



Performance of Thai Banking System in 2009 and Key Developments



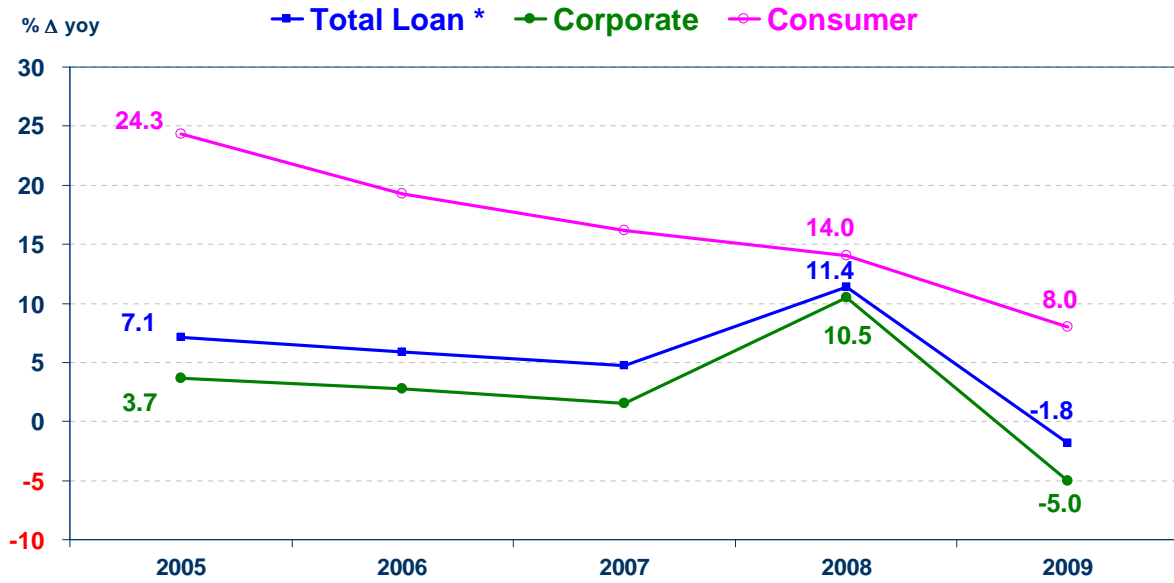
Overall Performance and Key Developments

In 2009, the banking system remained resilient with strong capital base.

- Loan declined due to corporate loan contraction, while consumer loan continued to grow. However, corporate loan started to pick up in Q4, as SME loan (constitutes 57% of corporate loan) bottomed out since Q2, resulting in an overall loan contraction of 1.8%.
- Growth of deposits plus B/E decelerated to 1.1%.
- Liquidity increased slightly. The loan to deposit plus B/E ratio declined to 85.8%.
- Gross NPL decreased by 21 billion baht, recording at 376 billion baht or equivalent to 4.8% of total loan (Net NPL ratio = 2.7%).
- Net profit amounted to 92 billion baht, decreased by 6.6 billion baht (6.6%).
ROA fell slightly from 1.0% to 0.9%.
- Capital base strengthen with BIS ratio = 16.1% and Tier 1 ratio = 12.6%.
- Moody's upgraded Thailand's Banking Industry outlook from Negative to Stable at 26 January 2010.



Loan Growth

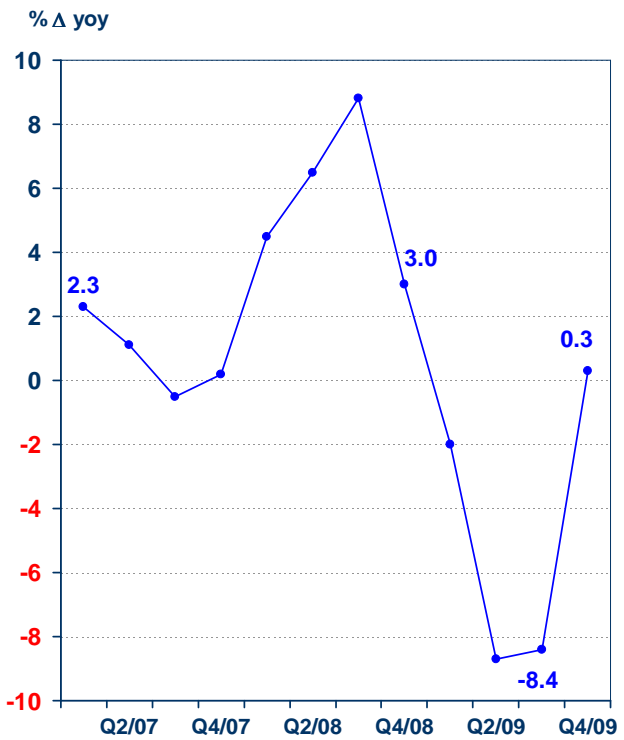
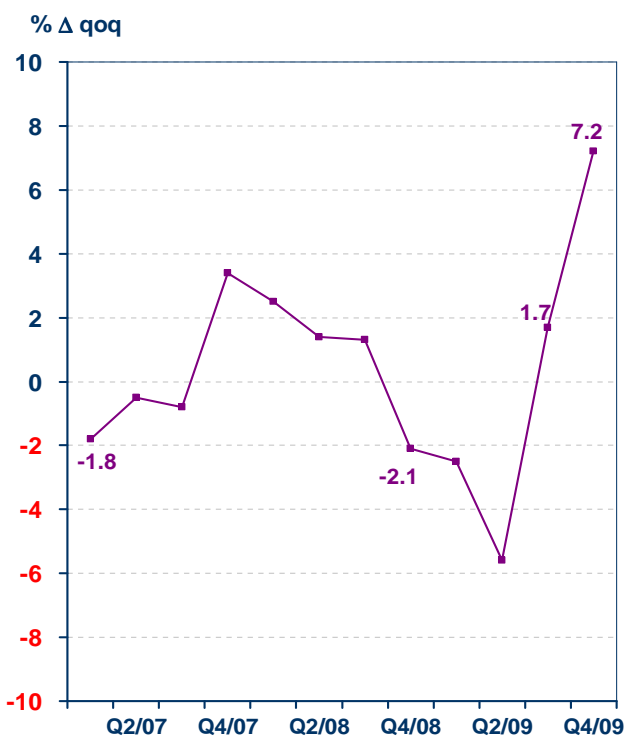


Note : *Exclude interbank, but include KTC and AYC

Consumer loan / Total loan = 27.1%
 Corporate loan / Total loan = 72.9%



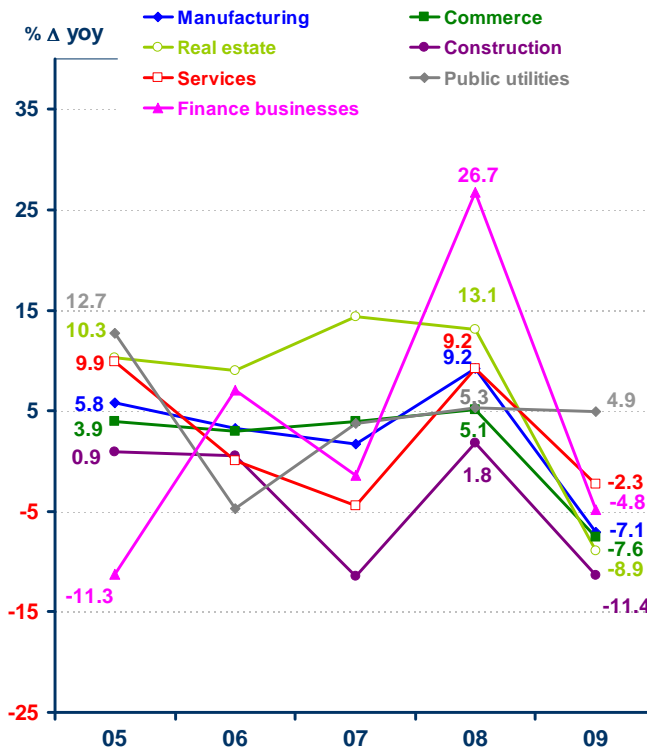
SME Loans



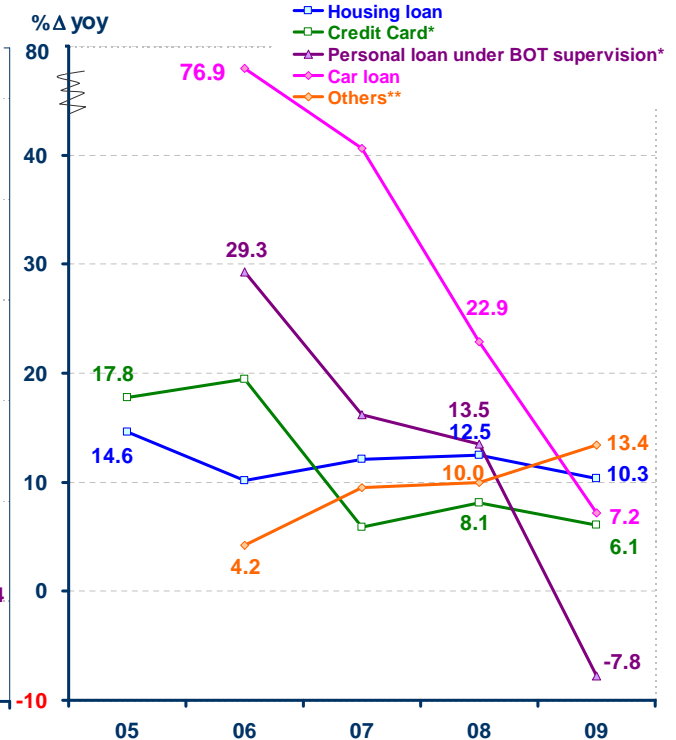


Loans

Corporate Loans



Consumer Loans

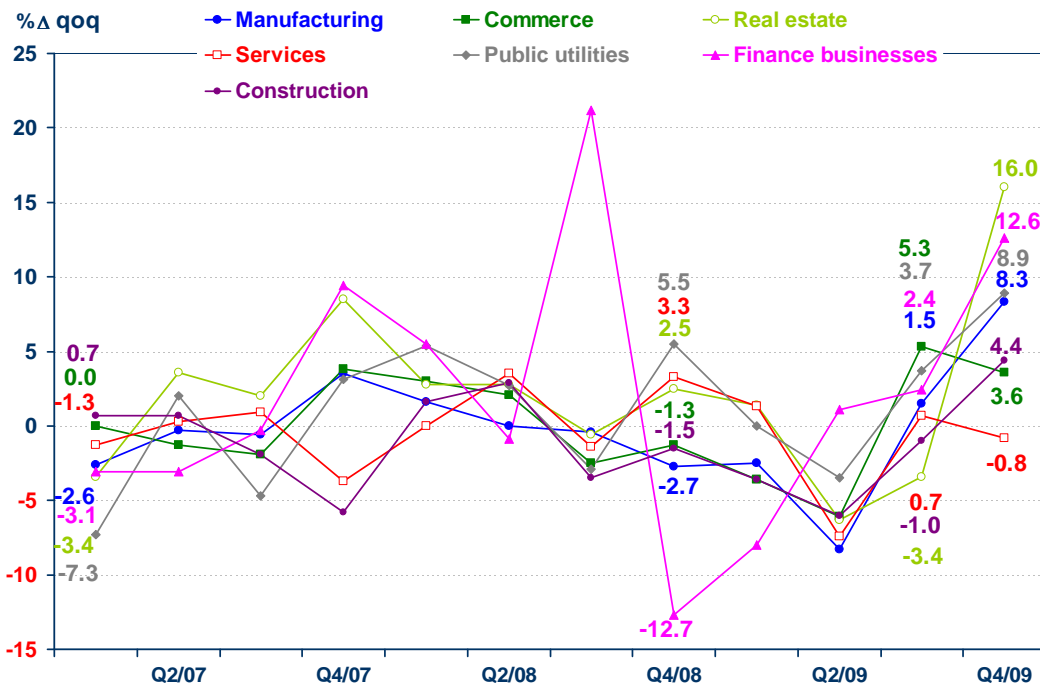


* Including KTC and AYC

** Loans for health care expenses, education, working abroad, etc.

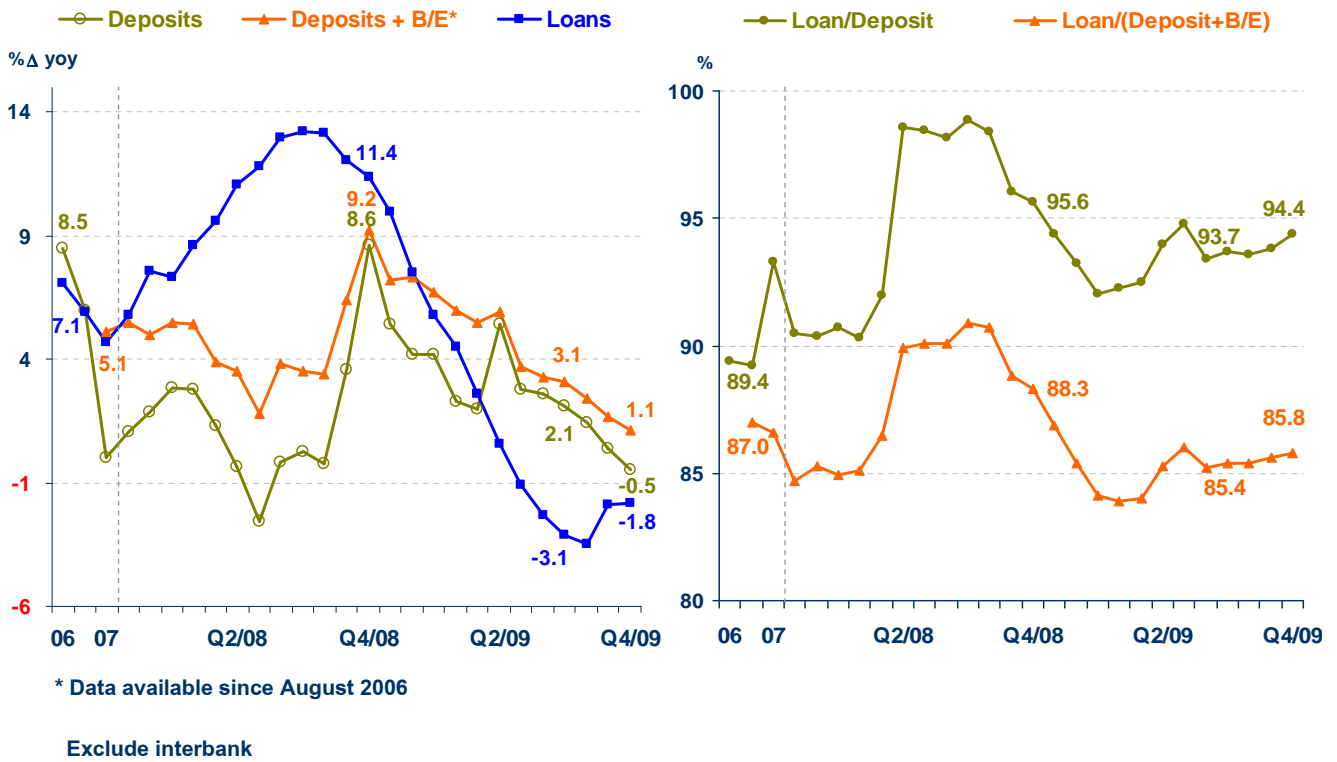


SME Loans



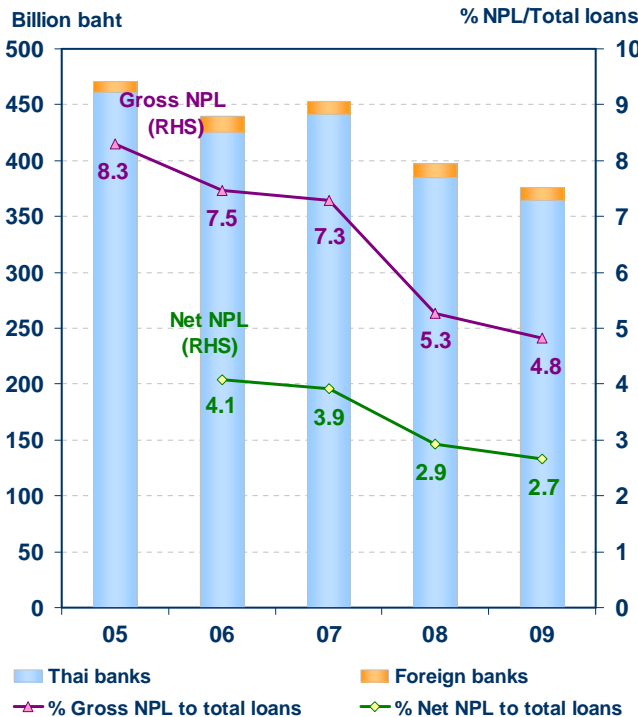


Loan, Deposit and Liquidity

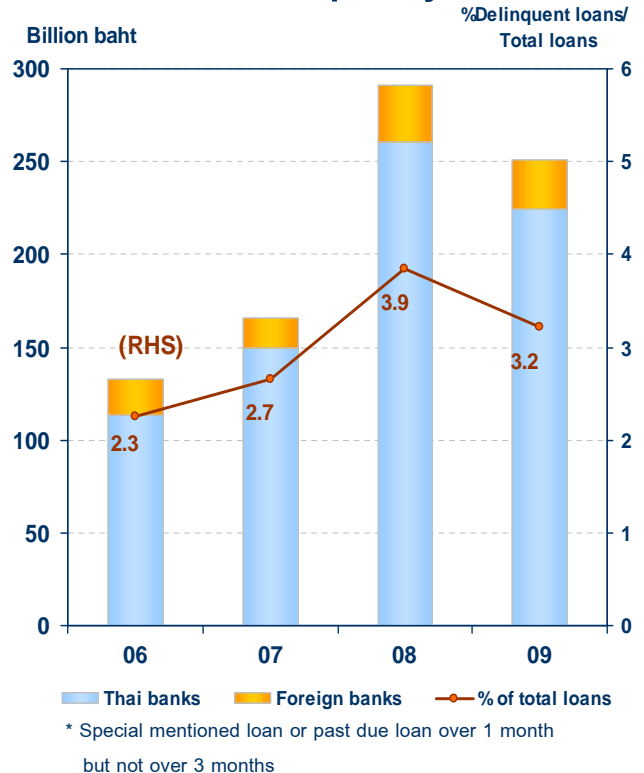


NPL and Delinquency

NPL

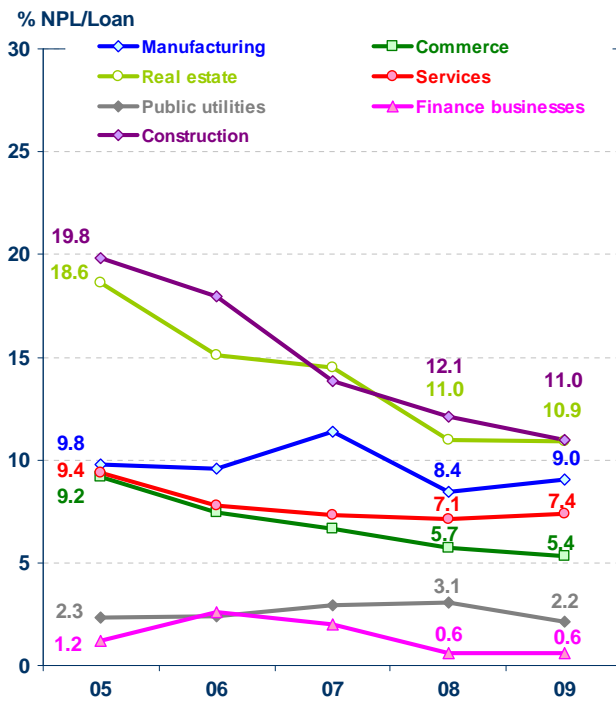


Delinquency *

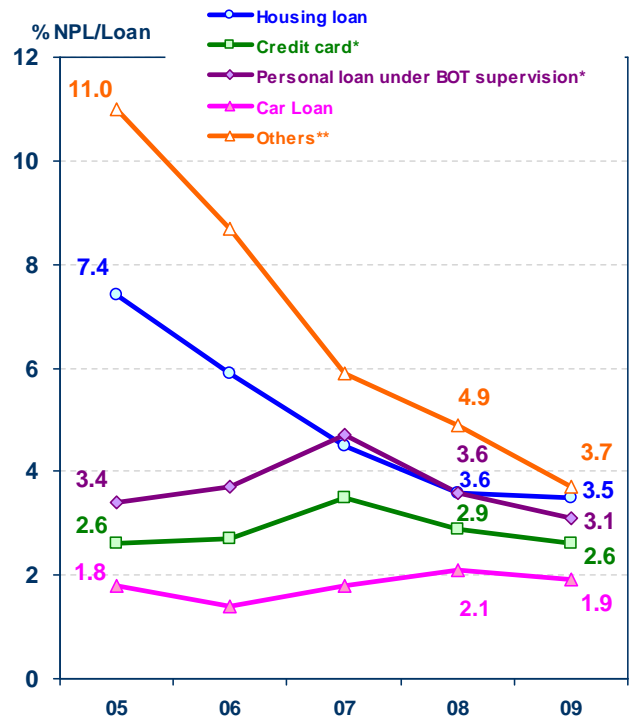




Corporate NPLs



Consumer NPLs



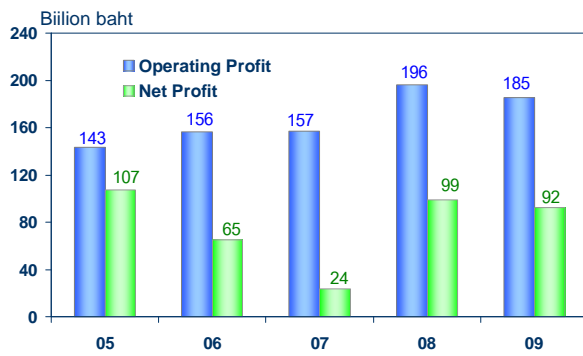
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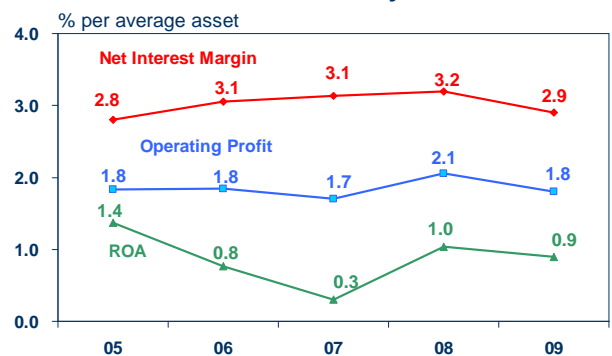


Overall Performance

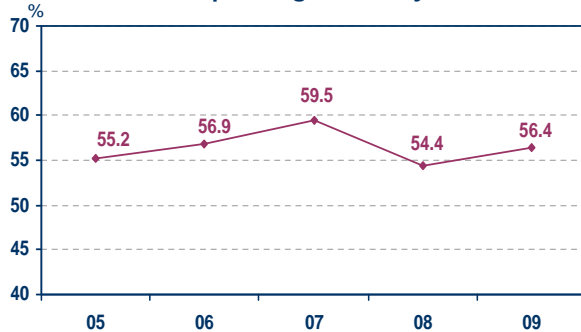
Profit



Profitability

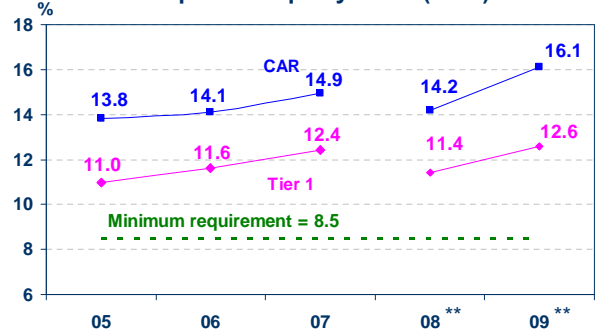


Operating Efficiency*



*Operating Expenses/Total Income

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)



** According to Basel II