



KASIKORNBANK PCL – HO CHI MINH CITY BRANCH

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO DISCLOSURE

June 2025



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1. Scope of measurement of capital adequacy ratio

The disclosure of capital adequacy ratio for KASIKORNBANK Public company limited - Ho Chi Minh City Branch (KBank HCMC) is the period ended 30 June 2025 and this disclosure complies with regulations, for capital adequacy ratios of foreign bank branches.

As of 30 June 2025, KBank HCMC has no subsidiaries and associates; therefore, the branch has calculated capital adequacy ratio as foreign bank branch only.

2. Equity capital structure

As of 30 June 2025, KBank HCMC's own capital consists mainly of contributed capital from KASIKORNBANK Public company limited (KBank) as the parent bank and has no financial instruments such as subordinated debt. The following table presents the capital components.

Table 1 - Structure of Capital

Unit : Million VND

Capital Information		Amount 30 June 2025
1	Tier 1 capital	7,394,956
2	Tier 2 capital	52,400
3	Deductions from capital	790,402
	Total Capital = (1) + (2) – (3)	6,656,954



3. Capital adequacy ratio

3.1. Capital adequacy ratio assessment

KBank HCMC has the standard operational process to calculate capital adequacy ratio ranging from data collection, calculation, result validation to reporting with the support of KBank as the parent bank. This standard procedure ensures data qualification for CAR calculation and proper management supervision.

3.2. Capital planning

KBank HCMC manages capital adequacy ratio dynamically through capital and RWA management and controls both capital and RWA to be in line with business growth and strategies in order to maintain the capital adequacy ratio above SBV's requirements. In addition, the branch assesses capital projection in the future to ensure sufficient capital for business operation as usual.

As of 30 June 2025, the capital adequacy ratio of KBank HCMC was shown as below:

Table 2 - CAR, Risk weighted assets and required capital by type of risks

Unit: Million VND

Items	30 June 2025	
	Capital requirement	Risk Weighted Asset
Credit risk		15,558,845
Counterparty credit risk		76,561
Market risk	1,915	23,938
Operational risk	97,514	1,218,925
Total risk		16,878,269
Capital Ratios		
Tier 1 Capital ratio	39.13%	
Capital adequacy ratio	39.44%	



4. Credit risk

4.1 . Qualitative disclosures

Credit risk refers to the risk whereby a counterparty or borrower may default on contractual obligations or agreements, or have an intention to not abide by an agreement, resulting in losses. Therefore, the branch places significance on credit risk management compatible with international standards and regulatory requirements to ensure sustainable growth and reasonable returns to shareholders and investors.

KBank HCMC has established credit policies and related credit procedures that comply with SBV's requirements. The branch carries out credit risk management throughout the credit review, appraisal, approval and management processes. The branch's strategies focus on proactive risk management by monitoring external risk drivers and enabling timely and effective credit actions. The branch also develops appropriate credit risk rating tools, which are used to assess and monitor creditworthiness of customers. The credit risk rating is also applied across credit processes, including approval process, risk based pricing.

Besides, KBank HCMC shall control risk positions, transactions and activities according to our risk limits and timely handling of risks to ensure compliance to the risk limits .

For capital adequacy ratio calculation, the branch has used the credit rating from Moody's, S&P and Fitch rating agencies for financial institutions and sovereign to assign credit risk weight. As of 30 Jun 2025, the branch uses term deposits and standby Letters of Credit (SBLC) at the bank as credit risk mitigation for risk weighted asset calculation.

4.2. Quantitative disclosures

- Risk-weighted assets for credit risk and counterparty credit risk, broken down by subjects having credit risk weights;

Table 3 - RWA for Credit risk and Counterparty Credit risk corresponding to credit ratings by External Credit Rating Agencies



Unit: Million VND

Type of Claim	External rating	Credit risk weight (%)	RWA Credit	RWA CCR	Total
Overseas Financial Institutions	AAA to AA-	20%	259,775	-	259,775
	A+ to A-	50%	1,009,064	-	1,009,064
	BBB+ to BBB-	50%	2,983,507	-	2,983,507
	BB+ to BB-	100%	-	-	-
	B+ to B-	100%	-	-	-
	Below B-	150%	-	-	-
Domestic Financial Institutions (<3M)	AAA to AA-	10%	-	-	-
	A+ to A-	20%	-	-	-
	BBB+ to BBB-	20%	-	-	-
	BB+ to BB-	40%	394,271	4,741	399,012
	B+ to B-	50%	-	2,480	2,480
	Below B-	70%	-	-	-
Domestic Financial Institutions (>=3M)	AAA to AA-	20%	-	-	-
	A+ to A-	50%	-	-	-
	BBB+ to BBB-	50%	-	-	-
	BB+ to BB-	80%	91,213	46,118	137,331
	B+ to B-	100%	360,046	9,062	369,108
	Below B-	150%	-	-	-
Total			5,097,876	62,401	5,160,277

Table 4 - RWA for Credit risk and Counterparty Credit risk by asset classes

Unit: Million VND

Seq.	Type of Claim	RWA Credit	RWA CCR	Total
1	Claims on government	-	-	-
2	Claims on the financial institutions	5,097,876	62,401	5,160,277
3	Claims on the enterprise	9,536,799	14,160	9,550,959
4	Claims secured by real estates	-	-	-
5	Claims secured by residential property	75,394	-	75,394
6	Claims on retail customers	83,092	-	83,092
7	Non-performing loans	4,875	-	4,875
8	Other assets	760,809	-	760,809
Total		15,558,845	76,561	15,635,406

- Risk-weighted assets for credit risk and counterparty credit risk, broken down by industry sector;



Table 5 - RWA for Credit risk and Counterparty Credit risk by Industry

Unit: Million VND

Seq.	Industry	RWA Credit	RWA CCR	Total
1	Manufacturing	4,323,859	282	4,324,141
2	Water Supply; Waste And Wastewater Management And Treatment Activities	64,774	10,609	75,383
3	Construction	154,114	764	154,878
4	Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles And Other Motor Vehicles	3,150,045	2,505	3,152,550
5	Transportation And Warehouse	199,137	-	199,137
6	Hotels And Restaurants	142,156	-	142,156
7	Financial, Banking, Insurance activities	5,097,876	62,401	5,160,277
8	Real Estate Business	958,427	-	958,427
9	Professional, Scientific and Technological activities	25,179	-	25,179
10	Retail	162,935	-	162,935
11	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	122,370	-	122,370
12	Information And Communication	176,163	-	176,163
13	Others	981,810	-	981,810
Total		15,558,845	76,561	15,635,406

- Risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposure, including on-balance and off-balance sheet and the effect of credit risk mitigations.

As of 30 June 2025, the branch uses term deposits and standby Letters of Credit (SBLC) as credit risk mitigation tools for the calculation of risk weighted asset, the amount of risk-weighted assets for credit risk exposures both before and after the application of on-balance-sheet netting by term deposits and third-party guarantees via standby Letters of Credit (SBLC) are as follows:



Table 6 - Credit Risk Assets Before and After Applying Risk Mitigations

Unit: Million VND

	Risk weighted assets before risk mitigations	Risk weighted assets after risk mitigations
On Balance Sheet	16,675,668	14,625,826
Off Balance Sheet	1,032,687	1,009,580
Total	17,708,355	15,635,406

5. Operational risk

5.1. Quantitative disclosures

Operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect losses to a bank's revenue or capital resulting from incorrect or inadequate processes, personal, operating and/or IT systems or external events. KBank HCMC has established operational risk management policies in compliance with SBV's requirements, which consist of two main parts as follows:

- Policy on administration of risk management
- Policy to tackle cases of emergency (BCM)

KBank HCMC implements comprehensive risk management framework that the operational risk is controlled under risk limits and all employees are aware and accountable for operational risk management as per KBank-wide organization culture . KBank HCMC adopts the KBank-wide concept of transparent and efficient operational risk management framework as follows:

- The three lines of defense: to clarify and specialization of duties clearly defined according to the internal control principles among organization
 - 1st Line of Defense: The business units identify, control of risk limit on day to day under the authority's body approval, and mitigate risks.
 - 2nd Line of Defense: The risk controlling unit designs and deploys the overall risk management framework, provides interpretation of regulation, and monitors the adherence to risk strategy, and advises regulatory issues



to ensure compliance with relevant laws, regulations and internal risk policies.

- 3rd Line of Defense: Internal audit independently assesses the effectiveness of internal control and provides recommendations for improvements.
- BCM will mitigate possible impacts from a disaster on KBank HCMC's product and service processes. Apart from specifying the IT recovery methods, the BCM plan is aimed to ensure that all critical business functions / mission critical activities will be rapidly restored for fulfillment of KBank HCMC's obligations. The purpose of BCM can be summarized as follows:
 - Minimizing any period of service disruption.
 - Restoring critical business functions/ mission critical activities within an acceptable period after a service disruption.
 - Limiting damages to the Branch's operations and capital that may be caused by a disruptive event.
 - Protecting KBank HCMC's reputation and image.

Operational risk management framework: to ensure the product or service launched to market within acceptable level and appropriate with market practice.

5.2. Quantitative disclosures

Table 7 - Capital requirement and RWA for operational risk

Unit : Million VND

No.	Business Indicator	Amount	Capital Requirement (*)	RWA (**)
1	Interest component (IC)	339,455	50,918	636,475
2	Service component (SC)	200,809	30,122	376,525
3	Financial component (FC)	109,828	16,474	205,925
Total		650,092	97,514	1,218,925



(*) Regulatory capital using coefficient 15% multiplying with average value of 12 consecutive quarters

(**) Risk weighted asset using coefficient 12.5

6. Market risk

6.1 . Qualitative disclosures

Market risk may arise from adverse fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange, equity and commodity prices. These changes may impact financial instrument valuation, affecting bank's profit and loss. According to the current business structure, KBank HCMC is emerging only interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

KBank HCMC market risk policy is formulated with regulations of State Bank of Vietnam (SBV) and must be reviewed at least once a year. Main objective of the policy is an operational guideline for all stakeholders under the risk framework of the branch. Also, it is to identify and differentiate the transactions of the bank into trading book or banking book. The main strategy of the trading book is to support customers' need and not for proprietary trading.

KBank HCMC ensures that proper risk management process, which comprises risk identification, measurement, monitoring & control, and reporting, is in place, considering both external and internal factors, qualitatively and quantitatively. The process is done by risk units, which are independent from business units to ensure segregation of duties.

KBank performs FX buying and selling with tenor less than 1 year, including FX spot, forward and swap; and with tenor more than 1 year for CCS (Cross currency swap).



6.2. Quantitative disclosures

Table 8 - Capital requirement for market risk

Unit : Million VND

No.	Risk Types	Capital Requirement	Remark
1	Interest rate risk	1,915	
3	Foreign exchange risk	-	NOP is smaller than 2% of bank's equity, hence this is not applied
2	Equity risk	-	The bank does not have position related to equity risk
4	Commodities risk	-	The bank does not have position related to commodities risk
5	Option risk	-	The bank does not have position related to option risk
Total for market risk		1,915	

Ho Chi Minh city, Aug 22, 2025

**GENERAL DIRECTOR
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CHATUPORN BOOZAYA-ANGOOL

