

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai)
Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated and separate financial statements
31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited for the same period (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above 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 31 December 2024, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Bank of Thailand's regulations.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 4 to the financial statements regarding the adjustments to the prior year's financial statements due to misstatements in the prior periods. The Group has restated the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year 31 December 2023, presented herein as comparative information, to reflect the effect of the adjustment resulting from such changes. The Group has also presented the consolidated and separate financial statements of financial position as at 1 January 2023 as comparative information.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial statement of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 (before restatement), and as at 31 December 2022 (which have been adjusted for preparing the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 1 January 2023 as described in the preceding paragraph) were audited by other auditor, who expressed unqualified opinions on those statements, under her reports dated 15 March 2024 and 17 March 2023, respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

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

Bongkot Kriangphanamorn

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6777

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 25 March 2025

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and Its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
		31 December	31 December	1 January	31 December	31 December	1 January
		2024	2023	2023	2024	2023	2023
			(Restated)			(Restated)	
Assets							
Cash		350,833	363,003	335,295	350,257	362,307	334,699
Interbank and money market items - net	9.3	36,744,587	36,385,752	42,383,900	35,842,159	35,515,914	41,806,002
Financial assets measured at fair value through							
profit or loss	9.4	796,544	-	-	796,544	-	-
Derivatives assets	9.5	677,079	1,262,857	1,715,948	677,079	1,262,857	1,715,948
Investments - net	9.6	82,343,486	79,204,341	83,810,598	82,343,486	79,204,341	83,810,598
Investments in subsidiaries - net	9.7	-	-	-	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	9.8	136,547,019	152,388,826	157,324,573	90,614,254	102,302,560	106,274,359
Properties foreclosed - net	9.10	163,051	207,621	156,380	25,016	26,674	42,120
Land, premises and equipment - net	9.11	554,038	644,591	694,686	336,647	388,251	393,864
Intangible assets - net	9.13	46,827	44,590	49,121	31,182	28,390	31,937
Deferred tax assets - net	9.14	1,176,591	813,474	985,661	506,471	574,123	845,539
Accrued income - net		555,217	588,258	598,289	534,793	556,516	552,270
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts		48,257	35,874	-	48,257	35,874	-
Other receivables - net		347,904	726,174	1,103,660	149,861	240,381	536,483
Other assets - net	9.15	56,596	65,753	63,107	38,447	49,907	48,625
Total assets		260,408,029	272,731,114	289,221,218	216,544,453	224,798,095	240,642,444

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
		31 December	31 December	1 January	31 December	31 December	1 January
		2024	2023	2023	2024	2023	2023
			(Restated)			(Restated)	
Liabilities and equity							
Deposits	9.16	149,499,343	153,589,433	162,981,600	149,515,178	153,605,742	162,989,599
Interbank and money market items	9.17	19,458,977	30,570,368	35,650,745	16,418,977	24,570,368	34,360,745
Liabilities payable on demand		81,535	31,762	129,228	81,535	31,762	129,228
Derivatives liabilities	9.5	185,822	324,692	230,149	185,822	324,692	230,149
Debt issued and borrowings	9.18	40,239,713	39,894,933	45,534,998	4,994,564	4,993,103	4,991,646
Provisions for employee benefits	9.19	397,964	381,148	364,797	311,426	300,099	294,910
Other provisions		292,230	306,429	242,263	281,203	294,990	230,836
Accrued interest payables		903,611	817,687	698,807	808,602	670,800	589,779
Payable on credit support for derivative contracts		115,701	243,699	363,333	115,701	243,699	363,333
Lease liabilities	9.12	362,677	405,736	436,304	175,068	193,707	199,704
Other liabilities	9.20	3,149,984	3,086,362	2,152,167	2,681,106	2,516,639	1,515,735
Total liabilities		214,687,557	229,652,249	248,784,391	175,569,182	187,745,601	205,895,664
Equity							
Share capital	9.22						
Authorised share capital							
442,431 non-cumulative preference shares							
of Baht 8.92 each		3,946	3,946	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	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	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	20,103,153	20,103,153
Difference arising from business combination							
under common control		(24,849)	(24,849)	(24,849)	-	-	-
Other components of equity	9.24	(64,429)	(217,153)	185,146	2,242	(148,038)	260,311
Retained earnings							
Appropriated - legal reserve	9.23	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	2,015,000
Unappropriated		23,687,651	21,198,768	18,154,431	18,850,930	15,078,433	12,364,370
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		45,720,472	43,078,865	40,436,827	40,975,271	37,052,494	34,746,780
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity		45,720,472	43,078,865	40,436,827	40,975,271	37,052,494	34,746,780
Total liabilities and equity		260,408,029	272,731,114	289,221,218	216,544,453	224,798,095	240,642,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 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 comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)			
Profit or loss:					
Interest income	9.28	11,375,875	10,912,977	8,965,669	8,349,111
Interest expenses	9.29	5,237,928	4,739,344	4,199,471	3,854,172
Net interest income		6,137,947	6,173,633	4,766,198	4,494,939
Fees and service income	9.30	641,306	721,432	397,312	338,538
Fees and service expenses	9.30	287,908	197,991	263,513	156,816
Net fees and service income		353,398	523,441	133,799	181,722
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	9.31	478,803	366,374	478,606	366,000
Net gains on investments		4	505	4	505
Gains on disposals of equipment, properties foreclosed					
and other assets		13,053	217,051	5,168	210,052
Bad debts recovery		908,061	308,122	604,423	5,934
Dividend income		470	4,540	470	4,540
Other operating income		57,727	44,471	10,925	4,905
Total operating income		7,949,463	7,638,137	5,999,593	5,268,597
Other operating expenses					
Employee's expenses		1,585,710	1,622,937	1,155,880	1,173,722
Directors' remuneration		5,793	5,807	5,793	5,807
Premises and equipment expenses		280,177	267,075	190,106	179,933
Taxes and duties		210,868	220,979	195,114	199,105
Amortisation expenses on intangible assets		7,651	7,389	5,138	5,056
Impairment losses on properties foreclosed and other assets		2,110,528	638,118	1,124	622
Others		492,390	466,067	189,954	183,539
Total other operating expenses		4,693,117	3,228,372	1,743,109	1,747,784
Expected credit losses (reversal)	9.33	156,883	724,334	(462,402)	242,180
Profit before income tax		3,099,463	3,685,431	4,718,886	3,278,633
Income tax	9.14	614,805	736,049	946,389	658,907
Net profit for the years		2,484,658	2,949,382	3,772,497	2,619,726

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
		Consolidated		Separate		
		financial statements		financial statements		
Note		2024	2023	2024	2023	
		(Restated)				
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
<i>Transactions that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>						
Gains (losses) on debt securities measured at fair value						
	through other comprehensive income	223,063	(191,510)	223,063	(191,510)	
	Losses on cash flow hedges	-	(157,910)	-	(157,910)	
Gains arising from translating the financial statements of						
	foreign operations	2,444	6,050	-	-	
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income (loss)						
	for items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	9.14	(44,613)	69,327	(44,613)	69,327
<i>Transactions that will be reclassified subsequently</i>						
	to profit or loss - net of income tax	180,894	(274,043)	178,450	(280,093)	
<i>Transactions that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>						
Losses on investments in equity securities designated to be measured						
	at fair value through other comprehensive income	(35,213)	(45,634)	(35,213)	(45,634)	
	Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan	5,281	773	-	-	
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income						
	for items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	9.14	5,987	11,560	7,043	11,715
<i>Transactions that will never be reclassified subsequently</i>						
	to profit or loss - net of income tax	(23,945)	(33,301)	(28,170)	(33,919)	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the years		156,949	(307,344)	150,280	(314,012)	
Total comprehensive income for the years		2,641,607	2,642,038	3,922,777	2,305,714	

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

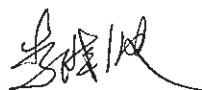
Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht except earnings per share expressed in Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)			
Total profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		2,484,658	2,949,382	3,772,497	2,619,726
Non-controlling interest		-	-		
		<u>2,484,658</u>	<u>2,949,382</u>		
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		2,641,607	2,642,038	3,922,777	2,305,714
Non-controlling interest		-	-		
		<u>2,641,607</u>	<u>2,642,038</u>		
Earnings per share of equity holders of the Bank					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	9.34	<u>1.10</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<u>1.67</u>	<u>1.16</u>

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



(Mr. Xiaobo Li)
Director




(Mr. Shuxian Cui)
Director

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements									
	Issued and paid-up share capital		Other components of equity							
	Preference shares	Ordinary shares	Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of debt instruments	Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of equity instruments	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total	Retained earnings		Total	
							Appropriated	Unappropriated		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	3,946	20,103,153	37,380	96,603	126,328	260,311	2,015,000	12,364,370	34,746,780	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,619,726	2,619,726	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(153,765)	(33,919)	(126,328)	(314,012)	-	-	(314,012)	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(153,765)	(33,919)	(126,328)	(314,012)	-	2,619,726	2,305,714	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(94,337)	-	(94,337)	-	94,337	-	
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,946	20,103,153	(116,385)	(31,653)	-	(148,038)	2,015,000	15,078,433	37,052,494	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	3,946	20,103,153	(116,385)	(31,653)	-	(148,038)	2,015,000	15,078,433	37,052,494	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,772,497	3,772,497	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	178,450	(28,170)	-	150,280	-	-	150,280	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	178,450	(28,170)	-	150,280	-	3,772,497	3,922,777	
Balance as at 31 December 2024	3,946	20,103,153	62,065	(59,823)	-	2,242	2,015,000	18,850,930	40,975,271	

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Restated)			
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax	3,099,463	3,685,431	4,718,886	3,278,633
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash received (paid) from operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	183,237	175,854	131,880	120,904
Expected credit losses (reversal)	156,883	724,334	(462,402)	242,180
Gains on disposals of properties foreclosed and other assets	(11,952)	(217,051)	(4,067)	(210,052)
Gains on disposals of equipments	(1,101)	-	(1,101)	-
Amortisation of deferred interest	10,941	11,990	4,944	5,244
Amortisation of discount on promissory notes	(556)	(1,490)	(556)	(1,490)
Losses on impairment of properties foreclosed and other assets	2,110,528	638,118	1,124	622
Unrealised gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(478,803)	(366,374)	(478,606)	(366,000)
Provision for long-term employee benefits	54,162	54,134	39,370	39,519
Net interest income	(6,137,947)	(6,173,633)	(4,766,198)	(4,494,939)
Dividend income	(470)	(4,540)	(470)	(4,540)
Proceeds from interest income	8,835,962	8,245,012	6,485,703	5,703,373
Cash paid on interest expenses	(5,133,868)	(4,599,840)	(4,059,911)	(3,771,411)
Proceeds from dividend income	470	4,540	470	4,540
Cash paid on income tax	(818,746)	(661,026)	(684,090)	(441,111)
Income from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,868,203	1,515,459	924,976	105,472
(Increase) decrease in operating assets				
Interbank and money market items	(443,944)	5,274,955	(411,335)	5,566,847
Derivatives assets	1,572,991	1,080,179	1,572,684	1,079,817
Loans to customers	14,834,928	5,063,462	11,241,158	4,559,478
Properties foreclosed	120,482	67,900	5,715	225,478
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	(12,376)	(35,874)	(12,376)	(35,874)
Fee receivables	11,317	14,277	-	-
Other receivables	(1,795,671)	(158,611)	89,951	299,610
Other assets	(97,197)	(90,241)	11,165	(3,469)

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Restated)			
Cash flows from operating activities (continued)				
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Deposits	(4,090,089)	(9,422,525)	(4,090,564)	(9,414,215)
Interbank and money market items	(11,111,391)	(5,050,019)	(8,151,391)	(9,760,019)
Liabilities payable on demand	49,772	(97,466)	49,772	(97,466)
Derivatives liabilities	(1,234,925)	(742,588)	(1,234,815)	(742,601)
Employee benefit paid	(32,066)	(37,010)	(28,043)	(34,331)
Payable on credit support for derivative contracts	(127,998)	(119,634)	(127,998)	(119,634)
Other liabilities	(118,971)	1,090,955	(68,652)	1,105,396
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(606,935)	(1,646,781)	(229,753)	(7,265,511)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from interest income	2,663,435	2,733,603	2,663,435	2,733,603
Proceeds from disposals of investments in equity securities	-	15,053	-	15,053
Proceeds from disposals of investments in debt securities	41,494,218	34,836,260	41,494,218	34,836,260
Purchase of investments in debt securities	(43,835,312)	(30,198,266)	(43,835,312)	(30,198,266)
Proceeds from disposals of equipment	1,990	19	1,990	19
Purchase of equipment	(34,878)	(26,007)	(27,325)	(25,209)
Purchase of intangible assets	(9,888)	(2,858)	(7,931)	(1,509)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	279,565	7,357,804	289,075	7,359,951
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from debt issued and borrowings	6,400,000	30,719,000	-	-
Repayments of debt issued and borrowings	(5,967,000)	(36,294,000)	-	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	(120,244)	(114,599)	(71,372)	(66,832)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	312,756	(5,689,599)	(71,372)	(66,832)
Gains from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	2,444	6,284	-	-
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12,170)	27,708	(12,050)	27,608
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents	363,003	335,295	362,307	334,699
Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	350,833	363,003	350,257	362,307

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

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Table of notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

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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 31 December 2024

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 Bank engages in commercial banking business. The principal activities of the Bank are the provision of financial products and services through its branch network in Thailand. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, which is incorporated in the People's Republic of China, is the parent company holding 97.98% of shares. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, in addition to Head Office as mentioned above, the Bank has 20 branches.

2. Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Bank. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements. In case of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language financial statements shall prevail.

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

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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited ("the Bank") and its subsidiary companies ("the subsidiaries") (collectively as "the Bank and its subsidiaries") as mentioned in Note 9.7 to the financial statements.
- b) The Bank is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Bank obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- d) Business combination under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method. Under that method, the acquirer recognises 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.

- e) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Bank.
- f) The assets and liabilities in the financial statements of overseas subsidiary companies are translated to Baht using the exchange rate prevailing on the end of reporting period, and revenues and expenses translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the dates of transactions. The resulting differences are shown under the caption of "Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency" in the statement of changes in equity.
- g) Material balances and transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- h) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Bank and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

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

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

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

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

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

4. Adjustments to the prior year financial statements

During the current year, the Bank and its subsidiaries found that the expected credit losses recorded in the past in the consolidated financial statements were overstated. Therefore, the Bank and its subsidiaries have restated the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2023, which is presented as comparative information to reflect the effect of such adjustments, and presented the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2023, presented herein as comparative information. These adjustments and the cumulative effect of the adjustments have been separately presented in the statement of changes in equity under the heading "Cumulative effect of the prior year's adjustments".

In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries have reclassified certain items in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 in order to correspond to the classification in the current year.

The amounts of the adjustments affecting the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income for the year ended, presented herein as comparative information, are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separated	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	31 December 2023	1 January 2023	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
Statement of financial position				
Interbank and money market items				
- net increase (decrease)	(924,589)	(162,884)	(924,589)	(162,884)
Loans to customers and accrued interest				
receivables - net increase (decrease)	1,378,332	809,302	924,589	162,884
Deferred tax assets increase (decrease)	(90,767)	(129,304)	-	-
Other receivables - net increase (decrease)	2,017	-	2,017	-
Other assets - net increase (decrease)	(2,017)	-	(2,017)	-
Total assets increase (decrease)	362,976	517,114	-	-
Other provisions increase (decrease)	(94)	(106)	-	-
Total liabilities increase (decrease)	(94)	(106)	-	-
Retained earnings - unappropriated increase (decrease)	363,070	517,220	-	-
Total equity increase (decrease)	363,070	517,220	-	-

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2023
Statement of comprehensive income		
Expected credit losses increase (decrease)	192,687	-
Income tax expenses increase (decrease)	(38,537)	-
Profit for the year increase (decrease)	(154,150)	-

5. Accounting policies

5.1 Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income 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

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 by considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but excluding the expected credit losses ("ECLs"). For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using the estimated future cash flows including the ECLs.

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 of a financial asset.

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

Calculation of interest income

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). 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 carrying amount of the financial asset (net of allowance for expected credit losses). If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired on the purchased or originated, interest income is calculated using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate applied to the amortised cost of the financial assets. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Fee and service income and expenses

Fee and service income and expenses 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 operate as agents and recognise the net return from such contracts as brokerage fee income.

Dividend income

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise dividend received as income in profit or loss on the date that the Bank and its subsidiaries have the right to receive the dividends. Dividend received are presented as operating income.

Other income

Other income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

5.2 Expense recognition

Interest expenses

Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognised on an accrual basis.

Fee and service expenses, and other operating expenses

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise fee and service expenses and other operating expenses on an accrual basis.

5.3 Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and cash in transit.

5.4 Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recorded at fair value at the date on which a derivative contract is entered into (Trade Date) and are classified as trading, except for where they are designated as a part of an effective hedge relationship and classified as hedging derivatives. Derivatives are subsequently measured at fair value.

Hedge accounting

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 follows:

Fair value hedge

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the changes 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 changes 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 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 the statement of financial position 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.

5.5 Financial instruments

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 or 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.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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 financial assets;
- 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;
- 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

All investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The Bank and its subsidiaries classifies its investments in equity instruments as equity instruments measured at FVTPL, or equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

After initial recognition, gains or losses on changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments measured at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss, and gains or losses on changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are never recycled to profit or loss, instead, they are directly transferred to retained earnings upon disposal of the investments.

In addition, investments in equity instruments are not subject to impairment assessment.

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.

Derecognition of financial instruments

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.

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.

5.6 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, 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 the time the transaction occurred and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss through the revaluation accounts which are presented as part of accrued interest receivables in the statements of financial position. 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.

5.7 Allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognised allowance for expected credit losses 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.

Measurement of ECL

An expected credit losses 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 historical 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 has not been a significant increase in credit risk 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 investments in 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 has been 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 reorganisation;
- 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 losses 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 changes 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 gains 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 an other 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 or 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 impairment losses on financial instruments.

5.8 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 losses.

Accounting policy regarding hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, derecognition, contract modification, and allowance for expected credit losses are disclosed in Note 5.5 to the financial statements "Financial instruments".

5.9 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.

5.10 Land, 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 capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised 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 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 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	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.

5.11 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. 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 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 amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

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.

5.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 comprehensive income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity and it subsequently impairs in which case it is charged to the statement of 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 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.

5.13 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).

5.14 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 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 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 comprehensive income.

Past service cost related to the plan amendment is recognised as an expense in the statement of 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.

5.15 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 end of reporting period.

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:

- 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 end of reporting period.

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 end of reporting period. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation is recognised in other comprehensive income until dissolution of the foreign entity's business.

5.16 Fair value measurement

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 observable 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.

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

5.17 Leases

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 separate 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 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 (if any).

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 premises and equipment in the consolidated and separate 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.

5.18 Income tax

Income tax expenses 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 to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on the taxable profit 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 tax bases of assets and liabilities. 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 end of the reporting period.

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 income taxes to be paid in the future, 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 the end of each reporting period 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 the separate financial statements.

5.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and preference shareholders which are equivalent to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank (excluding other comprehensive income) 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.

5.20 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.

5.21 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.

5.22 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.

5.23 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.~~

6. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Recognition and derecognition assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognise or to derecognise assets or liabilities, the Excom is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

Allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets

The Group Risk Supervision and Internal Control committee is required to use judgement in estimating the allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets. The estimation relies on a complex model, a dataset of assumptions, model development and assessments related to the increase in credit risk, as well as the selection of forward-looking information, which involves a large number of variables. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Deferred tax assets

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

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefit plans is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate, and staff turnover rate.

Litigation

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigation. In case the management believes that there will be no loss, no provisions are recognised at the end of the reporting period.

7. Risk management

7.1 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.

7.2 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

Credit Review 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 review plan 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 7.2.1 to the financial statements "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

TFRS 9 requires that expected credit loss should consider the effect from the economic movement or so-called forward-looking factor. The estimated of loss 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.

The maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk for recognised and unrecognised financial instruments. The maximum exposure is shown at gross before both the effect of mitigation through use of master netting and collateral arrangements.

7.2.1 Credit quality

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

The table below shows the credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk, the amounts presented for financial assets are gross carrying amount (before allowance for expected credit losses). For loan commitments, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024			
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Low risk	29,247	-	-	29,247
Medium risk	7,578	-	-	7,578
Total	36,825	-	-	36,825
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(80)	-	-	(80)
Net book value	36,745	-	-	36,745
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Low risk	46,356	998	-	47,354
Total	46,356	998	-	47,354
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(44)	(3)	-	(47)
Net book value	46,312	995	-	47,307
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Low risk	34,911	-	-	34,911
Net book value	34,911	-	-	34,911
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	-	-	(1)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net				
Low risk	76,645	-	-	76,645
Medium risk	46,559	3,071	-	49,630
Rather high/high risk	4,122	9,308	-	13,430
Defaults	-	-	1,592	1,592
Total	127,326	12,379	1,592	141,297
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,786)	(1,254)	(710)	(4,750)
Net book value	124,540	11,125	882	136,547
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Loan commitments and financial guarantee	78,438	121	19	78,578
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(270)	(4)	(7)	(281)
Net book value	78,168	117	12	78,297

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

2023 (Restated)

	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Low risk	29,421	-	-	29,421
Medium risk	6,998	-	-	6,998
Total	36,419	-	-	36,419
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(33)	-	-	(33)
Net book value	36,386	-	-	36,386
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Low risk	42,817	-	-	42,817
Total	42,817	-	-	42,817
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(46)	-	-	(46)
Net book value	42,771	-	-	42,771
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Low risk	36,272	-	-	36,272
Net book value	36,272	-	-	36,272
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2)	-	-	(2)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net				
Low risk	84,336	-	-	84,336
Medium risk	46,326	768	-	47,094
Rather high/high risk	13,338	11,643	-	24,981
Defaults	-	-	1,909	1,909
Total	144,000	12,411	1,909	158,320
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,832)	(2,220)	(879)	(5,931)
Net book value	141,168	10,191	1,030	152,389
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Loan commitments and financial guarantee	87,717	176	409	88,302
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(245)	(32)	(18)	(295)
Net book value	87,472	144	391	88,007

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements			
2024			
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired
			Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)			
Low risk	28,344	-	-
Medium risk	7,578	-	-
Total	35,922	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(80)	-	-
Net book value	35,842	-	-
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost			
Low risk	46,356	998	-
Total	46,356	998	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(44)	(3)	-
Net book value	46,312	995	-
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Low risk	34,911	-	-
Net book value	34,911	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net			
Low risk	41,253	-	-
Medium risk	39,688	3,071	-
Rather high/high risk	4,122	5,066	-
Defaults	-	-	778
Total	85,063	8,137	778
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,495)	(454)	(415)
Net book value	82,568	7,683	363
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts			
Loan commitments and financial guarantee	78,468	121	19
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(270)	(4)	(7)
Net book value	78,198	117	12

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	2023 (Restated)		
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired
			Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)			
Low risk	28,551	-	-
Medium risk	6,998	-	-
Total	35,549	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(33)	-	-
Net book value	35,516	-	-
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost			
Low risk	42,817	-	-
Total	42,817	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(46)	-	-
Net book value	42,771	-	-
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Low risk	36,272	-	-
Net book value	36,272	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2)	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net			
Low risk	45,143	-	-
Medium risk	40,622	768	-
Rather high/high risk	13,338	5,478	-
Defaults	-	-	951
Total	99,103	6,246	951
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,506)	(931)	(561)
Net book value	96,597	5,315	390
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts			
Loan commitments and financial guarantee	115,342	176	409
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(245)	(32)	(18)
Net book value	115,097	144	391

7.2.2 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 Collateral Appraisal Committee members.

The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Type of credit exposures	Consolidated		Principal type of collateral held
	financial statements		
	2024	2023	
		(Restated)	
Interbank and money market items	16,929	20,052	Debt securities
Loans to customers			
- Loans to corporate customers	43,439	41,706	Properties, plant, equipment and guarantee by another banks
- Retail mortgage lending	2	6	Properties
- Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	50,141	58,146	Vehicle

(Unit: Million Baht)

Type of credit exposures	Separate		Principal type of collateral held
	financial statements		
	2024	2023	
		(Restated)	
Interbank and money market items	16,929	20,052	Debt securities
Loans to customers			
- Loans to corporate customers	46,730	45,128	Properties, plant, equipment and guarantee by another banks
- Retail mortgage lending	2	6	Properties

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 31 December 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
As at 31 December 2024			
Gross carrying amount	168,994	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	55,581	22,997
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	28,029	10,342	1,593
Agricultural and mining	1,606	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	49,021	26,359	13,590
Real estate and construction	7,181	8,828	2,378
Public utilities and services	36,172	8,052	4,562
Retail mortgage lending	3	-	436
Hire-purchase and finance lease	46,850	-	-
Others	132	1,946	438
Total	168,994	55,581	22,997

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
As at 31 December 2023 (Restated)			
Gross carrying amount	185,374	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	58,262	30,039
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	27,683	7,214	16,257
Agricultural and mining	1,877	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	53,457	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)

	Separate financial statements		
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
As at 31 December 2024			
Gross carrying amount	121,694	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	55,611	22,997
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	28,029	10,342	1,593
Agricultural and mining	1,606	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	51,863	26,389	13,590
Real estate and construction	7,181	8,828	2,378
Public utilities and services	32,880	8,052	4,562
Retail mortgage lending	3	-	436
Others	132	1,946	438
Total	121,694	55,611	22,997

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Loans to customers	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees
As at 31 December 2023 (Restated)			
Gross carrying amount	133,316	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	85,887	30,039
<i>Concentration by sector</i>			
Financial institutions	27,683	7,214	16,257
Agricultural and mining	1,877	54	-
Manufacturing and commerce	59,545	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	-
Total	133,316	85,887	30,039

7.3 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 and its subsidiaries' 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 has 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.

7.3.1 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 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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 financial statements								
2024								
	At call	Interest repricing/maturity				Non-interest bearing	Non-performing asset	Total
		Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Financial assets								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351
Interbank and money market items	806	23,440	4,589	-	-	7,910	-	36,745
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	797	-	797
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	677	-	677
Investments	-	14,294	30,333	36,077	1,561	126	-	82,391
Loans to customers	392	84,287	15,094	37,645	1,922	-	1,625	140,965
Total financial assets	1,198	122,021	50,016	73,722	3,483	9,861	1,625	261,926

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
2024								
	Interest repricing/maturity					Non-interest bearing	Non-performing asset	Total
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Financial liabilities								
Deposits	49,654	58,181	36,321	3,663	-	1,680	-	149,499
Interbank and money market items	2,488	14,117	1,623	656	-	575	-	19,459
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	82
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	186
Debt issued and borrowings	-	8,104	12,980	19,156	-	-	-	40,240
Total financial liabilities	52,142	80,402	50,924	23,475	-	2,523	-	209,466

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
2023 (Restated)								
	Interest repricing/ maturity					Non-interest bearing	Non-performing asset	Total
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Financial assets								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	363
Interbank and money market items	723	26,378	1,304	-	-	7,895	-	36,300
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,263	-	1,263
Investments	-	9,834	22,389	44,121	2,745	161	-	79,250
Loans to customers	402	95,334	18,751	41,281	59	-	1,864	157,691
Total financial assets	1,125	131,546	42,444	85,402	2,804	9,682	1,864	274,867
Financial liabilities								
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
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	325
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,818	18,895	19,182	-	-	-	39,895
Total financial liabilities	56,480	76,427	62,996	26,118	-	2,390	-	224,411

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements								
2024								
	At call	Interest repricing/maturity				Non-interest bearing	Non-performing asset	Total
		Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Financial assets								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	350
Interbank and money market items	2	23,440	4,589	-	-	7,811	-	35,842
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	797	-	797
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	677	-	677
Investments	-	14,294	30,333	36,077	1,561	126	-	82,391
Loans to customers	431	80,510	5,171	6,706	35	-	812	93,665
Total financial assets	433	118,244	40,093	42,783	1,596	9,761	812	213,722
Financial liabilities								
Deposits	49,666	58,181	36,321	3,663	-	1,684	-	149,515
Interbank and money market items	2,488	11,077	1,623	656	-	575	-	16,419
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	82
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	186
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,995	-	-	-	4,995
Total financial liabilities	52,154	69,258	37,944	9,314	-	2,527	-	171,197

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements								
2023 (Restated)								
	At call	Interest repricing/maturity				Non-interest bearing	Non-performing asset	Total
		Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years			
Financial assets								
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	362	-	362
Interbank and money market items	2	26,378	1,304	-	-	7,746	-	35,430
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,263	-	1,263
Investments	-	9,834	22,389	44,121	2,745	161	-	79,250
Loans to customers	777	88,150	11,373	3,978	450	-	906	105,634
Total financial assets	779	124,362	35,066	48,099	3,195	9,532	906	221,939
Financial liabilities								
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
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	325
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,993	-	-	-	4,993
Total financial liabilities	52,490	72,609	44,101	11,929	-	2,397	-	183,526

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 31 December 2024 and 2023 can be summarised as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2024			2023 (Restated)		
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average
	balances ⁽¹⁾		interest rate	balances ⁽¹⁾		interest rate
			(%)			(%)
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	33,743	1,036	3.07	31,058	755	2.43
Investments	81,889	2,873	3.51	81,850	2,639	3.22
Loans to customers	158,604	7,466	4.71	169,733	7,519	4.43
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	142,712	2,540 ⁽²⁾	1.78	145,756	1,700 ⁽²⁾	1.17
Interbank and money market items	23,366	988	4.23	34,335	1,394	4.06
Debts issued and borrowings	42,223	1,088 ⁽³⁾	2.58	45,632	1,017 ⁽³⁾	2.23

⁽¹⁾ Calculated by average of month end balance

⁽²⁾ Excluding contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Bank of Thailand

⁽³⁾ Including debentures fee expense

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	2024			2023 (Restated)		
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average
	balances ⁽¹⁾		interest rate	balances ⁽¹⁾		interest rate
			(%)			(%)
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	32,896	1,032	3.14	30,457	753	2.47
Investments	81,889	2,873	3.51	81,850	2,639	3.22
Loans to customers	100,929	5,060	5.01	107,925	4,958	4.59
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	142,728	2,540 ⁽²⁾	1.78	145,768	1,701 ⁽²⁾	1.17
Interbank and money market items	20,583	861	4.18	32,875	1,349	4.10
Debts issued and borrowings	4,994	177 ⁽³⁾	3.54	4,992	177 ⁽³⁾	3.55

⁽¹⁾ Calculated by average of month end balance

⁽²⁾ Excluding contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Bank of Thailand

⁽³⁾ Including debentures fee expense

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 Group Risk Supervision and Internal Control 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 separate financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Currency	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Upward	Downward	Upward	Downward
	100 bps	100 bps	100 bps	100 bps
Thai Baht	158	(158)	90	(90)
US Dollar	(70)	70	(12)	12
Renminbi	(35)	35	(27)	27
Euro	2	(2)	2	(2)
Total impact of the changes in interest rate	55	(55)	53	(53)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Currency	Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps	Upward 100 bps	Downward 100 bps
Thai Baht	237	(237)	187	(187)
US Dollar	(70)	70	(12)	12
Renminbi	(35)	35	(27)	27
Euro	2	(2)	2	(2)
Total impact of the change in interest rate	134	(134)	150	(150)

7.4 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 Asset and Liability Committee Meeting (ALCO) 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 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 25 January 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 31 December 2024 in the Bank's website, www.icbcthailand.com, under Financial Report section/Basel III Pillar III Disclosure, within April 2025.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, significant financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to their maturity date according to contract as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements							
2024							
	Maturity						Total
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	351	351
Interbank and money market items	8,715	22,192	4,752	456	627	3	36,745
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	797	797
Derivative assets	-	39	288	282	21	47	677
Investments	-	3,215	40,539	36,950	1,435	252	82,391
Loans to customers	323	26,243	28,589	70,549	13,244	2,017 ⁽¹⁾	140,965
Total financial assets	9,038	51,689	74,168	108,237	15,327	3,467	261,926
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	51,334	58,181	36,321	3,663	-	-	149,499
Interbank and money market items	3,062	7,999	1,624	6,774	-	-	19,459
Liabilities payable on demand	82	-	-	-	-	-	82
Derivative liabilities	-	110	3	68	-	5	186
Debt issued and borrowings	-	8,104	12,980	19,156	-	-	40,240
Total financial liabilities	54,478	74,394	50,928	29,661	-	5	209,466

⁽¹⁾ The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 1,625 million.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements							
2023 (Restated)							
	Maturity						Total
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	363	363
Interbank and money market items	8,618	26,298	50	-	1,304	30	36,300
Derivative assets	-	299	188	623	61	92	1,263
Investments	-	5,332	24,391	46,621	2,745	161	79,250
Loans to customers	52	28,996	29,261	80,729	16,390	2,263 ⁽¹⁾	157,691
Total financial assets	8,670	60,925	53,890	127,973	20,500	2,909	274,867
Financial liabilities							
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
Derivative liabilities	-	270	18	12	19	6	325
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,818	18,895	19,182	-	-	39,895
Total financial liabilities	58,545	67,115	66,437	32,289	19	6	224,411

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements						
	2024						
	Maturity						
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	350	350
Interbank and money market items	7,813	22,192	4,752	456	627	2	35,842
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	797	797
Derivative assets	-	39	288	282	21	47	677
Investments	-	3,215	40,539	36,950	1,435	252	82,391
Loans to customers	362	22,467	18,666	39,564	11,402	1,204 ⁽¹⁾	93,665
Total financial assets	8,175	47,913	64,245	77,252	13,485	2,652	213,722
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	51,350	58,181	36,321	3,663	-	-	149,515
Interbank and money market items	3,062	4,959	1,624	6,774	-	-	16,419
Liabilities payable on demand	82	-	-	-	-	-	82
Derivative liabilities	-	110	3	68	-	5	186
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,995	-	-	4,995
Total financial liabilities	54,494	63,250	37,948	15,500	-	5	171,197

⁽¹⁾ The total amount included non-performing loans amounting to Baht 812 million.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements						
	2023 (Restated)						
	Maturity						
	At call	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	362	362
Interbank and money market items	7,748	26,298	50	-	1,304	30	35,430
Derivative assets	-	299	188	623	61	92	1,263
Investments	-	5,332	24,391	46,621	2,745	161	79,250
Loans to customers	427	25,213	21,795	42,844	14,050	1,305 ⁽¹⁾	105,634
Total financial assets	8,175	57,142	46,424	90,088	18,160	1,950	221,939
Financial liabilities							
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
Derivative liabilities	-	270	18	12	19	6	325
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,993	-	-	4,993
Total financial liabilities	54,562	63,297	47,542	18,100	19	6	183,526

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

7.5 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 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries' net foreign currency positions categorised by major foreign currencies were as follows:

(Unit: USD Million)

Consolidated financial statements						
	2024			2023		
	US Dollar	CNY ⁽¹⁾	Other currencies ⁽¹⁾	US Dollar	CNY ⁽¹⁾	Other currencies ⁽¹⁾
Spot	270	(240)	9	232	(206)	4
Forward	(228)	237	(4)	(206)	204	-
Net position	42	(3)	5	26	(2)	4

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

(Unit: USD Million)

Separate financial statements						
	2024			2023		
	US Dollar	CNY ⁽¹⁾	Other currencies ⁽¹⁾	US Dollar	CNY ⁽¹⁾	Other currencies ⁽¹⁾
Spot	270	(240)	9	231	(206)	4
Forward	(228)	237	(4)	(206)	204	-
Net position	42	(3)	5	25	(2)	4

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

7.6 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 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has equity investments listed on Stock Exchange of Thailand at cost in the amount of Baht 179 million and Baht 179 million, respectively, with the mark to market value in the amount of Baht 116 million and Baht 152 million, respectively.

8. 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 8 November 2012 and 7 May 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 31 December 2024 and 2023, the consolidated supervision and the Bank's total capital funds could be categorised as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated supervision	
	2024	2023
Tier 1 capital		
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	22,204,680	19,201,203
Other comprehensive income	(64,429)	(217,153)
Other owner changes items	(24,849)	(24,849)
<u>Less</u> Capital deduction items on CET1	<u>(1,223,418)</u>	<u>(948,832)</u>
Total Tier 1 capital	43,014,083	40,132,468
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated debentures	3,000,000	4,000,000
Allowance for assets classified as normal	2,294,449	2,479,276
Total Tier 2 capital	5,294,449	6,479,276
Total capital funds	48,308,532	46,611,744
Total risk-weighted assets	197,864,362	211,623,147

	(Unit: Percent)			
	Consolidated supervision			
	BOT's minimum requirement	2024	BOT's minimum requirement	2023
Capital ratio				
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	11.0	24.41	11.0	22.03
Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	8.5	21.74	8.5	18.96
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets	7.0	21.74	7.0	18.96
Tier 2 capital to total risk-weighted assets	-	2.68	-	3.07

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Tier 1 capital		
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	16,685,546	13,385,952
Other comprehensive income	2,242	(148,038)
<u>Less</u> Capital deduction items on CET1	<u>(537,653)</u>	<u>(602,513)</u>
Total Tier 1 capital	38,272,234	34,757,500
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated debentures	3,000,000	4,000,000
Allowance for assets classified as normal	1,882,853	1,988,938
Total Tier 2 capital	4,882,853	5,988,938
Total capital funds	43,155,087	40,746,438
Total risk-weighted assets	161,274,199	168,059,476

(Unit: Percent)

	Separate financial statements			
	BOT's minimum requirement	2024	BOT's minimum requirement	2023
Capital ratio				
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	11.0	26.76	11.0	24.25
Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	8.5	23.73	8.5	20.68
Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets	7.0	23.73	7.0	20.68
Tier 2 capital to total risk-weighted assets	-	3.03	-	3.57

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 7 May 2019, the Bank will disclose of Capital Maintenance and Information security risks for the Bank and financial group as at 31 December 2024 in the Bank's website, www.icbcthai.com, under Financial Report section within April 2025.

According to Bank of Thailand notification number For Gor Gor (12) Wor 1030/2562 dated 10 July 2019, the Bank is required to disclose regulatory capital and capital ratio after deducting capital add-on arising from Single Lending Limit. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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.

9. Supplemental information

9.1 Supplemental information of cash flows

9.1.1 Non-cash transactions for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Properties for sale from debt repayment	2,659	1,601	-	-
Amortisation of deferred interest and fee	93	45	7	7

9.1.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2024	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾	Other changes	Balance as at 31 December 2024
Debt issued and borrowings	39,895	433	(88) ⁽²⁾	40,240
Lease liabilities	395	(120)	63	338
Total	40,290	313	(25)	40,578

⁽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 financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2023	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾	Other changes
Debt issued and borrowings	45,535	(5,575)	(65) ⁽²⁾
Lease liabilities	436	(115)	74
Total	45,971	(5,690)	9

⁽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)

Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2024	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾	Other changes
Debt issued and borrowings	4,993	-	2 ⁽²⁾
Lease liabilities	192	(71)	51
Total	5,185	(71)	53

⁽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)

Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2023	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾	Other changes
Debt issued and borrowings	4,992	-	1 ⁽²⁾
Lease liabilities	200	(67)	59
Total	5,192	(67)	60

⁽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.

9.1.3 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.

9.2 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
2024					
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	351	351
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	36,745	36,745
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	797	-	-	-	797
Derivative assets	677	-	-	-	677
Investments - net	-	34,911	126	47,307	82,344
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	136,547	136,547
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	48	48
Total	1,474	34,911	126	220,998	257,509
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	149,499	149,499
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	19,459	19,459
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	82	82
Derivative liabilities	186	-	-	-	186
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	40,240	40,240
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	116	116
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	363	363
Total	186	-	-	209,759	209,945

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

	2023 (Restated)				
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	363	363
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	36,386	36,386
Derivative assets	1,263	-	-	-	1,263
Investments - net	-	36,272	161	42,771	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	152,389	152,389
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	36	36
Total	1,263	36,272	161	231,945	269,641
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	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
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	406	406
Total	325	-	-	224,736	225,061

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

	2024				
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	350	350
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	35,842	35,842
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	797	-	-	-	797
Derivative assets	677	-	-	-	677
Investments - net	-	34,911	126	47,307	82,344
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	90,614	90,614
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	48	48
Total	1,474	34,911	126	174,161	210,672
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	149,515	149,515
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	16,419	16,419
Liability payables on demand	-	-	-	82	82
Derivative liabilities	186	-	-	-	186
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	4,995	4,995
Payables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	116	116
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	175	175
Total	186	-	-	171,302	171,488

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

	2023 (Restated)				
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	362	362
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	35,516	35,516
Derivative assets	1,263	-	-	-	1,263
Investments - net	-	36,272	161	42,771	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	102,303	102,303
Receivables on credit support for derivative contracts	-	-	-	36	36
Total	1,263	36,272	161	180,988	218,684
Financial liabilities					
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
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	194	194
Total	325	-	-	183,639	183,964

9.3 Interbank and money market items - net (assets)

Interbank and money market items - net (assets) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		(Restated)
<i>Domestic items</i>				
Bank of Thailand	1,978,049	1,910,375	1,978,049	1,910,375
Commercial banks	7,944,143	4,516,138	7,081,628	3,688,662
Specialised financial institutions	6,080,666	9,602,517	6,080,000	9,600,000
Other financial institutions	7,699,250	7,502,133	7,699,250	7,502,133
Total	23,702,108	23,531,163	22,838,927	22,701,170
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	16,814	14,251	16,758	14,177
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(16,011)	(1,174)	(16,011)	(1,174)
Total domestic items - net	23,702,911	23,544,240	22,839,674	22,714,173
<i>Foreign items</i>				
US Dollar	8,726,846	6,197,750	8,693,252	6,162,800
Renminbi	4,147,581	6,245,035	4,147,581	6,245,035
Euro	59,720	81,275	54,123	76,454
Hong Kong Dollar	13,601	8,684	13,601	8,684
Other currencies	94,131	236,137	94,131	236,137
Total	13,041,879	12,768,881	13,002,688	12,729,110
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	64,064	104,459	64,064	104,459
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(64,267)	(31,828)	(64,267)	(31,828)
Total foreign items - net	13,041,676	12,841,512	13,002,485	12,801,741
Total domestic and foreign items - net	36,744,587	36,385,752	35,842,159	35,515,914

9.4 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss classified by type of investments as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Investments	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial assets held for trading				
Non-marketable equity instruments	797	-	797	-
Total	797	-	797	-

9.5 Derivatives

9.5.1 Derivatives held for trading

The fair value and the notional amount classified by types of risks as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Types of risks	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Consolidated and separate financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Fair value		Notional	Fair value		Notional
	Assets	Liabilities	amount ⁽¹⁾	Assets	Liabilities	amount ⁽¹⁾
Foreign exchange	251,231	113,279	28,486,168	312,307	282,678	32,012,018
Interest rate	62,045	4,285	1,680,757	214,850	6,803	4,130,603
Total	313,276	117,564	30,166,925	527,157	289,481	36,142,621

⁽¹⁾ 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 separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
	(Percent)	(Percent)
Financial institutions	98.14	98.63
Corporations	1.86	1.37
Total	100.00	100.00

9.5.2 Derivatives held for hedging

The fair value and notional amounts classified by type of risk as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Types of risks	Consolidated and separate financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Fair value		Notional amount ⁽¹⁾	Fair value		Notional amount ⁽¹⁾
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate						
- Fair value hedge	363,803	68,258	21,943,713	735,700	35,211	26,520,243
Total	363,803	68,258	21,943,713	735,700	35,211	26,520,243

⁽¹⁾ The value based on the contractual amount.

Hedge accounting methodology

Fair value hedges

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged items under fair value hedges are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Type of risk	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	2024			
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged items	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate risk				
Fixed rate investments in debt instrument	A			
- Debt securities measured at amortised cost	20,386	-	(209)	-
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	885	-	(3)	-
Fixed-rate loans to customers	B			
	448	-	(2)	-
Total	21,719	-	(214)	-

(Unit: Million Baht)

Type of risk	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	2023			
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged items	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate risk				
Fixed rate investments in debt instrument	A			
- Debt securities measured at amortised cost	23,095	-	(539)	-
- Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,885	-	(5)	-
Fixed-rate loans to customers	B			
	2,426	-	(24)	-
Total	27,406	-	(568)	-

The items in the statement of financial position, where the hedged items and the cumulative fair value changes are recorded, include:

A. Investments - net

B. Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net

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.

9.6 Investments - net

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, investments classified by type of investments are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	47,306,638	42,770,907
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,910,751	36,272,123
Investments in equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	126,097	161,311
Total	82,343,486	79,204,341

9.6.1 Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Domestic private debt securities	34,286,307	32,067,716
Foreign private debt securities	13,068,006	10,749,014
Total	47,354,313	42,816,730
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(47,675)	(45,823)
Total	47,306,638	42,770,907

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank has no the investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost are pledged as security on a contract for repurchase agreements (31 December 2023: Baht 712 million).

9.6.2 Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
	Fair value	Fair value
Government and state enterprise securities	34,025,746	34,386,829
Domestic private debt securities	885,005	1,885,294
Total	34,910,751	36,272,123
Allowance for expected credit losses	(772)	(1,596)

9.6.3 Investments in equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Fair value	Dividend income	Fair value	Dividend income
Domestic marketable equity securities	116,281	-	152,328	-
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	9,816	470	8,983	4,540
Total	126,097	470	161,311	4,540

As of 31 December 2024, the bank has no investments in shares of other companies exceeding 10% of their paid-up capital (as of 31 December 2023: the bank had investments in shares of other companies exceeding 10% of their paid-up capital, which did not qualify as investments in subsidiaries or associates, and the investment was in a domestic company for which the Bank of Thailand had granted a waiver allowing the bank to hold such shares)

9.7 Investments in subsidiaries - net

Investments in subsidiaries as presented in the separate financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Type of business	(Unit: Million Baht)							
		Percentage of holding		Paid-up capital		Investment (cost method)		Dividend received for the years ended 31 December	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Percent)	(Percent)						
Direct subsidiary									
ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited ⁽¹⁾	Hire-purchase, finance lease and factoring business	99.99	99.99	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	-	-
Indirect subsidiaries									
Sky High Li Leasing Designated Activity Company ⁽²⁾	Hire-purchase business	99.99	99.99	- ⁽³⁾	- ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
ICBC (Thai) Insurance Broker Company Limited ⁽¹⁾	Life and non-life insurance brokers	99.99	99.99	6	6	-	-	-	-
Total						4,250	4,250	-	-

⁽¹⁾ The subsidiaries are incorporated in Thailand

⁽²⁾ The subsidiary is incorporated in Ireland

⁽³⁾ Paid-up capital and cost are lower than Baht 1 million

9.8 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net

9.8.1 Classified by types of loans

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Overdrafts	391,781	371,836	391,781	371,836
Loans	66,728,995	72,210,618	69,862,235	75,632,984
Bills	19,833,855	20,862,813	19,872,855	24,237,813
Factoring receivables	3,868,728	6,100,145	3,538,009	5,390,998
Hire-purchase receivables	47,807,864	54,233,117	-	-
Finance lease receivables	2,333,475	3,912,552	-	-
Total loans to customers	140,964,698	157,691,081	93,664,880	105,633,631
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest income ⁽¹⁾	332,415	629,020	313,879	666,803
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	141,297,113	158,320,101	93,978,759	106,300,434
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,750,094)	(5,931,275)	(3,364,505)	(3,997,874)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	136,547,019	152,388,826	90,614,254	102,302,560

⁽¹⁾ Net of allowance on revaluation from debt restructuring.

9.8.2 Classified by currencies and residences of customers

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2024			2023 (Restated)		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	129,320,142	30,125	129,350,267	141,493,459	35,591	141,529,050
US Dollar	10,344,726	921,723	11,266,449	13,556,422	2,236,524	15,792,946
Renminbi	6,558	747	7,305	12,166	1,153	13,319
Euro	340,632	45	340,677	355,712	54	355,766
Total ⁽¹⁾	140,012,058	952,640	140,964,698	155,417,759	2,273,322	157,691,081

⁽¹⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	2024			2023 (Restated)		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	82,021,975	30,125	82,052,100	89,438,255	35,591	89,473,846
US Dollar	7,053,013	4,211,785	11,264,798	10,131,810	5,658,890	15,790,700
Renminbi	6,558	747	7,305	12,166	1,153	13,319
Euro	340,632	45	340,677	355,712	54	355,766
Total ⁽¹⁾	89,422,178	4,242,702	93,664,880	99,937,943	5,695,688	105,633,631

⁽¹⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

9.8.3 Classified by stages

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024		2023 (Restated)	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	127,325,869	(2,785,927)	143,999,899	(2,832,501)
Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	12,379,455	(1,253,655)	12,411,074	(2,219,893)
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-performing)	1,591,789	(710,512)	1,909,128	(878,881)
Total	141,297,113	(4,750,094)	158,320,101	(5,931,275)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023 (Restated)	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	85,063,005	(2,494,820)	99,103,472	(2,505,714)
Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	8,137,337	(454,483)	6,246,038	(931,028)
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-performing)	778,417	(415,202)	950,924	(561,132)
Total	93,978,759	(3,364,505)	106,300,434	(3,997,874)

9.8.4 Classified by business types and stages

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024			
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Agriculture and mining	1,604,437	1,162	-	1,605,599
Manufacturing and commerce	46,071,303	2,274,271	676,020	49,021,594
Property development and construction	6,353,648	716,739	111,077	7,181,464
Infrastructure and services	31,272,897	4,877,597	21,550	36,172,044
Housing loans	2,040	699	-	2,739
Others ⁽¹⁾	41,932,235	4,232,822	816,201	46,981,258
Total ⁽²⁾	127,236,560	12,103,290	1,624,848	140,964,698

⁽¹⁾ Incorporate hire-purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries.⁽²⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

2023 (Restated)

	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Agriculture and mining	1,876,034	1,260	-	1,877,294
Manufacturing and commerce	51,852,516	929,970	674,790	53,457,276
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 ⁽¹⁾	47,705,904	6,198,890	961,710	54,866,504
Total ⁽²⁾	143,496,081	12,330,939	1,864,061	157,691,081

⁽¹⁾ Incorporate hire-purchase and finance lease of subsidiaries.⁽²⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

2024

	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Agriculture and mining	1,604,437	1,162	-	1,605,599
Manufacturing and commerce	48,912,825	2,274,271	676,020	51,863,116
Property development and construction	6,353,648	716,739	111,077	7,181,464
Infrastructure and services	27,981,184	4,877,597	21,550	32,880,331
Housing loans	2,040	698	-	2,738
Others	125,131	3,137	3,364	131,632
Total ⁽¹⁾	84,979,265	7,873,604	812,011	93,664,880

⁽¹⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2023 (Restated)			
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Agriculture and mining	1,876,034	1,260	-	1,877,294
Manufacturing and commerce	54,518,368	4,352,336	674,790	59,545,494
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
Total ⁽¹⁾	98,593,908	6,133,866	905,857	105,633,631

⁽¹⁾ Excluding accrued interest receivables

9.8.5 Hire-purchase and financial lease receivables

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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 23 years and the interest is charged at floating or fixed rates as specified in the contracts.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024			
	Periods due for payments			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Gross investments in the agreements	16,016	35,037	5,143	56,196
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	(2,049)	(3,270)	(716)	(6,035)
Present value of the minimum lease payments	13,967	31,767	4,427	50,161
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses				(1,714)
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables - net				48,447

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

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

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

9.8.6 Loans to subsidiaries

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements						
Company's name	Types of loans	Maturity	Interest rate		Amount	
			2024	2023	2024	2023
			(% per annum)	(% per annum)		
ICBC (Thai) Leasing	Revolving loans	At call	2.50	2.75	39	375
Company Limited	Term loans	2024	-	2.34 - 2.41	-	3,001
Sky High Li Leasing	Term loans	2038	3 Months	3 Months USD		
Designated Activity			Term SOFR	Interbank		
Company			+54.6 bps	wholesale		
				market deposit		
				rate + 10.bps	3,291	3,425
Total					3,330	6,801
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses					(328)	(454)
Loan to customers and accrued interest receivables - net					3,002	6,347

9.8.7 Troubled debt restructuring

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have outstanding balances with troubled debt restructuring debtors as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Number of debtors	Outstanding balances	Number of debtors	Outstanding balances
		(Million Baht)		(Million Baht)
Balances of restructured debts	16,259	17,436	21,199	19,102

	Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Number of debtors	Outstanding balances	Number of debtors	Outstanding balances
		(Million Baht)		(Million Baht)
Balances of restructured debts	50	8,186	48	6,557

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have no commitment to addition lending to customers after troubled debt restructurings.

9.9 Allowance for expected credit losses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024			
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	33,002	-	-	33,002
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(28)	-	-	(28)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	78,459	-	-	78,459
Derecognition	(31,155)	-	-	(31,155)
Ending balance	80,278	-	-	80,278

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements				
2024				
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	45,823	-	-	45,823
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,114)	1,114	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,086)	2,112	-	(2,974)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,343	-	-	10,343
Derecognition	(5,517)	-	-	(5,517)
Ending balance	44,449	3,226	-	47,675
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	1,596	-	-	1,596
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(351)	-	-	(351)
Derecognition	(473)	-	-	(473)
Ending balance	772	-	-	772
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	2,832,501	2,219,893	878,881	5,931,275
Changes from transfers among stages	382,563	(445,697)	63,134	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(664,364)	306,426	1,223,450	865,512
New financial assets purchased or acquired	379,015	157,472	408,281	944,768
Derecognition	(143,788)	(984,439)	(618,273)	(1,746,500)
Write-off	-	-	(1,244,961)	(1,244,961)
Ending balance	2,785,927	1,253,655	710,512	4,750,094
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Beginning balance	245,284	31,500	18,112	294,896
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,391)	1,331	60	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(3,337)	(29,507)	(39)	(32,883)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	58,857	1,407	-	60,264
Derecognition	(29,461)	(675)	(11,443)	(41,579)
Ending balance	269,952	4,056	6,690	280,698

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements				
2023 (Restated)				
	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	33,217	-	-	33,217
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,474)	-	-	(2,474)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,348	-	-	10,348
Derecognition	(8,089)	-	-	(8,089)
Ending balance	33,002	-	-	33,002
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	44,387	-	-	44,387
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,333)	-	-	(5,333)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,531	-	-	10,531
Derecognition	(3,762)	-	-	(3,762)
Ending balance	45,823	-	-	45,823
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	2,785	-	-	2,785
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(924)	-	-	(924)
Derecognition	(265)	-	-	(265)
Ending balance	1,596	-	-	1,596
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	4,312,603	2,146,228	240,136	6,698,967
Changes from transfers among stages	77,327	(152,347)	75,020	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,022,621)	(132,013)	1,956,688	(197,946)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	667,954	519,312	38,607	1,225,873
Derecognition	(202,762)	(161,287)	(48,359)	(412,408)
Write-off	-	-	(1,383,211)	(1,383,211)
Ending balance	2,832,501	2,219,893	878,881	5,931,275
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Beginning balance	223,342	7,367	22	230,731
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,430)	1,201	229	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(34,205)	26,025	5,224	(2,956)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	73,942	10	12,659	86,611
Derecognition	(16,365)	(3,103)	(22)	(19,490)
Ending balance	245,284	31,500	18,112	294,896

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

2024

	Financial assets that has not been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been a significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	33,002	-	-	33,002
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(28)	-	-	(28)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	78,459	-	-	78,459
Derecognition	(31,155)	-	-	(31,155)
Ending balance	80,278	-	-	80,278
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	45,823	-	-	45,823
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,114)	1,114	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,086)	2,112	-	(2,974)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,343	-	-	10,343
Derecognition	(5,517)	-	-	(5,517)
Ending balance	44,449	3,226	-	47,675
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	1,596	-	-	1,596
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(351)	-	-	(351)
Derecognition	(473)	-	-	(473)
Ending balance	772	-	-	772
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	2,505,714	931,028	561,132	3,997,874
Changes from transfers among stages	340,110	(340,075)	(35)	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(561,270)	89,543	14,297	(457,430)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	344,176	137,487	401,759	883,422
Derecognition	(133,910)	(363,500)	(551,980)	(1,049,390)
Write-off	-	-	(9,971)	(9,971)
Ending balance	2,494,820	454,483	415,202	3,364,505
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Beginning balance	245,378	31,500	18,112	294,990
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,391)	1,331	60	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(3,337)	(29,507)	(39)	(32,883)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	59,362	1,407	-	60,769
Derecognition	(29,555)	(675)	(11,443)	(41,673)
Ending balance	270,457	4,056	6,690	281,203

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements				
2023 (Restated)				
	Financial assets that has not been significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that has been significant increase in credit risk	Financial assets that are credit - impaired	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	33,217	-	-	33,217
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,474)	-	-	(2,474)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,348	-	-	10,348
Derecognition	(8,089)	-	-	(8,089)
Ending balance	33,002	-	-	33,002
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	44,387	-	-	44,387
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,333)	-	-	(5,333)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	10,531	-	-	10,531
Derecognition	(3,762)	-	-	(3,762)
Ending balance	45,823	-	-	45,823
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	2,785	-	-	2,785
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(924)	-	-	(924)
Derecognition	(265)	-	-	(265)
Ending balance	1,596	-	-	1,596
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	3,775,596	745,133	13,164	4,533,893
Changes from transfers among stages	(9,650)	(3,234)	12,884	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,695,995)	(201,650)	1,249,304	(648,341)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	611,794	444,552	1,206	1,057,552
Derecognition	(176,031)	(53,773)	(1,413)	(231,217)
Write-off	-	-	(714,013)	(714,013)
Ending balance	2,505,714	931,028	561,132	3,997,874
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts				
Beginning balance	223,447	7,367	22	230,836
Changes from transfers among stages	(1,430)	1,201	229	-
Changes from remeasurement of loss allowance	(34,216)	26,025	5,224	(2,967)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	73,942	10	12,659	86,611
Derecognition	(16,365)	(3,103)	(22)	(19,490)
Ending balance	245,378	31,500	18,112	294,990

9.10 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 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Types of properties foreclosed	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024			
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts				
- Immovable properties	182,702	-	(3,239)	179,463 ⁽¹⁾
- Movable assets	335,105	2,658,615	(2,765,497)	228,223
Total	517,807	2,658,615	(2,768,736)	407,686
Assets from auction bidding				
- Immovable properties	27,120	-	-	27,120
Total	27,120	-	-	27,120
Total properties foreclosed	544,927	2,658,615	(2,768,736)	434,806
Less Allowance for impairment	(337,306)	(733,660)	799,211	(271,755)
Total properties foreclosed - net	207,621	1,924,955	(1,969,525)	163,051

⁽¹⁾ As at 31 December 2024, 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 28 million, respectively.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Types of properties foreclosed	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts				
- Immovable properties	307,295	-	(124,593)	182,702 ⁽¹⁾
- Movable assets	170,527	1,600,812	(1,436,234)	335,105
Total	477,822	1,600,812	(1,560,827)	517,807
Assets from auction bidding				
- Immovable properties	53,430	-	(26,310)	27,120
- Movable assets	4,020	-	(4,020)	-
Total	57,450	-	(30,330)	27,120
Total properties foreclosed	535,272	1,600,812	(1,591,157)	544,927
Less Allowance for impairment	(378,892)	(565,364)	606,950	(337,306)
Total properties foreclosed - net	156,380	1,035,448	(984,207)	207,621

⁽¹⁾ As at 31 December 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)

Separate financial statements				
2024				
Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts				
- Immovable properties	182,702	-	(3,239)	179,463 ⁽¹⁾
Total	182,702	-	(3,239)	179,463
Assets from auction bidding				
- Immovable properties	27,120	-	-	27,120
Total	27,120	-	-	27,120
Total properties foreclosed	209,822	-	(3,239)	206,583
Less Allowance for impairment	(183,148)	-	1,581	(181,567)
Total properties foreclosed - net	26,674	-	(1,658)	25,016

⁽¹⁾ As at 31 December 2024, 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 28 million, respectively.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements				
2023				
Types of properties foreclosed	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts				
- Immovable properties	307,294	-	(124,593)	182,701 ⁽¹⁾
Total	307,294	-	(124,593)	182,701
Assets from auction bidding				
- Immovable properties	53,430	-	(26,310)	27,120
- Movable assets	4,020	-	(4,020)	-
Total	57,450	-	(30,330)	27,120
Total properties foreclosed	364,744	-	(154,923)	209,821
Less Allowance for impairment	(322,624)	-	139,477	(183,147)
Total properties foreclosed - net	42,120	-	(15,446)	26,674

⁽¹⁾ As at 31 December 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.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have no properties foreclosed subject to restrictions on disposal, buy-back rights or first refusal rights.

9.11 Land, premises and equipment - net

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net book value:				
Land, premises and equipment	149,166	182,642	112,402	133,610
Right-of-use assets (Note 9.12)	404,872	461,949	224,245	254,641
Total	554,038	644,591	336,647	388,251

Movements of land, premises and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Asset under installation	Total
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2023	8,500	6,892	689,984	84,770	7,141	797,287
Additions/transfers-in	-	-	68,104	-	27,921	96,025
Disposals/write-offs/transfers - out	-	-	(4,305)	-	(33,789)	(38,094)
As at 31 December 2023	8,500	6,892	753,783	84,770	1,273	855,218
Additions/transfers-in	-	-	30,271	-	14,937	45,208
Disposals/write-offs/transfers - out	-	-	(81,654)	(6,809)	(14,609)	(103,072)
As at 31 December 2024	8,500	6,892	702,400	77,961	1,601	797,354
Accumulated depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2023	-	(2,714)	(537,427)	(72,400)	-	(612,541)
Depreciation for the year	-	(203)	(57,754)	(5,649)	-	(63,606)
Depreciation on disposals/write-offs/transfers-out	-	-	3,571	-	-	3,571
As at 31 December 2023	-	(2,917)	(591,610)	(78,049)	-	(672,576)
Depreciation for the year	-	(203)	(60,027)	(3,824)	-	(64,054)
Depreciation on disposals/write-offs/transfers-out	-	-	81,633	6,809	-	88,442
As at 31 December 2024	-	(3,120)	(570,004)	(75,064)	-	(648,188)
Net book value:						
As at 31 December 2023	8,500	3,975	162,173	6,721	1,273	182,642
As at 31 December 2024	8,500	3,772	132,396	2,897	1,601	149,166
Depreciation for the years ended 31 December:						
2023						63,606
2024						64,054

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Asset under installation	Total
<u>Cost:</u>						
As at 1 January 2023	8,500	6,892	550,367	65,704	5,273	636,736
Additions/transfers-in	-	-	60,696	-	27,921	88,617
Disposals/write-offs/transfers - out	-	-	(4,278)	-	(31,921)	(36,199)
As at 31 December 2023	8,500	6,892	606,785	65,704	1,273	689,154
Additions/transfers-in	-	-	26,589	-	14,739	41,328
Disposals/write-offs/transfers - out	-	-	(71,991)	(6,809)	(14,411)	(93,211)
As at 31 December 2024	8,500	6,892	561,383	58,895	1,601	637,271
<u>Accumulated depreciation:</u>						
As at 1 January 2023	-	(2,716)	(457,998)	(54,474)	-	(515,188)
Depreciation for the year	-	(203)	(38,656)	(5,041)	-	(43,900)
Depreciation on disposals/ write-offs/transfers-out	-	-	3,544	-	-	3,544
As at 31 December 2023	-	(2,919)	(493,110)	(59,515)	-	(555,544)
Depreciation for the year	-	(203)	(44,611)	(3,291)	-	(48,105)
Depreciation on disposals/ write-offs/transfers-out	-	-	71,971	6,809	-	78,780
As at 31 December 2024	-	(3,122)	(465,750)	(55,997)	-	(524,869)
<u>Net book value:</u>						
As at 31 December 2023	8,500	3,973	113,675	6,189	1,273	133,610
As at 31 December 2024	8,500	3,770	95,633	2,898	1,601	112,402
<u>Depreciation for the years ended 31 December:</u>						
2023						43,900
2024						48,105

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have equipment which have been fully depreciated but are still in use with the gross carrying amount, before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment, of approximately Baht 540 million and Baht 563 million, respectively (Separate financial statements: Baht 445 million and Baht 480 million, respectively)

9.12 Leases

The Bank and its subsidiaries have entered into the lease agreements for rental of buildings, furniture, fixtures and office equipment and motor vehicles for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 2 to 30 years.

9.12.1 Right-of-use assets

Movements of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Buildings	furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2023	501,512	2,788	5,640	509,940
Additions	56,308	560	-	56,868
Depreciation for the year	(100,403)	(1,493)	(2,963)	(104,859)
As at 31 December 2023	457,417	1,855	2,677	461,949
Additions	44,596	7,547	3,181	55,324
Contract termination	(869)	-	-	(869)
Depreciation for the year	(104,774)	(3,883)	(2,875)	(111,532)
As at 31 December 2024	396,370	5,519	2,983	404,872

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Buildings	furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2023	268,317	322	3,677	272,316
Additions	53,714	560	-	54,274
Depreciation for the year	(69,851)	(262)	(1,836)	(71,949)
As at 31 December 2023	252,180	620	1,841	254,641
Additions	41,354	7,756	-	49,110
Contract termination	(869)	-	-	(869)
Depreciation for the year	(74,107)	(2,689)	(1,841)	(78,637)
As at 31 December 2024	218,558	5,687	-	224,245

9.12.2 Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance - beginning of year	443,227	485,332	207,493	218,559
Increase during the year	69,537	72,494	50,791	55,766
Paid during the year	(120,244)	(114,599)	(71,372)	(66,832)
Terminated during the year	(869)	-	(869)	-
Balance - end of year	391,651	443,227	186,043	207,493
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(28,974)	(37,491)	(10,975)	(13,786)
Lease liabilities - net	362,677	405,736	175,068	193,707
Less: current portion	(93,931)	(96,221)	(64,353)	(64,781)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	268,746	309,515	110,715	128,926

The Bank and its subsidiaries had total cash outflows on leases during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 of Baht 120 million and Baht 115 million, respectively (separate financial statements: Baht 71 million and Baht 67 million, respectively).

Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	111,532	104,859	78,637	71,949
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	10,941	11,991	4,944	5,244
Expenses relating to short-term leases	7,924	6,924	5,720	4,648
Total	130,397	123,774	89,301	81,841

9.13 Intangible assets - net

Movement of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			Total
	Computer software	Related customer relationship fee	Computer software under development	
<u>Cost:</u>				
As at 1 January 2023	135,492	26,750	150	162,392
Additions/transfers-in	3,008	-	1,349	4,357
Disposals/written-off/transfers - out	-	-	(1,499)	(1,499)
As at 31 December 2023	138,500	26,750	-	165,250
Additions/transfers-in	9,888	-	-	9,888
As at 31 December 2024	148,388	26,750	-	175,138
<u>Accumulated amortisation:</u>				
As at 1 January 2023	(86,757)	(26,514)	-	(113,271)
Amortisation charged for the year	(7,155)	(234)	-	(7,389)
As at 31 December 2023	(93,912)	(26,748)	-	(120,660)
Amortisation charged for the year	(7,651)	-	-	(7,651)
As at 31 December 2024	(101,563)	(26,748)	-	(128,311)
<u>Net book value:</u>				
As at 31 December 2023	44,588	2	-	44,590
As at 31 December 2024	46,825	2	-	46,827
<u>Amortisation for the years ended 31 December:</u>				
2023				7,389
2024				7,651

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			Total
	Computer software	Related customer relationship fee	Computer software under development	
<u>Cost:</u>				
As at 1 January 2023	76,810	26,750	-	103,560
Additions/transfers-in	1,509	-	-	1,509
As at 31 December 2023	78,319	26,750	-	105,069
Additions/transfers-in	7,930	-	-	7,930
As at 31 December 2024	86,249	26,750	-	112,999
<u>Accumulated amortisation:</u>				
As at 1 January 2023	(45,109)	(26,514)	-	(71,623)
Amortisation charged for the year	(4,822)	(234)	-	(5,056)
As at 31 December 2023	(49,931)	(26,748)	-	(76,679)
Amortisation charged for the year	(5,138)	-	-	(5,138)
As at 31 December 2024	(55,069)	(26,748)	-	(81,817)
<u>Net book value:</u>				
As at 31 December 2023	28,388	2	-	28,390
As at 31 December 2024	31,180	2	-	31,182
<u>Amortisation for the years ended 31 December:</u>				
2023				5,056
2024				5,138

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have computer software which have been fully amortised but are still in use, with gross carrying amounts before deducting accumulated amortisation of approximately Baht 96 million and Baht 94 million, respectively (separate financial statements: Baht 60 million and Baht 58 million, respectively).

9.14 Deferred tax assets/liabilities and income tax

9.14.1 Deferred tax assets/liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		
Deferred tax assets	1,662,473	1,411,186	529,751	585,639
Deferred tax liabilities	(485,882)	(597,712)	(23,280)	(11,516)
Net	1,176,591	813,474	506,471	574,123

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Reported in			
	As at 1 January 2024	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Interbank and money market items	369	(369)	-	-
Derivative assets	35,246	(10,948)	-	24,298
Investments	154,277	(66,044)	(25,971)	62,262
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	243,616	11,062	-	254,678
Allowance for expected credit losses	321,199	(23,280)	-	297,919
Properties foreclosed	67,461	(13,110)	-	54,351
Other assets	405,327	378,893	-	784,220
Provisions	135,472	1,580	(1,056)	135,996
Other liabilities	48,219	530	-	48,749
Total	1,411,186	278,314	(27,027)	1,662,473
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investments	(11,516)	(165)	(11,599)	(23,280)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(582,831)	124,153	-	(458,678)
Deferred direct costs of debentures	(3,365)	123	-	(3,242)
Others	-	(682)	-	(682)
Total	(597,712)	123,429	(11,599)	(485,882)
Net	813,474	401,743	(38,626)	1,176,591

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

	As at 1 January 2023 (Restated)	Reported in			As at 31 December 2023 (Restated)
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	
Deferred tax assets					
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	260,618	(17,002)	-	-	243,616
Allowance for expected credit losses	545,958	(224,759)	-	-	321,199
Properties foreclosed	75,777	(8,316)	-	-	67,461
Other assets	369,713	35,614	-	-	405,327
Provisions	119,369	16,258	(155)	-	135,472
Other liabilities	47,319	936	-	(36)	48,219
Loss carry forward	15,242	(15,045)	-	(197)	-
Total	1,691,162	(317,646)	37,903	(233)	1,411,186
Deferred tax liabilities					
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	-	-
Total	(705,501)	64,805	42,984	-	(597,712)
Net	985,661	(252,841)	80,887	(233)	813,474

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements				
	Reported in			
	As at 1 January 2024	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Interbank and money market items	369	(369)	-	-
Derivative assets	35,246	(10,948)	-	24,298
Investments	154,277	(66,044)	(25,971)	62,262
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	13,024	(6,099)	-	6,925
Allowance for expected credit losses	217,922	58,046	-	275,968
Properties foreclosed	36,630	(316)	-	36,314
Other assets	2,222	(2,152)	-	70
Provisions	119,018	(493)	-	118,525
Other liabilities	6,931	(1,542)	-	5,389
Total	585,639	(29,917)	(25,971)	529,751
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investments	(11,516)	(165)	(11,599)	(23,280)
Total	(11,516)	(165)	(11,599)	(23,280)
Net	574,123	(30,082)	(37,570)	506,471

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	As at	Reported in		As at
	1 January		Other	31 December
	2023	Profit or loss	comprehensive income	2023
Deferred tax assets				
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 losses	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
Total	908,737	(361,156)	38,058	585,639
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investments	(31,616)	8,698	11,402	(11,516)
Others	(31,582)	-	31,582	-
Total	(63,198)	8,698	42,984	(11,516)
Net	845,539	(352,458)	81,042	574,123

9.14.2 Income taxes

Income taxes for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Restated)			
Current income tax:				
Corporate income tax for the year	1,019,917	484,734	918,912	306,550
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year	(3,369)	(1,526)	(2,605)	(101)
Deferred tax:				
Deferred tax on temporary differences and reversion of temporary differences	(401,743)	252,841	30,082	352,458
Income tax reported in profit or loss	614,805	736,049	946,389	658,907

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Consolidated financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Amount before income tax	Income tax	Amount net of income tax	Amount before income tax	Income tax	Amount net of income tax
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	(35,213)	7,043	(28,170)	(45,634)	11,715	(33,919)
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	223,063	(44,613)	178,450	(191,510)	37,745	(153,765)
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	(157,910)	31,582	(126,328)
Actuarial gains on defined employee benefit plans	5,281	(1,056)	4,225	773	(155)	618
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	2,444	-	2,444	6,050	-	6,050
Total	195,575	(38,626)	156,949	(388,231)	80,887	(307,344)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Amount		Amount	Amount		Amount
	before		net of	before		net of
	income tax	Income tax	income tax	income tax	Income tax	income tax
Investments in equity instruments						
measured at fair value through						
other comprehensive income (loss)	(35,213)	7,043	(28,170)	(45,634)	11,715	(33,919)
Investments in debt instruments						
measured at fair value through						
other comprehensive income (loss)	223,063	(44,613)	178,450	(191,510)	37,745	(153,765)
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	(157,910)	31,582	(126,328)
Total	187,850	(37,570)	150,280	(395,054)	81,042	(314,012)

A reconciliation between income tax and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		
Accounting profit before income tax	3,099,463	3,685,431	4,718,886	3,278,633
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied				
by applicable tax rate	619,893	737,086	943,777	655,727
Adjustment in respect of income tax of				
previous year	(3,369)	(1,526)	(2,605)	(101)
Income tax effects:				
Tax effect of non-deductible				
income/expenses	5,971	6,738	5,217	3,281
Income tax of the indirect subsidiaries				
that is not taxable	(7,690)	(6,249)	-	-
Total	614,805	736,049	946,389	658,907
Weighted average tax rate	19.84%	19.97%	20.06%	20.10%

9.14.3 Effect from international tax reform - Pillar Two model rules

The Bank and its subsidiaries are within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Accordingly, the Bank and its subsidiaries have applied the mandatory exception requiring that entities shall neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

On 18 December 2023, Pillar Two legislation was enacted or substantially enacted in Ireland, where the Bank and its subsidiaries operates, and will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The management of the Bank and its subsidiaries has determined that the exposure to Pillar Two income taxes does not have any significant impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

9.15 Other assets - net

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Prepaid expenses	21,757	32,128	15,899	28,494
Deposit	32,954	30,891	22,049	19,720
Advance payment	309	265	299	254
Others	1,576	2,469	200	1,439
Total	56,596	65,753	38,447	49,907

9.16 Deposits

9.16.1 Classified by types of deposits

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Demand deposits	11,956,567	16,245,703	11,960,169	16,251,435
Savings deposits	39,283,294	34,266,299	39,295,528	34,276,876
Fixed deposits				
- Not over 6 months	30,729,223	41,283,116	30,729,223	41,283,116
- Over 6 months but not over 1 year	25,185,801	25,865,595	25,185,801	25,865,595
- Over 1 year	42,344,458	35,928,720	42,344,457	35,928,720
Total	149,499,343	153,589,433	149,515,178	153,605,742

9.16.2 Classified by currencies and residences of depositors

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	120,146,764	5,151,427	125,298,191	129,766,622	4,510,035	134,276,657
US Dollar	11,782,446	1,338,004	13,120,450	10,448,953	771,390	11,220,343
Renminbi	10,419,067	473,440	10,892,507	7,200,779	418,798	7,619,577
Other currencies	173,105	15,090	188,195	460,218	12,638	472,856
Total	142,521,382	6,977,961	149,499,343	147,876,572	5,712,861	153,589,433

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	2024			2023		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	120,162,599	5,151,427	125,314,026	129,782,931	4,510,035	134,292,966
US Dollar	11,782,446	1,338,004	13,120,450	10,448,953	771,390	11,220,343
Renminbi	10,419,067	473,440	10,892,507	7,200,779	418,798	7,619,577
Other currencies	173,105	15,090	188,195	460,218	12,638	472,856
Total	142,537,217	6,977,961	149,515,178	147,892,881	5,712,861	153,605,742

9.17 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

Interbank and money market items (liabilities) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Domestic items				
Bank of Thailand	347,198	347,600	347,198	347,600
Commercial banks	5,654,231	12,676,625	2,614,231	6,676,625
Specialised financial institutions	24,294	20,247	24,294	20,247
Other financial institutions	944,531	1,988,419	944,531	1,988,419
Total domestic items	6,970,254	15,032,891	3,930,254	9,032,891
Foreign items				
US Dollar	6,911,736	10,891,044	6,911,736	10,891,044
Renminbi	5,228,729	4,053,404	5,228,729	4,053,404
Euro	-	38,033	-	38,033
Thai Baht	348,258	554,996	348,258	554,996
Total foreign items	12,488,723	15,537,477	12,488,723	15,537,477
Total domestic and foreign items	19,458,977	30,570,368	16,418,977	24,570,368

9.18 Debt issued and borrowings

Debt issued and borrowings as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
	2024			2023		
	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount
		(Percent)			(Percent)	
Bill of exchange	2025	2.39 - 2.53	6,565,901	2024	2.60	198,967
Unsecured						
debentures	2025 - 2027	1.17 - 3.70	28,679,248	2024 - 2027	1.17 - 3.70	34,702,863
Subordinated						
debentures ⁽¹⁾	2028	3.50	4,994,564	2028	3.50	4,993,103
Total			40,239,713			39,894,933

⁽¹⁾ Counted as of Tier 2 capital under Bank of Thailand's criteria for inclusion of financial instruments in Tier 2 Capital (See Note 8).

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements						
	2024			2023		
	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount
		(Percent)			(Percent)	
Subordinated						
debentures ⁽¹⁾	2028	3.50	4,994,564	2028	3.50	4,993,103
Total			4,994,564			4,993,103

⁽¹⁾ Counted as of Tier 2 capital under Bank of Thailand's criteria for inclusion of financial instruments in Tier 2 Capital (See Note 8).

Subordinated debentures

On 23 March 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.

9.19 Provisions for employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which is compensations on employees' retirement are as follows:

			(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Beginning balance	381	365	300	295
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	45	45	32	32
Interest cost	9	9	7	7
Benefits paid during the year				
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from				
- Financial assumptions changes	(1)	1	-	-
- Experience adjustment	(4)	(2)	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	(32)	(37)	(28)	(34)
Ending balance	398	381	311	300

Significant actuarial assumption

			(Unit: Percent per annum)	
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.53 - 2.71	2.34 - 2.53	2.53	2.53
Future salary increase rate	5.00 - 5.50	5.00 - 5.50	5.00	5.00
Turnover rate	0 - 20	0 - 20	0 - 20	0 - 20

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries expects to pay long-term employee benefits during the next year of Baht 36 million and Baht 56 million, respectively (Separate financial statements: Baht 30 million and Baht 49 million, respectively).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5.57 - 7.47 years and 5.57 - 7.54 years, respectively (separate financial statements: 5.57 years and 5.57 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.

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
Increase (decrease) in the provision:				
Discount rate	(21.03)	23.61	(19.17)	21.52
Future salary increase rate	29.06	(26.34)	23.72	(21.58)
Turnover rate	(22.56)	12.53	(20.54)	11.30

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
Increase (decrease) in the provision:				
Discount rate	(15.79)	17.69	(14.16)	15.85
Future salary increase rate	23.39	(21.21)	18.31	(16.69)
Turnover rate	(16.82)	9.06	(15.06)	7.95

9.20 Other liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other payables	594,848	422,858	347,617	195,181
Miscellaneous payable - remittance transaction	935,881	943,830	935,881	943,830
Advance received from finance lease	11,902	80,541	-	-
Advance received from electronic payment ⁽¹⁾	142,938	150,975	142,938	150,975
Accrued expenses	624,268	712,651	536,651	608,888
Withholding tax payable	41,906	54,350	36,662	49,222
Special business tax payable	39,101	50,792	39,101	50,792
Corporate income tax payable	453,708	253,301	429,022	194,198
Deferred income	47,468	81,476	47,468	81,476
Others	257,964	335,588	165,766	242,077
Total	3,149,984	3,086,362	2,681,106	2,516,639

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

9.21 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements					
2024					
	Gross amount	Amount offset in statement of financial position	Net amount presented in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset in statement of financial position eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,080	-	10,080	(10,080)	-
Derivative assets	202	-	202	(116)	86
Total	10,282	-	10,282	(10,196)	86
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	188	-	188	(48)	140
Total	188	-	188	(48)	140

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements					
2023					
	Gross amount	Amount offset in statement of financial position	Net amount presented in statement of financial position	Amounts not offset in statement of financial position eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	12,900	-	12,900	(12,900)	-
Derivative assets	441	-	441	(243)	198
Total	13,341	-	13,341	(13,143)	198
Financial liabilities					
Repurchase agreement	673	-	673	(673)	-
Derivative liabilities	281	-	281	(36)	245
Total	954	-	954	(709)	245

Reconciliation to the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
2024					
Type of financial instruments	Net 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 qualified for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,080	Interbank and money market items	9.3	36,745	26,665
Derivative assets	202	Derivative assets	9.5	677	475
Total	10,282			37,422	27,140
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	188	Derivative liabilities	9.5	186	2
Total	188			186	2

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
2023 (Restated)					
Type of financial instruments	Net 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 qualified for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	12,900	Interbank and money market items	9.3	36,386	23,486
Derivative assets	441	Derivative assets	9.5	1,263	822
Total	13,341			37,649	24,308
Financial liabilities					
Repurchase agreement	673	Interbank and money market items	9.17	30,570	29,897
Derivative liabilities	281	Derivative liabilities	9.5	325	44
Total	954			30,895	29,941

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements					
2024					
Type of financial instruments	Net 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 qualified for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	10,080	Interbank and money market items	9.3	35,842	25,762
Derivative assets	202	Derivative assets	9.5	677	475
Total	10,282			36,519	26,237
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	188	Derivative liabilities	9.5	186	2
Total	188			186	2

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements					
2023 (Restated)					
Type of financial instruments	Net 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 qualified for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse repurchase agreement	12,900	Interbank and money market items	9.3	35,516	22,616
Derivative assets	441	Derivative assets	9.5	1,263	822
Total	13,341			36,779	23,438
Financial liabilities					
Repurchase agreement	673	Interbank and money market items	9.17	24,570	23,897
Derivative liabilities	281	Derivative liabilities	9.5	325	44
Total	954			24,895	23,941

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 repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements measured at amortised cost.

9.22 Share capital

		Consolidated and separate financial statements			
		2024		2023	
Par value		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(Baht)		(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)
Registered					
At the beginning of the years					
- 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
At the end of the years					
- 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
Issued and paid-up					
At the beginning of the years					
- 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
At the end of the years					
- 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 losses as at the date that the Ministry of Finance injects 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 injects 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.

9.23 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 capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the total legal reserve of the Bank is Baht 2,015 million.

9.24 Other components of equity

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of debt instruments	77,581	(145,481)	77,581	(145,481)
Add (deduct): Effect of deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(15,516)	29,096	(15,516)	29,096
Total	62,065	(116,385)	62,065	(116,385)
Deficit on revaluation of equity instruments	(54,430)	(19,217)	(54,430)	(19,217)
Deduct: Effect of deferred tax liabilities	(5,393)	(12,436)	(5,393)	(12,436)
Total	(59,823)	(31,653)	(59,823)	(31,653)
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	(66,671)	(69,115)	-	-
Total other components of equity	(64,429)	(217,153)	2,242	(148,038)

9.25 Commitments and contingent liabilities

9.25.1 Commitments

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Avals to bills and guarantees of loans	1,400	2,788	1,400	2,788
Letter of credit	164	70	164	70
Other contingencies				
- Overdraft undrawn committed line	868	825	898	855
- Other guarantees	21,159	26,945	21,159	26,945
- Others	5,783	6,517	5,783	6,517
Total	29,374	37,145	29,404	37,175

9.25.2 Litigations

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has been sued as a defendant in the court with the capital of approximately Baht 393 million and Baht 393 million, respectively, in the ordinary course of business. The Bank believes that the final judgment of such lawsuit will not materially affect the Bank's financial position and operating results.

9.26 Related parties 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 ultimate parent company of the Bank
ICBC (Thai) Leasing Company Limited	Thailand	A direct subsidiary of the Bank
Sky High Li Leasing Designated Activity Company	Ireland	An indirect subsidiary of the Bank
ICBC (Thai) Insurance Broker Company Limited	Thailand	An indirect subsidiary 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

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ Nationality	Nature of relationships
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 - 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 - 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

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ Nationality	Nature of relationships
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Dubai (DIFC)	UAE	The branch of the ultimate parent company
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Abu Dhabi	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 and indirectly, including any directors (whether executive and otherwise) of the Bank and its subsidiaries

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

Transactions	Pricing policies
Interest income	With reference to the terms and prices as offered to other customers
Interest expenses	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 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>Interbank and money market items (assets)</i>				
Parent company	10,900	10,434	10,866	10,399
Other related parties	37	18	37	18
<i>Derivative assets (fair value)</i>				
Parent company	337	169	337	169
Other related parties	155	549	155	549
<i>Investments in subsidiaries</i>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	4,250	4,250
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</i>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	3,002	6,347
Key management personnel	-	1	-	1
<i>Other assets</i>				
Parent company	3	14	3	14
<i>Deposits</i>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	16	16
Key management personnel	83	67	83	67
<i>Interbank and money market items (liabilities)</i>				
Parent company	11,296	14,377	11,296	14,377
Other related parties	61	198	61	198
<i>Derivative liabilities (fair value)</i>				
Parent company	63	3	63	3
Other related parties	30	14	30	14
<i>Accrued interest payables</i>				
Parent company	74	128	74	128
Key management personnel	1	-	1	-
<i>Other liabilities</i>				
Parent company	88	61	88	61
Other related parties	2	1	2	1
Subsidiaries	-	-	1	-
<i>Off-balance sheet items</i>				
<i>Other commitments</i>				
Parent company	12,513	15,619	12,513	15,619
Other related parties	40	156	40	156
Subsidiaries	-	-	30	30

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Forward exchange contracts-bought				
(notional amounts)				
Parent company	12,869	4,006	12,869	4,006
Other related parties	13,032	14,139	13,032	14,139
Interest rate swap contracts (notional amounts)				
Parent company	1,728	3,111	1,728	3,111
Other related parties	3,154	5,249	3,154	5,249

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hong Kong had issued a Standby L/C as 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 under the Standby L/C as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 amount to US Dollars 124 million and US Dollars 248 million, respectively (equivalent to Baht 4,214 million and Baht 8,437 million, respectively).

Significant balances with related parties for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Restated)			
Parent company				
Interest income	324	178	324	178
Interest expenses	722	1,275	722	1,275
Fee income	16	20	16	20
Fee expenses	11	19	11	19
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments	135	(125)	135	(125)
measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Expected credit losses (reversal)	31	(21)	31	(21)
Subsidiaries				
Interest income	-	-	233	305
Fee income	-	-	2	3
Other income	-	-	2	2
Expected credit losses (reversal)	-	-	(125)	(193)

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Restated)			
Related companies				
Fee income	2	2	2	2
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments				
measured at fair value through profit or loss	(278)	323	(278)	323
Expected credit losses	1	-	1	-
Related persons				
Interest expenses	1	1	1	1
Key management personnel				
Key management personnel compensation				
- Short-term employee benefit	161	193	123	154
- Post-employment benefit	2	3	2	3

Directors and management's remuneration

The Bank's directors and executives, which include Executive Vice President upwards, do not receive any 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.

9.27 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.

9.27.1 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 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated financial statement					
2024					
	Banking business	Hire- purchase and finance lease	Total	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	4,766	1,372	6,138	-	6,138
Net fees and service income	133	222	355	(2)	353
Net gains on financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss	479	-	479	-	479
Other operating income	621	358	979	-	979
Other operating expenses	(1,743)	(2,952)	(4,695)	2	(4,693)
Profit (loss) before expected credit losses	4,256	(1,000)	3,256	-	3,256
Reversal (expected credit losses)	462	(494)	(32)	(125)	(157)
Profit (loss) before income tax	4,718	(1,494)	3,224	(125)	3,099
Income tax	(946)	307	(639)	25	(614)
Profit (loss) for the year	3,772	(1,187)	2,585	(100)	2,485
Financial position as at 31 December 2024					
Total assets	216,544	51,200	267,744	(7,336)	260,408
Total liabilities	175,569	42,468	218,037	(3,349)	214,688

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement					
2023 (Restated)					
	Banking business	Hire- purchase and finance lease	Total	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	4,495	1,679	6,174	-	6,174
Net fees and service income	182	344	526	(3)	523
Net gains on financial instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss	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 losses	3,521	889	4,410	-	4,410
Expected credit losses	(242)	(290)	(532)	(192)	(724)
Profit before income tax	3,279	599	3,878	(192)	3,686
Income tax	(659)	(115)	(774)	38	(736)
Profit for the year	2,620	484	3,104	(154)	2,950
Financial position as at 31 December 2023					
Total assets	224,798	58,641	283,439	(10,708)	272,731
Total liabilities	187,745	48,728	236,473	(6,821)	229,652

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

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the consolidated financial position classified by domestic and foreign business were as follows:

Consolidated financial statement				
2024				
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Elimination	Total
Total assets	264,738	3,006	(7,336)	260,408
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)	36,706	39	-	36,745
Investments - net ⁽¹⁾	82,343	-	-	82,343
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	137,198	2,967	(3,618)	136,547
Deposits	149,499	-	-	149,499
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	19,459	3,290	(3,290)	19,459
Debt issued and borrowings	40,240	-	-	40,240

⁽¹⁾ The amount excludes investments in subsidiaries - net

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement				
2023 (Restated)				
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Elimination	Total
Total assets	280,404	3,035	(10,708)	272,731
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)	36,346	40	-	36,386
Investments - net ⁽¹⁾	79,204	-	-	79,204
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	152,362	2,995	(2,968)	152,389
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

⁽¹⁾ The amount excludes investments in subsidiaries - net

The results of the consolidated operations classified by domestic and foreign business for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
2024					2023 (Restated)			
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Elimination	Total	Domestic business	Foreign business	Elimination	Total
Interest income	11,375	202	(201)	11,376	10,947	196	(230)	10,913
Interest expenses	(5,238)	(201)	201	(5,238)	(4,739)	(230)	230	(4,739)
Net interest income	6,137	1	-	6,138	6,208	(34)	-	6,174
Net fees and service income	353	-	-	353	522	1	-	523
Net gains on financial instrument at measured fair value at profit or loss	479	-	-	479	366	-	-	366
Other operating income	979	-	-	979	575	-	-	575
Other operating expenses	(4,693)	-	-	(4,693)	(3,225)	(3)	-	(3,228)
Expected credit losses	(135)	103	(125)	(157)	(687)	155	(192)	(724)
Profit before income tax	3,120	104	(125)	3,099	3,759	119	(192)	3,686

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

9.28 Interest income

Interest income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interbank and money market items	1,035,888	755,370	1,031,849	752,525
Investments in debt instruments	2,872,843	2,638,912	2,872,843	2,638,912
Loans to customers and factoring	4,851,878	4,703,328	5,060,278	4,957,568
Hire-purchase and finance leases receivables	2,614,567	2,815,261	-	-
Others	699	106	699	106
Total	11,375,875	10,912,977	8,965,669	8,349,111

9.29 Interest expenses

Interest expenses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deposits	2,539,938	1,700,500	2,540,008	1,700,563
Interbank and money market items	988,405	1,394,372	861,079	1,349,279
Contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Bank of Thailand	621,145	627,589	621,145	627,589
Debt issued - debentures	1,070,305	996,259	175,481	175,002
Debentures fee expenses	18,135	20,624	1,758	1,739
Total	5,237,928	4,739,344	4,199,471	3,854,172

9.30 Net fees and service income

Net fees and service income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fees and service income				
Acceptances, avals and guarantees	108,111	146,581	108,111	146,581
Letter of credit fee	13,512	9,398	13,512	9,398
Hire-purchase and finance leases	51,616	59,064	-	-
Life and non-life insurance	194,529	327,253	943	1,224
Debit card, credit card and electronic service	229,604	121,769	229,604	121,769
Others	43,934	57,367	45,142	59,566
Total fees and service income	641,306	721,432	397,312	338,538
Fees and service expenses	(287,908)	(197,991)	(263,513)	(156,816)
Net fees and service income	353,398	523,441	133,799	181,722

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

Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gains on foreign currencies and foreign currency derivatives	292,911	366,543	292,714	366,169
Gains on trading securities - equity securities	185,892	-	185,892	-
Losses on hedge accounting	-	(169)	-	(169)
Total	478,803	366,374	478,606	366,000

9.32 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.

9.33 Expected credit losses (reversal)

Expected credit losses (reversal) for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Consolidated		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		
Interbank and money market items (reversal)	47,276	(215)	47,276	(215)
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (reversal)	(824)	(1,189)	(824)	(1,189)
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,852	1,436	1,852	1,436
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (reversal)	53,403	612,247	(623,398)	177,994
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (reversal)	(14,198)	64,165	(13,787)	64,154
Losses on modification	69,374	47,890	126,479	-
Total	156,883	724,334	(462,402)	242,180

9.34 Basic earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were based on the profit for the years 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 years as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Profit for the years attributable to shareholders of the Bank (Million Baht)	2,485	2,949	3,772	2,620
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and preference shares which are equivalent to the ordinary shares outstanding (Million shares)	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	1.10	1.31	1.67	1.16

9.35 Fair value of financial instruments

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 31 December 2024 and 2023. 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 financial statements				
	2024				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Derivatives assets					
- Foreign exchange rate	251	-	251	-	251
- Interest rate	426	-	426	-	426
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	797	-	-	797	797
Investments					
- Investments in debt instruments					
measured at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾	47,354	-	47,386	-	47,386
- Investments in debt instruments					
measured at fair value through					
other comprehensive income	34,911	-	34,911	-	34,911
- Investments in equity instruments					
designated at fair value through					
other comprehensive income	126	116	-	10	126
Loans to customers ⁽²⁾	140,965	-	59,097	81,832	140,929
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	149,499	-	149,529	-	149,529
Derivatives liabilities					
- Foreign exchange rate	113	-	113	-	113
- Interest rate	73	-	73	-	73
Debts issued and borrowings	40,240	-	40,434	-	40,434

⁽¹⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses.

⁽²⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses, and excluding accrued interest receivables.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2023 (Restated)				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Derivatives assets					
- Foreign exchange rate	312	-	312	-	312
- Interest rate	951	-	951	-	951
Investments					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾	42,817	-	42,837	-	42,837
- Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	36,272	-	36,272	-	36,272
- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	161	152	-	9	161
Loans to customers ⁽²⁾	157,691	-	88,568	68,968	157,536
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	153,589	-	153,614	-	153,614
Derivatives liabilities					
- Foreign exchange rate	283	-	283	-	283
- Interest rate	42	-	42	-	42
Debts issued and borrowings	39,895	-	39,842	-	39,842

⁽¹⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses.⁽²⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses, and excluding accrued interest receivables.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements					
2024					
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Derivatives assets					
- Foreign exchange rate	251	-	251	-	251
- Interest rate	426	-	426	-	426
Financial assets measured					
at fair value through profit or loss	797	-	-	797	797
Investments					
- Investments in debt instruments					
measured at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾	47,354	-	47,386	-	47,386
- Investments in debt instruments					
measured at fair value through					
other comprehensive income	34,911	-	34,911	-	34,911
- Investments in equity instruments					
designated at fair value through					
other comprehensive income	126	116	-	10	126
Loans to customers ⁽²⁾	93,665	-	62,188	31,492	93,680
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	149,515	-	149,545	-	149,545
Derivatives liabilities					
- Foreign exchange rate	113	-	113	-	113
- Interest rate	73	-	73	-	73
Debts issued and borrowings	4,995	-	5,018	-	5,018

⁽¹⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses.⁽²⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses, and excluding accrued interest receivables.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	2023				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Derivatives assets					
- Foreign exchange rate	312	-	312	-	312
- Interest rate	951	-	951	-	951
Investments					
- Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾	42,817	-	42,837	-	42,837
- Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	36,272	-	36,272	-	36,272
- Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	161	152	-	9	161
Loans to customers ⁽²⁾	105,634	-	91,896	13,698	105,594
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	153,606	-	153,631	-	153,631
Derivatives liabilities					
- Foreign exchange rate	283	-	283	-	283
- Interest rate	42	-	42	-	42
Debts issued and borrowings	4,993	-	4,931	-	4,981

⁽¹⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses.⁽²⁾ Presented at amount before deduction of allowance for expected credit losses, and excluding accrued interest receivables.

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 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.

9.36 Events after the reporting period

Litigations

During 1 January 2025 to 25 March 2025, the subsidiary has been sued as a defendant in the court with the capital of approximately Baht 401 million in the ordinary course of business. The subsidiary believes that the final judgment of such lawsuit will not materially affect the financial position and operating results

Issuance of long-term debentures

During 1 January 2025 to 25 March 2025, the subsidiary offered 3 lots of registered, unsubordinated, unsecured debentures without representatives to institutional investors.

The first lot of not more than Baht 2,600 million and a term of 1 year 6 months with a diminishing interest rate.

The second lot of not more than Baht 2,900 million and a term of 1 year 11 months with a diminishing interest rate.

The third lot of not more than Baht 500 million and a term 3 years with interest rate of 2.48 percent per annum.

The total offering of the first, second, and third lots combined shall not exceed Baht 6,000 million with interest payable every 6 months.

Issuance of bills of exchange

During 1 January 2025 to 25 March 2025, the subsidiary issued 2 bills of exchange with face value of Baht 1,500 million offered to financial institutions with the maturity dates 91 days which interest rate was discount rate according to market rate at issue date. The maturity period was 87 days, with an annual interest rate of 2.24%.

Redemption of long-term debentures and bills of exchange

During 1 January 2025 to 25 March 2025, the subsidiary has redeemed long-term debentures and bills of exchange at face value amounting to Baht 3,129 million and Baht 5,000 million, respectively upon their maturity dates within the aforementioned period.

9.37 Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements have been approved for issuance by the Board of Director on 25 March 2025.