets buffer of higher quality liquid debt securities. The objective of the Bank's market risk policies and processes is to achieve the optimal balance of risk and return while meeting customers' requirements.

The Bank undertakes transactions in the money market, foreign exchange markets and capital markets giving rise to market risk exposures. Other financial instruments undertaken include debt and other securities and certain financial derivative instruments. Derivative instruments are contracting whose characteristics and value are derived from underlying financial instruments, interest rates, exchange rates, or indices. They include futures, forwards, swaps, and options transactions in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets. Derivative contracts entered into by the Bank are primarily over-the-counter derivatives.

The Bank has established market risk management framework that covers limit setting, monitoring and reporting and control procedures, which are reviewed regularly by the relevant committees, Executive Risk Committees and the Board. Market risk limits are proposed by the business within the terms of agreed policy. Risk officers and relevant committees review and approve the limits within delegated authorities and monitor exposures against these limits. Risks are monitored against limits on a daily basis.

The primary categories of market risk for the Bank are:

- Interest rate risk: arising from changes in yield curves, credit spreads and implied volatilities on interest rate options;
- Currency exchange rate risk: arising from changes in exchange rates and implied volatilities on foreign exchange options; and

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- Commodity price risk: arising from changes in commodity prices and commodity option implied volatilities; covering energy, precious metals, base metals and agricultural. For this category of market risk, the Bank is fully hedged through a back-to-back position.

The BOT specifies minimum capital requirements against market risk in the trading book. Interest rate risk in the non-trading book (“banking book”) is covered separately under the Pillar 2 framework. The minimum regulatory market risk capital requirements for the trading book are presented below.

Table 9: Minimum Capital Requirement for each Type of Market Risk under the SA Approach

Unit: Million Baht		
Type of Risk	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Interest Rate Risk	1,850	1,513
Equity Position Risk	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	186	149
Commodity Risk	-	-
Total Minimum Capital Requirements	2,036	1,662

The Bank is required to have THB 2,036 million total capital against Market Risk. Compared to December 2024, the marginal increase of THB 374 million is due to increase in Interest Rate Risk charged by THB 337 million and increase in Foreign Exchange Risk by THB 37 million due to higher open positions.

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6. Acronyms

AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based
ALCO	Asset and Liabilities Management Committee
BOT	The Bank of Thailand
COF	Cash Outflows
EXCO	Executive Committee
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Asset
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IRB	Internal Ratings Based
LGD	Loss Given Default
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
PD	Probability of Default
PSEs	Non-central government Public Sector Entities
SA	Standardized Approach
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
TFRS9	Thai Financial Reporting Standard no.9