



Expanding The Growth Phase

BASEL III PILLAR 3 MARKET DISCLOSURE

JUNE 2024



SCB X Public Company Limited

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1. INTRODUCTION

Siam Commercial Bank PCL (SCB) or “Bank” and its Financial Group started to adopt Basel III, the latest global regulatory framework for assessing bank capital adequacy and liquidity, on 1 January 2013 to further strengthen its risk management practices. The Bank and the Group’s implementation of Basel III strictly follows the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s guidelines and the Bank of Thailand (BOT)’s regulations.

In September 2017, the Bank was designated as one of the Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) by the BOT. This status resulted in a requirement to maintain an additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 1.0% on top of the capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.

Following the TFRS 9 adoption in January 2020, commercial banks are required to hold minimum provisions relative to a defined list of performing and under-performing assets and off-balance sheet items according to the following schedules: 0.33% in 2020, 0.67% in 2021, and 1.0% for 2022 onwards. If available provisions fall short of the required minimum, banks must adjust for such differences in the capital fund items starting from January 1, 2020.

After restructuring in 2021, SCBX Public Company Limited was established to be the parent company of the companies in the financial group. SCBX Financial Group and SCB are still subject to BOT regulations and are required to maintain the minimum capital requirements including additional buffers as prescribed by the BOT. The policy of maintaining capital levels well above the minimum regulatory requirements, as well as adequate loan loss provisions, remains in place to allow the Financial Group to absorb unexpected events and new types of risks that may arise from new businesses under SCBX Financial Group in the future.

The current Basel Capital Accord comprises three pillars, each of which is essential for promoting the stability of financial institutions:

- Pillar I** provides guidelines on minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.
- Pillar II** addresses the key principles of supervisory review processes and risk management guidelines beyond Pillar I, with an emphasis on internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP).
- Pillar III** leverages market mechanism for bank supervision by requiring public disclosure of key information on capital adequacy and risk assessment.

This Pillar III report presents both qualitative and quantitative information on capital adequacy and measurement of credit risk, market risk in the trading book, and operational risk for both SCB (referred to as 'Bank-only') and SCBX Financial Group (referred to as 'Consolidated'). The report also provides information on risk management guidelines and frameworks, risk components, risk monitoring and reporting, and methodologies used to assess capital adequacy. Qualitative information is updated annually, or whenever

there is any material policy change. The Pillar III reports are published twice a year to disclose half-year and full-year information within four months of the report date (i.e., end of June 30 and December 31) as required by the BOT. A copy of the report can be found on the Bank's website and SCBX's website under Investor Relations at <https://www.scb.co.th/en/shareholders/financial-information.html> and <https://investor.scbx.com/en/document/basel-iii-pillar-3-market-disclosures>

Beginning January 1, 2020, the BOT's disclosure requirement has been revised to include key prudential metrics to reflect the provisioning impact from TFRS 9. Moreover, the BOT also revised disclosure of general provision, which is eligible as Tier 2 capital, amended terminology to be in line with financial statements and updated capital disclosure during a transitional period according to the Basel III framework.

Although external audit is not required for this report, the Bank and SCBX have an internal verification and approval process to ensure that contents of the report adhere to the Pillar III disclosure policy. In addition to following the Basel III framework in disclosure principles, information in this report is the same as that used internally by management and for reports submitted to the BOT.

2. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Standardized Approach

SCB and SCBX Financial Group use the Standardized Approach (SA), which follows the BOT's guidelines on credit risk, market risk, and operational risk measurement, as a computational framework for regulatory capital requirements.

Accounting Consolidation

Consolidated financial statements present information on combined assets and liabilities of SCBX Financial Group. The methodology for consolidating financial statements in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards can be found in SCBX's 2023 Annual Report.

Regulatory Consolidation ^{1/}

Regulatory consolidation consists of **solo consolidation**, which considers only financial entities of which SCB owns more than 75%, and **full consolidation** (referred to as 'Consolidated'), which encompasses all entities within the Financial Group, including those under solo consolidation, other subsidiaries in finance or support businesses. Under Basel III, investment in life insurance businesses or other financial entities in which the Bank and/or the parent company of the Financial Group holds more than 10% but less than 50% of issued shares is considered 'investment outside the scope of consolidation' and will be treated separately according to the BOT's guidelines.

Treatment of investment outside the scope of consolidation such as life insurance companies, depends

on how much of issued common shares are held by the Bank and/or its parent company with 10% being the threshold level:

- The Bank and/or the Financial Group do not hold more than 10% of total issued common shares:

The BOT requires that calculation be split into two parts. The portion of investment that exceeds 10% of the Bank and/or the Financial Group's net common equity Tier 1 capital (net CET1) must be deducted from the corresponding tier of capital (Corresponding Approach). The remaining portion under 10% of net CET1 is assigned a risk weight according to the BOT's guidelines.

- The Bank and/or the Financial Group hold more than 10% of total issued common shares:

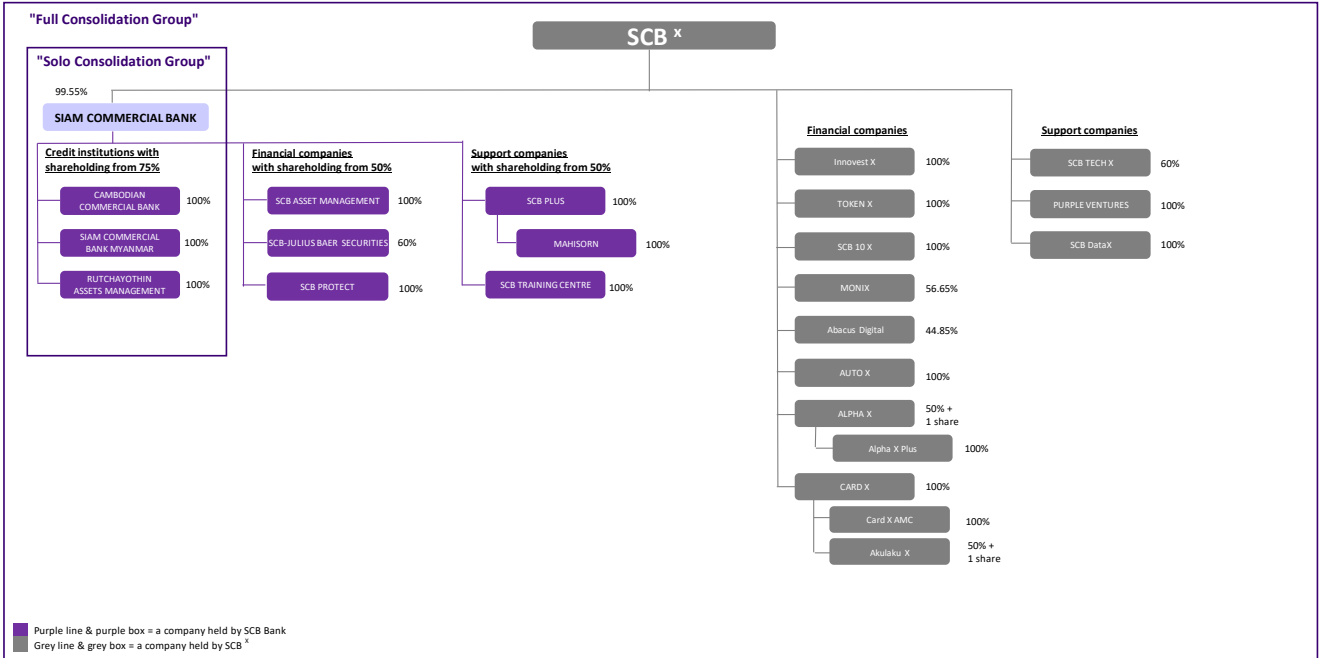
In the case which is considered a significant investment based on the threshold approach, the BOT requires calculation to be split into two parts. The portion of investment that exceeds 10% of the Bank and/or the Financial Group's net CET1 must be deducted from the corresponding tier of capital. Any shortfall must be deducted from the next higher tier of capital. The remaining portion under 10% of net CET1 will be assigned a risk weight of 250%.

This report presents quantitative information for both bank-only and consolidated basis.

^{1/} See more details on regulatory consolidation in the Appendix.

Figure 1: List of Companies and Business Types within the SCBX Financial Group as of June 30, 2024

Structure of SCB^X Financial Group Companies
30 June 2024



3. KEY PRUDENTIAL METRICS

Table 1: Key Prudential Metrics

Unit: Baht million, %

	Bank-Only		Consolidated	
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23
1. Available Capital (amounts)				
1.1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	373,707	361,170	425,798	415,913
1.2 Fully loaded ECL CET1	373,707	361,170	425,798	415,913
1.3 Tier 1	373,707	361,170	427,518	417,535
1.4 Fully loaded ECL Tier 1	373,707	361,170	427,518	417,535
1.5 Total capital	397,734	384,669	454,359	443,680
1.6 Fully loaded ECL total capital	397,734	384,669	454,359	443,680
2. Risk-weighted assets (amounts)				
2.1 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	2,187,112	2,135,900	2,422,211	2,358,515
3. Risk-based capital ratios as % of RWA				
3.1 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.09%	16.91%	17.58%	17.63%
3.2 Fully loaded ECL Common Equity Tier 1 (%)	17.09%	16.91%	17.58%	17.63%
3.3 Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.09%	16.91%	17.65%	17.70%
3.4 Fully loaded ECL Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.09%	16.91%	17.65%	17.70%
3.5 Total capital ratio (%)	18.19%	18.01%	18.76%	18.81%
3.6 Fully loaded ECL total capital ratio (%)	18.19%	18.01%	18.76%	18.81%
4. Additional CET1 buffer requirements as % of RWA				
4.1 Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
4.2 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.3 Higher loss absorbency for D-SIB (%)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
4.4 Total capital buffer requirements (%)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
4.5 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) ^{1/}	9.7%	9.5%	10.3%	10.3%
5. Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Bank-Only basis^{2/}				
5.1 Total HQLA	701,547	783,794		
5.2 Total net cash outflows	345,764	361,080		
5.3 LCR ratio (%)	203%	217%		

1/ An excess of CET1 above the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio including minimum ratios for Tier 1, and Tier 2 which CET1 is used to maintain minimum capital requirement.

2/ Average LCR for Q2/2024 and Q4/2023 were calculated using simple averages of month-end data for each quarter. For example, Q2 data were obtained by taking a simple average of month-end data in April, May and June.

Highlight of changes to the capital and key drivers

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank's Tier 1 capital and total capital were 17.09% and 18.19%, respectively. An increase of around 0.18% from December 2023, mainly due to the appropriation of 2023 net profit after dividend payment.

On a consolidated basis, Tier 1 capital and total capital were 17.65% and 18.76%. A decrease of around 0.05% from December 2023, mainly due to higher risk-weighted assets from loan growth, especially in corporate and retail segments and was offset by the appropriation of 2023 net profit after dividend payment.

The capital position at the end of June 2024 from both bank-only and consolidated perspectives far exceeded the minimum regulatory requirements including additional buffers.

Given its strong CET1 capital position, the Bank and SCBX Financial Group opted to recognize the full amount of capital impact from provisioning based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) as required by TFRS 9 right from the first day that the new accounting standard came into effect on January 1, 2020. As a result, the Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital is the same as fully loaded ECL Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital, respectively.

4. REGULATORY CAPITAL

4.1 Capital Management

Since capital is the most critical resource for the banking business, SCB and SCBX Financial Group have adopted the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to assess material risks and capital adequacy under both normal and stress conditions. Moreover, policies and procedures have been developed and put in place to ensure that SCB and SCBX Financial Group's capital:

- Provides adequate cushion to absorb unexpected losses and builds market confidence in the Bank and SCBX Financial Group's financial strength by maintaining capital in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements including additional buffers at all times;
- Matches the risk profile of SCB and SCBX Financial Group, facilitates growth based on their business strategies, and provides the ability to withstand potential risks from an economic downturn or other adverse scenarios; and
- Strikes the right balance between shareholders' returns and the prudential capital position.

Senior managements of SCB and SCBX are responsible for reviewing capital adequacy regularly based on business needs and potential regulatory changes as primary considerations.

4.2 Capital Structure and Adequacy

Capital Structure

Regulatory capital under Basel III consists of 3 following categories:

(1) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) represents the highest-quality component of capital which includes:

- Fully paid-up common shares
- Premium on common shares
- Appropriated retained earnings
- Legal reserves
- Other comprehensive income, i.e., revaluation surplus on land and premises, and revaluation surplus on FVTOCI investment
- Items of financial business group that operates commercial bank business, only non-controlling interests that can be included in Common Equity Tier 1 of the financial business group

(2) Additional Tier 1 Capital consists of high-quality capital, which includes:

- Fully paid-up non-cumulative preferred shares
- Premium on the fully paid-up non-cumulative preferred shares
- Perpetual subordinated debt
- Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Additional Tier 1 of the financial business group

(3) Tier 2 Capital consists of:

- Long-term subordinated liabilities
- General provisions (eligibility limited to 1.25% of credit risk-weighted assets)
- Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Tier 2 capital of the financial business group

Capital Adequacy

Maintaining adequate capital is crucial for financial stability of the Bank and SCBX Financial Group as it provides cushion against risk that arises from business operations. SCB and SCBX Financial Group identify and manage risk by setting internal control procedures and performing stress tests as well as assessing and managing risk impacts through the capital planning process. Scenario analysis and stress tests are employed to assess sensitivities of regulatory capital to business plans and adverse shocks from extreme yet plausible events. SCB and SCBX Financial Group use these analytical tools to anticipate potential financial impacts from the business plans and capital requirements as well as to formulate management action plans for impact mitigation should such adverse events or similar circumstances occur.

To comply with the regulatory requirements, SCB and SCBX Financial Group must maintain capital at a level deemed sufficient to cover credit risk, market risk, and

operational risk. In addition, the Bank and Financial Group are required to maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of CET1. Furthermore, banks designated as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) by the BOT must maintain additional CET1 of 1% to enhance their ability to absorb losses and mitigate any impact to the overall financial sector and the economy.

As a result, throughout 2020, the Bank and Financial Group must maintain the minimum ratios of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) at 8.0%, Tier 1 capital at 9.5%, and total CAR at 12.0%.

As of June 30, 2024, the total CAR was 18.76% on a consolidated basis and 18.19% on a bank-only basis, while Tier 1 capital was 17.65% on a consolidated basis and 17.09% on a bank-only basis and CET1 capital stood at 17.58% on a consolidated basis and 17.09% on a bank-only basis.

Note: The ratios as of June 30, 2024 excluded 1H24 net profit after dividend payment.

Figure 2: Basel III Capital Structure as of June 30, 2024

(In Baht billion)

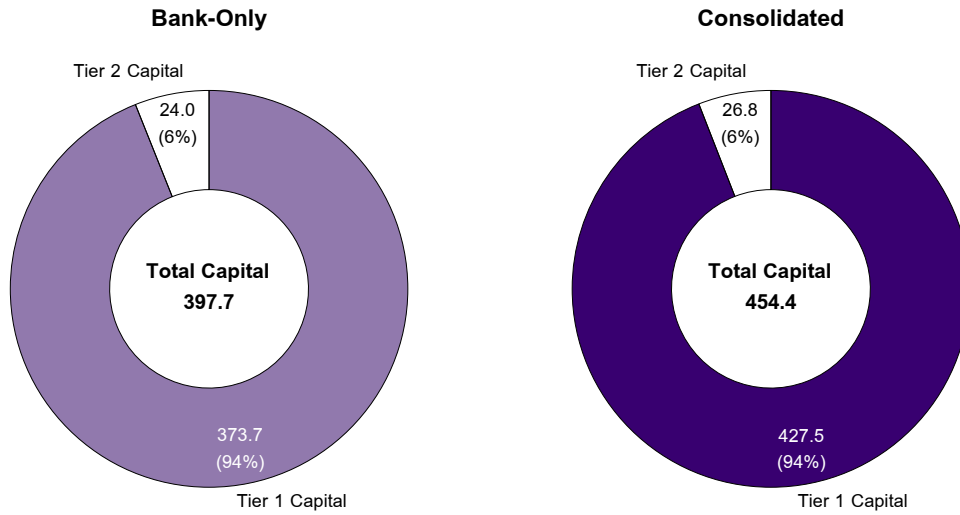


Figure 3: Capital Adequacy Ratios under the Standardized Approach (SA) of SCB and its Financial Group

(In % of RWAs)

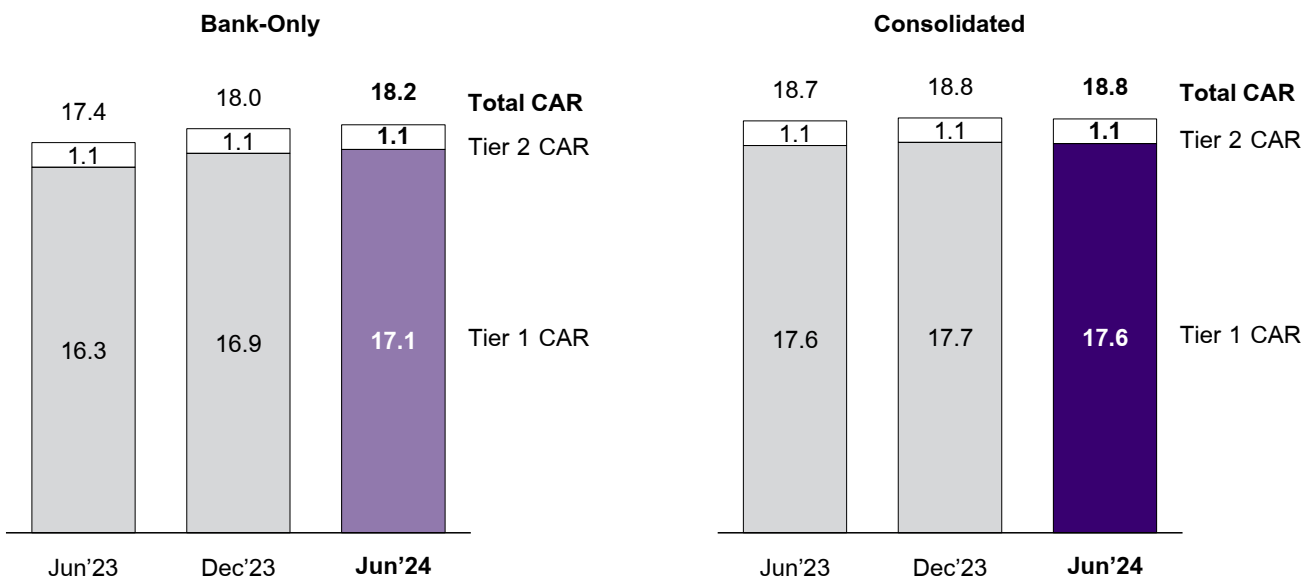


Table 2: Comprehensive Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy

Unit: Baht million, %

	Bank-Only			Consolidated		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Tier 1 capital	373,707	361,170	361,163	427,518	417,535	419,217
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	373,707	361,170	361,163	425,798	415,913	417,747
Paid-up common shares capital	33,992	33,992	33,992	33,671	33,671	33,671
Surplus (deficit) net worth	11,124	11,124	11,124	11,019	11,019	11,019
Legal reserve	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,400	3,400	3,400
Net profit after appropriation	321,462	309,132	309,132	382,760	373,711	373,711
Other reserves						
Other comprehensive income	17,432	18,417	18,058	19,747	20,136	20,092
Others owner changes items	-	-	-	(620)	(607)	(607)
Items of financial business group that operates commercial bank business, only non-controlling interests that can be included in Common Equity Tier 1 of the financial business group	-	-	-	1,491	1,513	1,531
Regulatory deduction to CET1 capital	(17,303)	(18,495)	(18,143)	(25,671)	(26,931)	(25,071)
Additional Tier 1	-	-	-	1,720	1,622	1,470
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Additional Tier 1 of the financial business group	-	-	-	1,720	1,622	1,470
Tier 2 capital	24,027	23,499	24,285	26,841	26,144	26,494
Proceeds from issuing subordinated debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
General provision	24,027	23,499	24,285	26,196	25,573	25,813
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Tier 2 capital of the financial business group	-	-	-	645	571	682
Total Regulatory Capital	397,734	384,669	385,447	454,359	443,680	445,711
Risk-weighted assets						
Credit risk	1,922,142	1,879,955	1,942,792	2,095,706	2,045,867	2,065,013
Market risk	36,601	27,243	44,430	76,060	64,302	79,653
Operational risk	228,368	228,702	230,053	250,444	248,346	242,464
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	2,187,112	2,135,900	2,217,275	2,422,211	2,358,515	2,387,130
Total capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	18.19%	18.01%	17.38%	18.76%	18.81%	18.67%
Total Tier 1 capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	17.09%	16.91%	16.29%	17.65%	17.70%	17.56%
Total CET1 capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	17.09%	16.91%	16.29%	17.58%	17.63%	17.50%
Minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios:						
Minimum total capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Minimum Tier 1 capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Minimum CET1 capital/ Total risk-weighted assets	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Capital conservation buffer requirements	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Higher loss absorbency for D-SIBs ^{1/}	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Total minimum CAR including capital conservation buffer	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

1/ D-SIB buffer requires additional CET1 of 1.0% in 2020 onwards.

Table 3: Capital Requirements by Risk Type

Unit: Baht million

	Bank-Only			Consolidated		
	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 23
Credit risk - Standardized Approach						
Performing						
Governments, Central Banks, MDBs ^{1/} and PSEs ^{2/} treated as						
Sovereign	663	581	508	1,257	1,183	1,223
Banks and PSEs ^{2/} treated as banks	1,714	1,623	1,261	2,004	1,837	1,403
Corporates ^{3/} and PSEs ^{2/} treated as corporates	90,421	87,606	91,729	90,467	87,291	90,358
Retail	36,710	37,807	38,843	47,377	48,340	48,354
Retail mortgage loans	20,281	19,681	19,166	20,281	19,681	19,166
Other assets ^{4/}	10,792	9,673	11,053	13,870	12,672	12,372
Non-performing	2,802	2,825	2,577	2,879	2,893	2,650
First-to-default credit derivatives and securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum capital requirements for credit risk	163,382	159,796	165,137	178,135	173,899	175,526
Market risk - Standardized Approach						
Interest rate risk	2,212	1,959	2,203	2,220	1,965	2,209
Equity position risk	-	-	-	43	27	90
Foreign exchange risk	899	357	1,573	4,202	3,473	4,472
Commodity risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum capital requirements for market risk	3,111	2,316	3,777	6,465	5,466	6,770
Operational risk - Standardized Approach						
Minimum capital requirements for operational risk	19,411	19,440	19,555	21,288	21,109	20,609
Total minimum capital requirements ^{5/}	185,905	181,552	188,468	205,888	200,474	202,906

1/ Multilateral development banks

2/ Public sector entities

3/ Including claims on individuals and their related parties when aggregated limits exceed conditions of claims on retail

4/ Other assets under Basel III include investment outside the scope of consolidation which carries a 250% risk-weight

5/ Minimum capital requirements are calculated based on the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratio at 8.5%. If capital conservation buffer of 2.5% and D-SIB buffer of 1.0%, total capital requirements at end of June 2024 would have been Baht 262,453 million on a bank-only basis and Baht 290,665 million on a consolidated basis.

Table 4: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Ordinary share		
Issuer	The Siam Commercial Bank PCL	SCB X Public Company Limited
Unique identifier	ISIN Code: TH0015010000	ISIN Code: THA790010005
Regulatory treatment		
Instrument type	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	Common Equity Tier 1 capital
Qualified or non-qualified Basel III	Qualified	Qualified
Non-qualified Basel III features	-	-
Phased-out or full amount	Full amount	Full amount
Eligible at Solo / Group / Group and Solo	Solo ^{1/}	Group
Amount recognized in regulatory capital	33,992 million Baht	33,671 million Baht
Par value of instrument	10 Baht	10 Baht
Accounting classification	Shareholder's equity	Shareholder's equity
Original date of issuance	Multiple	22 April 2022
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity
Issuer's authority to call prior to supervisory approval	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	-	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-
Coupons / dividends		
Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Discretionary dividend amount	Discretionary dividend amount
Coupon rate and any related index	The ordinary shares receive distributable profit that has been declared as dividend.	The ordinary shares receive distributable profit that has been declared as dividend.
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No
Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
Write-down feature	No	No
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	The ordinary shares shall receive the return of capital in a winding-up, allowing the holders the rights to participate in any surplus profit or assets of the company after all senior obligations have been paid off.	The ordinary shares shall receive the return of capital in a winding-up, allowing the holders the rights to participate in any surplus profit or assets of the company after all senior obligations have been paid off.

1/ Preferential rights of the Bank's preferred shares (Baht 36 million) expired on May 10, 2009. Since then, preferred shareholders have had the same rights as ordinary shareholders.

Table 5: Reconciliation of Capital from Consolidated Financial Statements

Unit: Baht million

Capital related items as of 30 June 2024	Balance sheet as per the published financial statements ^{1/}	Balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation ^{2/}	References
Assets			
Cash	35,479	35,479	
Interbank and money market items, net	459,883	459,883	
Financial asstes measured at FVTPL	138,367	138,367	
Derivative assets	53,733	53,733	
Investments, net	346,881	346,881	
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, net	1,810	2,291	
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net			
Loans to customers	2,438,061	2,438,061	
Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	23,233	23,233	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	2,461,295	2,461,295	
<u>Less</u> Unamortised modification loss	97	97	
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(148,878)	(148,878)	
Qualified as capital		(26,196)	R
Non-qualified as capital		(122,681)	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	2,312,514	2,312,514	
Properties for sale, net	27,011	27,011	
Investment properties, net	478	478	
Premises and equipment, net	45,315	45,315	
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	20,747	20,747	
Goodwill	1,270	1,270	M
Other intangible assets	19,477	19,477	N
Deferred tax assets	6,011	6,011	O
Other assets, net	36,085	36,061	
Total assets	3,484,314	3,484,772	
Liabilities			
Deposits	2,457,274	2,457,732	
Interbank and money market items	249,082	249,082	
Liabilities payable on demand	16,160	16,160	
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	1,973	1,973	
Derivative liabilities	54,633	54,633	
Debt issued and borrowings	118,866	118,866	
Provisions	18,097	18,097	
Deferred tax liabilities	1,177	1,177	P
Other liabilities	88,554	88,553	
Total liabilities	3,005,815	3,006,273	

Table 5 (Cont.)

Unit: Baht million

Capital related items as of 30 June 2024	Balance sheet as per the published financial statements ^{1/}	Balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation ^{2/}	แหล่งอ้างอิง
Owner's Equity			
Share capital			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Preferred shares	-	-	A
Common shares	33,671	33,671	B
Premium on share capital			
Premium on preferred shares	-	-	C
Premium on common shares	11,019	11,019	D
Other reserves			
Surplus on revaluation of land and premises	21,130	21,130	
Qualified as capital		19,844	G ^{3/}
Non-qualified as capital		1,286	
Revaluation surplus (deficit) of investments classified at FVTOCI	842	842	H
Foreign currency translation differences	(939)	(939)	I
Surplus (deficit) from value of cash flow hedge reserve	0	0	J
Others owner changes items	(620)	(620)	K
Reserves for share-based payment	12	12	
Retained earning			
Appropriated retained earning			
Legal reserve	3,400	3,400	E
Unappropriated retained earning	404,255	404,255	
Net profit after appropriation to capital		382,760	F ^{4/}
Net profit unappropriated to capital		21,495	
Total owners of the company	472,771	472,771	
Non-controlling interest	5,728	5,728	
Qualified as Common Equity Tier 1	-	1,491	L
Qualified as Additional Tier 1	-	1,720	Q
Qualified as Tier 2 capital	-	645	S
Non-qualified as capital	-	1,872	
Total shareholders' equity	478,499	478,499	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,484,314	3,484,772	

1/ Balance sheet per the published financial statements refers to audited consolidated financial statements submitted to the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

2/ Balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation refers to consolidated financial statements under the BOT's regulation.

3/ Surplus on revaluation of land and premises can be counted toward capital only for items that the BOT has approved.

4/ Second-half net profit after appropriation based on shareholders' resolutions or first-half net profit after appropriate based on the Bank's rules.

Table 5 (Cont.)

Unit: Baht million

Capital related items as of 30 June 2024	Regulatory capital reported by financial group	References based on balance sheet under the consolidated supervision
Tier 1 capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital		
Paid-up common shares after deducting treasury shares	33,671	A + B
Surplus (deficit) net worth	11,019	C + D
Legal reserve	3,400	E
Net profit after appropriation	382,760	F
Other comprehensive income		
Revaluation surplus on land and building appraisal	19,844	G
Gain (loss) on investments designated at FVTOCI	842	H
Gain (loss) from converting foreign currency operation to the Bank	(939)	I
Gain (loss) from fair valued cash flow hedge reserve	0	J
Others owner changes items	(620)	K
Items of financial business group that operates commercial bank business, only non-controlling interests that can be included in Common Equity Tier 1 of the financial business group	1,491	L
Total CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments and deduction	451,469	
Regulatory adjustments on CET1	-	
Regulatory deductions on CET1		
Goodwill	1,270	M
Other intangible assets	19,477	N
Deferred tax assets	4,834	O - P
Others	90	
Total regulatory deduction on CET1	25,671	
Total CET1 capital	425,798	
Additional Tier 1 capital		
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Additional Tier 1 of the financial business group	1,720	Q
Total Additional Tier 1	1,720	
Total Tier 1 capital	427,518	
Tier 2 capital		
General provision	26,196	R
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Tier 2 capital of the financial business group	645	S
Total Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments and deduction	26,841	
Regulatory adjustment and deduction on Tier 2 capital	-	
Total Tier 2 capital	26,841	
Total regulatory capital	454,359	

Table 6: Capital Position During Transitional Period

Unit: Baht million

	Bank-only		Consolidated	
	Capital amount as of 30 June 2024	Net value of items with transitional phase subject to Basel III	Capital amount as of 30 June 2024	Net value of items with transitional phase subject to Basel III
Tier 1 capital				
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital				
Paid-up common shares capital	33,992		33,671	
Surplus (deficit) net worth	11,124		11,019	
Legal reserve	7,000		3,400	
Net profit after appropriation	321,462		382,760	
Other comprehensive income				
Revaluation surplus on land and building appraisal	18,552		19,844	
Gain (loss) on investments designated at FVTOCI	841		842	
Gain (loss) from converting foreign currency operation to the Bank	(1,961)		(939)	
Gain (loss) from fair valued cash flow hedge reserve	-		0	
Others owner changes items	-		(620)	
Items of financial business group that operates commercial bank business, only non-controlling interests that can be included in Common Equity Tier 1 of the financial business group	-		1,491	
CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments and deduction	391,010	-	451,469	-
Regulatory adjustments on CET1	-		-	
Regulatory deduction on CET1				
Goodwill	(1,270)		(1,270)	
Other intangible assets	(13,815)		(19,477)	
Deferred tax assets	(2,218)		(4,834)	
Others	(0)		(90)	
Total regulatory deduction on CET1	(17,303)	-	(25,671)	-
Total CET1 capital	373,707	-	425,798	-
Additional Tier 1 capital				
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Additional Tier 1 of the financial business group	-		1,720	
Total Additional Tier 1	-	-	1,720	-
Total Tier 1 capital	373,707	-	427,518	-
Tier 2 capital				
Proceeds from issuing subordinated debt	-		-	
General provision	24,027		26,196	
Items of financial business group only non-controlling interest and third parties that can be included in Tier 2 capital of the financial business group	-		645	
Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments and deduction	24,027	-	26,841	-
Regulatory adjustments and deduction on Tier 2 capital	-		-	
Total Tier 2 capital	24,027	-	26,841	-
Total regulatory capital	397,734	-	454,359	-

5. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR)

The 2008 financial crisis demonstrated that inadequate liquidity could inflict tremendous damages to financial and real sectors. In response, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) introduced new liquidity standards under Basel III, namely Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR), to promote strong liquidity positions among commercial banks both short-term and long-term. In Thailand, LCR standards in line with the BCBS's guidelines have been imposed by the BOT since January 1, 2016.

The objective of this LCR requirement is to ensure that commercial banks and financial groups maintain adequate amount of unencumbered High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to meet their liquidity needs, specifically to cover total net cash outflows for 30 calendar days in a severe liquidity stress scenario according to the BOT's computation methodology. The intent is to allow commercial banks, along with the BOT and relevant regulators, sufficient time to identify and implement appropriate measures to address the situation.

The LCR components:

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{High-quality liquid assets}}{\text{Total net cash outflows}}$$

I. High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)

HQLA under the LCR requirement must have the following characteristics:

- Fundamental characteristics such as having low risk, straightforward valuation; and

- Market-related characteristics such as being actively traded, having low volatility, and attracting high demand during a crisis

Additionally, HQLA is categorized into two levels according to their convertibility under stress conditions.

- **HQLA Level 1** generally include cash, central bank reserves, and certain marketable securities issued or backed by governments and central banks which have the highest ratings and the highest liquidity.
- **HQLA Level 2** are considered lower tier in terms of asset quality and liquidity. This level of assets is further sub-categorized into Level 2A and Level 2B which consist of lower-rated government securities, and corporate bonds. Level 2 assets are subject to a range of haircuts as specified by the BOT. For a given commercial bank, Level 2 assets and Level 2B assets may not exceed 40% and 15% respectively of the bank's aggregate HQLA.

In addition, HQLA must meet certain operational requirements to ensure timely convertibility through a secondary market either by outright or repo transactions during periods of financial stress. Commercial banks should ensure that their HQLA portfolios are properly diversified even though certain classes of liquid assets are likely to remain liquid both under normal and stressed conditions. Banks should also impose limits to avoid concentration risk with respect to asset types, issue and issuer types, and currencies within each asset class.

II. Total net cash outflows

Total net cash outflows are defined as total expected cash outflows less total expected cash inflows in a specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days. In

this computation, total expected cash inflows are capped at 75% of total expected cash outflows.

$$\text{Total net cash outflows} = \text{Total expected cash outflows} - \text{Total expected cash inflows}$$

Total expected cash outflows are the sum of outstanding balances of various categories of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments multiplied by their expected run-off rates. Cash outflows can be categorized into 5 types as follows:

- Retail deposits and borrowings
- Unsecured wholesale funding
- Secured funding
- Contractual obligations
- Non-contractual obligations

Total expected cash inflows are the sum of outstanding balances of various categories of contractual receivables multiplied by their expected inflow rates. Cash inflows can be categorized into 3 types as follows:

- Secured lending
- Fully performing loans
- Contractual obligations

III. The BOT's minimum requirement

A commercial bank must maintain its LCR above 100%.

LCR report

This LCR disclosure presents information on a bank-only basis and all data are simple averages of month-end observations of the previous quarter in Baht. Specifically, the Bank's average LCR, HQLA, and total net cash outflows for the 2nd quarter of 2024 are simple averages of month-end LCR, HQLA, and total net cash outflows in April, May and June 2024 (3 months).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Bank has been able to maintain its LCR well above the regulatory requirement on both bank-only and consolidated basis.

The Bank's average LCR for the 2nd quarter of 2024 was 203%. This level exceeded both the Bank's limit and the BOT's minimum requirement at 100%, showing the Bank's ample liquidity.

High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)

The average HQLA for the 2nd quarter of 2024 was Baht 701,547 million, of which 98.1% were level 1 assets mainly consisting of government and BOT bonds/bills. It is the Bank's policy to hold high quality liquid assets as cushion against severe liquidity stress scenarios. These assets must be unencumbered by legal, regulatory, or operational restrictions and highly convertible into cash during a crisis.

Total net cash outflows (Net COF)

The average net cash outflows over the next 30 days for the 2nd quarter of 2024 was Baht 345,764 million. Most of the estimated cash outflows were from withdrawal of retail and wholesale deposits using the BOT's run-off rates while most of the estimated cash inflows were from repayment of normal loans using the BOT's inflow rates.

Risk Assessment and Control

The Bank manages and controls liquidity risk to ensure adequate liquidity and sufficient future cash flows to cover its activities under both normal and stress situations. Specifically, the Bank uses cash flows report or liquidity gap report to monitor and control its overall liquidity risk. The Bank's policy is to maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and the liquidity ratio (liquid assets as a percentage of total deposits) at an appropriate level and to monitor net cash outflows over

different time horizons to ensure that the Bank will be able to meet its liquidity needs on a timely basis.

Additionally, the Bank conducts stress testing on a regular basis under the BOT's scenarios and the Bank's own scenarios. Stress test results are incorporated into the Bank's contingency funding plan which establishes scenario-specific action plans and explicit roles and

responsibilities for liquidity management in the event of crisis.

The Bank has a policy to maintain its daily liquidity ratio of at least 20%, measured as total liquid assets to total deposits. At the end of June 2024, the Bank's liquid assets represented 30.9% of total deposits.

Table 7: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Unit: Baht million

Bank-only	Q2/2024 (Average) ^{1/}	Q2/2023 (Average) ^{1/}
(1) Total HQLA	701,547	792,121
(2) Total net cash outflows	345,764	387,195
(3) LCR (%) ^{2/}	203	205
<i>Minimum requirement by the BOT (%)</i>	100	100

Table 8: LCR data for comparison^{3/}

Unit: Percentage

Bank-only	2024 (Average) ^{1/}	2023 (Average) ^{1/}
1st Quarter	205	228
2nd Quarter	203	205

1/ Calculation is based on a simple average using month-end data for each quarter. For example, Q2 data were based on simple averages of month-end data in April, May and June.

2/ Data of item 3 (LCR) might not be equal to item 1 (Total HQLA) divided by item 2 (Total net cash outflows).

3/ The BOT requires that Q1 and Q2 LCR be disclosed in the first half of Pillar III report while Q3 and Q4 LCR be disclosed in the annual Pillar III report.

Appendix

Details of companies within SCBX Financial Group (Solo and Full Consolidation)

Solo Consolidation Group

Company	Business Type
Siam Commercial Bank PCL	Banking
Cambodian Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Banking
Rutchayothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Asset management
Siam Commercial Bank Myanmar	Banking

Non-Solo Consolidation Group

Company	Business Type
SCB X PCL	Holding company
SCB Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Asset management
SCB-Julius Baer Securities Co., Ltd.	Private banking
SCB Protect Co., Ltd.	Insurance broker
SCB Plus Co., Ltd.	Collection
Mahisorn Co., Ltd.	Property management
SCB Training Centre Co., Ltd.	Training center
InnovestX Securities Co., Ltd.	Securities
Token X Co.,Ltd.	Initial Coin Offering Portal
SCB 10X Co.,Ltd.	Venture capital and venture builder
Monix Co.,Ltd.	Digital lending
Abacus Digital Co., Ltd.	Digital lending
Auto X Co., Ltd.	Auto title loan and insurance brokerage
Alpha X Co., Ltd.	Luxury vehicles hire purchase, leasing, and refinancing
Alpha X Plus Co., Ltd.	Personal lending and insurance brokerage
Card X Co., Ltd.	Credit card and personal lending
Card X Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Distressed asset management
Akulaku X Co., Ltd.	Digital personal lending
SCB Tech X Co., Ltd.	Specialized technology services provider
Purple Ventures Co., Ltd.	Lifestyle superapp platform
SCB Data X Co., Ltd.	Data analytics as a service

The structure of the Consolidated Supervision Group can be divided into two levels:

- (1) **Solo consolidation** which includes the Bank and its subsidiaries whose businesses involve lending or lending-related transactions for which the Bank holds more than 75% of issued and paid-up shares.
- (2) **Full consolidation** which includes the parent company and subsidiaries categorized as solo and non-solo consolidation subsidiaries, whereby non-solo consolidation subsidiaries mean any of the subsidiaries engaging in finance or supporting businesses for which the parent company has management control over a subsidiary's business.

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