

Pillar 3 disclosure

As at 31 December 2009

Pillar 3 disclosure

In compliance with the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”)’s notification to banks on Basel II Pillar 3: - Market Discipline, the following quantitative and qualitative disclosures have been included to facilitate the understanding of the Bank’s risk profile and assessment of the Bank’s capital adequacy.

Internal Audit

Internal Audit (“IA”) is an independent function that reports directly to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors (“the Board”). IA carries out independent audit on the rest of the Bank and reports any control deficiencies, control lapses as well as non-compliance with policies and procedures to the Audit Committee and the Board. IA will periodically assess the formal disclosure policy and internal controls over the disclosure process to ascertain that the operations of disclosure are in compliance with related rules and/or regulations.

Capital Management

Our capital management is overseen by senior management and the Board. The overall framework seeks to ensure that UOB (Thai) maintain sufficient capital and complies BOT’s minimum requirement and to support the underlying risks of the banking business activities.

Capital management involves a continuous capital assessment process, which encompasses the following key elements:

- Assessment of capital and business risks on an integrated basis across business segments, products, and the integration of such assessment with the budgeting process;
- Setting and tracking of internal capital targets to ensure that the Bank is able to maintain adequate capital for business growth;
- Assessment of short-term and long-term capital needs, including stress testing and scenario reviews, for the purposes of capital management and planning; and
- Assessment of the quality of capital and financing structures.

Capital management is led by Finance Sector, with support from Risk Management, and key Business Units.

Risk Management

The assumption of financial and non-financial risks is an integral part of the Bank’s business. Our risk management strategy is to ensure on-going effective risk discovery and achieving effective capital management. Risks are managed within level established by the management committees, and approved by the Board and its committees.

The Bank applies the following risk management principles:

- Promotion of sustainable long-term growth through embracing sound risk management principles and business practices;
- Continual improvement of risk discovery capabilities and establishment of appropriate value-creating risk controls; and
- Focus on facilitating business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient risk management framework that balances risks and returns.

The Bank has a comprehensive framework of policies and procedures for the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of risks that in line with United Overseas Bank (“UOB”) Group’s practices. The risk management function is independent of the business units it monitors. This framework is governed by the appropriate Board and senior management committees.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is defined as the potential loss arising from any failure by customers to fulfill their obligations, as and when they fall due. These obligations may arise from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures such as direct lending, trade finance, receivables under derivatives and foreign exchange contracts, and other credit-related activities.

Through the Risk Management Committee or Credit Risk Committee, the Bank establishes well-defined risk parameters for accepting credit risk, credit policies, guidelines and procedures to ensure that the credit portfolio is well-diversified and of an acceptable quality.

The Bank also has in place a rigorous process to regularly review, monitor and report credit exposures including risk concentration, industry sector exposures, level of non-performing loans as well as adequacy of provisions.

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Credit Risk Policies and Monitoring

Credit policies and processes are in place to manage credit risk in the following key areas:

Credit approval process

To maintain independence and integrity of the credit approval process, the credit approval function is segregated from credit origination. Credit approval authority is delegated through a risk-based credit discretionary limit ("CDL") structure that is tiered according to the borrower's credit standing. Delegation of CDL follows a stringent process that takes into consideration the experience, seniority and track record of the officer. All credit approving officers are guided by credit policies and credit acceptance guidelines. Approval of consumer and small business loans is guided by product programmes. These credit policies, guidelines and product programmes are periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance.

Credit risk concentration

A risk-sensitive process is in place to regularly review, manage and report credit concentrations and portfolio quality. This includes monitoring concentration limits and exposures by obligors, portfolios, borrowers, and industries. Limits are generally set as a percentage of the Bank's capital fund.

Obligor limits ensure that there is no undue concentration to a group of related borrowers that may potentially pose a single substantial risk to the Group.

Portfolio and borrower limits ensure that lending to borrowers with weaker credit is confined to acceptable levels. These limits are generally tiered according to the borrowers' credit standing.

Industry limits ensure that any adverse effect arising from an industry-specific risk event is confined to acceptable levels.

Credit Stress Test

The Bank incorporates periodic credit stress testing as an integral part of its credit portfolio management process. This allows the Bank to assess the potential credit losses arising from the impact of exceptional but plausible adverse events. The preventive actions against the potential vulnerabilities and credit deterioration shall be taken where necessary.

Delinquency monitoring

All delinquent non-retail accounts, including credit limit excesses, are closely monitored and managed through a robust process by officers from business units, and risk management. Where appropriate, these accounts are also subject to more frequent credit reviews. For delinquent consumer loans as well as the small retail enterprise loans, delinquent accounts are auto-routed to the collectors for immediate actions.

Delinquency trends are monitored, analysed and reported to the Credit Risk Committee periodically.

Classification and loan loss impairment

The Bank classifies its loan portfolios according to the borrower's ability to repay the loan from its normal source of income. All loans and advances to customers are classified into 'Pass', 'Special Mention' or 'Non-Performing or Default' categories. Non-performing loans ("NPL") are further classified as 'Substandard', 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' in accordance with BOT's guidelines.

Upgrading and de-classification of a NPL account to 'Pass' or 'Special Mention' status shall be supported by a credit assessment of the repayment capability, cash flows and financial position of the borrower. The Bank must also be satisfied that once the account is de-classified, the account is unlikely to be classified again in the near future.

The Bank provides for impairment in accordance with regulatory requirement as well as accounting standards.

Special Asset Management

Special Asset Management ("SAM") manages the non-performing portfolios of the Bank. SAM proactively manages not only NPL accounts, with the primary intention of nursing these accounts back to health and transferring them back to the respective business units, but also disposal of NPA to maximise the bank's recovery. SAM also manages to maximise revenues for those NPL accounts that the Bank intends to exit.

Write-off policy

A classified account that is not secured by any realisable collateral will be written off when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted.

Credit Risk Mitigation

As a fundamental credit principle, the Bank generally does not extend credit facilities solely on the basis of collateral provided. All credit facilities are granted based on the credit standing of the borrower, source of repayment and debt servicing capability.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed. The value of the collateral is monitored periodically. The frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity and volatility of the collateral value as well as in accordance with specific regulations as mandated by BOT. The main types of collateral taken by the Bank are cash, qualified marketable securities and mutual funds. Valuation policies and procedures, including the process to monitor collateral concentration, are in place.

In addition, personal guarantees are often taken as a form of moral support to ensure moral commitment from the principal shareholders and/or directors.

Corporate guarantees are often obtained when the borrower's credit worthiness is not sufficient to justify an extension of credit.

The Bank currently uses supervisory prescribed haircuts for eligible financial collateral. For the capital computation purpose, the Bank does not recognise personal and corporate guarantees as an eligible credit risk protection. The Bank also does not recognise International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") netting.

Credit exposures under Standardised Approach

Approved External Credit Assessment Institutions ("ECAI") ratings and prescribed risk weights are used based on asset class in the computation of regulatory capital except for Claims on Corporate where 100% risk weight is applied.

The three international ECAs used by the Bank are Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's.

Market Risk

Market risk is governed by the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), which meets monthly to review and provide directions on market risk matters. The Market Risk Management Unit ("MRM") supports the ALCO with independent assessment of the market risk profile of the Bank.

The Bank's market risk framework comprises market risk policies, practices, control and risk limits structure with appropriate delegation of authority. In addition, we have a stringent Product/Service Programme process in place to ensure that market risk issues are adequately addressed prior to product launches.

The Bank currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital but uses Value-at-Risk ("VaR") to measure and control trading market risks. To complement the VaR measure, stress and scenario tests are performed to identify the Bank's vulnerability to event risk. These tests serve to provide early warnings of plausible extreme losses to facilitate proactive management of market risks.

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Balance Sheet Risk Management Unit ("BSRM") supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the Banking book. The Assets and Liabilities Management unit ("ALM") under the Global Markets Group is responsible for the effective management of balance sheet risk in accordance with the approved policy.

The primary objective in managing balance sheet risk is to manage the volatility in net interest income ("NII"), and economic value of equity ("EVE"). EVE is the present value of assets less the present value of liabilities.

Interest rate risk assessment is mainly based on earnings perspective and economic value perspective. The impact of interest rate sensitivity is measured via static analysis. The Bank also conducts analysis using the repricing gap approach and price value of a basis point (PV01). In repricing gap approach, the cash flows are profiled in different time bands based on product characteristics. For loans and deposits that do not have maturity dates such as saving account deposit, the earliest possible repricing dates will be taken into consideration. Mismatches in the longer tenor from repricing gap will experience greater change in the price-value of interest rate positions than similar positions in the shorter tenor.

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In addition, the Bank performs monthly stress testing to assess the impact of interest rate change on NII and EVE. The parallel rate shocks of 100 basis points (“bp”) and 200bp are applied to the repricing gap profile. Such test is performed to provide early warnings of potential losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks.

Liquidity Risk

The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund its day-to-day operations, meet deposit withdrawals, loan disbursements, and repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits established by the ALCO. These policies, controls and limits enable the Bank to monitor and to manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. These include minimising excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable debt securities.

The Group takes a conservative stance in its liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, ensuring that liquidity limits are strictly adhered to and that there are adequate liquid assets to meet cash shortfall.

The distribution of deposits is managed actively to ensure a balance between cost effectiveness, continued accessibility to funds, and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of the Bank’s core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence. Core deposits are generally stable non-bank deposits, such as current accounts, saving accounts and fixed deposits. The Bank monitors the stability of its core deposits by analysing their volatility over time.

Liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework, and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. The Bank is monitored under ‘business as usual’, ‘bank-specific crisis’ and ‘general market crisis’ scenarios. Behavioural modelling is carried out regularly to ensure that the cash flow requirements for ‘business as usual’ and crisis scenarios are realistic. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the Bank’s liquidity exposure. The Bank also employs liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations.

Contingency funding plans are in place to identify liquidity crises using a series of warning indicators. Crisis escalation processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimise the impact of any liquidity crunch.

Behavioural modelling is carried out and reviewed regularly. Loans and deposits which do not have maturity dates, and fixed deposits which are rolled over frequently, are generally estimated based on their past statistics or trends. Other balance sheet items like credit cards are generally estimated based on the behavioural patterns of customers.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is managed through a framework of policies, processes and procedures by which business units identify, assess, monitor and control/mitigate their operational risks.

Operational Risk Self Assessments involve identifying and assessing inherent risks, as well as assessing the effectiveness of controls to mitigate the identified risks. Action plans to address issues are documented and monitored via Operational Risk Action Plans.

Key Operational Risk Indicators are statistical data collected and monitored by business and support units on an on-going basis to facilitate early detection of potential operational control weaknesses. Trend analysis is carried out to identify systemic issues that need to be addressed.

A database of operational risk events and losses has been established to facilitate the future use of advanced approaches for quantification of operational risks. The analysis of loss trends and root causes of loss events helps in strengthening the internal control environment.

An Insurance Programme is in place to effectively mitigate the risk of high impact operational losses.

A Product/Services Programme ensures that risks associated with the introduction of new products and services are identified, analysed and addressed prior to launch and is subject to periodic reviews.

With the increasing need to outsource for cost and operational efficiency, the Bank's Outsourcing Policy and Framework ensures that outsourcing risks are adequately identified and managed prior to entering any new arrangements and on an on-going basis.

Effective business continuity and crisis management strategies and plans have been developed and tested to ensure prompt recovery of critical business functions in the event of major business and/or system disruptions.

Legal risk is part of operational risk. Legal risk arises from unenforceable, unfavourable defective or unintended contracts; lawsuits or claims; developments in laws and regulations; or non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Business units work with the Bank's legal counsel and external legal counsel to ensure that such legal risks are effectively managed.

Reputation risk is the adverse impact on earning, liquidity or capital arising from negative stakeholder perception or opinion on the Bank's business practices, activities and financial condition. The Bank has a framework for managing reputation risk.

An operational risk management training and awareness programme is in place to facilitate on-going promotion of an effective risk management culture.

The Bank adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory operational risk capital.

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Pillar 3 disclosure – Quantitative parts

A. Scope of application

In compliance with the requirement under Basel II Pillar 3 and the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”) disclosure requirements, the Bank has developed a set of quantitative disclosures for its position as of 31 December 2009 covering the following areas:

- Capital and the minimum capital requirement by risk type
- Risk Exposure and Assessment
 - Credit Risk
 - Equity Exposures
 - Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

The capital disclosures will be compared against 30 June 2009 position (first disclosure under BOT requirements) while the risk exposure disclosures will be the position as at 31 December 2009.

B. Capital

I. Capital Structure

UOB (Thai) maintains capital to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements set by the BOT. In addition, the Bank assesses its capital adequacy to support current and future business activities. The following table shows the breakdown of the total regulatory capital for the Bank as at 31 December 2009, compared with the positions as of 30 June 2009.

Capital Structure

	Unit: Million baht	
	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Tier 1 Capital		
Paid up share capital	24,857	24,857
Statutory reserve	100	65
Retained earnings after appropriation	3,205	1,185
Less Deferred Tax Assets	(2,020)	-
Total Tier 1 capital	26,142	26,107
Tier 2 Capital		
Unrealised revaluation surplus on land and building appraisal	692	693
Reserve for normal performing loans	1,336	1,277
Revaluation surplus from equity securities - AFS	177	91
Total Tier 2 capital	2,205	2,061
Total capital funds	28,347	28,168

UOB (Thai)'s tier 1 capital funds consist of issued and paid-up share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings. Following the adoption of the deferred tax accounting in June 2009, UOB (Thai)'s prior years retained earnings has increased by Baht 2,020 million. As per BOT capital requirement, the Bank has to deduct the Deferred Tax Assets (“DTA”) balance for the computation of tier 1 capital. The 2009 net profit will not be eligible to be counted as the tier 1 capital until it is appropriated to retained earnings by Shareholders in its meeting in April 2010.

The Bank's tier 2 capital comprises the property revaluation reserve, the general provision for normal performing loans and the revaluation gain on equity securities under available-for-sale (“AFS”) portfolio in the amount as allowed by BOT.

II. Capital Adequacy

Under BOT guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of 8.50%, with the minimum ratio of tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets at 4.25%. In addition, Tier 2 capital cannot exceed Tier 1 capital.

As of 31 December 2009, UOB (Thai)'s Total Capital Adequacy Ratio was 21.18%, compared to the BOT minimum requirement of 8.50%, with tier 1 capital ratio at 19.53%.

		Unit: Percent	
	BOT Minimum Requirement	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Total capital funds to risk weighted assets	8.50	21.18	21.98
Tier 1 capital funds to risk weighted assets	4.25	19.53	20.37

Risk Weighted Assets

For regulatory capital requirement under Basel II, UOB (Thai) has adopted the standardised approach (SA) for the capital computation for credit, market and operational risk since 31 December 2008. As of 31 December 2009, the breakdown of risk weighted assets by risk types is shown in the table below.

	Unit: Million baht	
	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Credit risk weighted assets	116,424	111,163
Market risk weighted assets	3,886	3,510
Operational Equivalent Amount for Risk Weighted Assets	13,531	13,464
Total risk weighted assets	133,841	128,137

III. Minimum Capital Requirement

Under the Basel II Pillar 1 framework, the minimum capital requirement is to be calculated for three types of risk including credit, market and operations. Banks must maintain the regulatory capital in their book above the minimum capital requirement.

The table below shows a breakdown of the minimum capital requirements by risk types. As at 31 December 2009, UOB (Thai)'s total capital fund was Baht 28,347 million, Baht 16,971 million higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of Baht 11,376 million.

Minimum Capital Requirements by each type of risk

		Unit: Million baht	
	Approach	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Minimum capital requirements for credit risk	Standardised	9,896	9,449
Minimum capital requirements for market risk	Standardised	330	298
Minimum capital requirements for operational risk	Standardised	1,150	1,145
Total minimum capital requirement (8.50%)		11,376	10,892
UOB (Thai)'s Total capital funds (21.18%)		28,347	28,168
Excess of capital funds over minimum capital requirement		16,971	17,276

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UOB (Thai)'s minimum capital requirement for credit risk under SA is further broken down by Basel II asset class as per the followings table:

Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk classified by asset classes under SA

	Unit: Million baht	
	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Performing claims		
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks	-	3
2. Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	161	276
3. Claims on corporates, PSEs treated as claims on corporate	4,829	4,251
4. Claims on regulatory retail portfolios	2,059	1,926
5. Claims on housing loans	1,358	1,348
6. Other assets	1,127	1,234
Total performing claims	9,534	9,038
Non-performing claims	362	411
Total minimum capital requirement for credit risk – SA	9,896	9,449

Note: PSE = non-central government public sector entities

UOB (Thai)'s minimum capital requirement for market risk under SA is further broken down by types of market risk per the table below:

Minimum Capital Requirements by type of market risk under SA

	Unit: Million baht	
	31 Dec 09	30 Jun 09
Interest rate risk	325	262
Equity position risk	-	-
Foreign exchange rate risk	5	36
Commodity risk	-	-
Total minimum capital requirements	330	298

C. Risk exposures and assessment

Credit risk

The following table shows the selected outstanding exposures from both Trading and Banking Books.

Outstanding balance of assets and off-balance sheet items

As at 31 December 2009

	Unit: Million baht		
	Remaining Maturity		Total
	Within 1 year	More Than 1 year	
Asset Items			
Loans – net of provision	107,765	72,664	180,429
Debt securities – net of provisions	6,618	13,684	20,302
Deposits and Placement	3,542	-	3,542
Off-balance Sheet Items			
Aval of bills, guarantees of loans and letter of credits	2,465	883	3,348
OTC derivatives (notional amount)	135,727	117,402	253,129
Undrawn committed line	312	1,217	1,529

Note: The outstanding off-balance sheet items are before applying credit conversion factors (CCF).

**Outstanding loans classified by business types and by BOT loan classifications
As at 31 December 2009**

Unit: Million baht

Business Types	Loan classification as prescribed by the BOT					Total
	Normal	Special Mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Doubtful of loss	
Agriculture and mining	504	7	55	-	417	983
Manufacturing and commerce	40,552	2,512	594	28	4,402	48,088
Real estate and construction	9,370	597	41	-	366	10,374
Public utilities and services	15,420	479	8	1	204	16,112
Housing loans	43,962	432	391	180	1,017	45,982
Others	63,117	554	536	279	113	64,599
Total Loans	172,925	4,581	1,625	488	6,519	186,138
Accrued Interest Receivable	302	31	-	-	-	333
Total	173,227	4,612	1,625	488	6,519	186,471

Note: Loans before provisions

**Provisions and bad debt written-off during year 2009 classified by business types
As at 31 December 2009**

Unit: Million baht

Business Types	General provision	Specific provision	Write-off
			during the period
Loans			
Agriculture and mining		183	2
Manufacturing and commerce		3,307	226
Real estate and construction		149	4
Public utilities and services		73	27
Housing loans		386	34
Others		560	1,417
Total	1,384	4,658	1,710
Investment in Debt Securities			
Impairment Loss for TAMC promissory notes		2,191	
Impairment Loss for corporate debentures		25	
MTM loss on government securities in banking and trading portfolios		211	
Total		2,427	

Note: General provision is the provision for performing loans, while Specific provision is the provision for non-performing loans.

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Movement of provisions for loans during the year 2009

	Unit : Million Baht		
	General provision	Specific provision	Total
Beginning Provisions as at 31 Dec 08	1,524	4,367	5,891
Movement in 2009 :			
Add/ (Deduct)			
1. Bad debts written-off	-	(1,710)	(1,710)
2. Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(140)	2,006	1,866
3. Change in provisions from exchange rate	-	(5)	(5)
Ending Provisions as at 31 Dec 09	1,384	4,658	6,042

Exposures at Default ("EAD")

As per Basel II definition, the exposure at default ("EAD") gives an estimate of the amount outstanding drawn amounts plus likely future drawdowns in case the borrower defaults. The following table exhibits the EAD for credit risk which are the outstanding balances of both on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items, distributed by Basel II asset class. Under Basel II Standardised Approach, the EAD of the assets is shown as net of specific provision, while the EAD of the off-balance sheet items is presented after applying the relevant credit conversion factor ("CCF") and net of specific provision.

EAD by asset classes

	Unit: Million baht		
	On balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet items	Total
Performing claims			
1. Claims on sovereigns and central bank	57,081	8	57,089
2. Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	2,370	3,303	5,673
3. Claims on corporates, PSEs treated as claims on corporate	58,023	6,826	64,849
4. Claims on retail portfolios	31,785	2,534	34,319
5. Claims on housing loans	43,666	101	43,767
6. Other assets	21,673	-	21,673
Total performing claims	214,598	12,772	227,370
Non-performing claims	3,972	374	4,346
Total	218,570	13,146	231,716

Notes : 1) PSEs = Non-central government public sector entities
2) The EAD is before applying credit risk mitigation (CRM).

Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM")

Under Basel II standardised approach, Banks may reduce their capital requirement by recognising different forms of eligible CRM. The main CRM techniques as allowed by BOT are netting, financial collateral, guarantees and credit derivatives. For UOB (Thai), financial collateral and guarantee are the most widely used forms of credit risk mitigation. The table below shows the EAD amount being secured by the eligible financial collateral and guarantee. The value of eligible collateral is after applying the appropriate discount factors as stipulated by the BOT.

Eligible Financial Collateral and Guarantee

Unit: Million baht

	Financial collateral	Guarantee	Total
Performing claims			
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks	-	-	-
2. Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	15	24	39
3. Claims on corporates, PSEs treated as claims on corporate	5,882	2,161	8,043
4. Claims on retail portfolios	2,284	140	2,424
5. Claims on housing loans	-	-	-
6. Other assets	-	-	-
Total performing claims	8,181	2,325	10,506
Non-performing claims	232	29	261
Total	8,413	2,354	10,767

Note: PSEs = Non-central government public sector entities

EAD after Eligible Financial Collateral and Guarantee by % Risk Weight

Unit: Million baht

	% Risk Weight							Total
	0	20	35	50	75	100	150	
Performing claims								
1. Claims on sovereigns and central banks	57,114	-	-	8	-	-	-	57,122
2. Claims on financial institutions, PSEs treated as claims on financial institutions, and securities firms	-	6,881	-	1,045	-	-	-	7,926
3. Claims on corporates, PSEs treated as claims on corporate	-	-	-	-	-	56,806	-	56,806
4. Claims on retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	30,672	1,223	-	31,895
5. Claims on housing loans	-	-	42,131	-	1,626	10	-	43,767
6. Other assets	8,208	261	-	-	-	13,204	-	21,673
Total	65,322	7,142	42,131	1,053	32,298	71,243	-	219,189
Non-performing claims	-	-	-	694	-	2,441	979	4,114

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Equity exposures in Banking book

Equity exposures in banking book under Standardised Approach As at 31 December 2009

	Unit: Million baht
	Amount
1. Equity exposures	
1.1 Listed Equity Shares	
- Book value	288
- Market value	543
1.2 Mutual Funds	
- Book value	273
- Market value	412
1.3 Other Equity Shares	950
Total Equity Exposures	1,905
2. Gain on sale of equities in 2009	60
3. Net surplus from revaluation of available for sale equities	394
4. Minimum capital requirements for equity exposures under SA	162

Interest rate risk in Banking book

Impact of Interest Rate Change on Net Interest Income As at 31 December 2009

	Unit: Million baht
Currency	Impact of a 1% interest rate change on Net Interest Income
Baht	387
USD	(227)
EURO	(5)
Other currencies	(9)
Total Impact on Net Interest Income	146

Note: Interest Rate Change of +100bps is applied.