

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch
Report and financial statements
31 March 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Head Office of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch (the Bank), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity of head office and other branches under the same entity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch as at 31 March 2025, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Bank of Thailand's regulations.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Bank of Thailand's regulations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.



Bongkot Kriangphanamorn

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6777

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 23 July 2025

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch**Statement of financial position****As at 31 March 2025**

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Assets			
Interbank and money market items - net	10	124,102,504	108,530,078
Derivatives assets	11	13,075,320	15,719,391
Investments - net	12	129,078,887	120,502,250
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	13	203,314,766	224,277,665
Leasehold improvements and equipment - net	15	214,502	247,705
Right-of-use assets - net	16.1	170,183	59,965
Intangible assets - net	17	495,537	432,059
Accrued interest receivables		908,903	1,075,838
Deferred tax assets	18.1	325,633	285,355
Other assets - net	19	161,525	174,651
Total assets		471,847,760	471,304,957

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 March 2025

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Liabilities and equity of head office and other branches under the same entity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	20	288,680,682	291,193,987
Interbank and money market items	21	10,508,372	6,346,039
Liabilities payable on demand		1,170,601	1,164,693
Derivatives liabilities	11	12,153,944	9,502,037
Lease liabilities	16.2	148,475	29,197
Provisions for liabilities	22	488,455	469,914
Accrued interest payables		962,285	775,127
Income tax payable		765,638	869,055
Deferred tax liabilities	18.1	108,179	29,384
Other liabilities	23	755,502	1,071,364
Total liabilities		315,742,133	311,450,797
Equity of head office and other branches under the same entity			
Funds remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under section 32 of the Act on Undertaking of Banking business B.E. 2551	26	98,137,800	98,137,800
Net balances of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	26	6,065,072	17,119,459
Other component of head office and other branches under the same entity - Revaluation surplus on investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income taxes		296,568	37,474
Retained earnings		51,606,187	44,559,427
Total equity of head office and other branches under the same entity		156,105,627	159,854,160
Total liabilities and equity of head office and other branches under the same entity		471,847,760	471,304,957

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Manabu Taketani

General Manager of Bangkok Branch

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	2025	2024
Profit or loss:			
Interest income	31	14,487,822	14,745,499
Interest expenses	32	7,732,333	6,633,794
Net interest income		6,755,489	8,111,705
Fees and service income		442,069	461,766
Fees and service expenses		69,816	65,790
Net fees and service income	33	372,253	395,976
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value			
through profit or loss	34	3,628,708	3,412,915
Other operating income		661	659
Total operating income		10,757,111	11,921,255
Other operating expenses			
Employee's expenses		1,011,120	996,773
Premises and equipment expenses		378,515	367,132
Taxes and duties		450,934	749,541
Expenses allocated from head office	28.1	447,032	464,767
Other expenses		291,126	243,608
Total other operating expenses		2,578,727	2,821,821
Expected credit losses (reversal)	35	(586,028)	126,287
Profits before income tax expenses		8,764,412	8,973,147
Income tax expenses	18.2	1,716,021	1,793,046
Profits for the years		7,048,391	7,180,101

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Other comprehensive income:		
Items to be subsequently recognised in profit or loss:		
Gain on revaluation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	323,867	93,093
Income tax expenses	(64,773)	(18,619)
Items to be subsequently recognised in profit or loss		
- net of income taxes	259,094	74,474
Items not to be subsequently recognised in profit or loss:		
Actuarial loss on the defined benefit plans	(2,039)	-
Income tax benefits	408	-
Items not to be subsequently recognised in profit or loss		
- net of income taxes	(1,631)	-
Other comprehensive income for the years	257,463	74,474
Total comprehensive income for the years	7,305,854	7,254,575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Manghn Takjanj

General Manager of Bangkok Branch

Statement of change in equity of head office account and other branches under the same entity

For the year ended 31 March 2025

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch**Statement of cash flows****For the year ended 31 March 2025**

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profits before income tax expenses	8,764,412	8,973,147
Adjustments to reconcile profits before income tax expenses to net cash received (paid) from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	283,982	255,667
Expected credit losses (reversal)	(586,028)	126,287
Provision for long-term employee benefits	27,690	27,780
Unrealised gains (losses) on exchange and financial derivatives contracts	165,819	(538,314)
Net interest income	(6,755,489)	(8,111,705)
Cash received on interest income	14,881,967	13,826,034
Cash paid on interest expenses	(7,422,724)	(6,349,546)
Cash paid on income taxes	(1,845,175)	(1,476,943)
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	7,514,454	6,732,407
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Interbank and money market items	(18,282,297)	21,525,702
Derivatives assets	19,415,920	14,029,728
Loans to customers	21,301,273	23,619,844
Other assets	11,796	12,828
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits	(2,513,305)	11,452,342
Interbank and money market items	4,162,333	2,912,933
Liabilities payable on demand	5,908	389,010
Derivatives liabilities	(13,935,056)	(16,621,574)
Other liabilities	(383,473)	123,543
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,297,553	64,176,763

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch
Statement of cash flows (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2025

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash paid for investments	(93,666,732)	(118,432,737)
Cash received on investments	84,989,739	113,119,335
Cash paid for purchases of equipment	(33,846)	(70,483)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(200,657)	(190,280)
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,911,496)	(5,574,165)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash paid on lease liabilities	(74,278)	(73,327)
Net decrease in net balances of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	(11,054,387)	(59,615,898)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,128,665)	(59,689,225)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,742,608)	(1,086,627)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the years	5,285,757	6,372,384
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the years (Note 9)	2,543,149	5,285,757
Supplemental cash flows information		
Non-cash transactions:		
Increase in right-of-use assets	189,971	14,654

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch

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Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

The Ministry of Finance granted Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch (“the Bank”) a license to carry out domestic banking business through Mizuho Bank, Ltd. Bangkok Branch under the Commercial Banking Act B.E. 2505.

The Bank’s registered address is at 98 Sathorn Square Office Tower, 32nd - 35th Floors, North Sathorn Road, Silom Sub-district, Bangrak District, Bangkok. The Bank has another branch, which is Eastern Seaboard Branch.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and with reference to the principles stipulated by the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”) and their presentation has been made in compliance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”) No. Sor Nor Sor. 21/2561 dated 31 October 2018, regarding the Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Commercial Banks and Parent Companies of Financial Holding Groups.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Bank. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the financial statements in Thai language.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Bank has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Bank’s financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Bank believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Revenue recognition

(a) Interest and discounts on loans to customers

The Bank has recognised interest on loans on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method, applied to the outstanding principal amount, without ceasing revenue recognition. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The effective interest rate is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. If loans to customers are later credit-impaired, the Bank recognises interest income using the effective interest method applied to the net carrying value of the loan (the loan amount minus allowance for expected credit losses). If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross carrying amount.

(b) Interest on investments

Interest on investments is recognised as revenue on an accrual basis.

(c) Fees and service income

Fee and service income other than those that are an integral part of EIR, is recognised based on contracts with customers in the amount of consideration it expects to receive upon the control of service. The timing of recognition is dependent on whether the Bank satisfy a performance obligation by providing service to a customer over time or at a point in time.

4.2 Expenses recognition

(a) Interest expenses

Interest expenses are charged as expenses on an accrual basis using effective interest rate method. Interest on notes payable included in the face value is recorded as deferred interest expenses and amortised to expenses evenly throughout the term of the notes.

(b) Fees and service expenses

Fees and service expenses are recognised as expenses on an accrual basis.

4.3 Net gains (losses) from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains (losses) from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transactions, gains (losses) from changes in fair value of derivatives and financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and gains (losses) from sales of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives. The Bank recognises them as revenues or expenses on the measurement or transaction dates.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in statements of cash flows consist of cash and deposits at banks with an original maturity period of three months or less, excluded cash and deposits at banks that are placed as collateral.

4.5 Securities purchased under resale agreements

The Bank enters into agreements to purchase securities, whereby there are agreements to resell those securities at certain dates, time and at a fixed price in the future. Amounts paid for securities purchased under resale agreements are presented as assets under the caption of Interbank and money market items. The underlying securities are treated as collateral to such receivables.

4.6 Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

The Bank recognises financial assets or financial liabilities when the Bank become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets - debt securities

The Bank classifies its financial assets - debt instruments as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value in accordance with the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets as follows:

- A financial asset measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost only if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the designation date. This financial asset is initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any).

- A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset as well as the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the designation date. This financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealised gains or losses from change in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition and disposal, the cumulative fair value change is recognised in profit or loss. The gains or losses on foreign exchange, expected credit losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss.

At the end of the reporting period, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in the statements of financial position net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any).

- A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset shall be classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows or, the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the designation date. This financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses from change in fair value, and gains and losses on disposals of instruments are recognised as gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on disposals of investments

Gains or losses on disposals of investments (excluding investments in equity securities classified as financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income) are recognised in profit or loss on the transaction dates. The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

Changes in classification of investments in debt instruments

When there are changes in the Bank's business model for management of financial assets, the Bank has to reclassify investments in debt instruments and adjust the value of these investments to their fair value on the reclassification date. Differences between the book value and fair value of investments in debt instruments on the reclassification date are recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income depending on the classification of the reclassified investment.

Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies and measures financial liabilities at amortised cost. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Bank may classify financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading or designated to be measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities may be designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss under the following criteria:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch
- A group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis
- The liabilities contain one or more embedded derivatives

Fair value change in own credit risk is presented separately in other comprehensive income as an own credit revaluation reserve except it would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All changes in fair value on those liabilities, including the effects of changes in the credit risk are presented in "Gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss".

The movement in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk is calculated from the difference between the current fair value and the difference between the current and initial credit risk.

Amounts presented in "Own credit revaluation reserve" will not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. When these instruments are derecognised, the related cumulative amount in the "Own credit revaluation reserve" is transferred to retained earnings.

Modifications of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified financial asset are different from the original financial asset significantly. The original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset extinguished and the new financial asset is recognised in profit or loss as a part of impairment loss.

If the cash flows of the modified financial asset are not substantially different, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss, which is presented as a part of impairment losses.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified financial liability are substantially different. A new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability is recognised in profit or loss.

If the cash flows of the modified financial liability are not substantially different, the Bank adjusts the carrying amount of the financial liability to reflect the net present value of the revised cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the carrying amount as a modification gains or losses.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and either the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the assets. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of such financial assets, and retains control of such financial assets, the Bank continues to recognise the financial assets to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Write-off

Debts that are determined to be irrecoverable are written off (either partially or in full) in the period in which the decision is taken. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off are still subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of the amount due.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into (Trade date) and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

4.7 Loans to customers

The Bank presents loans to customers at principal balances, excluding accrued interest receivables, except for overdraft which are presented at the principal balances plus accrued interest receivables. Unrecognised deferred revenue and discounts on loans to customers are deducted from the loan to customers balances.

4.8 Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

The Bank recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for all financial assets - debt instruments, which are interbank and money market (assets), loans to customers and investments in debt securities, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income using the General Approach. The Bank classifies its financial assets into three stages based on the changes in credit risk since initial recognition as follows:

Stage 1: Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)

For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months. The Bank will use a probability of default that corresponds to remaining maturity for financial assets with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months.

Stage 2: Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of financial assets.

Stage 3: Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit-impaired, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of financial assets.

At every reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default over the expected lifetime at the reporting date with the credit risk at the date of initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank uses internal quantitative and qualitative indicators, and forecasts information to assess the deterioration in credit quality of financial assets such as arrears of over 30 days past due, forbearance status for debt restructuring agreements, loans under the watchlist (Early warning sign), loans that are classified as in the high risk group, changes of internal credit rating of the borrower since initial recognition, and issuer credit rating as either 'under investment grade' or 'no rating' for investments, etc.

The Bank assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly from the date of initial recognition on an individual basis.

Financial assets are assessed to be credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the counterparties have occurred. Evidence of credit-impaired financial assets includes arrears of over 90 days past due or having indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract, bankruptcy or distressed restructuring.

A loan to customer that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be significant increase in credit risk or credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

The Bank considers its historical loss experience, adjusted by current observable data and plus on the reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, including appropriate use of judgement, to estimate the amount of an expected credit losses. The Bank determines both current and future economic scenario, and probability-weighted in each scenario (base scenario, upturn scenario and downturn scenario) for calculating expected credit losses. Use of forward-looking data increases the degree of judgement required in evaluating how relevant macroeconomic changes affect expected credit loss. The Bank has established the process to review and monitor methodologies, assumptions and forward-looking macroeconomics scenarios on an annual basis.

In the case of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank recognises impairment charge in profit or loss as expected credit losses and the allowance for expected credit losses with the corresponding amount in other comprehensive income, whereas the carrying amount of the investments in debt securities in the statement of financial position still present at fair value.

The measurement of expected credit losses on loan commitments is the present value difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive. The measurement of expected credit losses for financial guarantees is based on the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit losses is recognised as an increase (decrease) to expenses in profit or loss during the year.

The Bank wrote off bad debts against the allowance for expected credit losses for uncollectible amounts. Bad debts recovered were presented as an offset transaction to expected credit loss accounts in profit or loss.

4.9 Financial assets with modifications of terms/Debt restructuring

When a financial asset's terms of repayment are renegotiated or modified, or debt is restructured, or existing financial asset is replaced with a new financial asset because the debtor is having financial problem, the Bank assesses whether to derecognise the financial asset and measure allowance for expected credit losses as follows:

- If the modification of terms does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the Bank calculates the gross carrying value of the new financial asset based on the present value of the new or modified cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the financial asset, and recognises gain or loss on contract modification of terms in profit or loss.
- If the modification of terms results in derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value of the new financial asset is the latest cash flows of the original financial asset on the date of derecognition. The difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received from the financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

In cases where debt restructuring does not result in derecognition, a debtor is classified in the stage where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) until the debtor is able to make payment in accordance with the debt restructuring agreement for 3 months or 3 installments consecutively, whichever is the longer period, or that debtor is classified as credit-impaired (Stage 3) until the repayment is made in compliance with the new debt restructuring agreement for not less than 12 months from the restructuring date. The financial asset is therefore classified in the stage where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1). If the debt restructuring results in a derecognition, the new financial asset is considered a financial asset with no significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1).

4.10 Leasehold improvements and equipment and depreciation

Leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). The cost includes items directly incurred for assets to be in place and ready for use and the estimated removal and restoration costs as a result of obligations arising from the use of assets.

Depreciation is calculated with reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or lease periods of 5 - 12 years.

Depreciation is recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

An item of leasehold improvement and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised as revenue or expenses in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

No depreciation is provided for construction in progress.

4.11 Leases

At inception of contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Bank as a lessee

The Bank applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Bank recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Buildings	3 years
Motor vehicles	1 - 4 years
Office equipment	5 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and Leases of low-value assets

Payments under leases that, have a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.12 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any).

The Bank amortises intangible assets with finite lives on a systematic basis over their economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expenses and loss on impairment are recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

The Bank's intangible assets with finite useful lives are computer softwares, which have an estimated useful life of approximately 5 years.

No amortisation for computer softwares under development.

4.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank performs impairment reviews in respect of assets and right-of-use asset whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Bank could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4.14 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

(b) Post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Bank and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Bank. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Bank's contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan

The Bank has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law and other long-term benefit plan. The Bank treats its severance payment obligation as a defined benefit plan.

The obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan are determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the defined benefit plan are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and from other long-term benefit plan are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.16 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Bank's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions have been translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the financial reporting periods.

Gains and losses on translation of foreign currencies transactions are recognised in profit or loss.

4.17 Credit valuation adjustments on derivatives

The Bank adjusts fair value of credit risk on derivatives (Credit Valuation Adjustment or CVA) taking into accounts credit risk of its counterparty and its own credit risk. Determination of such fair value reflects probability of default and loss given default of each counterparty. Change in fair value of credit risk on derivatives for both counterparties will be recognised in profit or loss.

4.18 Income taxes

Income tax expenses consisted of current income tax and deferred income taxes.

(a) Current income taxes

Current income taxes are provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

(b) Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting periods.

The Bank recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Bank reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilised.

The Bank records deferred taxes directly to equity of head office account and other branches under the same entity if the taxes relate to items that are recorded directly to equity of head office account and other branches under the same entity.

4.19 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises that control or are controlled by the Bank, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Bank.

They also included individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank, key management personnel, directors or officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Bank's operations.

4.20 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Bank applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Bank measures fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

5.1 Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

When considering the recognition and derecognition of assets or liabilities, the management is required to use judgement on whether risk and rewards of those assets and liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of current events and arrangements.

5.2 Allowance for expected credit losses

The management is required to use judgement in estimation in determining the allowance for expected credit losses. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses of the Bank is based on the criteria of assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the development of complex expected credit losses model with a series of underlying assumptions, including the choice of the forecasted macroeconomic variables used in the model. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

5.3 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques. The input to the models used is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

5.4 Fair value of credit risk on derivatives

In determining fair value of credit risk on derivatives for both counterparties, the management exercises judgement, using techniques and models. In valuation, the variables used may be derived from classification of customers and benchmarking with variables available in the market, taking into consideration credit risk of counterparty, terms of cashflows, probability of default, etc. The change in assumptions used to derive those variables may affect fair value as presented in the financial statements.

5.5 Leasehold improvements, equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of leasehold improvements and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and salvage values of the leasehold improvements and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and salvage values when circumstance changes.

In addition, the Bank sets up an allowance for impairment losses on leasehold improvements and equipment when the management determines that there is the indication of impairment exists on these assets and record impairment losses in the period when it is determined that their recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying values. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

5.6 Lease

Determination of the term of lease with the option to extend or cancel the lease - The Bank as a lessee

In determination of the lease term, the management needs to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Bank is reasonably certain or not to exercise the right to extend the period of the lease or cancel the lease, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances that create economic incentives for the Bank to exercise that right.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - The Bank as a lessee

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

5.7 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

5.8 Provision for long-term employee benefits

The obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan are determined using actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary incremental rate, mortality rate, inflation rate, and staff turnover rate, based on their best knowledge at current situation.

6. Risk Management

6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill its contractual obligations, causing the Bank to incur a financial loss. The maximum amount of credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the financial assets less allowance for expected credit losses as stated in the statement of financial position, and the off-balance sheet transactions exposure arising from avals and guarantees on loans and other obligations.

The Bank manages credit risk based on analysis of the capability of debtors to make payment and their financial position. In addition, the Bank manages the concentration of its loan portfolio by grading debtors by reliability of industry, and taking into consideration risk factors to ensure the effectiveness of the Bank's capital funds.

The maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for recognised and unrecognised financial instruments. The maximum exposure is shown gross before both the effect of mitigation through use of collateral and any arrangements to increase creditability.

For financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying values.

For financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the maximum exposures to credit risk were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interbank and money market items (asset)	124,196	108,675
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value		
through other comprehensive income	128,617	120,510
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	204,761	226,379
Accrued interest receivables on non - loans	909	1,076
Total financial assets	458,483	456,640
Loan commitments	20,855	26,992
Financial guarantees	41,578	37,732
Total	62,433	64,724
Total credit risk exposures	520,916	521,364

Credit quality analysis

Credit risk refers to the risk that a customer or a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Bank. The Bank has adopted the policy to prevent this risk by performing credit analysis from customers' information and follow-up on customer status consistently.

The detail about the credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk. The amounts presented for financial assets are gross carrying amounts (before allowance for expected credit losses).

Explanation of 12-month expected credit loss, lifetime expected credit loss and credit impaired are included in Note 4.8 to the financial statements.

The following table below shows the credit quality of loans to customers and accrued interest receivables as at 31 March 2025 and 2024.

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2025					
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Excess allowance	Total
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net					
Overdue 0 day	164,573	39,000	473	-	204,046
Overdue 1 - 30 days	-	-	-	-	-
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	-	-	-	-
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days onwards	-	-	539	-	539
Total	164,573	39,000	1,012	-	204,585
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(135)	(296)	(839)	-	(1,270)
Net Book Value	164,438	38,704	173	-	203,315

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2024					
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Excess allowance	Total
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net					
Overdue 0 day	189,236	35,824	269	-	225,329
Overdue 1 - 30 days	-	-	307	-	307
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	-	-	-	-
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days onwards	-	-	534	-	534
Total	189,236	35,824	1,110	-	226,170
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(145)	(249)	(712)	(786)	(1,892)
Net Book Value	189,091	35,575	398	(786)	224,278

Investments

As at 31 March 2025, the investments in government and state enterprise securities and foreign debt securities of the Bank amounting to Baht 129,079 million (31 March 2024: Baht 120,502 million) which considered as low-risk financial assets (borrowers have a good capacity to meet financial obligations) as a result of “investment grade” investment policies.

Loan commitments and Financial guarantee contracts

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts of the Bank which considering credit risk based on loans to customers and accrued interest receivables are mostly classified as financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk.

Collateral and any arrangements to increase creditability

The Bank has held collateral and any arrangement to increase creditability of exposure to credit risk. The details of the collateral held by the Bank for each type of financial assets were as follows:

	Exposure to credit risk with collateral		Type of collateral
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	
Interbank and money market items (assets)	103,069	84,894	Bonds
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	2,368	8,325	Deposits
Financial guarantee	4	2	Deposits

6.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and securities prices may affect the financial position of the Bank.

- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that income or capital is adversely affected by changes in interest rates which affect the value of all assets, liabilities and off-statement of financial position items which are rate sensitive items which may affect to net interest income, economic value, trading accounts and other income and expenses that relate to the interest rate.

The Bank manage risks from changes in interest rates by entering into interest rate swap contracts to hedge against risk associated with loans that are subject to fixed interest rates.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Transactions	31 March 2025			
	Floating interest rates	Fixed interest rates	Non-interest bearing	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	-	121,556	2,543	124,099
Investments	82,151	46,928	-	129,079
Loans to customers	192,822	11,306	-	204,128
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	120,314	161,389	6,978	288,681
Interbank and money market items	2,861	6,432	1,215	10,508
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,171	1,171
Lease liabilities	-	148	-	148
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	-	4,210	1,855	6,065

(Unit: Million Baht)

Transactions	31 March 2024			
	Floating interest rates	Fixed interest rates	Non-interest bearing	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	5,155	98,117	5,281	108,553
Investments	89,454	31,048	-	120,502
Loans to customers	207,596	17,836	-	225,432
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	101,950	182,891	6,353	291,194
Interbank and money market items	1,814	3,445	1,087	6,346
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,165	1,165
Lease liabilities	-	29	-	29
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	5,048	12,216	(145)	17,119

With respect to financial instruments that carry fixed interest rates, the periods from the financial reporting date to the repricing or maturity dates (whichever is the earlier) were presented below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2025						
	Repricing or maturity dates				Total	Weighted average interest rate (%)
	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years		
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items	114,897	6,659	-	-	121,556	2.41
Investments	2,229	11,932	32,767	-	46,928	2.28
Loans to customers	9,627	1,679	-	-	11,306	4.31
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	140,563	20,826	-	-	161,389	2.77
Interbank and money market items	6,382	50	-	-	6,432	1.99
Lease liabilities	17	52	79	-	148	2.18
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	2,310	1,900	-	-	4,210	2.06

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2024						
	Repricing or maturity dates				Total	Weighted average interest rate (%)
	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years		
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items	92,664	5,333	120	-	98,117	2.86
Investments	3,773	5,464	21,811	-	31,048	1.83
Loans to customers	16,845	991	-	-	17,836	3.28
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	168,026	14,065	800	-	182,891	3.17
Interbank and money market items	3,395	50	-	-	3,445	3.05
Lease liabilities	8	7	14	-	29	1.62
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	8,448	3,768	-	-	12,216	3.50

In addition, the Bank has interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities. The monthly average balance of performing financial assets and liabilities of the Bank and the average rate of interest for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 can be summarized as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 March					
	2025			2024		
			Average			Average
			rate			rate
			(Percent			(Percent
			per			per
	Average	Interest	annum)	Average	Interest	annum)
	balances			balances		
<u>Interest bearing financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items						
and inter-office accounts with head						
office and other branches under						
the same entity	116,318	3,427	2.95	109,087	3,227	2.96
Investments	120,159	2,855	2.38	123,685	2,913	2.36
Loans to customers	228,276	8,204	3.59	240,367	8,600	3.58
<u>Interest bearing financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	292,844	6,069	2.07	274,722	5,197	1.89
Interbank and money market items						
and borrowings and inter-office						
accounts with head office and other						
branches under the same entity	20,424	678	3.32	57,362	449	0.78

Analysis of sensitivity to changes in interest rates

Analysis of sensitivity to changes in interest rates shows the potential change in interest rates on the income statement and the equity of head office and other branches under the same entity by setting constant to other variables.

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of changing interest rates on profit or loss for the year. For financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, sensitivity of equity is calculated by measuring fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a new fixed rate, including the effect of hedging cash flow risk by assuming change in interest rate. The methods used in sensitivity analysis does not change from the previous period.

The Bank monitors interest rate risk on a regular basis. In addition, we prepare an interest rate risk gap report to monitor interest rate risk and assess on income and capital sensitivity.

- Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that foreign exchange rate volatility gives the adverse impact on income or capital due to foreign currency transactions or having assets or liabilities in foreign currency, when converting all items on the Bank's financial statements to local currency, the book values decrease including decline of income or loss incurred from foreign exchange trading.

The status of the Bank's foreign currency balances as at 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 March 2025				31 March 2024			
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments				Outstanding balances of financial instruments			
	US				US			
	Dollar	Euro	Yen	Others	Dollar	Euro	Yen	Others
<u>Foreign currency position in the statement of financial position</u>								
<u>Financial assets</u>								
Interbank and money market items	15,468	117	2,818	137	11,161	900	-	506
Investments	-	-	-	-	6,034	-	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	19,841	1,858	4,714	234	23,362	6,895	8,052	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>								
Deposits	83,662	4,243	5,919	1,433	76,055	1,291	5,312	958
Interbank and money market items	3,139	-	-	-	913	-	1,808	-
Liabilities payable on demand	480	2	482	12	610	-	200	2
Net balance of inter-office accounts								
with head office and other branches under the same entity	4,875	-	2,025	(1,066)	83,468	13,256	8,591	2,187

(Unit: Million Baht)

	31 March 2025				31 March 2024			
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments				Outstanding balances of financial instruments			
	US				US			
	Dollar	Euro	Yen	Others	Dollar	Euro	Yen	Others
Foreign currency position of obligations								
Liability under unmatured import bills	1,308	153	-	3,363	655	310	-	-
Guarantees	2,831	4,080	373	789	3,191	4,410	266	2,524
Letters of credit	1,914	8	109	359	3,299	32	41	3,474
Foreign exchange contracts								
- Bought	269,457	14,251	13,268	5,139	278,759	19,488	21,461	4,416
- Sold	117,874	10,401	21,483	5,014	124,940	25,971	34,058	4,273
Cross currency and interest rate swap contracts								
- Bought	103,364	3,527	53,643	790	87,412	1,179	51,070	2,612
- Sold	185,742	5,092	44,436	790	181,994	1,179	33,614	2,612
Interest rate swap contracts								
- Bought	103,161	-	6,374	-	133,558	-	3,603	-
- Sold	103,161	-	6,374	-	133,558	-	3,603	-
Currency option contracts								
- Bought	497	-	-	-	1,658	-	-	-
- Sold	497	-	-	-	1,658	-	-	-

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity analysis

Analysis of sensitivity to changes in foreign exchange rate shows the potential change in foreign exchange rates on the income statement and the equity of head office and other branches under the same entity by setting constant to other variables. Risks and methods used in sensitivity analysis does not change from the previous period.

The Bank managing foreign exchange rate risk by using Value at Risk method (VaR).

- Securities price risk

Securities price risk is the risk that changes in the market prices of securities will results in fluctuations in revenues or in the values of financial assets. The maximum amount of securities price risk exposure is the carrying amount of investments as stated in the statement of financial position.

6.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank fails to repay liabilities or contingencies on due date because of inability to liquidate assets into cash or having insufficient funds or acquiring funds at a higher unacceptable cost thus affecting income and capital funds at present and in the future.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank's financial asset and liabilities were classified by remaining periods to maturity as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Transactions	31 March 2025					
	At call	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items	2,543	114,897	2,248	4,411	-	124,099
Derivative assets	-	2,790	2,417	6,951	917	13,075
Investments	-	37,007	46,231	45,841	-	129,079
Loans to customers	53	7,366	102,996	76,769	16,944	204,128
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	127,292	140,563	20,826	-	-	288,681
Interbank and money market items	4,076	6,382	50	-	-	10,508
Liabilities payable on demand	1,171	-	-	-	-	1,171
Derivative liabilities	-	2,905	1,763	6,752	734	12,154
Lease liabilities	-	17	52	79	-	148
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	1,394	2,092	1,561	1,018	-	6,065
<u>Off-balance items - obligations</u>						
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	-	13,675	113	2,916	-	16,704
Letters of credit	383	1,687	344	-	-	2,414
Other obligations	576,112	4,803	13,868	3,049	7	597,839

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2024						
Transactions	At call	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items	10,836	90,970	1,157	5,590	-	108,553
Derivative assets	-	5,028	5,109	4,978	604	15,719
Investments	-	24,505	52,141	43,856	-	120,502
Loans to customers	386	5,681	101,127	94,137	24,101	225,432
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	108,303	168,026	14,065	800	-	291,194
Interbank and money market items	2,901	3,395	50	-	-	6,346
Liabilities payable on demand	1,165	-	-	-	-	1,165
Derivative liabilities	-	3,056	2,720	2,831	895	9,502
Lease liabilities	-	8	7	14	-	29
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	(55)	6,041	8,536	2,907	(310)	17,119
<u>Off-balance items - obligations</u>						
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	-	6,041	130	-	-	6,171
Letters of credit	59	3,275	44	3,474	-	6,852
Other obligations	586,339	2,922	15,968	2,773	5	608,007

6.4 Financial derivatives

The Bank enters into financial derivatives as required in the normal course of its business, in order to response to customer needs and to manage the risk of the Bank which will be incurred from the fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank's financial derivatives can be classified by period to maturity as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)					
	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Less than	Over		Less than	Over	
	1 year	1 year	Total	1 year	1 year	Total
Foreign exchange contracts						
Bought	412,144	9,902	422,046	434,229	15,521	449,750
Sold	410,381	9,445	419,826	429,217	14,873	444,090
Cross currency and interest rate						
swap contracts						
Bought	150,185	198,999	349,184	196,964	112,630	309,594
Sold	150,112	198,734	348,846	200,982	112,432	313,414
Interest rate swap contracts						
Bought	103,912	254,701	358,613	119,608	232,222	351,830
Sold	103,912	254,701	358,613	119,608	232,222	351,830
Currency option contracts						
Bought	497	-	497	1,658	-	1,658
Sold	497	-	497	1,658	-	1,658

7. Regulatory rule related to capital fund and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure Standards

7.1 Regulatory rule related to capital fund

According to the BOT's Notification Sor Nor Sor 4/2556, Sor Nor Sor 5/2556, Sor Nor Sor 14/2562 and Sor Nor Sor 15/2562, commercial banks are required to disclose certain additional capital information for their position. The Bank will disclose such information as at 31 March 2025 in its website (www.mizuhogroup.com/asia-pacific/thailand/service) by the end of July 2025. The Bank already disclosed such information as at 30 September 2024 on 21 January 2025.

7.2 Regulatory rule related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure Standards

According to the BOT's Notification Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, commercial banks are required to disclose certain information for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The Bank will disclose such information for the second half period ended 31 March 2025 in its website (www.mizuhogroup.com/asia-pacific/thailand/service) by the end of July 2025. The Bank already disclosed such information for the first half period ended 30 September 2024 on 21 January 2025.

8. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 March 2025			
	Financial instruments			
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	124,102,504	124,102,504
Derivatives assets	13,075,320	-	-	13,075,320
Investments - net	-	129,078,887	-	129,078,887
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	203,314,766	203,314,766
Accrued interest receivables	-	-	908,903	908,903
Other assets - net	-	-	161,525	161,525
Total financial assets	13,075,320	129,078,887	328,487,698	470,641,905
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	-	288,680,682	288,680,682
Interbank and money market items	-	-	10,508,372	10,508,372
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,170,601	1,170,601
Derivatives liabilities	12,153,944	-	-	12,153,944
Lease liabilities	-	-	148,475	148,475
Interest payable	-	-	962,285	962,285
Other liabilities	-	-	755,502	755,502
Total financial liabilities	12,153,944	-	302,225,917	314,379,861

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

31 March 2024

	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	108,530,078	108,530,078
Derivatives assets	15,719,391	-	-	15,719,391
Investments - net	-	120,502,250	-	120,502,250
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	224,277,665	224,277,665
Accrued interest receivables	-	-	1,075,838	1,075,838
Other assets - net	-	-	174,651	174,651
Total financial assets	15,719,391	120,502,250	334,058,232	470,279,873
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	-	291,193,987	291,193,987
Interbank and money market items	-	-	6,346,039	6,346,039
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,164,693	1,164,693
Derivatives liabilities	9,502,037	-	-	9,502,037
Lease liabilities	-	-	29,197	29,197
Interest payable	-	-	775,127	775,127
Other liabilities	-	-	1,071,364	1,071,364
Total financial liabilities	9,502,037	-	300,580,407	310,082,444

9. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interbank and money market items - deposits at banks	2,543,149	5,285,757
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,543,149	5,285,757

10. Interbank and money market items (assets)

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand and Financial						
Institutions Development Fund	875,453	-	875,453	2,077,377	-	2,077,377
Commercial banks	1,112,824	53,115,352	54,228,176	2,282,648	59,848,792	62,131,440
Specialised financial institutions	-	50,340,000	50,340,000	-	29,000,000	29,000,000
Other financial institutions	-	-	-	4,300,000	850,000	5,150,000
Total	1,988,277	103,455,352	105,443,629	8,660,025	89,698,792	98,358,817
Add: Accrued interest receivables and						
undue interest receivables	-	35,210	35,210	1,956	75,185	77,141
Less: Deferred revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit						
losses	(4,853)	(81)	(4,934)	(7,157)	(5,398)	(12,555)
Total domestic items	1,983,424	103,490,481	105,473,905	8,654,824	89,768,579	98,423,403
Foreign items						
US dollars	300,795	15,184,990	15,485,785	1,163,361	7,579,906	8,743,267
Euro	116,637	-	116,637	506,594	-	506,594
Pound sterling	-	-	-	390,394	-	390,394
Other currencies	137,440	2,918,278	3,055,718	115,383	447,625	563,008
Total	554,872	18,103,268	18,658,140	2,175,732	8,027,531	10,203,263
Add: Accrued interest receivables and						
undue interest receivables	-	(15,264)	(15,264)	-	(76,044)	(76,044)
Less: Deferred revenue	-	(2,281)	(2,281)	-	(8,965)	(8,965)
Allowance for expected credit						
losses	(11,456)	(540)	(11,996)	(10,884)	(695)	(11,579)
Total foreign items	543,416	18,085,183	18,628,599	2,164,848	7,941,827	10,106,675
Total domestic and foreign items	2,526,840	121,575,664	124,102,504	10,819,672	97,710,406	108,530,078

As at 31 March 2025, the Bank had loans to interbank and money market amounting to Baht 121,559 million and allowance for expected credit losses amounting to Baht 17 million (31 March 2024: Loans amounted to Baht 103,276 million and allowance for expected credit losses amounted to Baht 24 million). All of the loans were classified as “Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk”.

11. Derivatives assets/liabilities

Derivatives held for trading

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank has notional amounts and fair values of derivatives held for trading classified by types of risk as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Types of risk	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Fair values		Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Fair values		Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Foreign exchange rate	10,627,821	9,098,372	766,370,268	14,567,226	6,855,413	759,161,550
Interest rate	2,447,499	3,055,572	358,613,435	1,152,165	2,646,624	351,829,929
Total	13,075,320	12,153,944	1,124,983,703	15,719,391	9,502,037	1,110,991,479

⁽¹⁾ Disclosed only in case that the Bank has an obligation to pay

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, proportions of derivatives transactions classified by types of counterparties, determined based on the notional amount, are as follows:

(Unit: Percent)

Counterparties	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Financial institutions	53	50
Companies within the Group ⁽¹⁾	22	26
Third parties	25	24
Total	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Head office or other branches under the same entity

12. Investments

12.1 Classified by type of investment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	Fair value	Fair value
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	129,078,887	114,468,016
Foreign debt securities	-	6,034,234
Total	129,078,887	120,502,250
Allowance for expected credit losses	(33,258)	(34,544)

12.2 Investments subject to obligation

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, investments in government and state enterprise securities and foreign debt securities totalling Baht 96,590 million and Baht 97,459 million, respectively, were maintained as assets under Section 32 of the Act on Undertaking of Banking Business B.E. 2551.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank had no investments placed as collateral against repurchase transactions.

13. Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables

13.1 Classified by loan type

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Loans	199,256,221	221,227,274
Discounted bills	4,893,757	4,223,977
Total loans to customers	204,149,978	225,451,251
Less: Deferred revenue	(22,427)	(18,820)
Total loans to customers net of deferred revenue	204,127,551	225,432,431
Add: Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	457,009	736,950
Total loans to customers net of deferred revenue and accrued interest receivables	204,584,560	226,169,381
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,269,794)	(1,891,716)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	203,314,766	224,277,665

13.2 Classified by currency and borrowers' residency

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	177,528,748	-	177,528,748	187,300,205	-	187,300,205
US Dollar	18,499,161	1,310,069	19,809,230	21,238,027	2,068,156	23,306,183
Yen	4,715,221	-	4,715,221	8,058,778	-	8,058,778
Other currencies	130,806	1,943,546	2,074,352	873,195	5,894,070	6,767,265
Total loans to customers net of deferred revenue	200,873,936	3,253,615	204,127,551	217,470,205	7,962,226	225,432,431

13.3 Classified by loan classification

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank's loans and allowance for expected credit losses, classified in accordance with the BOT's guidelines, are as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	
	Loans to customers net of deferred revenues and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	164,572,896	134,542
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	39,000,215	295,720
Financial assets that are credit impaired (Non-performing)	1,011,449	839,532
Total	204,584,560	1,269,794

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2024	
	Loans to customers net of deferred revenues and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	189,235,645	145,007
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	35,823,824	248,841
Financial assets that are credit impaired (Non-performing)	1,109,912	712,030
Excess allowance	-	785,838
Total	226,169,381	1,891,716

14. Allowance for expected credit losses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 March 2025				
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)					
Beginning balance	22,837	1,297	-	-	24,134
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	(1,477)	(864)	-	-	(2,341)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	14,665	-	-	-	14,665
Payments and derecognition of financial assets	(19,528)	-	-	-	(19,528)
Ending balance	16,497	433	-	-	16,930
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Beginning balance	34,544	-	-	-	34,544
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	(1,198)	-	-	-	(1,198)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	21,874	-	-	-	21,874
Payments and derecognition of financial assets	(21,962)	-	-	-	(21,962)
Ending balance	33,258	-	-	-	33,258
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables					
Beginning balance	145,007	248,841	712,030	785,838	1,891,716
Changes due to changes in stages	29,641	(29,641)	-	-	-
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	(42,385)	73,442	149,018	(24,563)	155,512
New financial assets purchased or acquired	103,678	116,524	40,244	-	260,446
Payment of financial assets	(101,399)	(113,446)	(61,760)	-	(276,605)
Reverse excess allowance	-	-	-	(761,275)	(761,275)
Ending balance	134,542	295,720	839,532	-	1,269,794

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

31 March 2024

	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)					
Beginning balance	17,521	744	-	-	18,265
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	(799)	553	-	-	(246)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	21,349	-	-	-	21,349
Payments and derecognition of financial assets	(15,234)	-	-	-	(15,234)
Ending balance	22,837	1,297	-	-	24,134
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Beginning balance	33,091	-	-	-	33,091
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	168	-	-	-	168
New financial assets purchased or acquired	27,104	-	-	-	27,104
Payments and derecognition of financial assets	(25,819)	-	-	-	(25,819)
Ending balance	34,544	-	-	-	34,544
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables					
Beginning balance	143,373	166,403	696,634	778,766	1,785,176
Changes due to changes in stages	3,836	(3,836)	-	-	-
Changes due to remeasurement of allowance for credit losses	4,828	69,896	(544)	7,072	81,252
New financial assets purchased or acquired	99,042	83,977	205,462	-	388,481
Payment of financial assets	(106,072)	(67,599)	(189,522)	-	(363,193)
Ending balance	145,007	248,841	712,030	785,838	1,891,716

Due to the first-time adoption of TFRS 9, on 1 April 2020 the Bank had an excess allowance of Baht 1,134 million, which was the difference between the allowance for doubtful accounts determined based on prior year's accounting policy and the allowance for expected credit losses determined under TFRS 9. The Bank already notified to the Bank of Thailand in its letter dated 24 February 2020 that the Bank determined the plan to gradually reduce such excess allowance on a straight-line basis over the 5-year period, which is in accordance with the alternatives as determined by the Bank of Thailand.

The Bank notified the Bank of Thailand in its letter dated 31 March 2022 that the Bank had stopped amortising the excess allowance on a straight-line basis since December 2021 in order to maintain the remaining excess allowance as of December 2021 in the equivalent amount of Baht 794 million according to the recommendation of Banking Supervision and Risk Assessment Department of the Bank of Thailand. The Bank plan to maintain the remaining excess allowance to absorb the decreasing of credit quality during quarter and reverse the remaining excess allowance in March 2025.

As at 31 March 2025, the Bank reversed all remaining excess allowance amounting to Baht 761 million, in accordance with the alternatives as determined by the Bank of Thailand.

15. Leasehold improvements and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Cost				
As at 1 April 2023	472,421	143,659	300,152	916,232
Additions	-	10,103	60,380	70,483
As at 31 March 2024	472,421	153,762	360,532	986,715
Additions	-	3,313	30,533	33,846
Disposal / write-off	-	-	(12,440)	(12,440)
As at 31 March 2025	472,421	157,075	378,625	1,008,121
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 April 2023	285,568	136,007	256,155	677,730
Depreciation charged for the year	37,113	5,317	18,850	61,280
As at 31 March 2024	322,681	141,324	275,005	739,010
Depreciation charged for the year	37,011	4,828	25,210	67,049
Accumulated depreciation on disposals / write-off	-	-	(12,440)	(12,440)
As at 31 March 2025	359,692	146,152	287,775	793,619
Net book value				
As at 31 March 2024	149,740	12,438	85,527	247,705
As at 31 March 2025	112,729	10,923	90,850	214,502
Depreciation charged in profit or loss for the years ended				
31 March 2024				61,280
31 March 2025				67,049

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank had certain items of leasehold improvements and equipment, which were fully depreciated but were still in use. The original costs, before deducting accumulated depreciation, of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 393 million and Baht 387 million, respectively.

16. Leases

The Bank has lease contracts for property and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 1 - 5 years.

16.1 Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Buildings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at 1 April 2023	330,601	8,785	56,639	396,025
Acquisition of assets	2,408	-	12,246	14,654
As at 31 March 2024	333,009	8,785	68,885	410,679
Acquisition of assets	171,575	5,829	12,568	189,972
As at 31 March 2025	504,584	14,614	81,453	600,651
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 April 2023	228,577	5,779	37,159	271,515
Depreciation charged for the year	66,745	1,245	11,209	79,199
As at 31 March 2024	295,322	7,024	48,368	350,714
Depreciation charged for the year	65,925	2,145	11,684	79,754
As at 31 March 2025	361,247	9,169	60,052	430,468
Net book value				
As at 31 March 2024	37,687	1,761	20,517	59,965
As at 31 March 2025	143,337	5,445	21,401	170,183
Depreciation charged in profit or loss for the years ended				
31 March 2024				79,199
31 March 2025				79,754

16.2 Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Lease payments	152,487	29,961
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(4,012)	(764)
Total	148,475	29,197

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note to financial statements under the liquidity risk.

16.3 Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	79,754	79,199
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3,584	702
Expense relating to short-term leases	43,207	42,837

The Bank had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 March 2025 of Baht 74 million (2024: Baht 73 million).

17. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Computer softwares	Computer softwares under development	Total
Cost			
As at 1 April 2023	933,416	30,826	964,242
Additions	161,539	28,741	190,280
Transfers in (out)	9,844	(9,844)	-
As at 31 March 2024	1,104,799	49,723	1,154,522
Additions	169,473	31,184	200,657
Transfers in (out)	8,866	(8,866)	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,283,138	72,041	1,355,179
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 April 2023	607,275	-	607,275
Amortisation for the year	115,188	-	115,188
As at 31 March 2024	722,463	-	722,463
Amortisation for the year	137,179	-	137,179
As at 31 March 2025	859,642	-	859,642
Net book value			
As at 31 March 2024	382,336	49,723	432,059
As at 31 March 2025	423,496	72,041	495,537
Amortisation expenses included in profit or loss for the years ended			
31 March 2024			115,188
31 March 2025			137,179

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, computer softwares had remaining amortisation periods of 0 - 5 years.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank had computer softwares, which were fully amortised but were still in use. The original costs, before deducting accumulated amortisation, of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 507 million and Baht 469 million, respectively.

18. Deferred tax assets and liabilities/Income tax expenses

18.1 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets	325,633	285,355
Deferred tax liabilities	108,179	29,384
Deferred tax assets - net	217,454	255,971

Movement in the deferred tax assets (liabilities) during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	For the year ended 31 March 2025			
	Beginning balances	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Ending balances
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Credit/debit valuation adjustments				
on derivatives	17,476	28,682	-	46,158
Investments in debt securities				
measured at fair value through other				
comprehensive income	8,021	-	(8,021)	-
Leasehold improvements and				
equipment and intangible assets	48,485	6,800	-	55,285
Provisions for liabilities	70,976	1,884	408	73,268
Expected credit losses	31,044	1,010	-	32,054
Revaluation on financial derivatives	1,508	(390)	-	1,118
Leases liabilities	5,839	23,856	-	29,695
Others	102,006	(13,951)	-	88,055
Total deferred tax assets	285,355	47,891	(7,613)	325,633
Deferred tax liabilities arose from:				
Investments in debt securities				
measured at fair value through other				
comprehensive income	17,391	-	56,752	74,143
Right-of-use assets	11,993	22,043	-	34,036
Total deferred tax liabilities	29,384	22,043	56,752	108,179
Net	255,971	25,848	(64,365)	217,454

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Beginning balances	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Ending balances
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Credit/debit valuation adjustments				
on derivatives	27,524	(10,048)	-	17,476
Investments in debt securities				
measured at fair value through other				
comprehensive income	18,611	-	(10,590)	8,021
Leasehold improvements and				
equipment and intangible assets	43,836	4,649	-	48,485
Provisions for liabilities	71,869	(893)	-	70,976
Expected credit losses	26,322	4,722	-	31,044
Revaluation on financial derivatives	2,085	(577)	-	1,508
Leases liabilities	17,434	(11,595)	-	5,839
Others	99,649	2,357	-	102,006
Total deferred tax assets	307,330	(11,385)	(10,590)	285,355
Deferred tax liabilities arose from:				
Investments in debt securities				
measured at fair value through other				
comprehensive income	9,362	-	8,029	17,391
Right-of-use assets	24,902	(12,909)	-	11,993
Others	792	(792)	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	35,056	(13,701)	8,029	29,384
Net	272,274	2,316	(18,619)	255,971

18.2 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 were made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Current income taxes		
Corporate income taxes for the years	1,741,869	1,795,362
Deferred taxes		
Deferred taxes relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(25,848)	(2,316)
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	1,716,021	1,793,046

Reconciliations between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profits for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 and the applicable tax rate were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Accounting profits before income tax expenses	8,764,412	8,973,147
Applicable corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profits before income tax expenses multiplied by applicable tax rate	1,752,882	1,794,629
Net tax effect on income or expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	(36,861)	(1,583)
Income tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	1,716,021	1,793,046

19. Other assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Deposits	26,660	26,276
Fees income receivable	8,626	10,252
Collateral receivables under Credit Support Annex agreements	32,000	-
Prepaid expenses	65,786	60,863
Other receivables	17,986	72,725
Others	13,791	6,529
Total	164,849	176,645
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,324)	(1,994)
Other assets - net	161,525	174,651

20. Deposits

20.1 Classified by types of deposits

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Demand deposits	9,999,823	6,353,375
Saving deposits	117,292,173	101,950,011
Term deposits	161,388,686	182,890,601
Total deposits	<u>288,680,682</u>	<u>291,193,987</u>

20.2 Classified by currencies and depositors' residency

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	193,421,472	2,308	193,423,780	207,566,695	10,878	207,577,573
US dollar	81,513,317	2,148,242	83,661,559	73,326,821	2,728,093	76,054,914
Yen	5,579,359	339,669	5,919,028	5,252,009	60,255	5,312,264
Other currencies	5,676,315	-	5,676,315	2,249,236	-	2,249,236
Total deposits	<u>286,190,463</u>	<u>2,490,219</u>	<u>288,680,682</u>	<u>288,394,761</u>	<u>2,799,226</u>	<u>291,193,987</u>

21. Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
Domestic items						
Commercial banks	1,000,224	5,589,265	6,589,489	1,000,227	1,411,626	2,411,853
Specialised financial institutions	-	-	-	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
Other financial institutions	67,750	50,000	117,750	1,815,793	552,000	2,367,793
Total domestic items	<u>1,067,974</u>	<u>5,639,265</u>	<u>6,707,239</u>	<u>2,816,020</u>	<u>3,013,626</u>	<u>5,829,646</u>
Foreign items						
Baht	208,519	792,886	1,001,405	83,587	431,415	515,002
Us dollar	2,799,728	-	2,799,728	1,391	-	1,391
Total foreign items	<u>3,008,247</u>	<u>792,886</u>	<u>3,801,133</u>	<u>84,978</u>	<u>431,415</u>	<u>516,393</u>
Total domestic and foreign items	<u>4,076,221</u>	<u>6,432,151</u>	<u>10,508,372</u>	<u>2,900,998</u>	<u>3,445,041</u>	<u>6,346,039</u>

22. Provisions for liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Provision for long-term employee benefits	Provision for removal and restoration costs	Total
Beginning balance	115,035	263,031	91,848	469,914
Increase during the year	52,524	45,133	-	97,657
Decrease during the year	(45,443)	(15,404)	-	(60,847)
Paid during the year	-	(18,269)	-	(18,269)
Ending balance	122,116	274,491	91,848	488,455

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Provision for long-term employee benefits	Provision for removal and restoration costs	Total
Beginning balance	95,676	267,499	91,848	455,023
Increase during the year	57,288	27,780	-	85,068
Decrease during the year	(37,929)	-	-	(37,929)
Paid during the year	-	(32,248)	-	(32,248)
Ending balance	115,035	263,031	91,848	469,914

22.1 Allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts classified by classification are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
31 March 2025		
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	49,373,517	24,966
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	12,952,046	15,727
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	106,896	81,423
Total	62,432,459	122,116

(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
31 March 2024		
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	61,754,633	31,009
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	2,851,151	7,732
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	119,156	76,294
Total	64,724,940	115,035

22.2 Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits is obligations on compensations on employees upon retirement and other long-term benefit plan, the movements of which can be summarised as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of the years	263,031	267,499
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	21,399	21,804
Interest cost	6,361	5,976
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
- Financial assumption changes	(6)	-
- Demographic assumption changes	(85)	-
- Experience adjustments	21	-
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
- Financial assumption changes	7,290	-
- Demographic assumption changes	(15,313)	-
- Experience adjustments	10,062	-
Benefits paid during the years	(18,269)	(32,248)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of the years	274,491	263,031

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank expected to pay long-term employee benefits during the next one-year amounting to Baht 28.2 million and Baht 23.0 million, respectively.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation dates were as follows:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)
Average discount rate	1.86 - 3.24	0.53 - 3.91
Future salary incremental rates	5.00 - 9.00	5.00 - 9.00
Staff turnover rate (depend on employee's age)	0.00 - 20.00	0.00 - 20.00

The result of sensitivity analysis on principal assumptions to the present value of employee benefit obligations as at 31 March 2025 and 2024 were summarised below:

Principal assumptions	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Increase (decrease) in provision	
	for long-term employee benefits	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Average discount rate increased by 1%	(19,602)	(18,766)
Average discount rate decreased by 1%	22,069	21,116
Future salary incremental rates increased by 1%	21,180	25,714
Future salary incremental rates decreased by 1%	(19,231)	(23,050)
Staff turnover rate increased by 20%	(9,808)	(9,511)
Staff turnover rate decreased by 20%	10,858	10,378

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the weighted average duration of employee benefit obligations were 10.7 years and 11.5 years, respectively.

23. Other liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue received in advance	78,833	21,628
Contribution payables to the Deposit Protection Agency and the Bank of Thailand	249,670	241,330
Collateral payables under Credit Support Annex agreements	122,929	514,284
Accrued expenses	304,070	294,122
Total other liabilities	755,502	1,071,364

24. Provident fund

The Bank and its employees have jointly registered a provident fund scheme under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is contributed by the employees at the rate of 5 - 15 percent of the employee's salary and by the Bank at a rate of 5 - 10 percent of the employees' salary. The fund will be paid to the employees upon termination of employment in accordance with the rules of the fund. During 2025 and 2024, the Bank contributed approximately Baht 33 million and Baht 33 million, respectively to the fund.

25. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank had financial assets and liabilities, which were presented according to the fair value hierarchy as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	31 March 2025			
		Fair value		
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value</u>				
Derivatives assets	13,075	-	13,075	13,075
Investments - net	129,079	-	129,079	129,079
<u>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</u>				
Derivatives liabilities	12,154	-	12,154	12,154
<u>Financial assets for which fair value were disclosed</u>				
Interbank and money market items - net	124,103	2,543	121,560	124,103
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	203,315	-	203,315	203,315
<u>Financial liabilities for which fair value were disclosed</u>				
Deposits	288,681	127,292	161,389	288,681
Interbank and money market items	10,508	4,076	6,432	10,508
Liabilities payable on demand	1,171	1,171	-	1,171
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	6,065	-	6,065	6,065

(Unit: Million Baht)

31 March 2024

31 March 2021

		Fair value		
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value</u>				
Derivatives assets	15,719	-	15,719	15,719
Investments - net	120,502	-	120,502	120,502
<u>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</u>				
Derivatives liabilities	9,502	-	9,502	9,502
<u>Financial assets for which fair value were disclosed</u>				
Interbank and money market items - net	108,530	5,286	103,244	108,530
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	224,278	-	224,278	224,278
<u>Financial liabilities for which fair value were disclosed</u>				
Deposits	291,194	108,303	182,891	291,194
Interbank and money market items	6,346	2,901	3,445	6,346
Liabilities payable on demand	1,165	1,165	-	1,165
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	17,119	-	17,119	17,119

Valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement

Interbank and money market items (assets)	Fair value is determined to approximate to their carrying value as stated in statement of financial position due to having short-term maturity periods or bearing floating interest rates.
Derivatives	Fair value of derivatives is determined based on quoted market price in active markets. In case that there is no active market, the fair value is determined using valuation technique and observable market data (e.g. interest rate, foreign exchange rate) obtained from reliable sources and adjusted with counterparty credit risk and other risks when appropriate.

Investments	<p>Investment in government market and state enterprise debt securities, the fair value is determined using government yield curves or bid prices from the Thai Bond Market Association.</p> <p>The fair value of investments in foreign debt securities is determined using bid prices from Bloomberg. If it is not available, indicative price from custodian is used.</p>
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	<p>Fair values of floating rate loans that have no significant change in credit risk or of the fixed rate loans that are re-priced within 1 year as from the financial reporting dates are estimated at their carrying values.</p> <p>In addition, the carrying amount of loans to customers reliably reflected the fair value, as most of the items carries floating interest rate or used fixed interest rate that the repricing period is less than one year.</p>
Deposits and Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	<p>Fair value is determined to approximate their carrying value as stated in the statement of financial position. The majority of them carries fixed interest rate that the repricing period is less than one year.</p>
Liabilities payable on demand	<p>Fair value is determined to approximate their carrying value as stated in the statement of financial position due to having short-term maturity periods.</p>
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity	<p>Fair value is determined approximate their carrying value as stated in the statement of financial position. The majority of them carries floating interest rates and fixed interest rate that the repricing period is less than one year or the outstanding balance of which are inter-company transactions that are due on call.</p>

During the current year, the Bank did not transfer any items among fair value hierarchy levels.

26. Capital funds

The primary objective of the Bank's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure and preserves the ability to continue its business as a going concern.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, funds remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under Section 32 of the Act on Undertaking of Banking business B.E. 2551 were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<u>Funds remitted into Thailand</u>		
Funds from head office	98,137,800	98,137,800
Borrowings from other branches under the same entity	-	-
Total	98,137,800	98,137,800

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank's capital adequacy ratios in accordance with the Act on Undertaking of Banking business B.E. 2551 were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
1. Assets required to be maintained under Section 32 (Note 12.2)	96,590,216	97,458,574
2. Sum of net capital for maintenance of assets under Section 32 and net balance of inter-office accounts	102,566,045	114,296,413
2.1 Net capital for maintenance of assets under Section 32	96,500,973	97,176,954
2.2 Net balance of inter-office accounts which are debtor balances to the head office and other branches located in other countries, the parent company and subsidiaries of the head office	6,065,072	17,119,459
3. Total regulatory capital (3.1 - 3.2)	96,005,436	96,744,895
3.1 Total regulatory capital before deduction items (the lowest amount among item 1, item 2 and item 2.1)	96,500,973	97,176,954
3.2 Deduction items	(495,537)	(432,059)

27. Commitments and contingent liabilities

27.1 Commitments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Aval and guarantee of loans	333,965	-
Liability under unmatured import bills	16,703,464	6,171,199
Letter of credits	2,413,983	6,851,684
Other obligations		
- Undrawn bank overdrafts	2,204,800	2,372,200
- Undrawn commitment	20,854,521	26,992,475
- Guarantee - others	22,126,526	24,709,582
- Undrawn credit line	552,319,644	553,932,591
Total	616,956,903	621,029,731

Furthermore, the Bank had commitments in respect of foreign exchange contracts, cross currency interest rate swap contracts, interest rate swap contracts, and currency option contracts as mentioned in Note 11 to the financial statements.

27.2 Lease Commitments

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Bank had future lease payments required under these non-cancellable leases contracts that have not yet commenced as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Within 1 year	316	825
Over 1 and up to 5 years	947	2,574
Total	1,263	3,399

Furthermore, as at 31 March 2025, the Bank had obligations under short-term lease agreements and related services in accordance with the lease terms for buildings and vehicles. The Bank had future minimum lease payments to be paid within 1 year required under such contracts of Baht 18 million (31 March 2024: Baht 24 million).

28. Related party transactions

The Bank has had significant business transactions with its head office, other branches under the same entity and certain related companies, related by way of common shareholders and/or common directors. Such significant transactions, which have been concluded on the terms and basis as determined by the Bank and those parties, are summarised below.

28.1 Transactions with related parties occurred during the years

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended		Pricing policy	
	31 March			
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Transactions with other related companies in Mizuho Financial Group				
Gain (loss) on financial derivative contracts	(70,340)	80,265	At the rates stipulated in the contracts	At the rates stipulated in the contracts
Transactions with head office and other branches under the same entity⁽¹⁾				
Interest income from lendings	250,649	663,627	At interest rates between 0.08 - 5.52 percent per annum	At interest rates between 0.30 - 5.58 percent per annum
Interest expenses on borrowings	500,754	2,453,956	At interest rates between 0.12 - 5.59 percent per annum	At interest rates between 0.001 - 5.78 percent per annum
Loss on financial derivative contracts	(3,909,764)	(3,414,800)	At the rates stipulated in the contracts	At the rates stipulated in the contracts
Expenses allocated from head office	447,032	464,767	As per invoices charged from head office	As per invoices charged from head office

⁽¹⁾ The amounts presented are net amount of all entities

28.2 Outstanding balances with related parties

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balances with other related companies in		
Mizuho Financial Group		
Off-balance items - financial derivative contracts ⁽¹⁾	1,987,565	5,350,315
Balances with other related banks in Mizuho Financial Group		
Interbank and money market items - assets	10,659,315	15,836
Interbank and money market items - liabilities	208,445	83,587
Net balances of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity⁽²⁾		
Borrowings and accrued interest payables	4,221,402	12,188,326
Deposits/inter-office balances - assets (liabilities)	(1,843,670)	(4,931,134)
Off-balance items - financial derivative contracts ⁽¹⁾	248,966,770	289,097,697
Funds remitted into Thailand	98,137,800	98,137,800

⁽¹⁾ Amounts presented are notional amounts.

⁽²⁾ The amounts presented are net amount of all branches.

29. Operating segments

For management purposes, the Bank is organised into business units based on its products and services and has the following 2 reportable segments:

1. Banking business: Provision of financial services, in the form of loans and related services
2. Treasury business: Responsible for asset and liability management activities of the Bank.

The Bank's operations are mainly carried on in Thailand.

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment.

The operating results presented by operating segment for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)			
For the year ended 31 March 2025			
	Banking business	Treasury business	Total
Net interest income	8,872	(2,117)	6,755
Net fees and service income	435	(63)	372
Net gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other operating income	1,672	1,958	3,630
Total operating income	10,979	(222)	10,757
Total operating expenses	(2,402)	(177)	(2,579)
Profit from operation before expected credit losses and income tax expenses	8,577	(399)	8,178
Expected credit losses and income tax expenses			(1,130)
Profit for the year			7,048

(Unit: Million Baht)			
For the year ended 31 March 2024			
	Banking business	Treasury business	Total
Net interest income	8,653	(541)	8,112
Net fees and service income	583	(187)	396
Net gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and other operating income	2,219	1,194	3,413
Total operating income	11,455	466	11,921
Total operating expenses	(2,627)	(195)	(2,822)
Profit from operation before expected credit losses and income tax expenses	8,828	271	9,099
Expected credit losses and income tax expenses			(1,919)
Profit for the year			7,180

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, assets classified by operating segment were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Banking business	Treasury business	Total
Total assets			
As at 31 March 2025	439,543	32,305	471,848
As at 31 March 2024	438,767	32,538	471,305

30. Financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign activities

30.1 Financial position classified by type of operations

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 March					
	2025			2024		
	Domestic operations	Foreign operations	Total	Domestic operations	Foreign operations	Total
Total assets	447,757	24,091	471,848	452,956	18,349	471,305
Interbank and money market items - net	105,474	18,629	124,103	98,423	10,107	108,530
Investments - net	129,079	-	129,079	120,502	-	120,502
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	200,030	3,285	203,315	216,178	8,100	224,278
Total liabilities	304,492	11,250	315,742	306,649	4,802	311,451
Deposits	286,191	2,490	288,681	288,395	2,799	291,194
Interbank and money market items - net	6,707	3,801	10,508	5,830	516	6,346

30.2 Results of operations classified by type of operations

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 March					
	2025			2024		
	Domestic operations	Foreign operations	Total	Domestic operations	Foreign operations	Total
Interest income	12,857	1,630	14,487	13,119	1,626	14,745
Interest expenses	(7,060)	(672)	(7,732)	(4,121)	(2,512)	(6,633)
Net interest income	5,797	958	6,755	8,998	(886)	8,112
Net fees and service income	365	7	372	400	(4)	396
Other operating income	7,582	(3,952)	3,630	7,461	(4,048)	3,413
Other operating expenses	(2,132)	(447)	(2,579)	(2,357)	(465)	(2,822)
Expected credit losses	569	17	586	(116)	(10)	(126)
Profits (losses) from operation before income tax expenses	12,181	(3,417)	8,764	14,386	(5,413)	8,973

31. Interest income

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		For the years ended 31 March	
		2025	2024
Interest income incurred on:			
Interbank and money market items		3,427,000	3,227,427
Investments in debt securities		2,855,054	2,913,482
Loans to customers		8,204,198	8,600,056
Others		1,570	4,534
Total interest income		14,487,822	14,745,499

32. Interest expenses

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		For the years ended 31 March	
		2025	2024
Interest expenses incurred on:			
Deposits		6,068,669	5,197,343
Interbank and money market items		678,026	448,538
Contribution fees to the Deposit Protection Agency and the Bank of Thailand		979,054	977,287
Others		6,584	10,626
Total interest expenses		7,732,333	6,633,794

33. Net fees and service income

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		For the years ended 31 March	
		2025	2024
Fees and service income incurred on:			
Acceptance, aval and guarantees		89,965	94,588
Management fees		77,338	55,819
Others		274,766	311,359
Total fees and service income		442,069	461,766
Total fees and service expenses		(69,816)	(65,790)
Fees and service income - net		372,253	395,976

34. Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Gain on foreign currencies and derivatives relating to foreign exchange	4,084,256	3,009,923
Gain (loss) on derivatives relating to interest rate	(312,136)	352,756
Unrealised gain (loss) on credit/debit value adjustments	(143,412)	50,236
Total	3,628,708	3,412,915

35. Expected credit losses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 March	
	2025	2024
Expected credit losses (reversal) on:		
Interbank and money market items	(6,334)	5,553
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,188)	1,331
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(586,917)	98,676
Other receivables	1,330	1,368
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	7,081	19,359
Total	(586,028)	126,287

36. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the General Manager of Bangkok Branch on 23 July 2025.