

***INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA  
(THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED***

***Financial Statements***

***Year ended December 31, 2023***



บริษัท ดีลอยท์ ทูเช่ โทมัทสு จำกัด  
สอบบัญชี จำกัด  
อาคาร เอไอเอ สาทร์ ทาวเวอร์ ชั้น 23-27  
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## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Bank and subsidiaries”) and the Bank’s financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited (the “Bank”), which comprise the consolidated and Bank’s statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the related consolidated and Bank’s statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and Bank’s financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRSs”) and the Bank of Thailand’s regulations.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (“TSAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Bank’s Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and subsidiaries 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 our audit of the consolidated and Bank’s financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated and Bank's financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated and Bank's financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and Bank's financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to management and those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Bank's Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the consolidated and Bank's financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank and subsidiaries and 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 and subsidiaries and the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank and subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

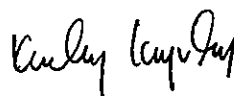
## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Bank's Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and Bank's 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs 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 consolidated and Bank's financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and Bank's 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 our 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 and subsidiaries' 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 and subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated and Bank's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and Bank's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank and subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Kornthong Luangvilai  
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)  
Registration No. 7210

BANGKOK  
March 15, 2024

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Notes	2023	2022	2023	2022
ASSETS					
Cash		363,003	335,295	362,307	334,699
Interbank and money market items, net	8.3	37,310,340	42,546,784	36,440,503	41,968,886
Derivative assets	8.4	1,262,857	1,715,948	1,262,858	1,715,948
Investments, net	8.5	79,204,341	83,810,598	79,204,341	83,810,598
Investments in subsidiaries, net	8.6	-	-	4,250,000	4,250,000
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	8.7	151,010,494	156,515,271	101,377,971	106,111,475
Properties foreclosed, net	8.10	207,621	156,380	26,674	42,120
Premises and equipment, net	8.11	644,591	694,686	388,251	393,864
Intangible assets, net	8.12	44,590	49,121	28,390	31,937
Deferred tax assets, net	8.13	904,242	1,114,966	574,123	845,539
Accrued income, net		588,258	598,289	556,516	552,270
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts		35,874	-	35,874	-
Other receivables, net		724,157	1,103,660	238,363	536,483
Other assets, net	8.14	67,770	63,106	51,924	48,625
TOTAL ASSETS		272,368,138	288,704,104	224,798,095	240,642,444

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

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

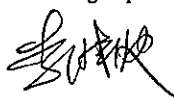
## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

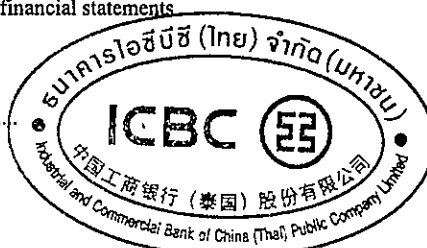
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

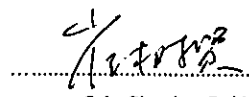
UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Notes	2023	2022	2023	2022
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Liabilities					
Deposits	8.15	153,589,433	162,981,600	153,605,742	162,989,599
Interbank and money market items	8.16	30,570,368	35,650,745	24,570,368	34,360,745
Liabilities payable on demand		31,762	129,228	31,762	129,228
Derivative liabilities	8.4	324,692	230,149	324,692	230,149
Debt issued and borrowings	8.17	39,894,933	45,534,998	4,993,103	4,991,646
Provisions for employee benefits	8.18	381,148	364,797	300,099	294,910
Provisions for other liabilities		306,523	242,369	294,990	230,836
Accrued interest payables		817,687	698,807	670,800	589,779
Payable on credit support for derivative contracts		243,699	363,333	243,699	363,333
Lease liabilities		405,736	436,304	193,707	199,704
Other liabilities	8.19	3,086,362	2,152,167	2,516,639	1,515,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES		229,652,343	248,784,497	187,745,601	205,895,664
Equity					
Share capital	8.21				
Authorised share capital					
442,431 non-cumulative preference shares of Baht 8.92 each		3,946	3,946	3,946	3,946
2,253,716,655 ordinary shares of Baht 8.92 each		20,103,153	20,103,153	20,103,153	20,103,153
Issued and paid-up share capital					
442,431 non-cumulative preference shares of Baht 8.92 each		3,946	3,946	3,946	3,946
2,253,716,655 ordinary shares of Baht 8.92 each		20,103,153	20,103,153	20,103,153	20,103,153
Difference arising from business combination under common control		(24,849)	(24,849)	-	-
Other components of equity	8.22	(217,153)	185,146	(148,038)	260,311
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	8.22	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000
Unappropriated		20,835,698	17,637,211	15,078,433	12,364,370
Equity attributable to the Bank's shareholders		42,715,795	39,919,607	37,052,494	34,746,780
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		42,715,795	39,919,607	37,052,494	34,746,780
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		272,368,138	288,704,104	224,798,095	240,642,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

  
 (Mr. Xiaobo Li)  
 Director



  
 (Mr. Shuxian Cui)  
 Director

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

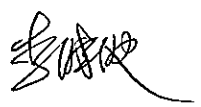
		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Notes	2023	2022	2023	2022
Interest income	8.26	10,912,977	9,136,728	8,349,111	6,522,139
Interest expenses	8.27	4,739,344	3,107,796	3,854,172	2,389,546
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>6,173,633</b>	<b>6,028,932</b>	<b>4,494,939</b>	<b>4,132,593</b>
Fees and service income		721,432	756,104	338,538	321,293
Fees and service expenses		197,991	170,481	156,816	125,532
<b>Net fees and service income</b>	8.28	<b>523,441</b>	<b>585,623</b>	<b>181,722</b>	<b>195,761</b>
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	8.29	366,374	302,481	366,000	302,592
Net gains on investments		505	-	505	-
Gains on disposals of equipment, properties foreclosed and other assets		217,051	82,171	210,052	75,767
Bad debts recovered		308,122	276,476	5,934	4,653
Dividend income		4,540	10,970	4,540	10,970
Other operating income		44,471	47,959	4,905	7,553
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>7,638,137</b>	<b>7,334,612</b>	<b>5,268,597</b>	<b>4,729,889</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>					
Employee expenses		1,622,937	1,642,351	1,173,722	1,166,552
Directors' remuneration	8.30	5,807	5,375	5,807	5,375
Premises and equipment expenses		267,075	274,714	179,933	170,609
Taxes and duties		220,979	188,680	199,105	163,583
Amortisation expense on intangible assets		7,389	9,269	5,056	6,854
Impairment losses on properties foreclosed and other assets		638,118	325,126	622	20,546
Others		466,067	409,752	183,539	168,909
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>		<b>3,228,372</b>	<b>2,855,267</b>	<b>1,747,784</b>	<b>1,702,428</b>
Expected credit loss	8.31	531,647	715,168	242,180	749,413
<b>Profit from operations before income tax</b>		<b>3,878,118</b>	<b>3,764,177</b>	<b>3,278,633</b>	<b>2,278,048</b>
Income taxes	8.32	774,586	785,216	658,907	499,362
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEARS</b>		<b>3,103,532</b>	<b>2,978,961</b>	<b>2,619,726</b>	<b>1,778,686</b>

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

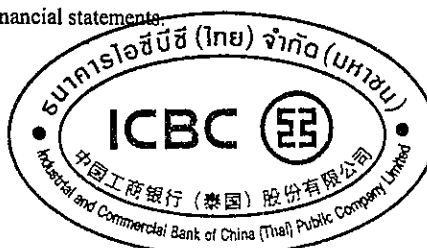
UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

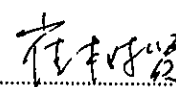
		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Notes	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>	8.32				
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges		(157,910)	116,923	(157,910)	116,923
Gains (losses) on investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(191,510)	21,184	(191,510)	21,184
Exchange differences on translating financial statements		6,050	(24,449)	-	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income (losses) that will be reclassified to profit or loss		69,327	(27,744)	69,327	(27,744)
<b>Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(274,043)</b>	<b>85,914</b>	<b>(280,093)</b>	<b>110,363</b>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Losses on investment in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(45,634)	(248,924)	(45,634)	(248,924)
Gains on re-measurements of defined benefit plans		773	20,156	-	8,058
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		11,560	45,754	11,715	48,173
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(33,301)</b>	<b>(183,014)</b>	<b>(33,919)</b>	<b>(192,693)</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive loss, net</b>		<b>(307,344)</b>	<b>(97,100)</b>	<b>(314,012)</b>	<b>(82,330)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>2,796,188</b>	<b>2,881,861</b>	<b>2,305,714</b>	<b>1,696,356</b>
<b>Profit attribute to :</b>					
Owners of the bank		3,103,532	2,978,961	2,619,726	1,778,686
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		<b>3,103,532</b>	<b>2,978,961</b>	<b>2,619,726</b>	<b>1,778,686</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attribute to :</b>					
Owners of the bank		2,796,188	2,881,861	2,305,714	1,696,356
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		<b>2,796,188</b>	<b>2,881,861</b>	<b>2,305,714</b>	<b>1,696,356</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share (Baht)</b>					
Basic earnings per share	8.33	1.38	1.32	1.16	0.79

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



(Mr. Xiaobo Li)  
Director





(Mr. Shuxian Cui)  
Director



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

Note	CONSOLIDATED											Total equity attributable to the Bank's shareholders	Non controlling interest	Total equity	
	Issued and paid-up share capital		Treasury shares		Difference arising from business combinations		Other components of equity				Retained earnings				
	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	under common control	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in debt instruments	Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in equity instruments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Appropriated Legal reserve	Unappropriated				
Balance as at January 1, 2022	4,024	20,128,070	(156)	(50,338)	(24,849)	(50,716)	20,555	295,742	32,790	2,015,000	14,470,169	36,840,291	-	36,840,291	
Transferring of Treasury share to Issued and paid-up share capital	(78)	(24,917)	156	50,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,499)	-	-	-	
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,455	197,455	-	197,455	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,449)	16,825	(199,139)	93,538	-	2,995,086	2,881,861	-	2,881,861	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	(24,849)	(75,165)	37,380	96,603	126,328	2,015,000	17,637,211	39,919,607	-	39,919,607	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	(24,849)	(75,165)	37,380	96,603	126,328	2,015,000	17,637,211	39,919,607	-	39,919,607	
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(94,337)	-	-	94,337	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	6,050	(153,765)	(33,919)	(126,328)	-	3,104,150	2,796,188	-	2,796,188	
Balance as at December 31, 2023	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	(24,849)	(69,115)	(116,385)	(31,653)	-	2,015,000	20,835,698	42,715,795	-	42,715,795	

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

Note	THE BANK										Total equity
	Issued and paid-up share capital		Treasury shares		Other components of equity				Retained earnings		
					Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in debt instruments	Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in equity instruments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Appropriated Legal reserve			
	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in debt instruments	Gain (loss) in fair value of investment in equity instruments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Appropriated Legal reserve	Unappropriated		
Balance as at January 1, 2022	4,024	20,128,070	(156)	(50,338)	20,555	295,742	32,790	2,015,000	10,407,282	32,852,969	
Transferring of Treasury share to Issued and paid-up share capital	(78)	(24,917)	156	50,338	-	-	-	-	(25,499)	-	
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,455	197,455	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	16,825	(199,139)	93,538	-	1,785,132	1,696,356	
Balance as at December 31, 2022	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	37,380	96,603	126,328	2,015,000	12,364,370	34,746,780	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	37,380	96,603	126,328	2,015,000	12,364,370	34,746,780	
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(94,337)	-	-	94,337	-	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(153,765)	(33,919)	(126,328)	-	2,619,726	2,305,714	
Balance as at December 31, 2023	3,946	20,103,153	-	-	(116,385)	(31,653)	-	2,015,000	15,078,433	37,052,494	

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

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Profit from operations before income tax		3,878,118	3,764,177	3,278,633	2,278,048
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations</b>					
before income tax to cash received					
(paid) from operating activities					
Depreciation and amortisation		175,854	186,087	120,904	118,161
Amortisation of deferred interest		11,990	11,720	5,244	5,501
Expected credit loss		531,647	715,168	242,180	749,413
Gains on disposals of properties foreclosed and other assets		(217,051)	(82,171)	(210,052)	(75,767)
Losses (gains) on sales of equipment		-	722	-	(659)
Amortisation of discount on promissory notes		(1,490)	(1,893)	(1,490)	(1,893)
Impairment losses on properties foreclosed and other assets		638,118	325,126	622	20,546
Gains from net trading		(366,374)	(302,481)	(366,000)	(302,592)
Provisions for employee benefits expenses		54,134	51,309	39,519	37,889
Net interest income		(6,173,633)	(6,028,932)	(4,494,939)	(4,132,593)
Dividend income		(4,540)	(10,970)	(4,540)	(10,970)
Proceeds from interest		8,245,012	7,100,324	5,703,373	4,490,808
Interest paid		(4,599,840)	(2,914,730)	(3,771,411)	(2,228,339)
Proceeds from dividend		4,540	10,970	4,540	10,970
Income tax paid		(661,026)	(933,062)	(441,111)	(757,832)
<b>Profit from operations before changes in operating assets</b>					
and liabilities		<b>1,515,459</b>	<b>1,891,364</b>	<b>105,472</b>	<b>200,691</b>
<i>Decrease (increase) in operating assets</i>					
Interbank and money market items		5,262,784	21,784,817	5,554,676	21,912,870
Derivative assets		1,080,179	2,080,594	1,079,817	2,080,705
Loans to customers		5,075,633	1,541,208	4,571,649	625,444
Properties foreclosed		67,900	33,071	225,478	86,429
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts		(35,874)	86,230	(35,874)	86,230
Fee receivable		14,277	(2,661)	-	-
Other receivables		(158,611)	(278,020)	299,610	(129,567)
Other assets		(90,241)	110,097	(3,469)	(33,188)

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

UNIT : THOUSAND BAHT

		CONSOLIDATED		THE BANK	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUES)</b>					
<i>Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities</i>					
Deposits		(9,422,525)	4,053,120	(9,414,215)	4,058,326
Interbank and money market items		(5,050,019)	(16,183,615)	(9,760,019)	(19,023,615)
Liabilities payable on demand		(97,466)	(98,561)	(97,466)	(98,561)
Derivative liabilities		(742,588)	(2,302,600)	(742,601)	(2,302,600)
Employee benefit paid		(37,010)	(20,585)	(34,331)	(15,913)
Payable on credit support for derivative contracts		(119,634)	317,119	(119,634)	317,119
Other liabilities		1,079,949	(15,211)	1,103,904	67,266
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,657,787)</b>	<b>12,996,367</b>	<b>(7,267,003)</b>	<b>7,831,636</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Proceeds from interest		2,733,603	1,765,871	2,733,603	1,765,871
Proceeds from selling equity investments		94,337	197,455	94,337	197,455
(Increase) decrease in long-term investments		4,558,710	(9,673,634)	4,558,710	(9,673,635)
Proceeds from equipment disposal		19	1,740	19	1,014
Cash paid from purchases of equipment		(26,007)	(106,346)	(25,209)	(57,746)
Cash paid from purchases of intangible assets		(2,858)	(22,847)	(1,509)	(21,318)
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>7,357,804</b>	<b>(7,837,761)</b>	<b>7,359,951</b>	<b>(7,788,359)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Proceeds from debt issued and borrowings	8.1.2	30,719,000	30,514,000	-	-
Cash paid for repayment of debt issued and borrowings	8.1.2	(36,294,000)	(35,560,000)	-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	8.1.2	(103,593)	(90,695)	(65,340)	(47,502)
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>(5,678,593)</b>	<b>(5,136,695)</b>	<b>(65,340)</b>	<b>(47,502)</b>
Exchange arising from translating the financial statement of foreign operations		6,284	(26,151)	-	-
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash</b>		<b>27,708</b>	<b>(4,240)</b>	<b>27,608</b>	<b>(4,225)</b>
Cash at January 1,		335,295	339,535	334,699	338,924
<b>Cash at December 31,</b>		<b>363,003</b>	<b>335,295</b>	<b>362,307</b>	<b>334,699</b>

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

**INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI)  
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

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**INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA (THAI)  
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited, (the “Bank”), is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office at No. 622, Sukhumvit Road, Klongton Sub-district, Klongtoey District, Bangkok. The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of financial products and services through its branch network in Thailand. The parent company is Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (97.98% shareholding), which is incorporated in the People’s Republic of China. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has 3 subsidiaries which are disclosed in Note 8.6. In addition of Head Office as mentioned above, the Bank has 20 branches.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK’S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

2.1 The consolidated and Bank’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRSs”); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions; and the Bank of Thailand (“BOT”)’s requirement, where the form of financial statements is based on Thai Accounting Standard No.1 “Presentation of Financial Statement”, including the Procedures, Policies and Presentation in accordance with BOT Notification Number Sor Nor Sor 21/2561, directive dated October 31, 2018, regarding “The preparation and announcement of the financial statements of commercial banks and holding companies which are the parent company of a group of companies offering financial services”.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies (see Note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Bank’s functional currency. All financial information presented in Thai Baht has been rounded in the financial statements and in the Notes to financial statements to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

The Bank prepared its financial statements in Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Notifications noted above. However, for convenience of readers, the Bank also prepares its financial statements in English language, by translating from the Thai version.

## 2.2 Thai Financial Reporting Standards affecting the presentation and disclosure in the current period financial statements

2.2.1 During the year, the Bank and its subsidiaries have adopted the revised financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding Thai Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology and clarification of accounting requirements. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

2.2.2 The Bank and its subsidiaries have adopted Accounting Treatment Guidance on "Guidelines regarding the provision of financial assistance to the debtors who are impacted by the COVID-19", which the objective is to grant the temporary relief measures for entities helping their debtors who are impacted by the COVID-19 with the supporting period during January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2023 or until any changes announced from the Bank of Thailand. The Bank and its subsidiaries who elect to apply these temporary relief measures should disclose such fact in the financial statements (see Note 8.34).

## 2.3 Thai Financial Reporting Standards announced in the Royal Gazette but not yet effective

Thai Financial Reporting Standard which will be effective for the financial statements for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2024, onwards

The revised TFRSs are mostly the revision of wording and terminology and clarification of accounting requirements. TFRSs which have been amended and are relevant to the Bank and its subsidiaries are as follows:

### Thai Accounting Standard No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

The amendments change the requirements regarding the disclosure of accounting policies from "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policy information". Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

### Thai Accounting Standard No. 8 "Accounting Policy, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"

The amendments change the definition of accounting estimates to be "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty", to help an entity to be able to segregate the difference of "change in accounting estimates" from "change in accounting policies".

Thai Accounting Standard No. 12 “Income Taxes”

The amendments add the requirements for the initial recognition of deferred tax, which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and decommissioning obligation. The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. At the beginning of the earliest comparative period, an entity recognizes a deferred tax asset, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized, and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with such transactions.

In addition, such amendments also add the exemption for the International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model. An entity should not recognize and not disclose the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liability which are relevant to Pillar Two income tax.

The Bank and its subsidiaries management will adopt such TFRSs in the preparation of the Bank and its subsidiaries financial statements when they become effective. The Bank and its subsidiaries management are in the process to assess the impact of these TFRSs on the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in the period of initial application.

### **3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **3.1 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

##### *Business combinations under common control*

Business combination under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method. Under that method, the acquirer recognizes assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses at their carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company at the moment of the transaction. The difference between the carrying amount of the acquired net assets and the consideration transferred is recognised as surplus or discount from business combinations under common control in equity. The surplus or discount will be transferred to retained earnings upon divestment of the businesses acquired.

The results from operations of the acquired businesses will be included in the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer from the beginning of the comparative period or the moment the businesses came under common control, whichever date is later, until control ceases.



### *Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Bank and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

### *Non-controlling interests*

At the acquisition date, the Bank measures any non-controlling interests at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Changes in the Bank's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

### *Loss of control*

When the Bank loses control over subsidiaries, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiaries is measured at fair value when control is lost.

### *Interests in equity-accounted investees*

The Bank's interests in an equity-accounted investee comprises interests in an associate.

An associate is the entity in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies.

Interests in an associate is accounted for using the equity method. It is initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Bank's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of an equity-accounted investee, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

### *Transactions eliminated on consolidated financial statements*

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with an equity-accounted investee are eliminated against the investment to the extent of Bank's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

### 3.2 Cash

Cash consists of cash and cash equivalents, cash on hand and cash in transit.

### 3.3 Financial instruments

Financial instruments in statement of financial position comprises of cash, interbank and money market items (both assets and liabilities), derivatives, investment in debt instruments, investment in equity instruments, loans to customers, other financial assets, deposits, liabilities payable on demand, debt issued and borrowings and other financial liabilities.

#### 3.3.1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank and its subsidiaries initially recognised all financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank and its subsidiaries become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, except for investments in debt instruments which are recognised on the settlement date. Under regular way purchases and sales with the delivery within time period established by regulation or market convention which account for changes in the fair value and interest calculation of financial asset or financial liability on the trade date and derivative is recognised on trade date.

A financial asset or financial liability that are not measured at FVTPL are measured initially at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance.

#### 3.3.2 Derecognition

##### *Derecognition of financial assets*

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank and its subsidiaries neither transfer nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualifies for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank and its subsidiaries is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale-and-repurchase transactions, because the Bank and its subsidiaries retain all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries remain right for servicing of financial assets which received the fee. The Bank and its subsidiaries will recognise the assets or liabilities which occur from those services of the Bank and its subsidiaries. If the Bank and its subsidiaries expect that the service fee is not enough for service of the Bank and its subsidiaries, the Bank and its subsidiaries need to recognise the liabilities from providing service for service commitment at fair value. If the service fee are received more than the compensation of service, the Bank and its subsidiaries will recognise the assets from the providing service rights.

In the event of the transfer that causes the Bank and its subsidiaries to derecognise the entire financial asset while receiving new financial assets, the Bank and its subsidiaries will recognise new financial assets at fair value.

In the event that the Bank and its subsidiaries receive cash inflow from written off financial assets. The Bank and its subsidiaries will recognise the cash flow as bad debt recovery with the same amount that have been written off and the remaining will be recorded in interest income in profit or loss.

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

### 3.3.3 Classification and measurement

#### *Financial assets*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost ("AMC"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

#### *Financial assets - debt instruments*

Classification of debt instruments depends on business model assessment and assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principle and interest.

#### *Business model assessment*

The Bank and its subsidiaries make an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank and its subsidiaries' management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how investment managers are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank and its subsidiaries' stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held-for-trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flow nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

*Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (i.e. liquidity risk and administrative costs), including different in profit.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank and its subsidiaries consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment the Bank and its subsidiaries considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- terms that limit the Bank and its subsidiaries' claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

*Measurement at amortised cost*

A debt instrument that is not designated at FVTPL will be measured at AMC if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

*Measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income*

A debt instrument that is not designated at FVTPL will be measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions:

- the debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

*Measurement at fair value through profit or loss*

Unless debt instruments are classified as measured at AMC or FVOCI, debt instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries may designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at AMC, or at FVOCI, or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. When they are elected, it will be irrevocable.

*Financial assets - equity instruments*

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Bank and its subsidiaries may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.

Unless equity investments are elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, other equity instruments are classified as measured at FVTPL.

*Reclassification*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank and its subsidiaries change its business model for managing financial assets.

*Financial liabilities*

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at AMC or FVTPL.

### 3.4 Modifications of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank and its subsidiaries evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified asset are significantly different.

If the cash flows are significantly different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value included any eligible transaction costs.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with significantly different terms. If the Bank and its subsidiaries plan to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place. This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at AMC or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank and its subsidiaries first recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate or reasonable reference rate of the asset at that time occurred of transaction and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss through the revaluation accounts. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining terms of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

### 3.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognised expected credit loss model applies to the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments.

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not recognise impairment losses on investment in equity instruments.

#### *Measurement of ECL*

An expected credit loss represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual terms of a financial asset, undrawn commitment or financial guarantee. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that are expected to be received over the contractual life of the instrument.

Estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) with the loss given default (LGD) with the expected exposure at the time of default (EAD).

Forward-looking macro-economic assumptions are incorporated into the PD, LGD and EAD where relevant and where they have been identified to influence credit risk, such as GDP, interest rates and housing price index. These assumptions are determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both available internal and external information and are consistent with those used for financial and capital planning.

The period over which cash shortfalls are determined is generally limited to the maximum contractual period for which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk, except in the case of certain revolving facilities for which a behavioral life is estimated.

The estimation of expected cash shortfalls on collateralised financial instruments reflects the expected amount and timing of cash flows from foreclosure of the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless of whether the foreclosure is deemed probable or not.

*Cash shortfalls are discounted using the initial effective interest rate.*

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the customers in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank and its subsidiaries if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank and its subsidiaries expects to recover.

### *Staging*

For ECL recognition, financial assets are classified in any of the below 3 stages at each reporting date. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

Performing (Stage 1): Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk

Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (i.e. no Stage 2 or 3 triggers apply) or debt investment that considered to have low credit risk at each reporting date with the exception of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets. The provision for ECL is 12-month ECL. 12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Bank and its subsidiaries consider debt instruments to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Bank and its subsidiaries do not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.



Under-performing (Stage 2): Financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk.

When financial assets have a SICR since initial recognition, expected credit losses are recognised for possible default events over the lifetime of the financial assets. SICR is assessed by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors that are significant to the increase in credit risk. Financial assets that are past due more than 30 days and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in the probability of default (PD) since origination. Increase in PD is determined from economic conditions that are relating to changes in credit risk such as internal credit rating downgrade. If the changes exceed the thresholds, the financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative factor assessments are part of current credit risk management processes, such as an assessment of significant deterioration in the customers' ability to repay. Qualitative indicators includes operating results, financial liquidity and other reliable indicators.

Non-performing (Stage 3): Lifetime ECL credit impaired

Financial assets that are credit-impaired or in default represent those that are past due more than 90 days in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit-impaired where the customers are unlikely to repay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets.

Evidence that financial assets are credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- Breach of contract such as default or a past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for the applicable financial asset due to financial difficulties of the borrower; or
- Purchase or origination of a financial asset at a significant discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

Expected credit losses of credit-impaired financial assets are determined based on the difference between the present value of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate, discounted with the financial assets' original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the financial assets prior to any credit impairments.

*Financial assets that are credit-impaired require a lifetime provision*

In order to assess the expected credit losses, models are developed based on historical repayment, default information and other information indicating default risk behavior.

In case that the models cannot capture the risk, the management overlay principle, covering industry, model and other risks, will be applied.

*Improvement in credit risk*

For financial assets within Stage 2, these can only be transferred to Stage 1 when they are no longer considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Where significant increase in credit risk was determined using quantitative measures, the financial assets will automatically transfer back to Stage 1 when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met. Where financial assets were transferred to Stage 2 due to an assessment of qualitative factors, the issues that led to the reclassification must be cured before the financial assets can be reclassified to Stage 1. This includes instances where required the action to be resolved before loans are reclassified to Stage 1. A period may elapse from the point at which instruments enter Stage 2 or Stage 3 and are reclassified back to Stage 1.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired (Stage 3), and have not been subject to restructuring, a transfer to Stage 2 or Stage 1 is only permitted where the instrument is no longer considered to be credit-impaired. An instrument will no longer be considered credit-impaired when there is no shortfall of cash flows compared to the original contractual terms.

For Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) customers, exposures under Stage 3 can transfer to Stage 2 when the customer performs under the revised terms of the contract for three consecutive payments. A further 9-month monitoring period is required for such customers to be transferred to Stage 1 on the basis that there is no overdue balance on the account and the customer is expected to repay its remaining obligations in full. On transfer to Stage 1, the origination rating will be reset to that applicable on that date.

For Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) customers, exposures under Stage 2 that were not previously credit impaired can be transferred to Stage 1 when the customer performs under the revised terms of the contract for three consecutive payments and the customer is expected to repay its remaining obligations in full. On transfer to Stage 1, the origination rating will be reset to that applicable on that date.

*Loss provisions on Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired instruments (POCI)*

The Bank and its subsidiaries measure expected credit loss on a lifetime basis for POCI instruments throughout the life of the instrument. However, expected credit loss is not recognised in a separate loss provision on initial recognition for POCI instruments as the lifetime expected credit loss is inherent within the gross carrying amount of the instruments. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the change in lifetime expected credit losses arising subsequent to initial recognition in profit or loss and the cumulative change as a loss provision. Where lifetime expected credit losses on POCI instruments are less than those at initial recognition, then the favourable differences are recognised as reversal of expected credit loss in profit or loss.

*Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position*

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank and its subsidiaries cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank and its subsidiaries present a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the other component of equity.

*Write-off of credit impaired instruments and reversal of impairment*

To the extent a financial instrument which the loan is considered irrecoverable, the applicable portion of the gross carrying value is written off against the related loan provision. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed, it is decided that there is no realistic probability of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan credit impairment in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the credit impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the credit impairment was recognised, such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating, the previously recognised credit impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the provision account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### *Financial guarantee contracts held*

The Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for separately. The factors that the Bank and its subsidiaries considers when making this assessment include whether:

- the guarantee is implicitly part of the contractual terms of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is required by laws and regulations that govern the contract of the debt instrument;
- the guarantee is entered into at the same time as and in contemplation of the debt instrument; and
- the guarantee is given by the parent of the borrower or another company within the borrower's group.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries determine that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset is treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Bank and its subsidiaries consider the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries determine that the guarantee is not an integral element of the financial asset, then it recognises an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to compensation for credit losses. A prepaid premium asset is recognised only if the guaranteed exposure neither is credit-impaired nor has undergone a significant increase in credit risk when the guarantee is acquired. These assets are recognised in "other assets". The Bank and its subsidiaries present gains or losses on a compensation right in profit or loss in the line item "impairment losses on financial instruments".

### 3.6 Derivatives held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

The Bank and its subsidiaries designate certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank and its subsidiaries formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Bank and its subsidiaries make an assessment, both on inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a specific range. For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the Bank and its subsidiaries make an assessment of whether the forecast transaction is highly probable to occur and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the hedging relationships as discussed below:

*Fair value hedge*

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or the Bank and its subsidiaries commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in profit or loss. The change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss. If the hedged item would otherwise be measured at cost or amortised cost, then its carrying amount is adjusted accordingly.

If the hedging derivative is expired or sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Any adjustment up to the point of discontinuation to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used to amortise to profit or loss as an adjustment to the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

On hedge discontinuation, any hedging adjustment made previously to a hedged financial instrument for which the effective interest method is used to amortise to profit or loss by adjusting the effective interest rate of the hedged item from the date on which amortisation begins. If the hedged item is derecognised, then the adjustment is recognised immediately in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

*Cash flow hedge*

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and presented in the hedging reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in the hedging reserve is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the hedging derivative is expired, sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

If the hedged cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the Bank and its subsidiaries immediately reclassify the amount in the hedging reserve from OCI to profit or loss. For terminated hedging relationships, if the hedged cash flows are still expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve is not reclassified until the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss; if the hedged cash flows are expected to affect profit or loss in multiple reporting periods, then the Bank and its subsidiaries reclassify the amount in the hedging reserve from OCI to profit or loss on a straight line basis.

#### *Other non-trading derivatives*

Other non-trading derivatives are recognised on balance sheet at fair value on initial recognition. If a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, then all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss as a component of net income from other financial instruments measured at FVTPL.

#### 3.7 Hire purchase and finance lease receivables

Hire purchase and finance lease receivables are stated at the outstanding debt balance net of unearned hire purchase and finance lease income, residual commissions and direct expenses incurred at the inception of the contracts less allowance for expected credit loss.

Accounting policy regarding hire purchase receivables and finance lease receivables, derecognition, contract modification, and allowance for expected credit loss are disclosed in Note 3.3 Financial instruments.

#### 3.8 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Bank has the power to control the financial and operating policy in order to manage the relevant activities so as to obtain return on the Bank's interest.

Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of Bank are presented under the cost method, net of valuation allowance for impairment (if any).

#### *Disposal of investments*

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised as profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries dispose of a partial of its holding investment, the deemed cost of the sold investment is determined using the weighted-average method applied to the carrying value of the total holding of the investment.

#### 3.9 Properties foreclosed

Properties foreclosed are stated at the lower of cost at the acquisition date or net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined with reference to the appraisal value less estimated selling expenses.

Gains or losses on disposals of properties foreclosed are recorded as revenue or expenses in profit or loss when significant risk and rewards have been transferred to the buyer. Impairment loss is recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

The management uses the BOT's regulation and judgment to estimate impairment losses, taking into consideration the latest appraisal values, types and characteristics of assets, the period of time for which to be recouped from disposals and changes in the economic conditions.

### 3.10 Premises and equipment

#### *Recognition and measurement*

Land is stated at cost less allowance for impairment (if any).

Premises and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use. The cost also includes the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of premises and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for separately by major components.

Gains or losses on disposal of premises and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net as profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### *Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing a part of an item of premises and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its subsidiaries, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an expense in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

#### *Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount of premises and equipment, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged as an expense to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of premises and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and buildings improvement	34 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5 and 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 and 8 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

#### *Derecognition*

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognised an item of premises and equipment upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on disposal of an item of premises and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of premises and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss from operations when the Bank and its subsidiaries derecognised that assets.

### 3.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank and its subsidiaries and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any).

#### *Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### *Amortisation*

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible asset, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives are as follows

Computer software	5 - 10 years
Deferred license fee	10 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are tested for impairment when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.



### 3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity and it subsequently impairs in which case it is charged to other comprehensive income.

#### *Calculation of recoverable amount*

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the higher of the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell. In assessing 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. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### *Reversals of impairment*

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, as if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### 3.13 Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Bank and its subsidiaries have 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.

#### *Litigation*

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contingent liabilities as a result of litigation being made against them for claims of compensation. The management uses judgment to assess the results of the litigation and would record provisions as at the end of the reporting period (if any).

### 3.14 Employee benefits

#### *Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (provident fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

#### *Defined benefit plans*

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Bank and its subsidiaries' net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value based on salary, mortality rate, service period and other factors. The discount rate used in determining post-employment benefit obligation is the yield of the government bond.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as an expense immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis until the benefits become vested.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Past service cost related to the plan amendment is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the plan amendment is effective.

#### *Short-term employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted cash flow basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Bank and its subsidiaries have a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### 3.15 Foreign currencies transactions

#### *Translation of foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Bank and its subsidiaries at exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Outstanding of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in other comprehensive income:

- an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss;
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

#### *Translation of financial statements of foreign entity*

The assets and liabilities of foreign entities are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date.

The revenues and expenses of foreign entities are translated to Thai Baht at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

The financial statements of foreign entity are translated into Thai Baht at the reference rates announced by the Bank of Thailand at the reporting dates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income until dissolution of the foreign entity's business.

### 3.16 Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank and its subsidiaries take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability as market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 and 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

### 3.17 Revenue recognition

#### *Effective interest rate*

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any allowance for expected credit loss.

#### *Calculation of interest income and expense*

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

### 3.18 Dividend received

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise dividend received as income in profit or loss on the date that the Bank and its subsidiaries has right to receive dividend. Dividend income is shown in other operating income.

### 3.19 Other income

Other income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

### 3.20 Fee and commission

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the calculation of effective interest rate.

Other fee and service income are recognised when a customer obtains control of the services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to be entitled to. In addition, judgment is required in determining the timing of the transfer of control for revenue recognition - at a point in time or over time.

The Bank and its subsidiaries act in the capacity of an agent and recognise the net amount of consideration as commission revenue.

### 3.21 Lease

#### *The Bank and its subsidiaries as a lessee*

The Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lease, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank and its subsidiaries use its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lease under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lease is reasonably certain to exercise the options

Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated and Bank's statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Bank and its subsidiaries remeasure the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a yield interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Bank and its subsidiaries did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Bank and its subsidiaries incur an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under TAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented in the consolidated and Banks’ statement of financial position.

The Bank and its subsidiaries apply TAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the “Premises and Equipment” policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Other expenses” in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, TFRS 16 “Lease” permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Bank and its subsidiaries have used this practical expedient.

### 3.22 Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction in the consolidated financial statement that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank and its subsidiaries take into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Bank and its subsidiaries believe that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank and its subsidiaries to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the year that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise all temporary difference of deferred tax liabilities in the consolidated and Bank's financial statements.

### 3.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and preference shareholders which are equivalent the ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and preference shares which are equivalent to the ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held.

### 3.24 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or joint control, or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Bank and its subsidiaries; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Bank and its subsidiaries and the Bank; or and its subsidiaries have direct or indirect control or joint control or have significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.



### 3.25 Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Bank's Executive Committee (the Chief Operating Decision Maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

### 3.26 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position when the Bank and its subsidiaries have a legal, enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

### 3.27 Treasury shares

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is classified as treasury shares and recognised as a deduction from equity.

## 4. RISK MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Risk management approach

The Bank and its subsidiaries have set up its risk management structure in order to efficiently manage its core risks, as follows strategic risk, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, reputation risk and information technology risks. Appropriate risk policies and risk management procedures have been established to provide common guidelines and standards to be consistently applied across the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage its risks under the following key principles: core risks must be identified, measured, monitored, reported, analysed and controlled; and business activities are managed under a risk-return framework to ensure that risks undertaken are commensurate with an appropriate return.

The Bank and its subsidiaries' risk governance structure consist of the Board of Directors (BOD), which holds the ultimate responsibility for the Bank and its subsidiaries' overall risk management, Group Risk Supervision and Internal Control Committee, which has been delegated by the BOD with the authority to review and oversee the management of all risks across the Bank and its subsidiaries and formulate risk management strategies, policies, frameworks and standards, as well as risk appetite and submit to the Board of Directors for approval. Additionally, Audit Committee is overseeing for the Internal Audit Department and Credit Review Department.

To strengthen Enterprise-Wide Risk Management, the Bank forms a risk governance where the 3 lines of defense work together to prevent and control risk. To follow 3 lines of defenses in which the Bank has set risk ownership, formulate segregation of duties, and form check and balance in the monitoring of risk management. The risk management related functions are under the stewardship of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are responsible for establishing Enterprise-Wide risk management policies and guidelines, and take care of the following roles: developing tools for managing risks; proposing risk management strategies and recommending risk appetite for approval in order to be used for monitoring, controlling and managing risk levels of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

#### 4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a debtor and/or counterparty to a financial agreement fails to honour an obligation and consequently causes The Bank and its subsidiaries to incur a financial loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries have disclosed significant concentrations of credit risk occurred from loans to customer, loan commitments and financial guarantee.

The maximum amount of credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the financial assets and provision on loans commitment and financial guarantee less provision for losses as stated in the statement of financial position.

##### *Credit policies/Framework*

The Board of Director and Group Risk Supervision and Internal Control Committee are responsible for strategy approval and credit risk appetite in order to manage credit risk properly. The Bank and its subsidiaries have put in place the Credit Risk Policy and other related risk policy including the frameworks to ensure that credit decisions are prudently made and make credit risk management an integral part of all credit-related business processes. All other relevant business units and support units are required to formulate their own specific policies follow the main policy. The Bank and its subsidiaries have also established policies to ensure diversification of its credit portfolio to address various concentration risks covering single exposure concentration risk or a group basis that is economically interdependent, industry/business sector concentration risk and country exposure concentration risk. Additionally, the Bank and its subsidiaries' Stress Testing Policy ensure a consistent framework to assess the Bank and its subsidiaries' ability to withstand extreme but plausible adverse changes to economic conditions.

##### *Credit Approval Process*

In managing credit risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries segregate the roles and responsibilities of the credit marketing function from the credit approval function to ensure proper checks and balance. Individual credit risk is analysed and assessed by experienced credit officers and approved by an appropriate authority depending on the size and risk levels of credit requested.

Where appropriate, the Bank and its subsidiaries demand the placement of adequate collateral by customers in various forms including, for example, land and building, deposits, securities, and personal/corporate guarantees, etc.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contingent liabilities by issuing loan payment and other forms of guarantees, as well as issuing letters of credit and endorsing aval on commercial bills and Notes for its customers. Such contingent transaction activities require assessment on financial condition of customers in the same manner as done for direct lending. The Bank and its subsidiaries also make a standard practice to set conditions to mitigate the elements of risk in the same manner as for direct lending procedures.

#### *Credit Review*

The Internal Audit Department, independent unit, is responsible for performing the assessments and making recommendations to improve the adequacy and effectiveness of credit-related processes and the risk management processes. Moreover, the Credit Review Department, independent unit, performs individual credit reviews to ensure that the credit process and account administration are effectively conducted in accordance with policies and procedures, and in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

#### *Credit rating*

Credit ratings are typically based on credit analysis factors and/or market condition indicators, considering both the quantitative and qualitative information. The Bank developed internal credit risk models as a tool for management and for supporting any activities relating to the Bank and its subsidiaries' credit risk. The model covered credit process such as the determination of risk appetite, credit approval process, measuring quality and effectiveness of portfolio. In addition, it can be used to predict changes in portfolio quality and early warning sign for deterioration trend and is useful for determining credit interest rate and measuring performance of credit portfolio. It also can be used as a communication tool within the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Credit risk models have been developed for expected credit loss (ECL) to determine probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD). All models comprise both quantitative and qualitative factors/information. For the quantitative aspect, the data is collected from historical or from service providers. In addition to the wide range of activities described above, the Bank and its subsidiaries also use credit risk models in the process to determine loan loss provisioning, regulatory capital, and economic capital.

The Bank and its subsidiaries set up credit rating guideline to provide the logic and use of creating and verifying model-based credit ratings. Currently, the Bank and its subsidiaries use different credit rating models according to different borrower segment.

Credit risk grade is based on risk rating (or PD models). The Bank and its subsidiaries apply different types of internal rating models as 2 categories (1) Rating models for Commercial portfolio - based on most recent available financial position and qualitative assessment on the profile of the borrowers; and, (2) Rating models for small SME and retail portfolios are based on behavioral and/or credit performance proved by statistical methods to measure an appropriate credit risk grade or determining the appropriate probability of default based on borrowers' risk level.

Exposures and the corresponding credit risk grades are subject to review at a frequency stipulated in the policy. Model for evaluation and risk rating are subject to review and monitor regularly. This is a process to keep both risk grade and models up to date and healthiest.

A credit risk grade is ranked from lowest to highest by lower the number in the rank, the lower the probability of default. The highest rating represents non-performing loans with probability of default of 100%. In relation to Note 4.2.1 credit quality, the Bank and its subsidiaries segregate risk level according to the ability for customers to meet financial obligation into five level; Low, Medium, Rather high, High, and Defaults.

In addition to the internal rating, the Bank and its subsidiaries also use external ratings from an international rating agency as references for credit risk grade of investment in debt securities.

#### *Information related to ECL*

##### *Significant increase in credit risk*

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination, the significance of which being determined by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors. Financial assets that are more than 30 days past due and not credit-impaired will be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative factors assessed include those linked to current credit risk management processes. Indicators could include weak operating results or observed liquidity issues among a number of other factors.

##### *Definition of default*

Financial assets are assessed for credit-impairment at each reporting date and more frequently when circumstances warrant further assessment. Evidence of credit-impairment includes arrears of over 90 days on any material credit obligation, indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, bankruptcy or distressed restructuring.

##### *ECL model*

The Bank and its subsidiaries have recognised loss allowances based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, which is designed to be forward-looking. The TFRS 9 impairment requirements are applicable to on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost (AMC) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), such as loans and debt securities, as well as off-balance sheet items such as undrawn loan commitments, certain financial guarantees, and undrawn committed revolving credit facilities. These financial instruments are divided into three groups, depending on the stage of credit quality deterioration (“Staging”). The ECL model parameters are estimated based on statistical techniques and supported by expert judgment.

### *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

TFRS9 requires that expected credit loss should consider the effect from the economic movement or so-called forward-looking factor. Modelling newly regulated credit risk should also incorporate the state of economy.

The Bank and its subsidiaries apply forward-looking factor into the ECL models. For macroeconomic input/projections, the Bank and its subsidiaries leverage on information from external sources. Then, statistical techniques are applied to transform the data into a multiple scenario analysis. Finally, the scenarios are used to derive lifetime parameters, which are applied in the calculation of expected credit losses and in the identification of significant deterioration in credit quality of financial assets as described previously.

The Bank and its subsidiaries apply economic factors or any factor expected to occur as a part of formulated scenario for developing ECL. The Bank and its subsidiaries formulate three forward-looking economic scenarios; a normal case scenario, which is the normal case scenario, best case scenario and worst case scenario which is put different weighted average amount. Examples of the macro economic variables used in the forward-looking information are Gross Domestic Product (GDP), interest rate, and unemployment rate, etc.

### *Management Overlay*

The Bank and its subsidiaries calculated the ECL based on the model. However, management overlay was considered when underlying assumptions or data used to estimate ECL do not reflect current circumstances, events or conditions of the Bank and its subsidiaries at the reporting date as post-model adjustments.

#### 4.2.1 Credit quality

Credit quality is ranked from credit grades that are grouped as low to defaults. This quality is used to reflect the ability for customers to meet financial obligation. The following tables set out information about the credit quality as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 of investment and loans to customers (without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement). The Bank and its subsidiaries classified a risk level based on most recent financial position, behaviors and qualitative factors.

Unit : Million Baht				
Consolidated 2023				
Risk level	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC</i>				
Low	42,817	-	-	42,817
Gross carrying amount	42,817	-	-	42,817
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(46)	-	-	(46)
Carrying amount	42,771	-	-	42,771
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI</i>				
Low	36,272	-	-	36,272
Carrying amount	36,272	-	-	36,272
Allowance for expected credit loss	(2)	-	-	(2)
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net</i>				
Low	83,398	-	-	83,398
Medium	46,326	768	-	47,094
Rather high/High	13,338	11,643	-	24,981
Defaults	-	-	1,909	1,909
Gross carrying amount	143,062	12,411	1,909	157,382
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,843)	(2,650)	(879)	(6,372)
Carrying amount	140,219	9,761	1,030	151,010

Unit : Million Baht				
Consolidated 2022				
Risk level	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC</i>				
Low	43,456	-	-	43,456
Gross carrying amount	43,456	-	-	43,456
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(44)	-	-	(44)
Carrying amount	43,412	-	-	43,412
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI</i>				
Low	40,177	-	-	40,177
Carrying amount	40,177	-	-	40,177
Allowance for expected credit loss	(3)	-	-	(3)
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net</i>				
Low	74,174	-	-	74,174
Medium	58,519	853	-	59,372
Rather high/High	17,342	12,043	-	29,385
Defaults	-	-	928	928
Gross carrying amount	150,035	12,896	928	163,859
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(4,366)	(2,738)	(240)	(7,344)
Carrying amount	145,669	10,158	688	156,515

Unit : Million Baht

Risk level	The Bank 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC</i>				
Low	42,817	-	-	42,817
Gross carrying amount	42,817	-	-	42,817
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(46)	-	-	(46)
Carrying amount	42,771	-	-	42,771
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI</i>				
Low	36,272	-	-	36,272
Carrying amount	36,272	-	-	36,272
Allowance for expected credit loss	(2)	-	-	(2)
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net</i>				
Low	44,206	-	-	44,206
Medium	40,622	768	-	41,390
Rather high/High	13,338	5,478	-	18,816
Defaults	-	-	951	951
Gross carrying amount	98,166	6,246	951	105,363
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,493)	(931)	(561)	(3,985)
Carrying amount	95,673	5,315	390	101,378

Unit : Million Baht

Risk level	The Bank 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC</i>				
Low	43,456	-	-	43,456
Gross carrying amount	43,456	-	-	43,456
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(44)	-	-	(44)
Carrying amount	43,412	-	-	43,412
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI</i>				
Low	40,177	-	-	40,177
Carrying amount	40,177	-	-	40,177
Allowance for expected credit loss	(3)	-	-	(3)
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net</i>				
Low	33,765	-	-	33,765
Medium	52,269	853	-	53,122
Rather high/High	17,342	6,185	-	23,527
Defaults	-	-	231	231
Gross carrying amount	103,376	7,038	231	110,645
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(3,774)	(745)	(14)	(4,533)
Carrying amount	99,602	6,293	217	106,112

#### 4.2.2 Collateral held and other credit enhancements

In addition to determining counterparty credit quality through risk rating, the Bank and its subsidiaries also use collateral as one type of credit risk mitigation to reduce potential credit losses to the Bank and its subsidiaries. The type of eligible collateral consists of financial and non-financial collaterals which valued primarily based on their quality and liquidity. The value of collateral is primarily assessed on a prudent basis to ensure that the value assigned to the collateral remains current.

The assessment of the suitability of collateral for a specific credit transaction is part of the credit decision making which undertaken in a conservative way, including collateral haircuts that are applied. The Bank and its subsidiaries strive to avoid “wrong-way” risk characteristics where the borrower’s counterparty risk is positively correlated with the risk of deterioration in the collateral value.

For “guarantee”, the process for the analysis of the guarantor’s creditworthiness is aligned to the credit assessment process for borrowers as well as Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio for credit processes.

Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio is used in entire credit processes, including

- Credit evaluation process
- Different risk levels require different LTVs

Collateral Appraisal Approach:

Asset being used for provisioning calculation and LTV calculation guidance has to be pass through an appraisal process. The appraisal shall be conducted according to the codes of professional ethics and standards of appraisal practice stipulated by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is under responsibility of Asset Appraisal Department.

The following are example of collateral appraisal approach:

- Immovable property for commercial purpose shall be appraised by the cost approach, or the direct sales comparison approach, or the income approach.
- Immovable property for residential purpose shall be appraised by the direct sales comparison approach, or the cost approach.
- Other immovable properties shall be appraised by the cost approach, or the direct sales comparison approach, or the income approach.
- Machinery and vehicle shall be appraised by the direct sales comparison approach or the cost approach.
- Criteria for appraising marketable equity securities and debt securities collateral shall be established in writing and agreed among the Appraisal Committee members.



The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Type of credit exposures	Notes	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht
		2023	2022	Principal type of collateral held
Interbank and money market items	8.3	37,238	42,500	Debt securities
Derivative assets	8.4	1,263	1,716	Cash
Investments in debt securities	8.5	79,089	83,633	None
Loans to customers	8.7			
- Loans to corporate customers		94,842	101,090	Properties, plant, equipment and guarantee by another banks
- Retail mortgage lending		5	10	Properties
- Hire purchase and finance lease receivables		58,146	58,760	Vehicle
- Others		3,761	3,363	None

Type of credit exposures	Notes	The Bank		Unit : Million Baht
		2023	2022	Principal type of collateral held
Interbank and money market items	8.3	36,368	41,922	Debt securities
Derivative assets	8.4	1,263	1,716	Cash
Investments in debt securities	8.5	79,089	83,633	None
Loans to customers	8.7			
- Loans to corporate customers		100,930	106,574	Properties , equipment and guarantee by another banks
- Retail mortgage lending		5	10	Properties
- Others		3,761	3,363	None

#### 4.2.3 Concentrations of credit risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries monitor concentration in different dimensions including sector. Concentrations of credit risk from loans to customers (including loans to financial institutions, which are presented as a part of “interbank and money market items” (assets)), loan commitments and financial guarantees as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

		Unit : Million Baht	
	Loans to customers	Consolidated Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
As at December 31, 2023			
Gross carrying amount	185,374	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	58,262	30,039
Concentration by sector			
Financial institutions	28,620	7,214	16,257
Agricultural and mining	1,877	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	52,520	32,024	2,951
Real estate and construction	6,712	5,562	1,642
Public utilities and services	40,773	11,445	8,609
Retail mortgage lending	5	-	580
Hire purchase and finance lease	54,721	-	-
Others	146	1,963	-
Total	185,374	58,262	30,039

	Unit : Million Baht		
	Loans to customers	Consolidated Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>			
Gross carrying amount	199,868	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	295,120	27,580
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	36,645	252,438	12,713
Agricultural and mining	79	55	-
Manufacturing and commerce	53,336	27,177	989
Real estate and construction	8,941	2,754	830
Public utilities and services	45,159	10,391	12,284
Retail mortgage lending	10	-	764
Hire purchase and finance lease	55,258	-	-
Others	440	2,305	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,868</b>	<b>295,120</b>	<b>27,580</b>

	Unit : Million Baht		
	Loans to customers	The Bank Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>			
Gross carrying amount	133,316	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	85,887	30,039
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	28,620	7,214	16,257
Agricultural and mining	1,877	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	58,608	59,649	2,951
Real estate and construction	6,712	5,562	1,642
Public utilities and services	37,348	11,445	8,609
Retail mortgage lending	5	-	580
Others	146	1,963	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,316</b>	<b>85,887</b>	<b>30,039</b>

	Unit : Million Baht		
	Loans to customers	The Bank Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>			
Gross carrying amount	146,592	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	322,785	27,580
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	36,645	252,438	12,713
Agricultural and mining	79	55	-
Manufacturing and commerce	58,821	54,842	989
Real estate and construction	8,941	2,754	830
Public utilities and services	41,656	10,391	12,284
Retail mortgage lending	10	-	764
Others	440	2,305	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,592</b>	<b>322,785</b>	<b>27,580</b>

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries will be unable to liquidate its financial assets to cash or procure sufficient funds to discharge its obligations in a timely manner, resulting to occur a financial loss.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have established a liquidity management policy, to ensure that the Bank and its subsidiaries has sufficient liquidity to meet debt and other obligations when due in normal circumstances, and has liquidity contingency plans in place to handle crisis situations, as well as to ensure that management of liquidity strikes an appropriate balance between costs and benefits. The liquidity management policy is approved by the Bank and its subsidiaries Risk Supervision and Internal Control Committee under Financial Group, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, respectively.

To manage the Bank's liquidity, the Financial Markets Division projects funding demand and identifies appropriate sources of funds consistent with the Bank's business and strategic plans. For the purpose of liquidity risk management, the Bank has set risk limits, required liquidity ratios, liquidity control procedures, the liquidity gap and liquidity management's performance are reported to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) on a monthly basis. Moreover, the Risk Management Division closely monitors risk to ensure it remains within the limits set, and reports to the Bank and its subsidiaries Risk Supervision and Internal Control Committee on a regular basis.

Moreover, the Bank has prepared the Early Warning System Indicator to monitor daily and monthly risk level and also set the trigger point in order to be prepared in case of any increasing of any risk factors and be used for liquidity risk management. The Portfolio Risk Management Department will inform the related party daily and submit to ALCO Meeting monthly. The Bank has also formulated the liquidity contingency plans to handle any potential liquidity problems. These plans designate working procedures and explicitly assign roles and responsibilities to the relevant parties.

The Asset and Liability Committee has the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Formulate strategies relating to the regular and daily liquidity management.
2. Ensure that liquidity management is efficient and appropriate policies and procedures for liquidity risk are established.
3. Ensure that the Bank has adequate information systems to measure, monitor, control and report liquidity risk.
4. Consider the liquidity risk limit and propose to the Executive Committee (EXCOM) for approval.
5. Review all assumptions which related to liquidity risk.

The Bank and its subsidiaries liquidity management is decentralised, with the subsidiaries, ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited independently managing its own liquidity. ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited's sources funds mainly from issuing debentures and loans from financial institutions, the Bank will provide liquidity support with the amount of funds based on Limited of Authority via the Board of Directors. Nevertheless, the Bank and its subsidiaries perform regular controlling and monitoring of the liquidity risk of its subsidiaries and the subsidiaries' liquidity gap is reported to the Asset and Liability Committee on a monthly basis.

The major uses of funds by the Bank are lending to corporate customers and investments in debt securities with an acceptable and low level of risk, but the Bank also designates limits to diversify the use of funds, such as limits on individual industries and lending limits for each individual. The Bank and its subsidiaries' main sources of funds are public deposits and borrowings. The Bank has set guidelines to reduce deposit concentrations, such as limits of the amount deposited per customer and limits of the amount deposited per corporate customer and per state enterprise.

The Bank and its subsidiaries generate reports and set limits in liquidity management as follows:

1. Daily and monthly reports of Early Warning Indicator together with trigger points in order to monitor the liquidity risk such as 3 days consecutive withdrawal, Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), High Quality of Liquid Assets (HQLA) and available of committed facility amount, Loan to Deposit, Credit Rating of the Bank and ICBC group, etc.
2. Daily reports on amounts and types of liquid assets and their returns.
3. Liquidity gap report, indicating expected cash inflows and outflows in different tenors, and cumulative net liquidity excess or shortfall, which the period to maturity both on the basis of the contract and after behavioral adjustment. The Bank and its subsidiaries prepare liquidity gap reports on a monthly basis for normal circumstances and on a quarterly basis for crisis situations.
4. Monthly reports on liquidity ratios, to be used to provide indications of the Bank's liquidity and early warnings, including loan to deposit ratio such as loan to asset ratio, investment to asset ratio, liquid asset to total asset ratio, liquid asset to short-term to 1 month deposit ratio, borrowing to total asset ratio, deposit to total asset ratio, proportion of large depositors to total deposits, maximum deposit withdrawal per day and rollover rate, etc.
5. Annual liquidity risk self-assessment report.
6. Monthly reports on any transactions or facilities exceeding approved limits.

The Bank also conducts stress tests on a quarterly basis, and regularly reviews the assumptions used to ensure they reflect current economic conditions, business strategies, and other relevant current and future factors. Stress test scenarios include a bank-specific crisis, a general market crisis and a combination of both scenarios that it is thought would have a severely adverse impact, and the Bank has prepared action plans to respond to the occurrence of such events. In addition, the Bank has prepared reports on its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), in accordance with the BOT's guideline.

According to BOT Notification Number Sor Nor Sor. 2/2561, dated January 25, 2018, the Bank is required to disclose Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in The Bank's website. The Bank will disclose the LCR of the Bank as at December 31, 2023 in the Bank's website, [www.icbcthai.com](http://www.icbcthai.com), under Financial Report section/ Basel III Pillar III Disclosure, within April 2024.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, significant financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to their remaining maturity as follows:

Unit : Million Baht							
	Consolidated						
	2023						
	Maturity						
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	363	363
Interbank and money market items	8,617	26,361	238	687	1,305	30	37,238
Investments	-	5,332	24,391	46,621	2,745	161	79,250
Loans to customers	52	28,934	29,073	80,042	16,390	2,263 <sup>(u)</sup>	156,754
Total financial assets	8,669	60,627	53,702	127,350	20,440	2,817	273,605
<i>Financial liabilities</i>							
Deposits	50,611	54,096	43,058	5,824	-	-	153,589
Interbank and money market items	7,902	10,931	4,466	7,271	-	-	30,570
Liabilities payable on demand	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,818	18,895	19,182	-	-	39,895
Total financial liabilities	58,545	66,845	66,419	32,277	-	-	224,086

<sup>(1)</sup> The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 1,864 million.

Unit : Million Baht

	Consolidated 2022						
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Maturity Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
Interbank and money market items	5,856	34,851	257	-	1,504	32	42,500
Investments	-	13,254	16,469	46,872	7,038	222	83,855
Loans to customers	8	23,625	31,602	84,229	22,416	1,343 <sup>(1)</sup>	163,223
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>71,730</b>	<b>48,328</b>	<b>131,101</b>	<b>30,958</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>289,913</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>							
Deposits	47,561	74,521	39,187	1,713	-	-	162,982
Interbank and money market items	1,058	15,071	14,842	4,680	-	-	35,651
Liabilities payable on demand	129	-	-	-	-	-	129
Debt issued and borrowings	-	9,814	14,140	16,589	4,992	-	45,535
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>48,748</b>	<b>99,406</b>	<b>68,169</b>	<b>22,982</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,297</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 912 million.

Unit : Million Baht

	The Bank 2023						
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Maturity Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 Years	No maturity	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	362	362
Interbank and money market items	7,747	26,361	238	687	1,305	30	36,368
Investments	-	5,332	24,391	46,621	2,745	161	79,250
Loans to customers	427	25,151	21,607	42,156	14,050	1,305 <sup>(1)</sup>	104,696
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>56,844</b>	<b>46,236</b>	<b>89,464</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>220,676</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>							
Deposits	50,628	54,096	43,058	5,824	-	-	153,606
Interbank and money market items	3,902	8,931	4,466	7,271	-	-	24,570
Liabilities payable on demand	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,993	-	-	4,993
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>54,562</b>	<b>63,027</b>	<b>47,524</b>	<b>18,088</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,201</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 906 million.

Unit : Million Baht

	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	The Bank 2022 Maturity Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
Interbank and money market items	5,278	34,851	257	-	1,504	32	41,922
Investments	-	13,254	16,469	46,872	7,038	222	83,855
Loans to customers	344	23,506	21,006	48,610	15,837	645 <sup>(1)</sup>	109,948
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>71,611</b>	<b>37,732</b>	<b>95,482</b>	<b>24,379</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>236,060</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>							
Deposits	47,569	74,521	39,187	1,713	-	-	162,990
Interbank and money market items	1,058	13,781	14,842	4,680	-	-	34,361
Liabilities payable on demand	129	-	-	-	-	-	129
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	4,992	-	4,992
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>48,756</b>	<b>88,302</b>	<b>54,029</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202,472</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 214 million.

#### 4.4 Market risk

Market risk refers to losses that may happen due to the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and prices of equity securities, all of which may impact the value of the Bank's assets and liabilities including financial commitment.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have established various market risk policies, which set standards and guidelines for market risk management. The sub-committee holds the responsibility to assist the BOD and the Bank and its subsidiaries Risk Supervision and Internal Control Committee to ensure that bank-wide market risk management complies with the relevant risk policies and defined levels of risk appetite. The Bank and its subsidiaries classify the overall market risk management into 2 parts: trading book and banking book. The Bank and its subsidiaries have developed a policy to set standards on the book definitions and transaction classification criteria as well as the treatment of each book.

##### *Market risk in the trading book*

Market risk in the trading book consists of market risk from exposures of financial instruments and derivatives that are held with trading intent or for hedging other positions in the trading book. The Bank and its subsidiaries have established the market risk policies for trading book to ensure the proper management of market risks in the trading book as well as impose limits to control the risks to be within the Bank and its subsidiaries' risk appetite.

##### *Market risk in the banking book*

Market risk in the banking book consists of market risks incurred from items on statement of financial position and financial commitment including derivatives designated to hedge other banking book items.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have established the market risk policies for banking book, which outlines the approach for managing market risks in the banking book and setting the relevant limits appropriate to the positions of the risks in the book and in line with the Bank and its subsidiaries' risk appetite.

The Bank and its subsidiaries also analyse risks and regularly assesses the impact, the results of which are used as tools to manage the Bank's assets and liabilities structure to be in line with the changing market environment.

#### 4.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk from future movements in market interest rates including changes in interest rates of rate sensitive assets and liabilities that will have negative impact to the Bank and its subsidiaries' operating results, cash flows and economic value.

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage interest rate risk by means of an appropriate structuring of holdings in assets and liabilities with different repricing dates, taking into account the direction of market interest rates, in order to generate a suitable yield while maintaining risk at acceptable levels.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, significant financial assets and financial liabilities classified according to the earlier between their remaining maturity and interest repricing periods were as follows:

Unit : Million Baht								
Consolidated 2023								
	At call	Interest repricing/ Within 3 months	maturity Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Non- performing assets	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	363
Interbank and money market items	723	27,316	1,304	-	-	7,895	-	37,238
Investments	-	9,834	22,389	44,121	2,745	161	-	79,250
Loans to customers	402	94,397	18,751	41,281	59	-	1,864	156,754
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>131,547</b>	<b>42,444</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>8,419</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>273,605</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Deposits	49,542	54,096	43,058	5,824	-	1,069	-	153,589
Interbank and money market items	6,938	20,513	1,043	1,112	-	964	-	30,570
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,818	18,895	19,182	-	-	-	39,895
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>56,480</b>	<b>76,427</b>	<b>62,996</b>	<b>26,118</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224,086</b>



Unit : Million Baht

	Consolidated 2022							
	Interest repricing/ maturity							
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Non- performing assets	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	335
Interbank and money market items	450	35,091	1,554	-	-	5,405	-	42,500
Investments	-	13,254	16,472	46,905	7,002	222	-	83,855
Loans to customers	431	79,640	25,049	52,861	4,330	-	912	163,223
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>127,985</b>	<b>43,075</b>	<b>99,766</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>5,962</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>289,913</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Deposits	46,981	74,521	39,187	1,714	-	579	-	162,982
Interbank and money market items	432	19,142	14,227	1,224	-	626	-	35,651
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	129
Debt issued and borrowings	-	9,814	14,140	16,589	4,992	-	-	45,535
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>47,413</b>	<b>103,477</b>	<b>67,554</b>	<b>19,527</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,297</b>

Unit : Million Baht

	The Bank 2023							
	Interest repricing/ maturity							
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Non- performing assets	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	362
Interbank and money market items	2	27,316	1,304	-	-	7,746	-	36,368
Investments	-	9,834	22,389	44,121	2,745	161	-	79,250
Loans to customers	777	87,212	11,373	3,978	450	-	906	104,696
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>124,362</b>	<b>35,066</b>	<b>48,099</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>220,676</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Deposits	49,552	54,096	43,058	5,824	-	1,076	-	153,606
Interbank and money market items	2,938	18,513	1,043	1,112	-	964	-	24,570
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,993	-	-	-	4,993
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>52,490</b>	<b>72,609</b>	<b>44,101</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,201</b>

Unit : Million Baht

The Bank 2022								
	Interest repricing/ maturity							
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Non- performing assets	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	335	-	335
Interbank and money market items	2	35,091	1,554	-	-	5,275	-	41,922
Investments	-	13,254	16,472	46,905	7,002	222	-	83,855
Loans to customers	766	75,994	14,513	17,773	688	-	214	109,948
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>124,339</b>	<b>32,539</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>236,060</b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>								
Deposits	46,985	74,521	39,187	1,714	-	583	-	162,990
Interbank and money market items	432	17,852	14,227	1,224	-	626	-	34,361
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	129
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	4,992	-	-	4,992
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>47,417</b>	<b>92,373</b>	<b>53,414</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>4,992</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202,472</b>

The average balances of the significant financial assets and financial liabilities generating revenues and incurring expenses, calculated based on the average balances outstanding during the years, and the average interest rates for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	Consolidated					
	2023		2022			
	Average Balances <sup>(1)</sup>	Interest	Average interest rate	Average Balances <sup>(1)</sup>	Interest	Average interest rate
	(million Baht)		(%)	(million Baht)		(%)
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Interbank and money market items	31,413	785	2.50	51,284	629	1.23
Investments	81,850	2,639	3.22	82,092	1,822	2.22
Loans to customers	169,379	4,674	2.76	175,241	4,023	2.30
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Deposits	145,756	1,700 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.17	166,779	1,065 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.64
Interbank and money market items	34,335	1,394	4.06	42,967	776	1.81
Debts issued and borrowings	45,632	996 <sup>(3)</sup>	2.18	46,797	861 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.84

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated by average of month end balance

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Bank of Thailand

<sup>(3)</sup> Including debentures fee expense

	The Bank					
	2023				2022	
	Average Balances <sup>(1)</sup>  (million Baht)	Interest  (%)	Average interest rate (%)	Average Balances <sup>(1)</sup>  (million Baht)	Interest  (%)	Average interest rate (%)
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Interbank and money market items	30,812	782	2.54	50,756	628	1.24
Investments	81,850	2,639	3.22	82,092	1,822	2.22
Loans to customers	107,570	4,928	4.58	113,721	4,071	3.58
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Deposits	145,768	1,701 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.17	166,783	1,065 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.64
Interbank and money market items	32,875	1,349	4.10	41,795	761	1.82
Debts issued and borrowings	4,992	175 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.51	4,991	175 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.51

<sup>(1)</sup> Calculated by average of month end balance

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Bank of Thailand

<sup>(3)</sup> Including debentures fee expense

#### 4.4.2 Sensitivity analysis

##### *Market risk in the banking book*

The Bank and its subsidiaries employ Repricing Gap Report in measuring and monitoring the interest rate in the Banking book in which the control limit has been set at the acceptable level.

In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries conduct the stress test on the interest rate risk in the banking book based on the assumptions in line with the principle of extreme but plausible scenarios and divided into individual currencies in a quarterly basis in order to report to the Bank and its subsidiaries Risk Committee for consideration and revision of risk management strategy and backup plan.

At present, the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have the behavioral adjustments on both assets and liabilities, e.g. behavioral adjustment on prepayment schedule and the rollover of the deposit.

The Repricing Gap report in Banking Book by currency is reported to the Asset and Liabilities Committee on a monthly basis, and a report on interest rate risk to The Bank of Thailand on a quarterly basis.

The impacts of a change in interest rate on earnings of the consolidated and the Bank as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Currency	Unit : Million Baht			
	Consolidated			
	2023		2022	
	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps
Thai Baht	90	(90)	(16)	16
US Dollar	(12)	12	(42)	42
Renminbi	(27)	27	(12)	12
Euro	2	(2)	2	(2)
<b>Total impact of the change in interest rate</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>68</b>

Currency	Unit : Million Baht			
	The Bank			
	2023	2022		
	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps
Thai Baht	187	(187)	53	(53)
US Dollar	(12)	12	(42)	42
Renminbi	(27)	27	(12)	12
Euro	2	(2)	2	(2)
<b>Total impact of the change in interest rate</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(1)</b>

#### 4.4.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will be affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

In addition to the financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies already disclosed in related Note to the financial statements. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries' net foreign currency positions categorised by major foreign currencies were as follows:

	Unit : USD Million					
	Consolidated					
	2023	2022		2023	2022	
	US Dollar	CNY <sup>(1)</sup>	Other currencies <sup>(1)</sup>	US Dollar	CNY <sup>(1)</sup>	Other currencies <sup>(1)</sup>
Spot	232	(206)	4	414	(153)	10
Forward	(206)	204	-	(407)	155	(8)
<b>Net position</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Balance denominated in CNY and other currencies are stated in US Dollar equivalents.

	Unit : USD Million					
	The Bank					
	2023	2022		2023	2022	
	US Dollar	CNY <sup>(1)</sup>	Other currencies <sup>(1)</sup>	US Dollar	CNY <sup>(1)</sup>	Other currencies <sup>(1)</sup>
Spot	231	(206)	4	412	(153)	10
Forward	(206)	204	-	(407)	155	(8)
<b>Net position</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Balance denominated in CNY and other currencies are stated in US Dollar equivalents.

#### 4.4.4 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk arising from changes in the price of equity instruments or equity securities. This causes fluctuations in the income or financial assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a policy to manage market risks. The ceiling risk limit is set in order to control the risk to be at the Bank and its subsidiaries' acceptable level. There is a Risk Control Unit, separated from the front office and the back office to control risks and report the status of limits to relevant departments or related management in order to manage risks promptly.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has equity investments listed on Stock Exchange of Thailand at Baht 179 million and Baht 99 million, respectively, with the mark to market value at Baht 152 million and Baht 215 million, respectively.

## 5. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for the financial instruments measured at fair value as at December 31, 2023 and 2022. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Unit : Million Baht					
Consolidated					
2023					
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<i>Financial assets</i>					
<i>Derivatives assets</i>					
- Foreign exchange rate	312	-	312	-	312
- Interest rate	951	-	951	-	951
	<u>1,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,263</u>
<i>Investments</i>					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC	42,817	-	42,837	-	42,837
- Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	36,272	-	36,272	-	36,272
- Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	161	152	-	9	161
	<u>79,250</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>79,109</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>79,270</u>
<i>Loans to customers <sup>(1)</sup></i>	<u>98,608</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,630</u>	<u>10,914</u>	<u>98,544</u>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b><u>179,121</u></b>	<b><u>152</u></b>	<b><u>168,002</u></b>	<b><u>10,923</u></b>	<b><u>179,077</u></b>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
<i>Deposits</i>	153,589	-	153,614	-	153,614
<i>Derivatives liabilities</i>					
- Foreign exchange rate	283	-	283	-	283
- Interest rate	42	-	42	-	42
	<u>325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325</u>
<i>Debts issued and borrowings</i>	<u>39,895</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,643</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>39,842</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>193,809</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>193,582</u></b>	<b><u>199</u></b>	<b><u>193,781</u></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amount excludes hire purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries.

		Unit : Million Baht			
		Consolidated 2022			
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<b>Derivatives assets</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	275	-	275	-	275
- Interest rate	1,441	-	1,441	-	1,441
	<u>1,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,716</u>
<b>Investments</b>					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC	43,456	-	43,448	-	43,448
- Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	40,177	-	40,177	-	40,177
- Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	222	215	-	8	223
	<u>83,855</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>83,625</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>83,848</u>
Loans to customers <sup>(1)</sup>	104,463	-	29,838	74,510	104,348
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>190,034</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>115,179</u>	<u>74,518</u>	<u>189,912</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits	162,982	-	162,981	-	162,981
<b>Derivatives liabilities</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	161	-	161	-	161
- Interest rate	69	-	69	-	69
	<u>230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230</u>
Debts issued and borrowings	45,535	-	45,442	-	45,442
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>208,747</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,653</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,653</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amount excludes hire purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries

		Unit : Million Baht			
		The Bank 2023			
		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<b>Derivatives assets</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	312	-	312	-	312
- Interest rate	951	-	951	-	951
	<u>1,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,263</u>
<b>Investments</b>					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC	42,817	-	42,837	-	42,837
- Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	36,272	-	36,272	-	36,272
- Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	161	152	-	9	161
	<u>79,250</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>79,109</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>79,270</u>
Loans to customers	104,696	-	90,959	13,698	104,657
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>185,209</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>171,331</u>	<u>13,707</u>	<u>185,190</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits	153,606	-	153,631	-	153,631
<b>Derivatives liabilities</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	283	-	283	-	283
- Interest rate	42	-	42	-	42
	<u>325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325</u>
Debts issued and borrowings	4,993	-	4,981	-	4,981
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>158,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158,937</u>

Unit : Million Baht					
The Bank 2022					
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
<b>Derivatives assets</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	275	-	275	-	275
- Interest rate	1,441	-	1,441	-	1,441
	<u>1,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,716</u>
<b>Investments</b>					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC	43,456	-	43,448	-	43,448
- Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	40,177	-	40,177	-	40,177
- Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	222	215	-	8	223
	<u>83,855</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>83,625</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>83,848</u>
<b>Loans to customers</b>	<u>109,947</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,610</u>	<u>77,277</u>	<u>109,887</u>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>195,518</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>117,951</u>	<u>77,285</u>	<u>195,451</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
<b>Deposits</b>	162,990	-	162,989	-	162,989
<b>Derivatives liabilities</b>					
- Foreign exchange rate	161	-	161	-	161
- Interest rate	69	-	69	-	69
	<u>230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230</u>
<b>Debts issued and borrowings</b>	<u>4,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,991</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,991</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>168,212</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,210</u>

### Methods and assumptions in estimating fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

#### *Investments in debt instruments and other equity instruments*

The fair value of government and state enterprise and private debt securities is calculated by using the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association and reliable market data sources at the end of reporting period. The fair value of marketable equity securities is determined at the last bid price quoted on the last working day of the reporting period by the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The fair value of non-marketable equity securities is determined mainly based on common valuation techniques such as the market approach, cost approach or income approach, as well as book value or adjusted book value.

#### *Loans to customers and significant unobservable inputs used*

For variable floating-rate loans to customers that have no significant change in credit risk, fair value is based on carrying value. The fair value of fixed rate loans to customers that have remaining maturity within 1 year of the reporting date is approximated using the carrying value at the reporting date. Fair value for fixed interest loans to customers which the remaining maturity more than 1 year is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, using interest rates currently being offered on loans to customers with similar characteristics and terms.

### *Deposits*

The fair value disclosed for deposits which are payable on demand by the depositor is equal to the carrying value of such deposits. The carrying amounts of variable-rate, fixed-term money market accounts, certificates of deposit and fixed rate deposits which have remaining maturity within 1 year are approximated using their market value at the reporting date. Fair value for other fixed interest deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar deposit and terms.

### *Interbank and money market items (liabilities) and debts issued and borrowings*

The fair value of interbank and money market items and debts issued and borrowings and/or items which bear variable rates of interest approximates their carrying amount at the reporting date. Fair value for fixed rate instruments with remaining maturities greater than 1 year is estimated by using a discounted cash flow calculation applying interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments. The fair value of debentures is based on quoted market prices announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.

### *Derivatives*

Fair values are based on inputs which are observable from independent and reliable market data sources. Those inputs are tested for reasonableness by discounting expected future cash flows using market interest rate for a similar instrument at the measurement date. Fair values of over-the-counter derivative reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the counter party and own entity credit risk when appropriate.

## 6. MAINTAIN OF CAPITAL FUND

The Bank maintains its capital fund in accordance with the Financial Institution Business Act B.E. 2551 by maintaining its capital fund as a proportion of risk weighted assets in accordance with the criteria, methodologies, and conditions prescribed by The Bank of Thailand. As announced by the BOT in its circulars dated November 8, 2012 and May 7, 2019, the Bank is required to calculate its Capital Fund in accordance with Basel III. The Bank and financial group comply with the regulatory capital according to Basel III.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated supervision and the Bank's total capital funds could be categorised as follows:

	Unit : Thousand Baht	
	Consolidated supervision	
	2023	2022
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Issued and paid-up share capital	20,107,099	20,107,099
Legal reserve	2,015,000	2,015,000
Retained earnings after appropriations	19,201,203	15,871,540
Other comprehensive income	(217,153)	58,817
Other owner changes items	(24,849)	(24,849)
Less Capital deduction items on CET1	(948,832)	(1,164,087)
<b>Total Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>40,132,468</b>	<b>36,863,520</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
Subordinated debentures	4,000,000	5,000,000
Allowance for classified assets of "pass" category	2,479,276	2,541,677
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>6,479,276</b>	<b>7,541,677</b>
<b>Total capital funds</b>	<b>46,611,744</b>	<b>44,405,197</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>211,623,147</b>	<b>215,199,705</b>



	BOT's minimum requirement <sup>(1)</sup>	Consolidated supervision 2023	BOT's minimum requirement <sup>(1)</sup> (%)	2022
<b>Capital ratio</b>				
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	11	22.03	11	20.63
Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	8.5	18.96	8.5	17.13
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets	7	18.96	7	17.13
Tier 2 capital to total risk-weighted assets	-	3.07	-	3.50

(1) Includes capital conservation buffer as required by BOT commencing January 1, 2016

	Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Issued and paid-up share capital	20,107,099	20,107,099
Legal reserve	2,015,000	2,015,000
Retained earnings after appropriations	13,385,952	11,188,210
Other comprehensive income	(148,038)	133,983
Less Capital deduction items on CET1	(602,513)	(877,476)
<b>Total Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>34,757,500</b>	<b>32,566,816</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
Subordinated debentures	4,000,000	5,000,000
Allowance for classified assets of "pass" category	1,988,938	2,036,704
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>5,988,938</b>	<b>7,036,704</b>
<b>Total capital funds</b>	<b>40,746,438</b>	<b>39,603,520</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>168,059,476</b>	<b>170,403,066</b>

	BOT's minimum requirement <sup>(1)</sup>	The Bank 2023	BOT's minimum requirement <sup>(1)</sup> (%)	2022
<b>Capital ratio</b>				
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	11	24.25	11	23.24
Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	8.5	20.68	8.5	19.11
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets	7	20.68	7	19.11
Tier 2 capital to total risk-weighted assets	-	3.57	-	4.13

(1) Includes capital conservation buffer as required by BOT commencing January 1, 2016

As disclosures of capital maintenance information under the Notification of The Bank of Thailand, the Public Disclosures of Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks in accordance with the BOT's directive number Sor Nor Sor. 14/2562 and the BOT's directive number Sor Nor Sor 15/2562, dated May 7, 2019, the Bank has made the Disclosures of Capital Maintenance and Information security risks for the Bank and financial group as at June 30, 2023 in the Bank's website, [www.icbcthai.com](http://www.icbcthai.com), under Financial Report section on October 12, 2023. The Bank will disclose the Capital Maintenance and Information security risks for the Bank and financial group as at December 31, 2023 within April 2024.

According to Bank of Thailand notification number For Gor Gor. (12) Wor. 1030/2562 dated July 10, 2019, the Bank is required to disclose regulatory capital and capital ratio after deducting capital add-on arising from Single Lending Limit. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the financial group and the Bank do not require to have capital add-on arising from Single Lending Limit.

### *Capital management*

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to support business growth and to maintain the capital adequacy ratio in accordance with Laws and the credit rating.

## **7. ESTIMATE AND ASSUMPTION**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards requires the Bank and its subsidiaries' management to exercise various judgments in order to determine the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Although these estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates.

### **7.1 Impairment**

The Bank and its subsidiaries' balance assets with definite useful lives are tested for impairment when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. The asset balances with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired (if any).

### **7.2 Recognition of deferred tax assets associated with tax losses carried forward**

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that it will be utilised in the future and the Bank and its subsidiaries have assessed it to be probable that the Bank and its subsidiaries will generate taxable income sufficient to fully utilise the tax losses that exist.

### **7.3 Employee benefit obligations**

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions, including the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Bank and its subsidiaries determine the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the employee benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank and its subsidiaries' considers the market yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligations. Additional information is disclosed in Note 8.18.

Past service cost related to the plan amendment is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the plan amendment is effective.

#### 7.4 Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in Note 3.5, expected credit losses are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. TFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Bank and its subsidiaries take into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

#### 7.5 Fair value measurements

Some of the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Bank and its subsidiaries use market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Bank and its subsidiaries use other observable information either directly or indirectly.

Information about valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 5.

### 8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### 8.1 Addition information of cash flows

8.1.1 Non-cash transactions for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Properties for sale from debt repayment	1,601	831	-	-
Amortisation of deferred interest	959	841	175	175

8.1.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Consolidated			
	Balance as at	Financing cash flows <sup>(1)</sup>	Other changes <sup>(2)</sup>	Balance as at
	January 1, 2023			December 31, 2023
Debt issued and borrowings	45,535	(5,575)	(65)	39,895
Lease liabilities	436	(104)	74	406
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,971</b>	<b>(5,679)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40,301</b>

(1) Financing cash flows included net proceed and repayment cash transactions in the statements of cash flows.

(2) Other changes were arisen from deferred interest expenses and accumulated amortisation of transaction costs relating to debentures.

Unit : Million Baht			
	Consolidated		
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Financing cash flows <sup>(1)</sup>	Other changes <sup>(2)</sup>
			Balance as at December 31, 2022
Debt issued and borrowings	48,644	(5,046)	1,937
Lease liabilities	469	(91)	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,113</b>	<b>(5,137)</b>	<b>45,971</b>

Unit : Million Baht			
	The Bank		
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Financing cash flows <sup>(1)</sup>	Other changes <sup>(2)</sup>
			Balance as at December 31, 2023
Debt issued and borrowings	4,992	-	1
Lease liabilities	200	(65)	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>5,187</b>

Unit : Million Baht			
	The Bank		
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Financing cash flows <sup>(1)</sup>	Other changes <sup>(2)</sup>
			Balance as at December 31, 2022
Debt issued and borrowings	4,990	-	2
Lease liabilities	210	(48)	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>5,192</b>

(1) Financing cash flows included net proceed and repayment cash transactions in the statements of cash flows.

(2) Other changes were arisen from deferred interest expenses and accumulated amortisation of transaction costs relating to debentures.

### 8.1.3 Realised and unrealised gains (losses) on foreign exchange

In the preparation of cash flows statements, realised gains (losses) on foreign exchange are based on a cash basis. Unrealised gains (losses) on foreign exchange are based on the translation difference of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as described in the accounting policies. It is presented as an adjustment to reconcile income before tax to cash received (paid) from operating activities.

## 8.2 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consists of the following:

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Consolidated 2023				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash	-	-	-	363	363
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	37,310	37,310
Derivative assets	1,263	-	-	-	1,263
Investments, net	-	36,272	161	42,771	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	151,010	151,010
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>36,272</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>231,490</b>	<b>269,186</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposit	-	-	-	153,589	153,589
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	30,570	30,570
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	32	32
Derivative liabilities	325	-	-	-	325
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	39,895	39,895
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	244	244
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>224,330</b>	<b>224,655</b>

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Consolidated 2022				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash	-	-	-	335	335
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	42,547	42,547
Derivative assets	1,716	-	-	-	1,716
Investments, net	-	40,177	222	43,412	83,811
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	156,515	156,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>242,809</b>	<b>284,924</b>

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Consolidated 2022 Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposit	-	-	-	162,982	162,982
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	35,651	35,651
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	129	129
Derivative liabilities	230	-	-	-	230
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	45,535	45,535
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	363	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,660</b>	<b>244,890</b>

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	The Bank 2023 Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash	-	-	-	362	362
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	36,441	36,441
Derivative assets	1,263	-	-	-	1,263
Investments, net	-	36,272	161	42,771	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	101,378	101,378
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	36	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>36,272</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>180,988</b>	<b>218,684</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits	-	-	-	153,606	153,606
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	24,570	24,570
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	32	32
Derivative liabilities	325	-	-	-	325
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,993	4,993
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	244	244
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,445</b>	<b>183,770</b>

Unit : Million Baht

	The Bank 2022				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash	-	-	-	335	335
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	41,969	41,969
Derivative assets	1,716	-	-	-	1,716
Investments, net	-	40,177	222	43,412	83,811
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	106,111	106,111
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>191,827</b>	<b>233,942</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Deposits	-	-	-	162,990	162,990
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	34,361	34,361
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	129	129
Derivative liabilities	230	-	-	-	230
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,992	4,992
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	363	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202,835</b>	<b>203,065</b>

### 8.3 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

Interbank and money market items, net (assets) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of the following:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Domestic items</b>				
Bank of Thailand	1,910,375	2,273,519	1,910,375	2,273,519
Commercial banks	4,516,138	13,270,723	3,688,662	12,784,557
Specialized financial institutions	9,602,517	13,482,267	9,600,000	13,480,000
Other financial institutions	8,439,633	4,829,062	8,439,633	4,829,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,468,663</b>	<b>33,855,571</b>	<b>23,638,670</b>	<b>33,367,138</b>
<b>Add</b> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	14,646	6,124	14,572	6,097
<b>Less</b> Allowance for expected credit loss	(14,481)	(1,547)	(14,481)	(1,547)
<b>Total domestic items, net</b>	<b>24,468,828</b>	<b>33,860,148</b>	<b>23,638,761</b>	<b>33,371,688</b>
<b>Foreign items</b>				
US Dollar	6,202,571	6,670,634	6,162,801	6,581,196
Renminbi	6,245,035	1,877,134	6,245,035	1,877,134
Euro	76,454	32,846	76,454	32,846
Hong Kong Dollar	8,684	5,464	8,684	5,464
Other currencies	236,137	58,679	236,137	58,679
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,768,881</b>	<b>8,644,757</b>	<b>12,729,111</b>	<b>8,555,319</b>
<b>Add</b> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	104,459	74,686	104,459	74,686
<b>Less</b> Allowance for expected credit loss	(31,828)	(32,807)	(31,828)	(32,807)
<b>Total foreign items, net</b>	<b>12,841,512</b>	<b>8,686,636</b>	<b>12,801,742</b>	<b>8,597,198</b>
<b>Total domestic and foreign items, net</b>	<b>37,310,340</b>	<b>42,546,784</b>	<b>36,440,503</b>	<b>41,968,886</b>

## 8.4. Derivatives

### 8.4.1 Derivatives held for trading

The fair value and the notional amount classified by types of risks as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Types of risks	Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Consolidated and the Bank			Consolidated and the Bank		
	2023		Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>	2022		Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>
	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities		Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	
Foreign exchange	312,307	282,678	32,012,018	274,781	161,220	26,415,493
Interest rate	214,850	6,803	4,130,603	189,584	9,542	3,128,723
<b>Total</b>	<b>527,157</b>	<b>289,481</b>	<b>36,142,621</b>	<b>464,365</b>	<b>170,762</b>	<b>29,544,216</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Disclosed only in case that the Bank has the commitment on the payment side.

Proportion of derivative trading transactions classified by types of counterparties are determined on the basis of the notional amount.

Counterparties	Consolidated and the Bank	
	2023	2022
	(%)	
Financial institutions	98.63	98.62
Corporations	1.37	1.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 8.4.2 Derivatives held for hedging

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, fair value and notional amounts classified by type of risk are as follows:

Types of risks	Unit : Thousand Baht		
	Consolidated and the Bank		
	2023		Notional Amount <sup>(1)</sup>
	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	
Interest rate			
- Fair value hedge	735,700	35,211	26,520,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>735,700</b>	<b>35,211</b>	<b>26,520,243</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The value based on the contractual amount

Types of risks	Unit : Thousand Baht		
	Consolidated and the Bank		
	2022		Notional Amount <sup>(1)</sup>
	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities	
Interest rate			
- Fair value hedge	1,085,790	59,387	31,526,318
- Cash flow hedge	165,793	-	3,456,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251,583</b>	<b>59,387</b>	<b>34,982,558</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The value based on the contractual amount



## *Hedge accounting methodology*

### *Fair value hedge*

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in the fair values of fixed-rate investments in debt securities. The designated risk being hedged is the risk of changes in interest rate risk from fixed rate to floating rate. Hedged items are investments in debt securities and loans receivables where their fair value amount, attributable to the hedged risk as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are Baht 27,406 million and Baht 30,878 million, respectively. These arose ineffectiveness which recognised gain (loss) in the profit or loss for the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 in amount of Baht (0.17) million and Baht 0.62 million, respectively.

### *Cash flow hedge*

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to variability in future cash flows attributable to movements in interest rates of USD borrowings. The designated risk being hedged is the risk of changes in interest rate risk from floating rate to fixed rate. Cash flow hedge reserve is cumulative amount of effective portion of fair value of hedging instruments for the consolidated and the Bank which is recognised as gain in other components of equity. There is no transaction as at December 31, 2023 (gain is recognised in other components of equity as at December 31, 2022 with amount of Baht 158 million)

Hedge accounting is applied where economic hedging relationships meet the hedge accounting criteria. In these hedging relationships, hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the following factors:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from the economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same in the quantity.

The Bank establishes a hedge ratio by aligning the par amount of the fixed-rate investments in debt securities and the notional amount of the interest rate swap designated as a hedging instrument. The Bank applies the hedge ratio of 1:1.

## 8.5 Investments, net

Classified by types of investments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Unit : Thousand Baht	
	Consolidated and the Bank	
	2023	2022
	AMC	AMC
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at AMC</i>		
Domestic private debt securities	32,067,716	27,662,943
Foreign private debt securities	10,749,014	15,792,987
	<u>42,816,730</u>	<u>43,455,930</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(45,823)</u>	<u>(44,387)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>42,770,907</u></b>	<b><u>43,411,543</u></b>

	Unit : Thousand Baht	
	Consolidated and the Bank	
	2023	2022
	Fair value	Fair value
<i>Investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI</i>		
Government and state enterprise securities	34,386,829	37,368,891
Domestic private debt securities	1,885,294	2,120,375
Foreign private debt securities	-	687,792
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>36,272,123</u></b>	<b><u>40,177,058</u></b>
Allowance for expected credit loss - Other components of equity	(1,596)	(2,785)
<i>Investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI</i>		
Domestic marketable equity instruments	152,328	214,655
Domestic non-marketable equity instruments	<u>8,983</u>	<u>7,342</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>161,311</u></b>	<b><u>221,997</u></b>
<b>Total investments, net</b>	<b><u>79,204,341</u></b>	<b><u>83,810,598</u></b>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank had dividend income from investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI amounting to Baht 4.54 million and Baht 10.97 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the investments in debt instruments measured at AMC are pledged as security on a contract for repurchase agreements in amount Baht 712 million and Baht 4,784 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2023, the Bank had investments in a company of 10% and upwards of the paid-up capital of the respective company but which is not considered to be investments in subsidiaries and associates. It is a company in Thailand. The Bank of Thailand has granted permission for the Bank to hold shares in such company.

## 8.6 Investments in subsidiaries, net

Investments in subsidiaries as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Type of business	The Bank							
		Ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Cost		Dividend income	
		2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
		(%)		(in million Baht)		(in million Baht)		(in million Baht)	
<i>Direct subsidiary</i>									
ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Hire purchase, finance lease and factoring business	99.99	99.99	4,250	4,250	<u>4,250</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Indirect subsidiaries</i>									
Sky High LI Leasing Designated Activity Company <sup>(2)</sup>	Hire purchase business	99.99	99.99	-(3)	-(3)	-(3)	-(3)	-	-
ICBC (Thai) Insurance Broker Company Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Life and non-life insurance brokers	99.99	99.99	6	6	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total						<u>4,250</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> The subsidiaries are incorporated in Thailand

<sup>(2)</sup> The subsidiary is incorporated in Ireland

<sup>(3)</sup> Paid-up capital and cost are lower than Baht 1 million

## 8.7 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

### 8.7.1 Classified by types of loans

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Overdrafts	371,836	400,110	371,836	400,110
Loans	69,273,118	73,730,416	74,695,484	77,186,692
Notes receivables	22,862,813	20,892,738	24,237,813	24,227,738
Factoring receivables	6,100,145	9,439,449	5,390,998	8,132,916
Hire purchase receivables	54,233,117	54,655,469	-	-
Finance lease receivables	3,912,552	4,104,525	-	-
<b>Total loans to customers</b>	<b>156,753,581</b>	<b>163,222,707</b>	<b>104,696,131</b>	<b>109,947,456</b>
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest income	<u>628,625</u>	<u>636,813</u>	<u>666,407</u>	<u>696,776</u>
<b>Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</b>	<b>157,382,206</b>	<b>163,859,520</b>	<b>105,362,538</b>	<b>110,644,232</b>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(6,371,712)</u>	<u>(7,344,249)</u>	<u>(3,984,567)</u>	<u>(4,532,757)</u>
<b>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</b>	<b>151,010,494</b>	<b>156,515,271</b>	<b>101,377,971</b>	<b>106,111,475</b>

### 8.7.2 Classified by currencies and residences of customers

	Consolidated			Unit : Thousand Baht		
	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022	2022
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	140,555,959	35,591	140,591,550	140,166,197	37,118	140,203,315
US Dollar	13,556,422	2,236,524	15,792,946	17,057,206	3,959,709	21,016,915
Renminbi	12,166	1,153	13,319	19,382	185,026	204,408
Euro	355,712	54	355,766	267	1,797,802	1,798,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,480,259</b>	<b>2,273,322</b>	<b>156,753,581</b>	<b>157,243,052</b>	<b>5,979,655</b>	<b>163,222,707</b>

		Unit : Thousand Baht				
		The Bank				
	Domestic	2023 Foreign	Total	Domestic	2022 Foreign	Total
Baht	88,500,755	35,591	88,536,346	86,937,075	37,118	86,974,193
US Dollar	10,131,810	5,658,890	15,790,700	13,554,801	7,415,985	20,970,786
Renminbi	12,166	1,153	13,319	19,382	185,026	204,408
Euro	355,712	54	355,766	267	1,797,802	1,798,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,000,443</b>	<b>5,695,688</b>	<b>104,696,131</b>	<b>100,511,525</b>	<b>9,435,931</b>	<b>109,947,456</b>

### 8.7.3 Classified by stages

The Bank and its subsidiaries have classified loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (excluding interbank and money market items) in accordance with the BOT's notifications, regarding the Classification and Provisions made by Financial Institutions, as follows:

		Unit : Thousand Baht			
		Consolidated		The Bank	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</b>					
Stage 1		143,062,003	150,035,088	98,165,576	103,376,701
Stage 2		12,411,074	12,896,654	6,246,038	7,037,751
Stage 3		1,909,129	927,778	950,924	229,780
<b>Total</b>		<b>157,382,206</b>	<b>163,859,520</b>	<b>105,362,538</b>	<b>110,644,232</b>

### 8.7.4 Classified by business types and stages

		Unit : Thousand Baht			
		Consolidated			
		2023			
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total	
Agriculture and mining	1,876,034	1,260	-	1,877,294	
Manufacturing and commerce	50,915,016	929,970	674,790	52,519,776	
Property development and construction	6,157,553	431,721	122,409	6,711,683	
Infrastructure and services	35,900,041	4,767,855	105,152	40,773,048	
Housing loans	4,033	1,243	-	5,276	
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	47,705,904	6,198,890	961,710	54,866,504	
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,558,581</b>	<b>12,330,939</b>	<b>1,864,061</b>	<b>156,753,581</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Incorporate hire purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries.

		Unit : Thousand Baht			
		Consolidated			
		2022			
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total	
Agriculture and mining	77,671	1,260	-	78,931	
Manufacturing and commerce	51,244,053	2,066,110	26,144	53,336,307	
Property development and construction	8,795,092	64,542	81,348	8,940,982	
Infrastructure and services	40,249,847	4,803,736	105,152	45,158,735	
Housing loans	8,452	1,520	-	9,972	
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	49,123,349	5,874,853	699,578	55,697,780	
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,498,464</b>	<b>12,812,021</b>	<b>912,222</b>	<b>163,222,707</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Incorporate hire purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries.

Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
2023				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under- performing)	Stage 3 (Non- performing)	Total
Agriculture and mining	1,876,034	1,260	-	1,877,294
Manufacturing and commerce	53,580,868	4,352,336	674,790	58,607,994
Property development and construction	6,157,553	431,721	122,409	6,711,683
Infrastructure and services	35,900,041	1,343,242	105,152	37,348,435
Housing loans	4,033	1,243	-	5,276
Others	137,879	4,064	3,506	145,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,656,408</b>	<b>6,133,866</b>	<b>905,857</b>	<b>104,696,131</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
2022				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under- performing)	Stage 3 (Non- performing)	Total
Agriculture and mining	77,671	1,260	-	78,931
Manufacturing and commerce	53,272,520	5,522,386	26,144	58,821,050
Property development and construction	8,795,092	64,542	81,348	8,940,982
Infrastructure and services	40,249,847	1,301,332	105,152	41,656,331
Housing loans	8,452	1,520	-	9,972
Others	436,059	2,552	1,579	440,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,839,641</b>	<b>6,893,592</b>	<b>214,223</b>	<b>109,947,456</b>

### 8.7.5 Non-performing loans

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries have non-performing loans (NPLs) in accordance with the BOT's Notification Sor.Nor.Sor. 23/2561, regarding the "Classification and Provision Criteria of Financial Institution", dated October 31, 2018 as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
	Consolidated 2023	2022	2023	2022
Non-performing loans (net of allowance for expected credit loss)	985,179	672,085	344,725	201,060
% of non-performing loans to total loans (net of allowance for expected credit loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	0.53	0.34	0.26	0.14
Non-performing loans (before deducting allowance for expected credit loss)	1,864,061	912,221	905,856	214,223
% of non-performing loans to total loans (before deducting allowance for expected credit loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.01	0.46	0.68	0.15

<sup>(1)</sup> The denominator includes loans to interbank and money market items.

### 8.7.6 Loans to subsidiaries

Company's name	Types of loans	Maturity	Interest rate		The Bank Amounts principal outstanding	
			2023	2022	2023	2022
			(% per annum)		(in million Baht)	
ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited	Revolving loan	At call	2.75	1.40	375	335
	Term loan	2024	2.34 - 2.41	2.34 - 2.41	3,000	3,000
Sky High LI Leasing Designated Activity Company	Term loan	2038	3 Month USD Cost of fund+0.10	1 year USD Cost of fund+0.10	3,422	3,456
<b>Total</b>					<b>6,797</b>	<b>6,791</b>
<b>Less</b> Allowance for expected credit loss					<b>(454)</b>	<b>(646)</b>
<b>Net</b>					<b>6,343</b>	<b>6,145</b>

### 8.7.7 Modified loans to customers

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries have loans to customers that were modified while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht Consolidated	
	2023	2022
<b>Loans to customers modified during the years <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Amortised cost before modification	35	1
Net modification loss	48	2

<sup>(1)</sup> This excluded loans to customers modified under relief program to customers who were affected from COVID-19 as mentioned in Note 8.34. There is no modification gain (loss) on these groups of customers.

	Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022
<b>Loans to customers modified during the years <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Amortised cost before modification	1	1
Net modification loss	-	2

<sup>(1)</sup> This excluded loans to customers modified under relief program to customers who were affected from COVID-19 as mentioned in Note 8.34. There is no modification gain (loss) on these groups of customers.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries have no commitment to addition lending to customers after troubled debt restructurings.

## 8.8 Allowance for expected credit loss

Movements of allowance for expected credit loss as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Unit : Thousand Baht Consolidated			
	2023			
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
<b>Interbank and money market items</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	34,354	-	-	34,354
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(2,474)	-	-	(2,474)
Purchased or acquired	23,655	-	-	23,655
Derecognition during the period	(9,226)	-	-	(9,226)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>46,309</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,309</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht				
Consolidated 2023				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
<b>Investments in debt instruments</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	47,172	-	-	47,172
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(6,257)	-	-	(6,257)
Purchased or acquired	10,531	-	-	10,531
Derecognition during the year	(4,027)	-	-	(4,027)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>47,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,419</b>
<b>Loans to customers</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	4,366,434	2,737,680	240,135	7,344,249
Changes from stage reclassification	77,327	(152,347)	75,020	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(2,054,436)	(282,996)	1,956,688	(380,744)
Acquired during the year	660,337	519,311	38,608	1,218,256
Derecognition	(206,776)	(171,703)	(48,359)	(426,838)
Write-off allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(1,383,211)	(1,383,211)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>2,842,886</b>	<b>2,649,945</b>	<b>878,881</b>	<b>6,371,712</b>
<b>Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	223,447	7,367	22	230,836
Changes from stage reclassification	(1,430)	1,201	229	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(34,215)	26,025	5,224	(2,966)
New loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	73,937	10	12,659	86,606
Derecognition during the year	(16,361)	(3,103)	(22)	(19,486)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>245,378</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>18,112</b>	<b>294,990</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht				
Consolidated 2022				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
<b>Interbank and money market items</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	108,607	-	-	108,607
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(11,203)	-	-	(11,203)
Purchased or acquired	6,548	-	-	6,548
Derecognition during the year	(69,598)	-	-	(69,598)
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>34,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,354</b>
<b>Investments in debt instruments</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	33,321	1,014	-	34,335
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(5,616)	-	-	(5,616)
Purchased or acquired	22,326	-	-	22,326
Derecognition during the year	(2,859)	(1,014)	-	(3,873)
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>47,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,172</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht				
Consolidated 2022				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
<b>Loans to customers</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	4,074,006	2,835,294	235,562	7,144,862
Changes from stage reclassification	58,124	(116,313)	58,189	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	80,038	547	608,593	689,178
Acquired during the year	356,412	90,411	21,969	468,792
Derecognition	(202,146)	(72,259)	(40,208)	(314,613)
Write-off allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(643,970)	(643,970)
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>4,366,434</b>	<b>2,737,680</b>	<b>240,135</b>	<b>7,344,249</b>

<b>Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	256,537	3,958	22	260,517
Changes from stage reclassification	(592)	592	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(51,025)	3,725	-	(47,300)
New loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	43,755	4	-	43,759
Derecognition during the year	(25,228)	(912)	-	(26,140)
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>223,447</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>230,836</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank 2023				
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
<b>Interbank and money market items</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	34,354	-	-	34,354
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(2,474)	-	-	(2,474)
Purchased or acquired	23,655	-	-	23,655
Derecognition during the year	(9,226)	-	-	(9,226)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>46,309</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,309</b>
<b>Investments in debt instruments</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	47,172	-	-	47,172
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(6,257)	-	-	(6,257)
Purchased or acquired	10,531	-	-	10,531
Derecognition during the year	(4,027)	-	-	(4,027)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>47,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,419</b>
<b>Loans to customers</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	3,774,460	745,133	13,164	4,532,757
Changes from stage reclassification	(9,650)	(3,234)	12,884	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(1,695,995)	(201,650)	1,249,305	(648,340)
Acquired during the year	598,487	444,552	1,206	1,044,245
Derecognition	(174,895)	(53,773)	(1,413)	(230,081)
Write-off allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(714,014)	(714,014)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>2,492,407</b>	<b>931,028</b>	<b>561,132</b>	<b>3,984,567</b>



Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
2023				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	(Performing)	(Under-performing)	(Non-performing)	
<b>Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts</b>				
As at January 1, 2023	223,447	7,367	22	230,836
Changes from stage reclassification	(1,430)	1,201	229	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(34,215)	26,025	5,224	(2,966)
New loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	73,937	10	12,659	86,606
Derecognition during the year	(16,361)	(3,103)	(22)	(19,486)
As at December 31, 2023	<u>245,378</u>	<u>31,500</u>	<u>18,112</u>	<u>294,990</u>
Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	(Performing)	(Under-performing)	(Non-performing)	
<b>Interbank and money market items</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	108,607	-	-	108,607
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(11,203)	-	-	(11,203)
Purchased or acquired	6,548	-	-	6,548
Derecognition during the year	(69,598)	-	-	(69,598)
As at December 31, 2022	<u>34,354</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,354</u>
<b>Investments in debt instruments</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	33,321	1,014	-	34,335
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(5,616)	-	-	(5,616)
Purchased or acquired	22,326	-	-	22,326
Derecognition during the year	(2,859)	(1,014)	-	(3,873)
As at December 31, 2022	<u>47,172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,172</u>
<b>Loans to customers</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	2,897,056	800,140	4,582	3,701,778
Changes from stage reclassification	(29,744)	26,282	3,462	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	781,038	(86,670)	14,288	708,656
Acquired during the year	296,772	21,730	614	319,116
Derecognition	(170,662)	(16,349)	(2,167)	(189,178)
Write-off allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(7,615)	(7,615)
As at December 31, 2022	<u>3,774,460</u>	<u>745,133</u>	<u>13,164</u>	<u>4,532,757</u>
<b>Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts</b>				
As at January 1, 2022	256,537	3,958	22	260,517
Changes from stage reclassification	(592)	592	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(51,025)	3,725	-	(47,300)
New loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued	43,755	4	-	43,759
Derecognition during the year	(25,228)	(912)	-	(26,140)
As at December 31, 2022	<u>223,447</u>	<u>7,367</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>230,836</u>

## 8.9 Hire purchase and financial lease receivables

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the subsidiaries had net hire purchase and finance lease receivables, which are hire purchase or finance lease contracts for motor vehicles, aircrafts, machinery and equipment for businesses. The terms of the contracts are between 1 to 21 years and the interest is charged at floating or fixed rates as specified in the contracts.

Unit : Million Baht				
Consolidated				
2023				
Periods due for payments				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Total of gross investments in the lease	16,854	42,323	6,848	66,025
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>(2,379)</u>	<u>(4,482)</u>	<u>(1,052)</u>	<u>(7,913)</u>
Present value of the minimum lease payments	<u>14,475</u>	<u>37,841</u>	<u>5,796</u>	<u>58,112</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss				<u>(2,386)</u>
<b>Hire purchase and finance lease receivables, net</b>				<b><u>55,726</u></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of commission and initial direct expense incurred at the inception of contracts.

Unit : Million Baht				
Consolidated				
2022				
Periods due for payments				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Total of gross investments in the lease	16,393	42,676	7,685	66,754
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>(2,491)</u>	<u>(4,422)</u>	<u>(1,081)</u>	<u>(7,994)</u>
Present value of the minimum lease payments	<u>13,902</u>	<u>38,254</u>	<u>6,604</u>	<u>58,760</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss				<u>(2,807)</u>
<b>Hire purchase and finance lease receivables, net</b>				<b><u>55,953</u></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of commission and initial direct expense incurred at the inception of contracts.

## 8.10 Properties foreclosed, net

The majority of properties foreclosed are from auction bidding and settlement of debts by the restructured debtors.

The details of properties foreclosed as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht					
Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	Consolidated 2023		Portion subject to disposal restrictions, buy-back rights or first refusal rights
			Disposals	Ending balance	
<b>Assets transferred in settlement of debts</b>					
-Immovable properties	307,295	-	(124,593)	182,702 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
-Movable assets	170,527	1,600,812	(1,436,234)	335,105	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>477,822</b>	<b>1,600,812</b>	<b>(1,560,827)</b>	<b>517,807</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Assets from auction bidding</b>					
-Immovable properties	53,430	-	(26,310)	27,120	-
-Movable assets	4,020	-	(4,020)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(30,330)</b>	<b>27,120</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed</b>	<b>535,272</b>	<b>1,600,812</b>	<b>(1,591,157)</b>	<b>544,927</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Less Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(378,892)</b>	<b>(565,364)</b>	<b>606,950</b>	<b>(337,306)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed, net</b>	<b>156,380</b>	<b>1,035,448</b>	<b>(984,207)</b>	<b>207,621</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2023 the value of immovable assets acquired from debt settlement was appraised by external appraisers and internal appraisers in the amount of Baht 152 million and Baht 31 million, respectively

Unit : Thousand Baht					
Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	Consolidated 2022		Portion subject to disposal restrictions, buy-back rights or first refusal rights
			Disposals	Ending balance	
<b>Assets transferred in settlement of debts</b>					
- Immovable properties	361,637	-	(54,342)	307,295 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
- Movable assets	110,714	830,846	(771,033)	170,527	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,351</b>	<b>830,846</b>	<b>(825,375)</b>	<b>477,822</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Assets from auction bidding</b>					
- Immovable properties	78,710	-	(25,280)	53,430	-
- Movable assets	8,540	-	(4,520)	4,020	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,800)</b>	<b>57,450</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed</b>	<b>559,601</b>	<b>830,846</b>	<b>(855,175)</b>	<b>535,272</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Less Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(415,039)</b>	<b>(240,547)</b>	<b>276,694</b>	<b>(378,892)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed, net</b>	<b>144,562</b>	<b>590,299</b>	<b>(578,481)</b>	<b>156,380</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2022 the value of immovable assets acquired from debt settlement was appraised by external appraisers and internal appraisers in the amount of Baht 217 million and Baht 90 million, respectively.

Unit : Thousand Baht

Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	The Bank 2023		Portion subject to disposal restrictions, buy-back rights or first refusal rights
			Disposals	Ending balance	
<b>Assets transferred in settlement of debts</b>					
- Immovable properties	307,294	-	(124,593)	182,701 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,294</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(124,593)</b>	<b>182,701</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Assets from auction bidding</b>					
- Immovable properties	53,430	-	(26,310)	27,120	-
- Movable assets	4,020	-	(4,020)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(30,330)</b>	<b>27,120</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed</b>	<b>364,744</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(154,923)</b>	<b>209,821</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Less Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(322,624)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,477</b>	<b>(183,147)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed, net</b>	<b>42,120</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15,446)</b>	<b>26,674</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2023 the value of immovable assets acquired from debt settlement was appraised by external appraisers and internal appraisers in the amount of Baht 152 million and Baht 31 million, respectively.

Unit : Thousand Baht

Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	The Bank 2022		Portion subject to disposal restrictions, buy-back rights or first refusal rights
			Disposals	Ending balance	
<b>Assets transferred in settlement of debts</b>					
- Immovable properties	361,636	-	(54,342)	307,294 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,342)</b>	<b>307,294</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Assets from auction bidding</b>					
- Immovable properties	78,710	-	(25,280)	53,430	-
- Movable assets	8,540	-	(4,520)	4,020	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,800)</b>	<b>57,450</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed</b>	<b>448,886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(84,142)</b>	<b>364,744</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Less Allowance for impairment</b>	<b>(385,562)</b>	<b>(9,533)</b>	<b>72,471</b>	<b>(322,624)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total properties foreclosed, net</b>	<b>63,324</b>	<b>(9,533)</b>	<b>(11,671)</b>	<b>42,120</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As at December 31, 2022 the value of immovable assets acquired from debt settlement was appraised by external appraisers and internal appraisers in the amount of Baht 217 million and Baht 90 million, respectively.

# 8.11 Premises and equipment, net

Premises and equipment, net as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	Consolidated Disposals/ Decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2023
<b>Cost</b>					
Land	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
Buildings and buildings improvement	6,892	-	-	-	6,892
Right-of-use assets	682,001	61,313	(40,556)	-	702,758
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	689,984	34,315	(4,305)	33,789	753,783
Motor vehicles	84,770	-	-	-	84,770
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,472,147</b>	<b>95,628</b>	<b>(44,861)</b>	<b>33,789</b>	<b>1,556,703</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Buildings and buildings improvement	(2,714)	(203)	-	-	(2,917)
Right-of-use assets	(172,061)	(104,859)	36,111	-	(240,809)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	(537,427)	(57,754)	3,571	-	(591,610)
Motor vehicles	(72,400)	(5,649)	-	-	(78,049)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(784,602)</b>	<b>(168,465)</b>	<b>39,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(913,385)</b>
<b>Total premises and equipment</b>	<b>687,545</b>	<b>(72,837)</b>	<b>(5,179)</b>	<b>33,789</b>	<b>643,318</b>
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment under installation	7,141	27,921	-	(33,789)	1,273
<b>Total premises and equipment, net</b>	<b>694,686</b>	<b>(44,961)</b>	<b>(5,179)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>644,591</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	Consolidated Disposals/ Decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2022
<b>Cost</b>					
Land	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
Buildings and buildings improvement	6,892	-	-	-	6,892
Right-of-use assets	735,295	82,763	(136,057)	-	682,001
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	664,952	35,518	(86,581)	76,095	689,984
Motor vehicles	88,002	5,144	(8,376)	-	84,770
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,503,641</b>	<b>123,425</b>	<b>(231,014)</b>	<b>76,095</b>	<b>1,472,147</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Buildings and buildings improvement	(2,513)	(201)	-	-	(2,714)
Right-of-use assets	(183,542)	(111,277)	122,758	-	(172,061)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	(563,874)	(57,468)	83,915	-	(537,427)
Motor vehicles	(72,905)	(7,871)	8,376	-	(72,400)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(822,834)</b>	<b>(176,817)</b>	<b>215,049</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(784,602)</b>
<b>Total premises and equipment</b>	<b>680,807</b>	<b>(53,392)</b>	<b>(15,965)</b>	<b>76,095</b>	<b>687,545</b>
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment under installation	19,319	63,917	-	(76,095)	7,141
<b>Total premises and equipment, net</b>	<b>700,126</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>(15,965)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>694,686</b>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,

2023

Thousand Baht 168,465

2022

Thousand Baht 176,817

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries had the gross amount of fully depreciated equipment that was still in use amounting to Baht 563 million and Baht 460 million, respectively.

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	The Bank Disposals/ Decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2023
<b>Cost</b>					
Land	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
Buildings and buildings improvement	6,892	-	-	-	6,892
Right-of-use assets	400,921	54,274	(29,369)	-	425,826
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	550,367	28,775	(4,278)	31,921	606,785
Motor vehicles	65,704	-	-	-	65,704
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,032,384</b>	<b>83,049</b>	<b>(33,647)</b>	<b>31,921</b>	<b>1,113,707</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Buildings and buildings improvement	(2,716)	(203)	-	-	(2,919)
Right-of-use assets	(128,605)	(71,948)	29,368	-	(171,185)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	(457,998)	(38,656)	3,544	-	(493,110)
Motor vehicles	(54,474)	(5,041)	-	-	(59,515)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(643,793)</b>	<b>(115,848)</b>	<b>32,912</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(726,729)</b>
<b>Total premises and equipment</b>	<b>388,591</b>	<b>(32,799)</b>	<b>(735)</b>	<b>31,921</b>	<b>386,978</b>
Furniture fixture and office equipment under installation	5,273	27,921	-	(31,921)	1,273
<b>Total premises and equipment, net</b>	<b>393,864</b>	<b>(4,878)</b>	<b>(735)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>388,251</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	The Bank Disposals/ Decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2022
<b>Cost</b>					
Land	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
Buildings and buildings improvement	6,892	-	-	-	6,892
Right-of-use assets	413,243	56,900	(69,222)	-	400,921
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	506,518	22,740	(9,224)	30,333	550,367
Motor vehicles	67,438	5,144	(6,878)	-	65,704
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>1,002,591</b>	<b>84,784</b>	<b>(85,324)</b>	<b>30,333</b>	<b>1,032,384</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
Buildings and buildings improvement	(2,513)	(203)	-	-	(2,716)
Right-of-use assets	(118,853)	(66,781)	57,029	-	(128,605)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	(430,158)	(37,060)	9,220	-	(457,998)
Motor vehicles	(54,088)	(7,264)	6,878	-	(54,474)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(605,612)</b>	<b>(111,308)</b>	<b>73,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(643,793)</b>
<b>Total premises and equipment</b>	<b>396,979</b>	<b>(26,524)</b>	<b>(12,197)</b>	<b>30,333</b>	<b>388,591</b>
Furniture fixture and office equipment under installation	9,716	25,890	-	(30,333)	5,273
<b>Total premises and equipment, net</b>	<b>406,695</b>	<b>(634)</b>	<b>(12,197)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>393,864</b>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,

2023

Thousand Baht

115,848

2022

Thousand Baht

111,308

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank had the gross amount of fully depreciated equipment that was still in use amounting to Baht 480 million and Baht 406 million, respectively.

## 8.12 Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets, net as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

Unit: Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	Consolidated Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2023
<b>Cost</b>					
Computer software	135,492	1,509	-	1,499	138,500
Related customer relationship fee	26,750	-	-	-	26,750
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>162,242</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>165,250</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Computer software	(86,757)	(7,155)	-	-	(93,912)
Related customer relationship fee	(26,514)	(234)	-	-	(26,748)
<b>Total accumulated amortisation</b>	<b>(113,271)</b>	<b>(7,389)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(120,660)</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>48,971</b>	<b>(5,880)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>44,590</b>
Computer software under installation	150	1,349	-	(1,499)	-
<b>Total intangible assets, net</b>	<b>49,121</b>	<b>(4,531)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,590</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	Consolidated Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2022
<b>Cost</b>					
Computer software	106,667	9,572	(1,968)	21,221	135,492
Related customer relationship fee	26,750	-	-	-	26,750
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>133,417</b>	<b>9,572</b>	<b>(1,968)</b>	<b>21,221</b>	<b>162,242</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Computer software	(80,008)	(6,749)	-	-	(86,757)
Related customer relationship fee	(23,994)	(2,520)	-	-	(26,514)
<b>Total accumulated amortisation</b>	<b>(104,002)</b>	<b>(9,269)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(113,271)</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>29,415</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>(1,968)</b>	<b>21,221</b>	<b>48,971</b>
Computer software under installation	6,127	15,328	-	(21,305)	150
<b>Total intangible assets, net</b>	<b>35,542</b>	<b>15,631</b>	<b>(1,968)</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>49,121</b>

Amortisation for the years ended December 31,

2023	Thousand Baht	<u>7,389</u>
2022	Thousand Baht	<u>9,269</u>

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	The Bank Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2023
<b>Cost</b>					
Computer software	76,810	1,509	-	-	78,319
Related customer relationship fee	26,750	-	-	-	26,750
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>103,560</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105,069</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Computer software	(45,109)	(4,822)	-	-	(49,931)
Related customer relationship fee	(26,514)	(234)	-	-	(26,748)
<b>Total accumulated amortisation</b>	<b>(71,623)</b>	<b>(5,056)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(76,679)</b>
<b>Total intangible assets, net</b>	<b>31,937</b>	<b>(3,547)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,390</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	The Bank Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (transfer out)/	Balance as at December 31, 2022
<b>Cost</b>					
Computer software	55,492	9,522	-	11,796	76,810
Related customer relationship fee	26,750	-	-	-	26,750
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>82,242</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>103,560</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>					
Computer software	(40,775)	(4,334)	-	-	(45,109)
Related customer relationship fee	(23,994)	(2,520)	-	-	(26,514)
<b>Total accumulated amortisation</b>	<b>(64,769)</b>	<b>(6,854)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(71,623)</b>
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>17,473</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>31,937</b>
Computer software under installation	-	11,796	-	(11,796)	-
<b>Total intangible assets, net</b>	<b>17,473</b>	<b>14,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,937</b>
<b>Amortisation for the years ended December 31,</b>					
2023				Thousand Baht	<b>5,056</b>
2022				Thousand Baht	<b>6,854</b>



### 8.13 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht Consolidated		
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	1,501,954	1,820,467
Deferred tax liabilities	(597,712)	(705,501)
Net	<u>904,242</u>	<u>1,114,966</u>

Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank		
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	585,639	908,737
Deferred tax liabilities	(11,516)	(63,198)
Net	<u>574,123</u>	<u>845,539</u>

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Consolidated (Charged) / Credited to			Exchange differences	As at December 31, 2023
	As at January 1, 2023	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income		
<b><i>Deferred tax assets</i></b>					
Interbank and money market items	212	157	-	-	369
Derivative assets	56,365	(21,119)	-	-	35,246
Investments	200,589	(84,370)	38,058	-	154,277
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	321,866	(25,568)	-	-	296,298
Allowance for expected credit loss	613,994	(254,728)	-	-	359,266
Properties foreclosed	75,777	(8,316)	-	-	67,461
Other assets	369,713	35,614	-	-	405,327
Provisions	119,390	16,256	(155)	-	135,491
Other liabilities	47,319	936	-	(36)	48,219
Loss carry forward	15,242	(15,045)	-	(197)	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,820,467</u>	<u>(356,183)</u>	<u>37,903</u>	<u>(233)</u>	<u>1,501,954</u>
<b><i>Deferred tax liabilities</i></b>					
Investments	(31,616)	8,698	11,402	-	(11,516)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(638,763)	55,932	-	-	(582,831)
Deferred direct costs of debentures	(3,540)	175	-	-	(3,365)
Others	(31,582)	-	31,582	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>(705,501)</u>	<u>64,805</u>	<u>42,984</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(597,712)</u>
<b>Net</b>	<u>1,114,966</u>	<u>(291,378)</u>	<u>80,887</u>	<u>(233)</u>	<u>904,242</u>

Unit : Thousand Baht

		Consolidated (Charged) / Credited to:			
	As at January 1, 2022	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	As at December 31, 2022
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>					
Interbank and money market items	195	17	-	-	212
Derivative assets	104,155	(47,790)	-	-	56,365
Investments	14,011	231,821	(45,243)	-	200,589
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	402,699	(80,833)	-	-	321,866
Allowance for expected credit loss	457,219	156,775	-	-	613,994
Properties foreclosed	83,007	(7,230)	-	-	75,777
Other assets	475,250	(105,537)	-	-	369,713
Provisions	123,206	216	(4,032)	-	119,390
Other liabilities	41,076	6,154	-	89	47,319
Loss carry forward	34,254	(20,625)	-	1,613	15,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,735,072</b>	<b>132,968</b>	<b>(49,275)</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,820,467</b>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>					
Investments	(122,408)	122	90,670	-	(31,616)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(690,119)	51,356	-	-	(638,763)
Deferred direct costs of debentures	(4,307)	767	-	-	(3,540)
Others	(8,197)	-	(23,385)	-	(31,582)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(825,031)</b>	<b>52,245</b>	<b>67,285</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(705,501)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>910,041</b>	<b>185,213</b>	<b>18,010</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,114,966</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht

		The Bank (Charged) / Credited to:		
	As at January 1, 2023	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2023
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Interbank and money market items	212	157	-	369
Derivative assets	56,365	(21,119)	-	35,246
Investments	200,589	(84,370)	38,058	154,277
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	25,918	(12,894)	-	13,024
Allowance for expected credit loss	447,232	(229,310)	-	217,922
Properties foreclosed	64,524	(27,894)	-	36,630
Other assets	2,588	(366)	-	2,222
Provisions	105,149	13,869	-	119,018
Other liabilities	6,160	771	-	6,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>908,737</b>	<b>(361,156)</b>	<b>38,058</b>	<b>585,639</b>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Investments	(31,616)	8,698	11,402	(11,516)
Others	(31,582)	-	31,582	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(63,198)</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>42,984</b>	<b>(11,516)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>845,539</b>	<b>(352,458)</b>	<b>81,042</b>	<b>574,123</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht

		The Bank		
		(Charged) / Credited to:		
	As at January 1, 2022	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2022
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Interbank and money market items	195	17	-	212
Derivative assets	104,155	(47,790)	-	56,365
Investments	14,011	231,821	(45,243)	200,589
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	17,816	8,102	-	25,918
Allowance for expected credit loss	295,626	151,606	-	447,232
Properties foreclosed	77,112	(12,588)	-	64,524
Other assets	1,119	1,469	-	2,588
Provisions	108,302	(1,541)	(1,612)	105,149
Other liabilities	3,826	2,334	-	6,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>622,162</b>	<b>333,430</b>	<b>(46,855)</b>	<b>908,737</b>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Investments	(122,408)	123	90,669	(31,616)
Others	(8,197)	-	(23,385)	(31,582)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(130,605)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>67,284</b>	<b>(63,198)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>491,557</b>	<b>333,553</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>845,539</b>

#### 8.14 Other assets, net

Other assets, net as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Prepaid expenses	32,128	31,939	28,494	29,212
Deposit	30,891	28,585	19,720	17,462
Advance payment	265	523	254	512
Others	4,486	2,059	3,456	1,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,770</b>	<b>63,106</b>	<b>51,924</b>	<b>48,625</b>

#### 8.15 Deposits

Deposit as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

##### 8.15.1 Classified by types of deposits

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Demand	16,245,703	17,427,998	16,251,435	17,427,998
Savings	34,266,299	29,888,961	34,276,876	29,896,960
Fixed				
- Less than 6 months	41,283,116	60,653,121	41,283,116	60,653,121
- 6 months and less than 1 year	25,865,595	27,798,931	25,865,595	27,798,931
- 1 year and over	35,928,720	27,212,589	35,928,720	27,212,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,589,433</b>	<b>162,981,600</b>	<b>153,605,742</b>	<b>162,989,599</b>

### 8.15.2 Classified by currencies and residences of depositors

Unit : Thousand Baht						
	Consolidated					
	Domestic	2023 Foreign	Total	Domestic	2022 Foreign	Total
Baht	129,766,622	4,510,035	134,276,657	149,062,134	4,335,342	153,397,476
US Dollar	10,448,953	771,390	11,220,343	5,993,721	231,349	6,225,070
Renminbi	7,200,779	418,798	7,619,577	2,411,807	660,208	3,072,015
Other currencies	460,218	12,638	472,856	281,848	5,191	287,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,876,572</b>	<b>5,712,861</b>	<b>153,589,433</b>	<b>157,749,510</b>	<b>5,232,090</b>	<b>162,981,600</b>

Unit : Thousand Baht						
	The Bank					
	Domestic	2023 Foreign	Total	Domestic	2022 Foreign	Total
Baht	129,782,931	4,510,035	134,292,966	149,070,133	4,335,342	153,405,475
US Dollar	10,448,953	771,390	11,220,343	5,993,721	231,349	6,225,070
Renminbi	7,200,779	418,798	7,619,577	2,411,807	660,208	3,072,015
Other currencies	460,218	12,638	472,856	281,848	5,191	287,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,892,881</b>	<b>5,712,861</b>	<b>153,605,742</b>	<b>157,757,509</b>	<b>5,232,090</b>	<b>162,989,599</b>

### 8.16 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

Interbank and money market items (liabilities) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Domestic items</b>				
Bank of Thailand	347,600	101,200	347,600	101,200
Commercial banks	12,676,625	4,507,858	6,676,625	3,217,857
Specialized financial institutions	20,247	60,182	20,247	60,182
Other financial institutions	1,988,419	1,001,323	1,988,419	1,001,323
<b>Total domestic items</b>	<b>15,032,891</b>	<b>5,670,563</b>	<b>9,032,891</b>	<b>4,380,562</b>
<b>Foreign items</b>				
US Dollar	10,891,044	24,586,842	10,891,044	24,586,842
Renminbi	4,053,404	3,732,691	4,053,404	3,732,691
Euro	38,033	1,228,562	38,033	1,228,562
Baht	554,996	432,087	554,996	432,088
<b>Total foreign items</b>	<b>15,537,477</b>	<b>29,980,182</b>	<b>15,537,477</b>	<b>29,980,183</b>
<b>Total domestic and foreign items</b>	<b>30,570,368</b>	<b>35,650,745</b>	<b>24,570,368</b>	<b>34,360,745</b>

## 8.17 Debt issued and borrowings

Debt issued and borrowings as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Consolidated						
	Maturity	2023 Interest rate (%)	Amount (Thousand Baht)	Maturity	2022 Interest rate (%)	Amount (Thousand Baht)
Bill of exchange	2024	2.60	198,967	-	-	-
Unsecured debentures	2024 - 2027	1.17 - 3.70	34,702,863	2023 - 2026	0.86 - 3.00	40,543,352
Subordinated debentures <sup>(1)</sup>	2028	3.50	4,993,103	2028	3.50	4,991,646
<b>Total</b>			<b>39,894,933</b>			<b>45,534,998</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Counted as of Tier 2 capital under Bank of Thailand's criteria for inclusion of financial instruments in Tier 2 capital (Note 6).

The Bank						
	Maturity	2023 Interest rate (%)	Amount (Thousand Baht)	Maturity	2022 Interest rate (%)	Amount (Thousand Baht)
Subordinated debentures <sup>(1)</sup>	2028	3.50	4,993,103	2028	3.50	4,991,646
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,993,103</b>			<b>4,991,646</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Counted as of Tier 2 capital under Bank of Thailand's criteria for inclusion of financial instruments in Tier 2 capital (Note 6).

### Subordinated debentures

On March 23, 2018, the Bank issued the Subordinated Debenture with no collateral No.1/2018 to be counted as Tier 2 capital under Based III requirement, amounting to Baht 5,000 million, with a 10 years and 6 months maturity period and carrying a fixed interest rate of 3.50% per annum, payable quarterly. The Bank can early redeem the Subordinated Debenture No.1/2018 after 5 years from the issue date or according to certain specified conditions. The Bank has the right for early redemption and the ability to write-off (fully or partially) when the authorities decide to give financial assistance to the Bank or under agreed condition. The Bank has to get the Bank of Thailand's approval before early redemption of the Subordinated Debenture.

## 8.18 Provisions for employee benefits

Provisions for employee benefits as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
Statement of financial position obligations for:				
Post-employment benefits				
Defined benefit plan	<b>381</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>295</b>

### Defined benefit plan

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2562 to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service. The defined benefit plans expose to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

<i>Present value of the defined benefit obligations</i>	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Beginning of the years	365	354	295	281
<b>Included in profit or loss:</b>				
Current service cost	45	43	32	31
Interest on obligation	9	9	7	7
	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>38</u>
<b>Included in other comprehensive income</b>				
Actuarial losses (gains)				
- Demographic assumptions	-	7	-	7
- Financial assumptions	1	(12)	-	(6)
- Experience adjustment	(2)	(15)	-	(9)
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8)</u>
<b>Benefit paid</b>	<u>(37)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
<b>Ending of the years</b>	<u>381</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>295</u>

<i>Principal actuarial assumptions</i>	Consolidated		Unit : Percentage The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	2.34 - 2.53	1.10 - 2.57	2.53	2.53
Future salary growth	5.00 - 5.50	5.00 - 5.50	5.00	5.00
Employee turnover	0 - 20	0 - 20	0 - 20	0 - 20

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 5.57 - 7.80 years and 5.57 - 7.80 years, respectively.

### Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant principal actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>Effect to the defined benefit obligation</i>	1% increase in assumption		1% decrease in assumption	
Discount rate	(19.17)	(17.37)	21.52	19.48
Future salary growth	23.72	18.75	(21.58)	(17.08)
Employee turnover	(20.54)	(18.59)	11.30	10.06

	The Bank		Unit : Million Baht	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>Effect to the defined benefit obligation</i>	1% increase in assumption		1% decrease in assumption	
Discount rate	(14.16)	(12.83)	15.85	14.33
Future salary growth	18.31	13.83	(16.69)	(12.65)
Employee turnover	(15.06)	(13.62)	7.95	6.99

## 8.19 Other liabilities

Other liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Other payables	385,458	328,478	195,181	118,853
Miscellaneous payable - remittance transaction	943,830	241,746	943,830	241,746
Advance received from finance lease	117,941	119,408	-	-
Advance received from electronic payment <sup>(1)</sup>	150,975	46,361	150,975	46,361
Accrued expenses	712,651	647,838	608,888	528,828
Withholding tax payable	54,350	43,448	49,222	37,408
Special business tax payable	50,792	44,049	50,792	44,049
Corporate income tax payable	253,301	431,119	194,198	328,859
Deferred income	81,476	88,221	81,476	88,221
Others	335,588	161,499	242,077	81,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,086,362</b>	<b>2,152,167</b>	<b>2,516,639</b>	<b>1,515,735</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Disclosed according to the BOT Notification number Sor Nor Chor. 2/2562 dated December 20, 2019, regarding "Regulations on Service Business relating to Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)"

## 8.20 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht Consolidated and the Bank 2023				
	Gross amount	Amount offset in statement of financial position	Amount presented in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset in statement of financial position eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	12,900	-	12,900	(12,900)	-
Derivative assets	441	-	441	(243)	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,341</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,341</b>	<b>(13,143)</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	673	-	673	(673)	-
Derivative liabilities	281	-	281	(36)	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>(709)</b>	<b>245</b>

	Unit : Million Baht Consolidated and the Bank 2022				
	Gross amount	Amount offset in statement of financial position	Amount presented in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset in statements of financial position eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	26,180	-	26,180	(26,180)	-
Derivative assets	564	-	564	(363)	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,744</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,744</b>	<b>(26,543)</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	4,385	-	4,385	(4,385)	-
Derivative liabilities	97	-	97	-	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>(4,385)</b>	<b>97</b>

Reconciliation to the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

Unit : Million Baht					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statement of financial position	Consolidated 2023	Notes	Carrying amount in statement of financial position	Carrying amount in statement of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
		Items in statement of financial position			
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	12,900	Interbank and money market items	8.3	37,310	24,410
Derivative assets	441	Derivative assets	8.4	1,263	822
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,341</b>			<b>38,573</b>	<b>25,232</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	673	Interbank and money market items	8.16	30,570	29,897
Derivative liabilities	281	Derivative liabilities	8.4	325	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>			<b>30,895</b>	<b>29,941</b>
Unit : Million Baht					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statement of financial position	Consolidated 2022	Notes	Carrying amount in statement of financial position	Carrying amount in statement of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
		Items in statement of financial position			
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	26,180	Interbank and money market items	8.3	42,547	16,367
Derivative assets	564	Derivative assets	8.4	1,716	1,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,744</b>			<b>44,263</b>	<b>17,519</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	4,385	Interbank and money market items	8.16	35,651	31,266
Derivative liabilities	97	Derivative liabilities	8.4	230	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,482</b>			<b>35,881</b>	<b>31,399</b>
Unit : Million Baht					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statement of financial position	The Bank 2023	Notes	Carrying amount in statement of financial position	Carrying amount in statement of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
		Items in statement of financial position			
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	12,900	Interbank and money market items	8.3	36,441	23,541
Derivative assets	441	Derivative assets	8.4	1,263	822
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,341</b>			<b>37,704</b>	<b>24,363</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	673	Interbank and money market items	8.16	24,570	23,897
Derivative liabilities	281	Derivative liabilities	8.4	325	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>			<b>24,895</b>	<b>23,941</b>



Unit : Million Baht					
The Bank 2022					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statement of financial position	Items in statement of financial position	Notes	Carrying amount in statement of financial position	Carrying amount in statement of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	26,180	Interbank and money market items	8.3	41,969	15,789
Derivative assets	564	Derivative assets	8.4	1,716	1,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,744</b>			<b>43,685</b>	<b>16,941</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Sale-and-repurchase	4,385	Interbank and money market items	8.16	34,361	29,976
Derivative liabilities	97	Derivative liabilities	8.4	230	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,482</b>			<b>34,591</b>	<b>30,109</b>

The rights to call are agreed between both parties with specific call frequency and threshold. The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts disclosed in the above tables have been measured in the statement of financial position on the assets and liabilities resulting from sale-and-repurchase agreements and reverse sale-and-repurchase agreements measured at amortized cost.

## 8.21 Share capital

### 8.21.1 Share capital

Consolidated and the Bank					
2023					
2022					
	Par value (Baht)	Number	Amount (thousand shares/thousand Baht)	Number	Amount
<b>Authorised</b>					
<b>At the beginning of the years</b>					
- preference shares	8.92	442	3,946	451	4,024
- ordinary shares	8.92	2,253,717	20,103,153	2,256,510	20,128,070
- reduction of authorised shares	8.92	-	-	(2,802)	(24,995)
<b>At the ending of the years</b>					
- preference shares	8.92	442	3,946	442	3,946
- ordinary shares	8.92	2,253,717	20,103,153	2,253,717	20,103,153
<b>Issued and paid-up</b>					
<b>At the beginning of the years</b>					
- preference shares	8.92	442	3,946	451	4,024
- ordinary shares	8.92	2,253,717	20,103,153	2,256,510	20,128,070
- reduction of issued and paid-up shares	8.92	-	-	(2,802)	(24,995)
<b>At the ending of the years</b>					
- preference shares	8.92	442	3,946	442	3,946
- ordinary shares	8.92	2,253,717	20,103,153	2,253,717	20,103,153

Preference shares of the Bank are divided into Class A and Class B shares, both of which are non-cumulative dividend-paying shares. Holders of Class B preference shares are entitled to preferential receipt of dividends and return of capital over holders of Class A preference shares and ordinary shares.

If the Bank reduces its capital as a result of operating losses on assets held prior to the injection of capital funds by the Ministry of Finance, the Bank is to reduce the capital of the ordinary shares and the Class A preference shares first, to the extent that this does not exceed the accumulated loss as at the date that the Ministry of Finance injected funds plus any subsequent losses on the assets held prior to that date. If the Bank reduces capital as a result of operating losses on assets acquired after the Ministry of Finance injected funds, the Bank is to reduce the capital of the ordinary shares first and then the Class A preference shares and Class B preference shares proportionately. All preference shares have a period of 10 years, which expired in November 2009. Hence, rights of preference shareholders have been the same as those of the ordinary shareholders since then.

Holders of both classes of preference shares are entitled to convert the shares they hold into ordinary shares, with the conversion ratio of 1:1. All Class A preference shares were already converted into ordinary shares before the year 2010 and the Class B preference shareholders are still entitled to convert the remaining Class B preference shares into ordinary shares.

The holders of ordinary shares and preference shares are entitled to receive dividends in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank and are entitled to one vote per share at the shareholders' meeting of the Bank.

#### 8.21.2 Treasury shares

The treasury shares account within equity comprises the cost of the Bank's own shares.

On March 22, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved the Bank to buyback to its shares from shareholders who disagreed with the amendment of the articles of association of the Bank relating to the dividend payment policy at the price of Baht 18.02 per share. The Bank purchased the shares during May 11<sup>th</sup> to May 30<sup>th</sup> 2019 amounted to 2,802,112 shares accounted for 0.12 percent of issued and paid-up shares capital comprising of ordinary share 2,793,462 shares and preferred share Class B 8,650 shares ("Treasury shares").

On April 26, 2022, the meeting Board of Directors of the Bank No.2/2022 approved the decrease in the Bank's authorised share capital and change in its issued and paid-up share capital by written off the treasury shares in the amount of 2,802,112 shares comprising of ordinary share 2,793,462 shares and preferred share Class B 8,650 shares at par value of Baht 8.92 per share amounting to Baht 24.92 million and Baht 0.08 million, respectively. Thus, on May 19, 2022, the Bank of Thailand has approved the decrease in share capital of the Bank by written off the treasury shares and the Bank has completely registered this decrease in authorised share capital and change in its issued and paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on June 6, 2022.

## 8.22 Legal reserve and other components of equity

### *Legal reserve*

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Bank is required to allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward (if any), to a reserve account ("Legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorized capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total legal reserve of the Bank is Baht 2,015 million.

### *Other components of equity*

#### *Fair value changes in investment measured at FVOCI*

The fair value changes in investment measured at FVOCI comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment until the investments are derecognized or impaired.

#### *Cash flow hedge reserve*

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss or directly included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

#### *Currency translation differences*

The currency translation differences account within equity comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

## 8.23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

### 8.23.1 Commitments

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Avals to bills and guarantees of loans	2,788	764	2,788	764
Letter of credit	70	44	70	44
Other contingencies				
- Overdraft undrawn committed line	825	836	855	866
- Other guarantees	26,945	26,583	26,945	26,583
- Others	6,517	2,942	6,517	2,942
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,145</b>	<b>31,169</b>	<b>37,175</b>	<b>31,199</b>

### 8.23.2 Contingent liabilities from litigations

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank have been sued as a defendant in the court in the ordinary course of business. The Bank believes that the final judgement of such lawsuit will not materially affect the Bank's financial position and performance.

### 8.24 Related party transaction

Relationship with key management and related parties were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	China	The ultimated parent company of the Bank
ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited	Thailand	A direct subsidiaries of the Bank
Sky High Li Leasing Designated Activity Company	Ireland	An indirect subsidiaries of the Bank
ICBC (Thai) Insurance Broker Company Limited	Thailand	An indirect subsidiaries of the Bank
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong	The company that is related with the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Macau) Limited	Macau	The company that is related with the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad	Malaysia	The company that is related with the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Chonggin	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Fuzhou	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Guangdong	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Guangxi	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hebei	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hubei	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Henan	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Jiangsu	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Shanghai (FTU)	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Shenzhen	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Xiamen	China	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Sydney	Australia	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Frankfurt	Germany	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hong Kong	Hong Kong	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Tokyo	Japan	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Kuwait	Kuwait	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Vientiane	Laos	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Luxembourg	Luxembourg	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Singapore	Singapore	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Dubai (DIFC)	UAE	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - London	United Kingdom	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - New York	United States	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Doha	Qatar	The Branch of the ultimate parent company
Key management personnel	Thai/Chinese	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Bank and its subsidiaries

The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained further below:

<b>Transactions</b>	<b>Pricing policies</b>
Interest income	With reference to the terms and prices as offered to other customers
Interest expense	Market rates and/or charged in compliance with the criteria specified by the Bank of Thailand
Dividend income	As announced by the investee company
Fee income	With reference to the terms and prices as offered to other customers
Derivatives	Market price

Significant balances with related parties as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<b>Consolidated</b>		<b>Unit : Million Baht The Bank</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b><i>Interbank and money market items (assets)</i></b>				
Parent company	4,664	2,912	4,629	2,827
Other related parties	18	25	18	25
<b><i>Derivative assets (fair value)</i></b>				
Parent company	169	386	169	386
Other related parties	549	531	549	531
<b><i>Investments in subsidiaries</i></b>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	4,250	4,250
<b><i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</i></b>				
Parent company	5,770	-	5,770	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	6,347	6,205
Key management personnel	1	1	1	1
<b><i>Other assets</i></b>				
Parent company	14	18	14	18
<b><i>Deposits</i></b>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	16	8
Key management personnel	-	55	-	55
Other related parties	67	100	67	100
<b><i>Interbank and money market items (liabilities)</i></b>				
Parent company	14,377	23,583	14,377	23,583
Other related parties	198	121	198	121
<b><i>Derivative liabilities (fair value)</i></b>				
Parent company	3	1	3	1
Other related parties	14	15	14	15
<b><i>Accrued interest payables</i></b>				
Parent company	128	216	128	216
<b><i>Other liability</i></b>				
Parent company	61	88	61	88
Other related parties	1	1	1	1
<b><i>Off-financial reporting items</i></b>				
<b><i>Other guarantees</i></b>				
Parent company	15,619	11,932	15,619	11,932
Subsidiaries	-	-	30	30
Other related parties	156	184	156	184
<b><i>Forward exchange contracts-bought (notional amounts)</i></b>				
Parent company	4,006	2,652	4,006	2,652
Other related parties	14,139	4,854	14,139	4,854
<b><i>Interest rate swap contracts (notional amounts)</i></b>				
Parent company	3,111	5,610	3,111	5,610
Other related parties	5,249	8,147	5,249	8,147

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hong Kong had issued a Standby L/C as the Bank' required to be a collateral against the issuance of Letter of Guarantee for a Telecommunication Company. As a result, the Bank has to pay a fee for the Standby L/C on an annual basis until the end of the contract. The obligation is under Standby L/C as at December 31, 2023 by amounting to USD 248 million (equivalent to Baht 8,437 million) and as at December 31, 2022 by amounting to USD372 million (equivalent to Baht 12,857 million).

Significant balances with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Parent company</b>				
Interest income	178	24	178	24
Interest expense	1,275	645	1,275	645
Fee income	20	10	20	10
Fee expense	19	28	19	28
Expected credit loss	(21)	5	(21)	5
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
Interest income	-	-	305	126
Fee income	-	-	3	2
Other income	-	-	2	2
Expected credit loss	(193)	(89)	(193)	(89)
<b>Related persons</b>				
Interest expense	1	1	1	1
<b>Key management personnel</b>				
Key management personnel compensation				
- Short-term employee benefit	193	173	154	133
- Post-employment benefit	3	2	3	2

#### *Directors and management's remuneration*

The Bank's directors and executives, which include Executive Vice President upwards, do not receive benefits, either in monetary or non-monetary terms, other than the normal benefits such as monthly directors' remuneration, meeting allowances, salaries and bonuses, as the case may be. Directors who are executives of the Bank do not receive director's remuneration, in accordance with the Bank's policy, and the representative directors who are executives of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited do not receive director's remuneration, in accordance with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited's policies, except for those benefits granted in accordance with employment agreements such as housing allowances, medical expenses, life and accident insurance and home trip expenses, in accordance with the established criteria. Nevertheless, directors with permanent residence abroad can reimburse expenses of travelling and accommodation incurred in connection with the operation of the Bank's business, at the amount actually incurred.

## 8.25 Operating segment

Operating segment is presented in respect of the Bank and its subsidiaries' business segments. The primary format in segment information report is based on the Bank and its subsidiaries' management and internal reporting structure.

8.25.1 The Bank and its subsidiaries' business operations involve 2 principal segments: (1) Banking business and (2) Hire purchase and finance lease, that form the basis of how information is presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Respective business segments serve both corporate and retail customers. However, retail represents an insignificant portion of the total at the Bank level. These operations are carried mainly in Thailand. The Bank has determined that the Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Executive Committee of the Bank.

Operating segment by businesses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht				
			Consolidated 2023		
	Banking business	Hire purchase and finance lease	Total	Elimination entries	Total
Net interest income	4,495	1,679	6,174	-	6,174
Net fees and service income	182	344	526	(3)	523
Net profit on financial instrument measured at FVTPL	366	-	366	-	366
Other operating income	226	349	575	-	575
Other operating expenses	(1,748)	(1,483)	(3,231)	3	(3,228)
Profit before expected credit loss	3,521	889	4,410	-	4,410
Expected credit loss	(242)	(290)	(532)	-	(532)
Profit from operation before income tax	3,279	599	3,878	-	3,878
Income tax	(659)	(115)	(774)	-	(774)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,104</b>
<b>Financial position as at December 31, 2023</b>					
Total assets	224,798	58,641	283,439	(11,071)	272,368
Total liabilities	187,745	48,728	236,473	(6,821)	229,652

Unit : Million Baht					
	Consolidated 2022				
	Banking business	Hire purchase and finance lease	Total	Elimination entries	Total
Net interest income	4,133	1,896	6,029	-	6,029
Net fees and service income	196	392	588	(2)	586
Net profit on financial instrument measured at FVTPL	302	-	302	-	302
Other operating income	99	319	418	-	418
Other operating expenses	(1,703)	(1,155)	(2,858)	2	(2,856)
Profit before expected credit loss	3,027	1,452	4,479	-	4,479
Expected credit loss	(749)	34	(715)	-	(715)
Profit from operation before income tax	2,278	1,486	3,764	-	3,764
Income tax	(499)	(286)	(785)	-	(785)
Profit for the year	1,779	1,200	2,979	-	2,979
<b>Financial position as at December 31, 2022</b>					
Total assets	240,642	59,172	299,814	(11,110)	288,704
Total liabilities	205,896	49,749	255,645	(6,860)	248,785

#### 8.25.2 The financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the consolidated financial position classified by domestic and foreign business were as follows:

Unit : Million Baht				
	Consolidated 2023			
	Domestic business	Foreign Business	Elimination entries	Total
Total assets	280,404	3,035	(11,071)	272,368
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	37,270	40	-	37,310
Investments, net <sup>(1)</sup>	79,204	-	-	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	151,437	2,995	(3,422)	151,010
Deposits	153,589	-	-	153,589
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	30,570	3,422	(3,422)	30,570
Debt issued and borrowings	39,895	-	-	39,895

<sup>(1)</sup> The amount excludes investments in subsidiaries and an associate, net



Unit : Million Baht				
Consolidated 2022				
	Domestic business	Foreign Business	Elimination entries	Total
Total assets	296,796	3,018	(11,110)	288,704
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	42,458	89	-	42,547
Investments, net <sup>(1)</sup>	83,811	-	-	83,811
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	157,060	2,911	(3,456)	156,515
Deposits	162,982	-	-	162,982
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	35,651	3,456	(3,456)	35,651
Debt issued and borrowings	45,535	-	-	45,535

(1) The amount excludes investments in subsidiaries, net

The results of the consolidated operations classified by domestic and foreign business for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Unit : Million Baht								
Consolidated								
	2023				2022			
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Elimination entries	Total	Domestic business	Foreign Business	Elimination entries	Total
Interest income	10,947	196	(230)	10,913	9,141	77	(82)	9,136
Interest expenses	(4,739)	(230)	230	(4,739)	(3,107)	(82)	82	(3,107)
Net interest income	6,208	(34)	-	6,174	6,034	(5)	-	6,029
Net fees and service income	522	1	-	523	586	-	-	586
Net losses on financial instrument at FVTPL	366	-	-	366	302	-	-	302
Other operating income	575	-	-	575	418	-	-	418
Other operating expenses	(3,225)	(3)	-	(3,228)	(2,853)	(3)	-	(2,856)
Expected credit loss	(687)	155	-	(532)	(887)	172	-	(715)
<b>Profit from operations before income tax</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,764</b>

The Bank does not present the Bank's financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business since the Bank is engaged only domestic business in Thailand.

## 8.26 Interest income

Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht				
The Bank				
	Consolidated 2023	Consolidated 2022	2023	2022
Interbank and money market items	784,883	628,658	782,038	628,033
Investments in debt instruments	2,638,912	1,822,371	2,638,912	1,822,371
Loans to customers and factoring	4,673,815	4,022,895	4,928,055	4,071,341
Hire purchase and finance leases receivables	2,815,261	2,662,410	-	-
Others	106	394	106	394
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,912,977</b>	<b>9,136,728</b>	<b>8,349,111</b>	<b>6,522,139</b>

## 8.27 Interest expenses

Interest expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Deposits	1,700,500	1,064,965	1,700,563	1,064,981
Interbank and money market items	1,394,372	776,034	1,349,279	761,350
Contributions to Deposit Protection				
Agency and Bank of Thailand	627,589	386,476	627,589	386,476
Debt issued - debentures	996,259	860,889	175,002	175,002
Debentures fee expense	20,624	19,432	1,739	1,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739,344</b>	<b>3,107,796</b>	<b>3,854,172</b>	<b>2,389,546</b>

## 8.28 Net fees and service income

Net fees and service income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>Fees and service income</i>				
Acceptances, avals and guarantees	146,581	185,832	146,581	185,832
Letter of credit fee	9,398	11,227	9,398	11,227
Hire purchase and finance leases	59,064	63,138	-	-
Life and non-life insurance	327,253	365,622	1,224	1,582
Others	179,136	130,285	181,335	122,652
<b>Total fees and service income</b>	<b>721,432</b>	<b>756,104</b>	<b>338,538</b>	<b>321,293</b>
Fees and service expense	(197,991)	(170,481)	(156,816)	(125,532)
<b>Net fees and service income</b>	<b>523,441</b>	<b>585,623</b>	<b>181,722</b>	<b>195,761</b>

## 8.29 Net gain (losses) on financial instruments measured at FVTPL

Net gain (losses) on financial instruments measured at FVTPL for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Foreign currencies and foreign currency related derivatives	366,543	301,864	366,169	301,975
Gains (losses) on hedge accounting	(169)	617	(169)	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>366,374</b>	<b>302,481</b>	<b>366,000</b>	<b>302,592</b>

## 8.30 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration represents the benefits (exclusive of salaries and related benefits payable to directors who are executives of the Bank and its subsidiaries) paid to the Bank and its subsidiaries' directors in accordance with Section 90 of the Public Limited Companies Act.

### 8.31 Expected credit loss

Expected credit loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Interbank and money market items (reversal)	11,955	(74,253)	11,955	(74,253)
Investment in debt instruments measured at FVOCI (reversal)	(1,189)	(612)	(1,189)	(612)
Investment in debt instruments measured at AMC	1,436	13,449	1,436	13,449
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	407,401	804,349	165,824	838,594
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (reversal)	64,154	(29,681)	64,154	(29,681)
Loss on modification	47,890	1,916	-	1,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>531,647</b>	<b>715,168</b>	<b>242,180</b>	<b>749,413</b>

### 8.32 Income taxes

Income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

#### 8.32.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Consolidated		Unit : Thousand Baht The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Current tax expense</b>				
Current periods	484,734	1,096,730	306,550	833,007
Over provided in prior periods	(1,526)	(126,301)	(101)	(92)
	<b>483,208</b>	<b>970,429</b>	<b>306,449</b>	<b>832,915</b>
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>				
Movements in temporary differences	291,378	(185,213)	352,458	(333,553)
	<b>291,378</b>	<b>(185,213)</b>	<b>352,458</b>	<b>(333,553)</b>
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>774,586</b>	<b>785,216</b>	<b>658,907</b>	<b>499,362</b>

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Rate (%)	Consolidated		Rate (%)	2022 (in thousand Baht)
		2023			
Profit before income tax expense					3,764,177
		(in thousand Baht)			
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	775,624	20	752,835	
Expense not deductible for tax purpose		6,737		171,041	
Over provided in prior periods		(1,526)		(126,301)	
Income tax of the indirect subsidiaries that is not taxable		(6,249)		(12,359)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>774,586</b>	<b>21<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>785,216</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Effective tax rate

	The Bank			
	Rate	2023	Rate	2022
	(%)	(in thousand Baht)	(%)	(in thousand Baht)
Profit before income tax expense		3,278,633		2,278,048
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	655,727	20	455,610
Non-taxable expense		3,281		43,844
Over provided in prior periods		(101)		(92)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>658,907</b>	<b>22<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>499,362</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Effective tax rate

### 8.32.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Unit : Thousand Baht					
	Consolidated					
	Before tax	2023 Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	2022 Tax income	Net of tax
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
Investment in equity instruments measured at FVOCI	(45,634)	11,715	(33,919)	(248,924)	49,785	(199,139)
Investment in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(191,510)	37,745	(153,765)	21,184	(4,359)	16,825
Cash flow hedge reserve	(157,910)	31,582	(126,328)	116,923	(23,385)	93,538
Actuarial gains on defined employee benefit plans	773	(155)	618	20,156	(4,031)	16,125
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	6,050	-	6,050	(24,449)	-	(24,449)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(388,231)</b>	<b>80,887</b>	<b>(307,344)</b>	<b>(115,110)</b>	<b>18,010</b>	<b>(97,100)</b>

	Unit : Thousand Baht					
	The Bank					
	Before tax	2023 Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	2022 Tax income	Net of tax
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>						
Investment in equity instruments measured at FVOCI	(45,634)	11,715	(33,919)	(248,924)	49,785	(199,139)
Investment in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(191,510)	37,745	(153,765)	21,184	(4,359)	16,825
Cash flow hedge reserve	(157,910)	31,582	(126,328)	116,923	(23,385)	93,538
Actuarial gains on defined employee benefit plans	-	-	-	8,058	(1,612)	6,446
<b>Total</b>	<b>(395,054)</b>	<b>81,042</b>	<b>(314,012)</b>	<b>(102,759)</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>(82,330)</b>

### 8.33 Basic earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were based on the profit for the periods attributable to shareholders of the Bank and the number of ordinary shares and preference shares which are equivalent to the ordinary shares outstanding during the periods as follows:

	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Profit for the years attributable to shareholders of the Bank ( <i>million Baht</i> )	<u>3,104</u>	<u>2,979</u>	<u>2,620</u>	<u>1,779</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and preference shares which are equivalent to the ordinary shares outstanding ( <i>million shares</i> )	<u>2,254</u>	<u>2,254</u>	<u>2,254</u>	<u>2,254</u>
Basic earnings per share ( <i>Baht</i> )	<u>1.38</u>	<u>1.32</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>0.79</u>

### 8.34 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

As a result of the COVID-19 having a widespread impact on all business sectors and customer segments across Thailand. Bank of Thailand (BOT) collaboration with Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC) issued the series guideline of loan classification and provision for enterprises that support the relief measures to customers who were affected from COVID-19. The guidelines for debt restructuring for customer who get impact from COVID-19 includes BOT circular No. 802/2564 dated September 3, 2021 and Federal of Accountant Professions guideline on accounting treatment No. 37/2564 dated December 22, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries perform loan classification and provisioning based on the aforementioned guideline, which has details as follows:

1. For debt restructuring that help reduce the debt burden to customers other than term extension.
  - Non-NPL modified loans (Pre-emptive restructures) can be classified as Stage 1 (Performing) immediately once they are identified via analysing on customers' performance and business and found that the customers are able to comply with restructuring conditions, or else they remain at the stage before entering into relief programs;
  - NPL modified loans (Trouble Debt Restructures) can be classified as Stage 1 (Performing) only if they can repay 3 months or 3 periods consecutives dues;
  - Revision of effective interest rate (EIR) at the date of modification.

2. For debt restructuring that are given only term extension, the classification and provisioning will follow the normal treatment as per BOT's notification on debt classification and provisioning.

As at December 31, 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries provided the relief programs to existing 11.85% (The Bank: approximately 13.83%) of portfolio, in various segments for loan payment holiday and approximately 0.11% (The Bank: approximately 0.17%) of portfolio are under soft loans programs.

As at December 31, 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries provided the relief programs to existing customers approximately 15.42% (The Bank: approximately 16.71%) of portfolio, in various segments for loan payment holiday and approximately 0.16% (The Bank: approximately 0.24%) of portfolio are under soft loans programs.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, management considered additional ECL provided as management overlay for future uncertain events including the impact of the COVID-19 based on available information for individual customers and portfolios, especially for the customers under relief programs.

However, as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank did not transfer collateral assets for debt repayment which in accordance with Notification of the Bank of Thailand number Sor Nor Sor. 4/2564, dated April 19, 2021, on measures to support the rehabilitation of business operation by transferring of collateral assets for debt repayment.

### 8.35 Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, to conform to the classification used in current year's financial statements. Such reclassifications have no effect to previously reported net profit, total comprehensive income and owners' equity. The reclassifications are as follows:

Unit : Thousand Baht			
Consolidated			
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>			
Account	Previous presentation	Current presentation	Amount
Net interest income (expense) from	Gain (losses) on financial	Interest income	(355,545)
hedging instruments of interest rate	instrument measured at FVTPL	Interest expense	35,552
for banking business			
Unit : Thousand Baht			
The Bank			
<i>Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income</i>			
Account	Previous presentation	Current presentation	Amount
Net interest income (expense) from	Gain (losses) on financial	Interest income	(355,545)
hedging instruments of interest rate	instrument measured at FVTPL	Interest expense	35,552
for banking business			

### 8.36 Events after the reporting period

#### *Issuance of short-term debentures*

During January 2024 to March 15, 2024, the subsidiary issued 2 short-term debentures, which are registered and unsubordinated, with total face value of Baht 2,320 million offered to institutional investors with the maturity dates 100 days to 129 days which interest rate was discount rate according to market rate at issue date.

#### *Redemption of long-term debentures and bill of exchange*

During January 2024 to March 15, 2024, the subsidiary redeemed long-term debentures and bill of exchange with face value of Baht 1,619 million and Baht 200 million, respectively had already been redeemed on their maturity dates during such period.

### 8.37 Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 15, 2024.

