

**TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited
and its Subsidiaries**

Interim financial statements
for the three-month and six-month periods ended

30 June 2024

and

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited

Audit Report

Opinion

I have audited the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements of TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), and of TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited, (the "Bank"), respectively, which comprise the consolidated and the Bank's statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the consolidated and the Bank's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended and notes, comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Bank, respectively, as at 30 June 2024 and their financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) and the regulations of Bank of Thailand.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Consolidated and the Bank's Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Group and the Bank in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards* issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that is relevant to my audit of the interim consolidated and the Bank's 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Allowance for expected credit loss for loans to customers	
For disclosures related to credit risk, loans to customers and allowance for expected credit loss for loans to customers, refer to Notes 4, 13 and 14 to the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements.	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
As at 30 June 2024, loans to customers represented 72.40% and 72.53% of the total assets of consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, respectively, against which an allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") of Baht 60,815 million and Baht 59,888 million, respectively were provided. Management's estimation of ECL on loans to customers measured at amortised cost is based on credit models which are dependent on significant management judgements and estimates including selection of model, the use of forward-looking macroeconomic forecast, establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, qualitative assessment of significant increase in credit risk and credit impaired, and consideration for post model adjustments. In particular, the ongoing economic situation adds further complexity to management's estimation process especially for consideration of post model adjustments. Accordingly, it is considered a Key Audit Matter.	In planning my audit procedures, I performed a risk assessment by considering internal and external factors which could affect the performance of individual customers, industry sectors or customer segments, or other factors which could influence the judgments and estimates. I inspected of the Group and the Bank accounting policies and credit risk policy to determine whether this has been set up in accordance with the requirements of TFRS 9, the relevant Bank of Thailand notification and guidance. My audit procedures included testing the design and operating effectiveness of controls over credit review, model monitoring, forward-looking macro-economic factors and post model adjustments. I sampled loans as identified in my risk assessment to perform credit review procedures, including a detailed review of the individual credit profile and other relevant information, from which I formed my own independent assessment. Selected key technical decisions, assumptions and model methodologies were tested, where appropriate, including involvement of my own credit risk specialists to inspect model documentation, model validation report performed by expert engaged by the Group and the Bank's management and back-testing results. I and my credit specialist assessed assumptions and methodology used by the management in the identification and estimation of post model adjustments. I assessed whether the financial statement disclosures are adequate and appropriately reflect the Bank and its subsidiaries' exposures to credit risk.

Valuation of financial instruments in the statements of financial position	
For disclosures related to financial instruments and fair values, refer to Note 5 to the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements.	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
As at 30 June 2024, financial assets measured at fair value in the consolidated and the Bank's financial statements amounted to Baht 136,486 million. Financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated and the Bank's financial statements amounted to Baht 9,863 million. Of these amounts, as at 30 June 2024, financial assets and liabilities designated at level 2 and 3 fair value amounted to Baht 136,336 million and Baht 9,863 million in consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, respectively, for which the fair value is based upon inputs other than quoted prices in active markets or valuation techniques incorporating those inputs. The use of different valuation techniques and assumptions could produce different estimates of fair value. Accordingly, it is considered a Key Audit Matter.	In planning my audit procedures, I performed a risk assessment by considering the factors which could affect the fair value of financial instruments, both in terms of the inputs used for valuation and the appropriateness of valuation techniques applied. For financial instruments, I and my own valuation specialist valued a selection of Group's and the Bank's derivative positions independently and sampled to check selected pricing inputs that were externally sourced and were correctly input into pricing models. I also assessed that the selected models and assumptions were appropriate and valued a selection of the Group's and the Bank's equity securities, debt securities, and compared the valuation to the Group's and the Bank's valuation on a sample basis. I assessed the adequacy of the disclosure in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

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

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

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

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

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered

material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for 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 and the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim consolidated and the Bank's 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 and the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the interim 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 also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Review Report

I have also reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated and the Bank's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 of the Group and the Bank, respectively. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim consolidated and the Bank's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" and the regulations of Bank of Thailand. My responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated and the Bank's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income based on my review.

Scope of Review

I conducted my review in accordance with the Thai Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable me to obtain assurance that I would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated and the Bank's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", and the regulations of the Bank of Thailand.

(Chokechai Ngamwutikul)
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 9728

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok
27 August 2024

Statements of financial position

		Consolidated		Bank only	
		30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
Assets	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
(in thousand Baht)					
Cash		13,049,987	15,487,258	13,049,887	15,487,258
Interbank and money market items, net	8	256,815,356	267,486,262	256,798,265	267,468,700
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	9,656,857	2,470,257	9,656,857	2,470,257
Derivative assets	10	7,085,274	7,236,364	7,085,274	7,236,364
Investments, net	11	179,588,184	179,087,531	179,588,184	179,087,531
Investments in subsidiaries and associate, net	12	8,585,418	8,614,449	4,833,511	4,833,511
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	13,14	1,244,412,144	1,273,135,869	1,241,272,391	1,270,223,673
Properties for sale, net	15	13,446,383	12,312,102	11,378,320	9,886,857
Premises and equipment, net	16	18,782,403	20,858,778	18,742,267	20,788,483
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	17	23,585,329	23,433,891	23,538,491	23,382,161
Deferred tax assets	18	2,530,035	1,560,030	3,003,845	2,058,787
Other assets, net		13,496,630	12,750,927	13,142,685	12,266,705
Total assets		1,791,034,000	1,824,433,718	1,782,089,977	1,815,190,287
Liabilities and equity					
Liabilities					
Deposits	19	1,365,451,669	1,386,580,912	1,366,317,164	1,387,960,507
Interbank and money market items	20	88,966,893	87,794,128	88,966,893	87,794,128
Liabilities payable on demand		3,469,301	6,061,311	3,469,168	6,061,252
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,963,384	1,816,492	3,963,384	1,816,492
Derivative liabilities	10	5,900,192	5,706,921	5,900,192	5,706,921
Debts issued and borrowings	22	45,421,293	59,531,381	39,121,293	52,633,050
Provisions for employee benefits	23	4,332,409	4,230,460	4,166,656	4,070,633
Provisions for other liabilities	24	2,380,425	2,333,830	2,379,799	2,333,328
Other liabilities	25	36,513,066	41,031,150	36,322,520	40,612,178
Total liabilities		1,556,398,632	1,595,086,585	1,550,607,069	1,588,988,489

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

TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Statements of financial position

		Consolidated		Bank only	
		30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
Liabilities and equity	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
(in thousand Baht)					
<i>Equity</i>					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
97,830,583,125 ordinary shares of Baht 0.95 each	27	92,939,054	92,939,054	92,939,054	92,939,054
Issued and paid-up share capital					
97,296,739,415 ordinary shares of Baht 0.95 each					
(31 December 2023: 97,101,487,977 ordinary shares					
of Baht 0.95 each)	27	92,431,902	92,246,413	92,431,902	92,246,413
Premium on share capital		43,372,574	43,373,984	43,372,574	43,373,984
Other reserves		5,430,202	5,735,214	6,443,968	6,703,806
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	28	10,091,000	10,091,000	10,091,000	10,091,000
Unappropriated		83,309,640	77,900,479	79,143,464	73,786,595
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		234,635,318	229,347,090	231,482,908	226,201,798
Non-controlling interest		50	43	-	-
Total equity		234,635,368	229,347,133	231,482,908	226,201,798
Total liabilities and equity		1,791,034,000	1,824,433,718	1,782,089,977	1,815,190,287

Mr. Piti Tantakasem

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Ekniti Nitithanprapas

Chairman of the Board

TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

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TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

These notes form an integral part of the interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These interim English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 August 2024.

1 General information

TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited, (the "Bank"), is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office at 3000 Phahonyothin Road, Chomphon, Chatuchak, Bangkok.

The Bank was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on 23 December 1983.

The principal business of the Bank is operating commercial banking businesses. The subsidiaries are incorporated as companies under Thai laws and have been operating in Thailand, with their core businesses being provision of asset management and brokerage service. Details of the Bank's subsidiaries and associate as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 are given in note 12.

2 Basis of preparation of the interim financial statements

The interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TAS) No.34 Interim Financial Reporting on a complete basis, guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions and; applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission and the Bank of Thailand ("BoT") notification number Sor Nor Sor 21/2561, regarding to *Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of a Commercial Bank and a Holding Company that is the Parent Company of a Financial Group*; and other additional BoT notification.

The interim financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht, which is the Bank and its subsidiaries' functional currency. All financial information is presented in Thai Baht and has been rounded to the nearest thousand and in the notes to financial statements to the nearest million unless otherwise stated.

Revised TFRS are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 which have no material impact on the financial statements.

TFRS 17, Insurance Contracts, has been issued and will be effective for the financial statement periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Bank and its subsidiaries have made an assessment and concluded that there will be no impact to the financial statements in the first adoption period of initial application.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank and its subsidiaries' accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions that described in each note are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and information about assumption and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2024 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note 4	Loan staging, determining the criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss models, determination of inputs into the model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information;
Note 5	Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.
Note 18	The unrecognised deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and unused tax loss are subjected to significant management judgement based upon the level of the Bank and its subsidiaries' estimated future taxable profit.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Bank and its subsidiaries”)

Business combinations

The Bank and its subsidiaries’ apply the acquisition method for all business combinations when control is transferred to the Bank and its subsidiaries, as described in subsidiaries section, other than those with entities under common control.

The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

Goodwill is measured as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. Any gain on bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Bank and its subsidiaries to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

A contingent liability of the acquiree is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably.

Transaction costs that the Bank and its subsidiaries incur in connection with a business combination, such as legal fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combination under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method. Under that method the acquirer recognizes assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses at their carrying amounts 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 or dissolution of the businesses acquired.

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

Subsidiaries

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

The subsidiaries’ financial statements are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Bank.

Non-controlling interests

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

Changes in the Bank and its subsidiaries interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Loss of control

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

Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Bank and its subsidiaries' interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates.

Associates is those entities in which the Bank and its subsidiaries have significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Significant intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gain arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Bank and its subsidiaries' interest in the investee. Unrealised loss is eliminated in the same way as unrealised gain, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Head Office, all domestic and overseas branches and the Bank and its subsidiaries. All inter-company transactions and balances within this Group have been eliminated.

3.2 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate announced by the Bank of Thailand at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

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

- Equity investments that have been elected to be measured at FVOCI
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective
- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Thai Baht at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Thai Baht at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

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

3.3 Cash

Cash includes cash in hand and cash on collection.

3.4 Financial instruments

3.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank and its subsidiaries initially recognise 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 investment in debt instruments which are recognised on the settlement date.

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

3.4.2 Derecognition

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Disposal of investments

For debt and equity securities, cost of both investments sold and those still held are determined using the weighted average method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.4.3 *Classification and measurement of financial instruments*

Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

Financial assets - debt instruments

Classification of debt instruments included loan and investments in debt securities depend 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. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the financial assets and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the financial asset 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; 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 flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principle and interest

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 consider:

- 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).

Based on business model and the contractual term of cash flows assessment, there are three categories into which the Bank and subsidiaries classify and measure debt instruments:

Amortised cost

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost is initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted by impairment loss. Interest income, foreign exchange gain and loss and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value through Other Comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset 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 financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gain and loss and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gain and loss are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gain and loss accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value through Profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

On initial recognition, the Bank and subsidiaries may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For debt instruments measured at FVTPL, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gain and loss, including any interest are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets - Equity instruments

All equity instruments included equity investment measured at fair value.

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

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

For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gain and loss, including any dividend income are recognised in profit or loss.

For equity instruments measured at FVOCI, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gain and loss are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Reclassifications

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial instrument is classified as financial liability in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries have designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

- the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and net gain and loss, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, these liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gain and loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.4.4 Interest recognition

Effective interest rate

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

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired financial assets, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL.

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

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

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate

instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

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

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

3.4.5 *Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities*

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 substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially 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 plus any eligible transaction costs.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank and its subsidiaries first recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognise the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. 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 term 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 recognised as a part of expected credit loss. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

3.4.6 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise loss allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL and no impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

Measurement of ECL

Expected credit loss are computed as unbiased, probability-weighted amounts which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information. This includes forward-looking information.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit loss. 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 in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank and its subsidiaries expects 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 expects to receive; and

- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to recover.

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).

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:

- Stage 1: Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk

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

- Stage 2: Financial assets have a SICR

When financial assets have a SICR since initial recognition, expected credit loss 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. (see details in Note 4.1) Financial assets that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

- Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired

Financial assets that are credit-impaired or in default represent those that are at least 90 days past due 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.

Expected credit loss 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.

Staging and provisioning on modified portfolio

The Bank established the staging and provisioning guideline on modified portfolio, as well as upstaging criteria, to ensure the prudent staging and the sufficient provision level to cover potential credit loss of modified portfolio. The key factors to determine staging and provisioning consists of the customer's credit quality, repayment type and monitoring period.

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 instruments will automatically transfer back to stage 1 when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met. Where instruments were transferred to stage 2 due to an assessment of qualitative factors, the issues that led to the

reclassification must be cured before the instruments can be reclassified to stage 1. This includes instances where management actions led to instruments being classified as stage 2, requiring that action to be resolved before loans are reclassified to stage 1.

Financial asset that is in stage 3 will move back to stage 2 when, as at the reporting date, it is no longer considered to be credit-impaired.

Loss allowance for ECL are presented in the statements 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; and
- financial assets measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statements of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, expected credit loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.4.7 *Derivative held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting*

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries designate certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank and its subsidiaries formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), 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 instrument(s) is(are) expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged item(s) 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.

These hedging relationships are summarised below.

Fair value hedge

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

If the hedging derivative expires or is 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.

Cash flow hedges

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 statements of profit or loss and OCI.

If the hedging derivative expires or is 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.

For derivatives used to dynamic hedge of assets or liabilities, the Bank and its subsidiaries continue using an accrual basis of derivatives.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Bank and its subsidiaries account for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;
- the host contract is not itself carried at FVTPL;
- the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss unless they form a part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship.

3.5 Securities purchased under resale agreements/Securities sold under repurchase agreements

The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into agreements to purchase securities or to sell securities back at certain dates in the future at fixed prices. Amounts paid for securities purchased subject to a resale commitment are presented as assets under the caption of "Interbank and money market items, net (assets)" or "Loans to customers", depending upon the type of its counterparty, in the statements of financial position, and the underlying securities are treated as collateral to such receivables. Securities sold subject to repurchase commitments are presented as liabilities under the caption of "Interbank and money market items (liabilities)" or "Debt issued and borrowings", depending upon the type of its counterparty, in the statements of financial position, at the amounts received from the sale of those securities, and the underlying securities are treated as collateral.

The difference between the purchase and sale considerations is recognised as interest income or expenses, as the case may be, over the transaction periods.

3.6 Investments in subsidiaries and associate

Investments in subsidiaries and associate as stated in the Bank's financial statements are accounted for using the cost method less allowance for impairment loss, (if any). Impairment loss are recorded as expenses in profit or loss. Investment in associate in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for using equity method.

If the Bank and its subsidiaries receive shares as a result of debt restructuring of a borrower, which cause them to hold more than 50% or 20% of the paid-up share capital of such company, they will not treat that investee company as a subsidiary or an associate, respectively.

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not treat investments in any mutual funds in which they hold more than 50% or 20% of the issued units of the fund as investments in a subsidiary or an associate, respectively, because the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have control or influence over the financial and operating policies of these funds, which are independently managed by the fund managers in accordance with the details stipulated in the mutual fund prospectus and under the supervision of the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission.

3.7 Bill purchased, trade finance and factoring

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify bill purchased transactions, trade finance transactions by purchasing, discounting or rediscounting bills under letters of credit, and factoring transactions as assets based on the business type of the counterparty whom the Bank and its subsidiaries have their legal recourses. In case that there is acceptance, aval or guarantee by other financial institutions, the Bank and its subsidiaries will classify the recorded transactions as assets, which are presented under the caption of "Interbank and money market items, net (assets)". In case that there is no acceptance, aval or guarantee by other financial institutions, the Bank will classify the recorded transactions as assets, which are presented under the caption of "Loans to customers" or "Interbank and money market items, net (assets)" depending upon the business type of its counterparty.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the difference between purchase price and the face value of bill as unearned discounts which are presented as deductions against "Loans to customers" or "Interbank and money market items, net (assets)" as the case may be and gradually amortises such unearned discounts as interest income using the effective interest rate over the term of discounting or rediscounting periods.

3.8 Properties for sale

Properties for sale are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense in profit or loss. Gain or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss when a disposal is made.

Cost of properties for sale as a result of settlement from a debtor is stated at fair value to the extent that this does not exceed the carrying value of the debt plus non-booked interest receivable to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are legally entitled. Cost of properties for sale through a public auction process is the purchase price plus transfer costs.

The Bank and its subsidiaries consider net realisable value for each unit of properties for sale. Net realisable value is the recoverable value from disposal of properties for sale less estimated selling expenses. The recoverable value from disposal of properties for sale is assessed with reference to the appraisal value of each unit of properties for sale and is adjusted down by varying discount rates, taking into consideration the quality of assets (location, infrastructure and property usage potential), holding period, historical disposal experience and market demand.

In accordance with asset warehousing, the assets are transferred to the Bank for repayment based on agreed price with the buy-back conditions not over 5 years and rent-back conditions for business operation. The Bank derecognises loans to customers and presents transferred assets as properties for sale in accordance with the ownership of the transferred assets. The transferred assets have the same measurement as other properties for sale. Income that the Bank receives is recorded as other income.

3.9 Premises and equipment

Land is measured at revalued amount less allowance for impairment loss (if any), buildings are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss (if any), and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss (if any).

The Bank and its subsidiaries initially record premises and equipment at their costs on the acquisition dates. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. 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 as separate items (major components) of premises and equipment.

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 assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Bank and its subsidiaries thereafter, arrange to have the independent valuers appraise the land and buildings on a regular basis and records them at the revalued amount (Revalued amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach for land and the depreciated replacement cost approach for buildings) such that the carrying values of such assets as at the end of the reporting period do not materially differ from their fair values.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise surplus/deficit arising as a result of revaluation of their assets as follows:

- (1) When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation of the assets, the increase is credited directly to other comprehensive income and the cumulative increase is recognised in other reserve under the heading of "Revaluation surplus on assets". However, if the asset is previously devalued and the Bank and its subsidiaries used to recognise such revaluation decrease as an expense in profit or loss, a revaluation increase from this revaluation is then recognised as income to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- (2) When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation of the asset, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, if the asset was previously revalued and an outstanding balance of revaluation surplus remains in other reserve under the heading of "Revaluation surplus on assets", the revaluation decrease is then charged to other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the amount already held in "Revaluation surplus on assets" in respect of the same asset and the revaluation decrease in excess of the amount already held in "Revaluation surplus on assets" in respect of the same asset is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation of buildings and equipment is calculated by reference to their cost or the revalued amounts, on a straight-line basis over the following estimated periods of useful lives. (Depreciation of fixed assets of overseas branches is computed at a rate specified by the applicable laws, which is at the rate of 20% of the cost or the estimated useful life of 5 years.)

Buildings	Appraised by independent professional appraisers (average at 50	years)
Leasehold improvement		6 - 20 years
Equipment		3 - 10 years

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss. No depreciation is determined for land and assets under construction and installation. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

The revaluation surplus on assets is amortised, using the straight-line method, over the estimated remaining periods of those assets' estimated useful lives and directly charged to retained earnings. The remaining of revaluation surplus on an item of land and buildings, that is derecognised of, is transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised of.

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

3.10 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Bank and its subsidiaries assesses that a contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At commencement the Bank and its subsidiaries allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of premises and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of all lease payments that shall be paid under the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank and its subsidiaries' incremental borrowing rate and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a modification, change in lease term, change in lease payments, change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination options. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank and its subsidiaries present right-of-use assets in premises and equipment/intangible assets and lease liabilities in "other liabilities" in the statements of financial position.

When the Bank and its subsidiaries acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise lease payments received under operating leases as rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise hire purchase receivables/finance lease receivables at the amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' net investment in the lease, which comprises the present value of the lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value. Hire purchase/finance lease income is allocated to accounting years to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Bank and its subsidiaries net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise, modified cashflow of hire purchase/finance lease receivables and determine impairment on the lease receivables as disclosed in note 3.4.2, 3.4.5 and 3.4.6.

3.11 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. The measurement of goodwill at initial recognition is described in note 3.1 Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less allowance for impairment loss.

Other intangible assets

Other 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 loss.

Other intangible assets include car dealer relationship. These intangible assets were acquired in a business combination. These intangible assets are initially measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment loss.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Amortisation

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

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives of computer software and car dealer relationship for the current and comparative years are 3 - 15 years.

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

3.12 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or are not yet available for use, 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 in profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the greater of the asset's value in use and 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 of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversal of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. Impairment loss recognised in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that 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, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

The benefit from cumulative carry forward leave is recognised as a liability in the statements of financial position and employee's expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the employees render the service.

Post employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

Defined benefit plans

The Bank and its subsidiaries treat the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labour law and other benefit (if any) as a post-employment benefit plan and the obligation to provide memorable gifts to employees when the employees have worked for the specified length of years in service as other long-term employee benefit plan.

Provisions for post-employment benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan are determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method. These actuarial techniques involve assumptions with reference to various variables such as demographic assumptions (e.g. staff turnover rate, mortality rate, etc.) and financial assumptions (e.g. salary incremental rate, discount rate, etc.).

Actuarial gain or loss arising from a post-employment benefit plan is recognised in other comprehensive income and taken as a part of retained earnings.

Actuarial gain or loss arising from other long-term employee benefit plan is recognised in profit or loss.

Share-based payments

The cost of the TTB Stock Retention Program and Employee Joint Investment Program is recognised when services are rendered by employees. The cost of the share-based payment plan is measured by reference to the fair value of the issued shares on the grant date (date of offering of new ordinary shares to the employees) and the date of the Bank contribution to employee, respectively.

The cost of the share-based payment plan is recognised as expenses in profit or loss with a corresponding increase in "Other reserve - share-based payments" in equity over the periods in which the performance and service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expenses, which involve the Bank and its subsidiaries' management best estimate of number or ordinary shares that will ultimately vest, is recognised for the share-based payment plan at each reporting period-end until the vesting date. The expenses or reversal of expenses for a period represented the movement in cumulative expenses recognised as at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

3.14 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank and its subsidiaries have a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions for contingent liabilities as a result of obligation having credit risk exposures

The Bank and its subsidiaries provide provisions for those off-balance sheet items having credit risk exposures, such as loan guarantees, avals or commitments irrevocable by financial institutions, or obligation according to letter of guarantee of which the Bank and its subsidiaries were claimed against, using the same criteria and methods applied to allowance for expected credit loss that are described in note 3.4.6.

3.15 *Measurement of fair values*

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank and its subsidiaries has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of TFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Bank and its subsidiaries Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank and its subsidiaries use observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.16 *Fees and service income and expenses*

Fees and service income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate.

Fees income which are not integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are recognised as revenue on an accrual basis and service income is recognised as revenue when services are rendered, taking into account the stage of completion of the services provided and conditions in the contract. Fee received in advance is recorded as "Deferred revenue" in the statements of financial position and recognised as revenue when services are rendered. In case that the Bank and its subsidiaries provide customer loyalty programmes, such as award points to redeem goods or services, etc. to their customers to motivate them to become their loyal customers, the Bank and its subsidiaries shall allocate the fair value of the award points earned by customers each time they use services of the Bank and its subsidiaries from considerations received on services they provide each time. The amount is recorded as "Deferred revenue" in the statements of financial position and it will be recognised as revenue in profit or loss when the customers redeem the award points.

Fees and service expenses

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise fees and service expenses which are not integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability on an accrual basis.

3.17 *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividend income is presented in other operating income.

3.18 *Net trading income and foreign exchange transactions*

Net trading income comprises gain less loss related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

Net income on trading and foreign exchange transactions are recognised based on the remeasurement to fair value of the underlying instruments in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

3.19 *Income tax*

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries 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 expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank and its subsidiaries take into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Bank and its subsidiaries believe that their accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on their 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 judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank and its subsidiaries to change their judgement 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 profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Future taxable profit is determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profit, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Bank and its subsidiaries. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.20 *Earnings per share*

The Bank and its subsidiaries present basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprises share options granted to employees.

3.21 *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; or the Bank and its subsidiaries have direct or indirect control or joint control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

3.22 *Segment reporting*

Segment results that are reported to the Bank 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. Unallocated items are not included in reporting segment operating results.

3.23 *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 only when permitted under TFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

4 **Risk management**

Risk management approach

Risk management is an integral part of the Bank and its subsidiaries' business activities and strategic planning with the objective to optimize risks and returns and create sustainable shareholder value whilst remaining in compliance with regulatory requirements. The Bank and its subsidiaries have established a solid risk governance framework which serves as the foundation for consistent and effective risk management. The risk governance framework mainly consists of a clear risk governance structure, risk appetite, risk management policies, consistent risk management processes and an embedded risk culture. All of this translates into a straight-forward risk management strategy in which:

- Products and portfolios are structured, underwritten, priced, approved and managed appropriately and within established risk appetites;
- Compliance with internal and external regulations and guidelines is monitored continuously;
- Our risk profile and risk appetite are transparent and consistent;
- Delegated authorities are consistent with the Bank's overall strategy and risk appetite;
- Communication to internal and external stakeholders on risk management and value creation is transparent.

4.1 **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss as a result of borrowers and/or counterparties failing to meet their financial and contractual obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It arises primarily from granting loans and undertaking contingent liabilities, and also from certain off-balance sheet items products such as derivatives.

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The objective of credit risk management is to optimize the Bank's risk-adjusted return by balancing the risk /return and by building a sustainable competitive advantage by integrating risk management into business activities and strategic planning.

The Bank has established frameworks which set out Credit Risk Appetite, Credit Risk Policies and Guidelines and processes covering the measurement and management of credit risk.

Credit Risk Appetite Statement (Credit RAS)

Credit RAS is a formally documented statements of the maximum level of credit risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries are willing to accept in pursuit of its business objectives. The Bank and its subsidiaries develop and review its Credit RAS at Bank-wide level, BU level and Portfolio level, covering all relevant credit risk metrics to monitor the quality of credit portfolio and control obligor concentration.

Credit Risk Policies and Guidelines

The Bank has put in place Master Credit Risk Management Policy to govern all key aspects of credit risk management in compliance with the Bank of Thailand's regulatory requirements and the Bank's strategic direction. In addition, credit risk management sub policies, guidelines are established to provide the guidance in each credit risk aspect stated in Master Credit Risk Management Policy. The Board of Directors has the responsibility to review and approve the Bank's Master Credit Risk Management Policy and has delegated the approval authority of underlying credit risk management sub policies, guidelines to Sub-Committees as deemed appropriate. All relevant business units and support units are required to formulate supplementary credit policies, guidelines, framework, standards, criteria, processes and procedures specific to their respective businesses.

Credit Risk Management Processes

Credit Risk Management consists of 5 key processes:

- 1) **Risk appetite setting:** The Bank annually sets credit risk appetites which are input for and aligned with the business planning process, are discussed in and endorsed by the relevant Sub-Committees, and ultimately approved by the Board of Directors as part of Master Risk Appetite. Actual credit performance is regularly measured against and reported on the basis of credit risk appetites.
- 2) **Risk Identification:** The Bank identifies and manages credit risk inherent in all products and activities. The risks of new products and activities are subject to adequate risk management procedures and controls before being introduced or undertaken and approved in advance by relevant Committees.
- 3) **Risk Assessment & Measurement:** The Bank uses different methods and tools to measure credit risk in both quantitative and qualitative aspects. In addition, the Bank also conducts credit risk stress testing to measure the quality and resilience of the Bank's credit portfolio and the Bank's capacity to absorb the impact resulting from various stress event scenarios.
- 4) **Risk Monitoring and Control:** The Bank regularly monitors, controls and mitigates credit risk by setting key credit risk indicators, credit risk limits, as well as credit risk appetite at Bank-wide, BU, Portfolio and other levels as deemed appropriate.
- 5) **Risk Reporting & Communication:** The Bank regularly reports the status of credit risk as well as actions taken / to be taken are reported to relevant parties / committees and top management on a regular basis. The risk reports cover product level, portfolio level, functional level, and the bank-wide level.

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 granting function to ensure proper checks and balances. For commercial clients, individual credit risk is analyzed and assessed by experienced credit officers and approved by an appropriate authority depending on the size and credit rating of customer. For retail clients, individual credit risk is analyzed and assessed depending on the size and credit scoring of customer.

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

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contingent liabilities by issuing 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 of 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.

The Bank has established Credit Risk Management Departments in accordance with size of the customers and product offering, comprising of 1) Commercial Credit Risk Management, responsible for risk approval, measurement and management for the commercial clients, which is separated according to size of the business to enhance risk management efficiency, including large, medium and small corporates 2) Retail Credit Risk Management and Risk Analytics, responsible for risk measurement and management for retail clients.

Independent Unit related to Risk Management

Independent Credit Review is an independent unit to conduct credit review to support the quality of the Bank's credit exposures by timely and completely performing independent credit reviews based on the Bank's risk evaluating result and BoT's requirement and identifying weaknesses in credit related controls.

The Audit unit, an independent unit, is responsible for performing the assessments and making recommendations to improve the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control processes related to credit risk and the credit risk management processes.

Internal Rating and External Rating Framework

Risk ratings are typically based on credit analysis factors and/or market condition indicators, considering both the quantitative and qualitative information. The Bank and its subsidiaries developed internal credit risk models for supporting all bank-wide activities starting from setting of risk appetite statements, underwriting process, monitoring/measuring and predicting changes in portfolio quality, early response to deterioration trends, to serving as communication tool within the organization.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have developed credit risk models to consider probability that the debtor will default (PD), the estimate of the exposures when the debtor defaults (EAD), and the percentage of damage that may occur when the debtor defaults on the debt (LGD). All models are based on analytical principles based on quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative data is collected from historical data or from external service providers. The implementation of these credit risk models is in addition to those used in the credit process mentioned above. It is also intended to be used to set an allowance for loss as well as estimation of regulatory capital and economic capital.

The Bank and its subsidiaries set up Risk Rating Guideline to provide the logic and use of creating and verifying model-based Risk Ratings. The Bank and its subsidiaries use different risk rating models according to different borrower segment.

The credit risk level depends on the estimation of the debtor's default risk and risk rating. The Bank and its subsidiaries have designed two types of credit risk assessment models: (1) Internal rating models for Commercial portfolio; Use information based on the latest financial position and quality assessments of borrowers and (2) Internal rating models for small business, Retail and Automotive Lending portfolio which are based on behavioral study and/or credit limit utilization history together with reliable statistical methods to categorize credit risk grade or determine the appropriate probability of default according to the debtor's risk level.

Exposures and the corresponding credit risk grades are subject to review at a frequency stipulated in the Guideline. Risk rating models, and the performance of the models are subject to regular monitoring. This is a process to keep both risk grade and models up to date and qualified.

A credit risk grade is ranked from lowest to highest. The lower the number in the rank, the lower the probability of default. The highest rating represents stage 3 loans with probability of default of 100%.

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 related activities/portfolios.

Information related to expected credit loss (ECL)

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Bank considers the following 4 guidelines to determine significant increase in credit risk (SICR).

- 1) Day Past Due is over 30 days.
- 2) Qualitative assessment consists of business operation, status and performance, debt repayment, impact from legal and fraud assessment as the Bank's defined criteria.
- 3) Significant PD shift: The Bank considers PD at the reporting date compared with PD at loan origination and in case of reaching the Bank's defined threshold, it is considered as significant increase in credit risk.
- 4) Staging of modified portfolio is based on the customer's credit quality, repayment type and repayment period in accordance with monitoring criteria.

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, a breach of contract, bankruptcy or distressed restructuring.

Write-off

The write off is an internal accounting process to properly reflect the absence/loss of real value of the Bank's assets. The Bank allows both full write-off and partial write-off when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, the Bank still maintains its legal rights, both in terms of debt collection and legal proceeding for loan repayment from borrowers.

Loan Loss Provisioning, TFRS9, and ECL

Since 1 January 2020, the Bank and its subsidiaries have recognised loss allowance based on the ECL model of TFRS9, which is designed to be forward-looking. The TFRS9 impairment requirements are applicable to on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost 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 assets are divided into three stages (Staging) based on credit quality. The ECL model is assessed according to statistical techniques and supported by expert judgment.

Forward-looking factors expected to occur in the future

TFRS 9 requires consideration of the impact of changes in economic or so-called forward-looking factors to estimate the expected credit loss by including the forecast of the economic condition.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have procedures for foresee data creation. The first step is to prepare macroeconomic projections from external sources such as consensus economic data or forecasts published by government agencies. Then, statistical techniques are applied to transform the different types of simulation data. The final step is to use the simulation scenario as a variable in calculating potential credit loss and in determining the credit quality of the financial assets as described previously.

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The Bank and its subsidiaries use the projection of economic factors or other possible factors as part of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model. Macroeconomic variables include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rate, and headline inflation rate. The Bank and its subsidiaries derive the forward-looking base case economic scenario which reflect the view of future macroeconomic conditions. Probability weighting of each scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement reporting date. As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries set up forward-looking scenarios with different weights as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(%)	
Upside scenario	20	20
Base scenario	40	40
Downside scenario	40	40

Management Overlay

The Bank and its subsidiaries calculated the ECL based on the model. However, management overlays were considered when underlying assumptions or data used to estimate ECLs do not reflect current circumstances, events or conditions, emerging issues and possible future deterioration in credit quality of high-risk portfolio or exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries at the reporting date as post-model adjustments to ascertain the overall provision adequacy of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries set up management overlay for model improvement as part of model monitoring, exposures of customers under modified portfolio, and economic uncertainties that may impact collateral value as well as some specific groups of commercial and retail customers who have vulnerable repayment capability due to the uncertainties of economic recovery.

4.1.1 Credit quality

The Bank and its subsidiaries classified credit quality based on risk rating of customers to reflect customers' capacity to meet financial commitments where:

1. Low-risk customers are those with sound financial standing and sound capability to meet financial commitments.
2. Medium-risk customers are those with sign of financial vulnerability.
3. High-risk customers are those with uncertain capability to meet financial commitments. Demonstrated deterioration in performance.
4. Non-performing customers are those with impaired credit, primarily from having more than 90 days overdue or having other indications which reflect the inability to meet financial commitments.

The following tables set out information about the credit quality as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 of loans to customers without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement. The Bank and its subsidiaries classified a risk level based on most recent financial position, behaviours and qualitative factors.

Risk level	Consolidated			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	30 June 2024			
	(in million Baht)			
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net				
Low	832,364	259	-	832,623
Medium	312,658	63,487	-	376,145
High	27	56,327	-	56,354
NPLs	-	-	40,105	40,105
Gross carrying amount	1,145,049	120,073	40,105	1,305,227
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(14,931)	(28,930)	(16,954)	(60,815)
Carrying amount	1,130,118	91,143	23,151	1,244,412

Risk level	Consolidated			Total
	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	(in million Baht)			
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</i>				
Low	889,411	209	-	889,620
Medium	285,413	62,582	-	347,995
High	28	57,989	-	58,017
NPLs	-	-	41,006	41,006
Gross carrying amount	1,174,852	120,780	41,006	1,336,638
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(15,602)	(28,195)	(19,705)	(63,502)
Carrying amount	1,159,250	92,585	21,301	1,273,136

Risk level	Bank Only			Total
	30 June 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	(in million Baht)			
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</i>				
Low	832,363	259	-	832,622
Medium	312,658	63,296	-	375,954
High	27	56,127	-	56,154
NPLs	-	-	36,430	36,430
Gross carrying amount	1,145,048	119,682	36,430	1,301,160
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(14,931)	(28,873)	(16,084)	(59,888)
Carrying amount	1,130,117	90,809	20,346	1,241,272

Risk level	Bank Only			Total
	Stage 1	31 December 2023		
		Stage 2	Stage 3	
	(in million Baht)			
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net</i>				
Low	889,410	209	-	889,619
Medium	285,413	62,422	-	347,835
High	28	57,818	-	57,846
NPLs	-	-	36,347	36,347
Gross carrying amount	1,174,851	120,449	36,347	1,331,647
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(15,602)	(28,130)	(17,691)	(61,423)
Carrying amount	1,159,249	92,319	18,656	1,270,224

Investment in debt securities

Major investment in debt securities of the Bank are investment in government and state enterprise securities which are considered as low-risk financial assets, except investment in debt securities of a public company are considered as non-performing financial assets. As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has investment in debt securities which are classified as non-performing financial assets amounting to Baht 945 million (31 December 2023: Baht 315 million).

4.1.2 Collateral held and other credit enhancements

In addition to determining counterparty credit quality through risk rating, the Bank also uses collateral as one type of credit risk mitigation to reduce potential credit loss 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.

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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 strives 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.

For examples

- Credit evaluation process - different risk levels require different loan-to-value (LTV).
- Credit approval process - LTV is one of the factors to determine the level of approval authorities. At present, the Bank defines the approval authority based on business type, industry, the customer’s risk rating as well as LTV criteria whereby LTV criteria is applied for Commercial Banking customer at appropriate level depend on industry. For mortgage Loan, 70% to 110% LTV criteria is applied. For Automotive Lending, 60% to 100% LTV criteria is applied, depending on risk level of customer and product type.

Collateral Appraisal Approach:

The appraisal shall be conducted by applying one or more of the approaches specified in the codes of professional ethics and standards of appraisal practice stipulated by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is under responsibility of Asset Appraisal Department. The following are example of collateral appraisal approach:

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

The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of non-performing (stage 3) loans to customers and accrued interest receivables as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Type of credit exposures	Gross carrying amount	Consolidated	Collateral Value*	Principal type of collateral held
		30 June 2024		
		Allowance for expected credit loss		
		(in million Baht)		
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
- Loans to corporate customers	21,942	9,171	40,156	Properties, plant, equipment and/or guarantee by government unit
- Retail home loan	11,341	3,263	17,817	Properties
- Hire purchase	5,082	3,196	-	Vehicle**
- Others	1,740	1,324	-	None

* Appraisal value

** Figures not shown as referenced market price (blue book) is not appraised.

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Type of credit exposures	Gross carrying amount	Consolidated 31 December 2023		Collateral Value*	Principal type of collateral held
		Allowance for expected credit loss			
		(in million Baht)			
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>					
- Loans to corporate customers	24,978	12,107	39,733	Properties, plant, equipment and/or guarantee by government unit	
- Retail home loan	9,720	3,694	13,264	Properties	
- Hire purchase	4,997	2,904	-	Vehicle**	
- Others	1,311	1,000	-	None	

* Appraisal value

** Figures not shown as referenced market price (blue book) is not appraised.

Type of credit exposures	Gross carrying amount	Bank Only	Collateral Value*	Principal type of collateral held
		30 June 2024 Allowance for expected credit loss (in million Baht)		
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
- Loans to corporate customers	18,268	8,301	32,338	Properties, plant, equipment and/or guarantee by government unit
- Retail home loan	11,341	3,263	17,817	Properties
- Hire purchase	5,082	3,196	-	Vehicle**
- Others	1,739	1,324	-	None

* Appraisal value

** Figures not shown as referenced market price (blue book) is not appraised.

Type of credit exposures	Gross carrying amount	Bank Only		Collateral Value*	Principal type of collateral held
		31 December 2023			
		Allowance for expected credit loss <i>(in million Baht)</i>			
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>					
- Loans to corporate customers	20,322	10,094	31,928	Properties, plant, equipment and/or guarantee by government unit	
- Retail home loan	9,717	3,693	13,256	Properties	
- Hire purchase	4,997	2,904	-	Vehicle**	
- Others	1,311	1,000	-	None	

* Appraisal value

** Figures not shown as referenced market price (blue book) is not appraised.

4.1.3 Concentrations of credit risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries monitor concentration in different dimensions including sector. Concentrations of credit risk from loans to customers and accrued interest receivables as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 is shown below.

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
<i>Concentration by sector</i>				
Agricultural and mining	12,656	13,583	12,478	13,326
Real estate and construction	49,396	47,666	48,944	47,257
Public utilities and services	108,769	117,706	108,231	117,046
Retail home loan	334,685	340,765	334,682	340,761
Manufacturing and commerce	310,025	307,730	307,296	304,257
Hire purchase	389,398	410,268	389,398	410,268
Others	100,298	98,920	100,131	98,732
Total	1,305,227	1,336,638	1,301,160	1,331,647

4.2 Market risk

Market risk refers to loss that may happen due to the fluctuations of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and prices of equity securities, all of which may impact the value of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet items.

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 Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) 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 two 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 that are held with trading intent or for hedging other positions in the trading book as well as all financial derivatives which have not been used for hedging positions in the Banking Book. The Bank and its subsidiaries have established the market risk policies for trading book to ensure the proper management of market risks in the trading book as well as impose limits to control the risks to be within the Bank and its subsidiaries' risk appetite.

Market risk in the banking book

Market risk in the banking book consists of market risks incurred from the Bank and its subsidiaries' both on and off-balance sheet items, and 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 assess 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.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

4.2.1 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's and its subsidiaries' operating results, cash flows and economic value.

The Bank and its subsidiaries' principal financial assets, namely loans to customers mostly earn interest at floating rates, based on MRR, MLR, MOR, interest rates of time deposits or other benchmark floating rates such as BIBOR, USD SOFR, etc.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by interest repricing periods were as follows:

	Consolidated 30 June 2024					
	Repricing periods					
	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Non- performing assets	Non- interest bearing	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	228,155	-	-	-	28,597	256,752
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,227	-	-	-	430	9,657
Investments*	15,880	24,810	136,326	945	1,652	179,613
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	738,598	134,082	358,122	40,105	25,798	1,296,705
Total financial assets	991,860	158,892	494,448	41,050	69,527	1,755,777
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Deposits	929,850	351,031	47,127	-	37,444	1,365,452
Interbank and money market items	67,500	140	18,837	-	2,490	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	3,469	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,517	1,289	1,113	-	44	3,963
Debts issued and borrowings	15,521	14,857	15,043	-	-	45,421
Total financial liabilities	1,014,388	367,317	82,120	-	43,447	1,507,272

* For Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs, the presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Consolidated 31 December 2023					
	Repricing periods					
	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Non- performing assets	Non- interest bearing	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	250,302	151	-	-	16,956	267,409
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,037	-	-	-	433	2,470
Investments*	13,983	51,030	111,874	-	2,224	179,111
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	759,702	137,407	364,290	41,006	25,559	1,327,964
Total financial assets	1,026,024	188,588	476,164	41,006	60,659	1,792,441
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Deposits	1,006,114	261,670	80,979	-	37,818	1,386,581
Interbank and money market items	66,101	124	17,743	-	3,826	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	6,061	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	890	-	903	-	23	1,816
Debts issued and borrowings	13,074	46,410	45	-	2	59,531
Total financial liabilities	1,086,179	308,204	99,670	-	47,730	1,541,783

* For Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs, the presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only 30 June 2024					
	Repricing periods					
	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Non- performing assets	Non- interest bearing	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	228,154	-	-	-	28,581	256,735
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,227	-	-	-	430	9,657
Investments*	15,880	24,810	136,326	945	1,652	179,613
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	738,598	134,082	357,730	36,430	25,798	1,292,638
Total financial assets	991,859	158,892	494,056	37,375	69,511	1,751,693
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Deposits	930,665	351,031	47,127	-	37,494	1,366,317
Interbank and money market items	67,500	140	18,837	-	2,490	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	3,469	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,517	1,289	1,113	-	44	3,963
Debts issued and borrowings	9,221	14,857	15,043	-	-	39,121
Total financial liabilities	1,008,903	367,317	82,120	-	43,497	1,501,837

* For Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs, the presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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	Bank only					
	31 December 2023					
	Repricing periods					
	Within 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non- performing assets	Non- interest bearing	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	250,301	151	-	-	16,940	267,392
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,037	-	-	-	433	2,470
Investments*	13,983	51,030	111,874	-	2,224	179,111
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	759,702	137,407	363,958	36,347	25,559	1,322,973
Total financial assets	1,026,023	188,588	475,832	36,347	60,643	1,787,433
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	1,007,432	261,670	80,979	-	37,880	1,387,961
Interbank and money market items	66,101	124	17,743	-	3,826	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	6,061	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	890	-	903	-	23	1,816
Debts issued and borrowings	10,276	42,310	45	-	2	52,633
Total financial liabilities	1,084,699	304,104	99,670	-	47,792	1,536,265

* For Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs, the presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

4.2.2 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 liabilities denominated in foreign currencies already disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements, as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries' net foreign currency positions categorised by major foreign currencies were as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only					
	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
	USD	Euro ^(*)	Other currencies ^(*)	USD	Euro ^(*)	Other currencies ^(*)
	<i>(in USD million)</i>					
Spot	(86)	(158)	286	(26)	(163)	398
Forward	59	159	(289)	37	161	(405)
Net position	(27)	1	(3)	11	(2)	(7)

^(*) Balance denominated in Euro and other currencies are stated in USD equivalents.

4.2.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries' earnings or value of financial assets may fluctuate due to changes in the price of equities.

The equity portfolio of the Bank and its subsidiaries are managed by specific units depending on the strategy, the types of business of the issuers of underlying securities, and the objectives for holding such equities. The equity investment management is under the supervision of the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and/or the Chief Executive Committee (CEC) and/or Board of Executive Directors (BoED). All equity investments must comply with the bank-wide investment policy and framework, and related risk policies. The Bank and its subsidiaries have a policy to manage market risk by setting manageable limits on transactions, such as position limit and loss limits. The Risk Control Unit, which is separated from front office and back office functions, is responsible for control of risk and reporting on compliance with the various limits to the related business unit and related management, in order to facilitate responsive risk management.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank had equity investments are listed on Stock Exchange of Thailand at Baht 165 million (31 December 2023: Baht 182 million) with the mark to market value at Baht 150 million (31 December 2023: Baht 155 million).

4.2.4 Sensitivity analysis

Market risk in the trading book

The Bank and its subsidiaries use a number of sensitivity measurements to monitor the market risk in a trading book. The key measurements are PV01 and FX Delta. PV01 is used to monitor interest rate risk in which it measures the impact on portfolio value due to the increase in interest rate of 1 basis point. FX Delta is the rate of change of the portfolio value with respect to changes of foreign currency. FX Delta is used to monitor the foreign exchange risk of each currency.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the key sensitivities are as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in thousand Baht)	
Interest rate sensitivities (PV01)		
THB	(753)	713
USD	(251)	(110)
Other currencies	32	9
Total	(972)	612
	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in thousand USD)	
Exchange rate sensitivities (FX Delta)		
USD	(3,825)	5,674
EUR	1,478	(1,249)
SGD	1,026	(856)
JPY	2,315	479
Other currencies	1,010	(987)
Total	2,004	3,061

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Market risk in the banking book

The Bank and its subsidiaries use the repricing gap approach to determine the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income and economic value of equity on a monthly basis. The repricing gap uses the remaining term or next repricing date as stipulated in the contract. There are established interest rate risk limits to monitor and control the impact of interest rate changes on the net interest income and economic value. Impacts on the net interest income and economic value are computed assuming different size shocks in interest rate yield curves. As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the effect of changes in interest rates to earnings (net) by 100 bps parallel shift in the next 1 year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	Upward	Upward
	shift 100 bps	shift 100 bps
	(in million Baht)	
THB	(1,257)	(950)
USD	13	(3)
Others	(12)	(13)
Total effect of change in interest rate	(1,256)	(966)

	Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	Upward	Upward
	shift 100 bps	shift 100 bps
	(in million Baht)	
THB	(1,216)	(914)
USD	13	(3)
Others	(12)	(13)
Total effect of change in interest rate	(1,215)	(930)

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries fail to meet its obligations as and when they fall due as a result of an inability to liquidate assets into cash in time or is unable to raise funds necessary for its operations, causing damage to the Bank.

The ALCO is responsible for assisting the BOD and the ROC in supervising the liquidity risk management of the Bank in compliance with the BoT's regulations and ensuring that the Bank has sufficient liquidity for its operations in both normal and crisis situations. In addition, the ALCO is responsible for ensuring that appropriate funding sources are secured in line with the changing market environment.

The Balance Sheet Management unit is responsible for overall liquidity management. The Global Markets and International Transaction Banking unit is responsible for day-to-day liquidity management. Additionally, the responsibilities of the Balance Sheet Management unit include liquidity risk measurement and reporting the performance of the liquidity management to the ALCO. The Market Risk Management unit is responsible for identifying, monitoring and controlling the liquidity risk. The Bank has the Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which is reviewed at least once a year or when necessary, to ensure that it is appropriate with the prevailing environment. The Bank and each company in the Bank's financial business group manage their liquidity risk separately.

In order to manage liquidity, the Bank and its subsidiaries continually monitor its funding sources and access to capital markets. Derivatives are used for balance sheet management to hedge the portfolio of loans, deposits and debts issued and borrowings. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise the importance of holding highly liquid assets that can be quickly converted into cash or used as collateral for raising funds.

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Risk indicators are used as tools to measure and monitor liquidity risk. These comprise financial ratios such as Loans to Deposits Ratio (LDR), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), as well as cash flow models incorporating Contractual Liquidity Gap and Behavioral Liquidity Gap. The Bank and its subsidiaries set risk limits and indicators in order to maintain its liquidity risk within the Bank and its subsidiaries' approved risk appetite. The liquidity position is monitored and reported on daily and monthly basis to the ALCO.

Stress tests are performed under various scenarios, in accordance with the BoT's guidelines, in order to assess the Bank and its subsidiaries' ability to withstand a crisis. In addition, the liquidity contingency plan is prepared for various crisis situations, whereby the roles of the relevant responsible units are defined, as well as funding plans and communication plans to customers, etc.

The Bank will disclose Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) information of statements of financial position, as at 30 June 2024 on the Bank's website (www.tbbank.com/en/ir/financial-information/lcr) within October 2024.

The significant financial assets and liabilities classified by remaining periods to maturity, counted from the date of statements of financial position, as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were summarised as follows:

	Consolidated 30 June 2024					
	At call ⁽¹⁾	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	147,275	109,293	184	-	-	256,752
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	9,227	-	-	430 ⁽²⁾	9,657
Investments						
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	20,362	39,507	-	59,869
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	44,129	71,087	1,931	945 ⁽³⁾	118,092
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	1,652 ⁽²⁾	1,652
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	115,610	365,908	431,207	343,875	40,105 ⁽³⁾	1,296,705
Total financial assets	262,885	528,557	522,840	385,313	56,182	1,755,777
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	869,753	448,556	47,143	-	-	1,365,452
Interbank and money market items	11,144	58,986	18,837	-	-	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	3,469	-	-	-	-	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,202	1,761	-	-	3,963
Debts issued and borrowings	5	21,529	8,870	15,017	-	45,421
Total financial liabilities	884,371	531,273	76,611	15,017	-	1,507,272
Net liquidity gap	(621,486)	(2,716)	446,229	370,296	56,182	248,505

⁽¹⁾ Including transactions with 1-day term.

⁽²⁾ Investment in equity securities.

⁽³⁾ Non-performing assets.

⁽⁴⁾ The presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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	Consolidated 31 December 2023				No	
	At call ⁽¹⁾	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	maturity	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	26,555	240,626	228	-	-	267,409
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,037	-	-	433 ⁽²⁾	2,470
Investments						
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	14,996	40,918	-	55,914
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	58,020	56,291	6,347	315 ⁽³⁾	120,973
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	2,224 ⁽²⁾	2,224
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	103,505	362,448	460,388	360,617	41,006 ⁽³⁾	1,327,964
Total financial assets	130,060	663,131	531,903	407,882	59,465	1,792,441
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	947,082	358,497	81,002	-	-	1,386,581
Interbank and money market items	9,908	60,143	17,743	-	-	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	6,061	-	-	-	-	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	518	1,298	-	-	1,816
Debts issued and borrowings	5	49,214	10,293	19	-	59,531
Total financial liabilities	963,056	468,372	110,336	19	-	1,541,783
Net liquidity gap	(832,996)	194,759	421,567	407,863	59,465	250,658

⁽¹⁾ Including transactions with 1-day term.

⁽²⁾ Investment in equity securities.

⁽³⁾ Non-performing assets.

⁽⁴⁾ The presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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	Bank only 30 June 2024					
	At call ⁽¹⁾	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	147,258	109,293	184	-	-	256,735
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	9,227	-	-	430 ⁽²⁾	9,657
Investments						
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	20,362	39,507	-	59,869
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	44,129	71,087	1,931	945 ⁽³⁾	118,092
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	1,652 ⁽²⁾	1,652
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	115,610	365,908	431,207	343,483	36,430 ⁽³⁾	1,292,638
Total financial assets	262,868	528,557	522,840	384,921	52,507	1,751,693
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	870,518	448,656	47,143	-	-	1,366,317
Interbank and money market items	11,144	58,986	18,837	-	-	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	3,469	-	-	-	-	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,202	1,761	-	-	3,963
Debts issued and borrowings	5	15,229	8,870	15,017	-	39,121
Total financial liabilities	885,136	525,073	76,611	15,017	-	1,501,837
Net liquidity gap	(622,268)	3,484	446,229	369,904	52,507	249,856

⁽¹⁾ Including transactions with 1-day term.

⁽²⁾ Investment in equity securities.

⁽³⁾ Non-performing assets.

⁽⁴⁾ The presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only 31 December 2023				No	
	At call ⁽¹⁾	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	maturity	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items net of deferred revenue	26,538	240,626	228	-	-	267,392
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,037	-	-	433 ⁽²⁾	2,470
Investments						
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	14,996	40,918	-	55,914
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	58,020	56,291	6,347	315 ⁽³⁾	120,973
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	2,224 ⁽²⁾	2,224
Loans to customers net of deferred revenue	103,505	362,448	460,388	360,285	36,347 ⁽³⁾	1,322,973
Total financial assets	130,043	663,131	531,903	407,550	54,806	1,787,433
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	948,362	358,597	81,002	-	-	1,387,961
Interbank and money market items	9,908	60,143	17,743	-	-	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	6,061	-	-	-	-	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	518	1,298	-	-	1,816
Debts issued and borrowings	5	42,316	10,293	19	-	52,633
Total financial liabilities	964,336	461,574	110,336	19	-	1,536,265
Net liquidity gap	(834,293)	201,557	421,567	407,531	54,806	251,168

⁽¹⁾ Including transactions with 1-day term.

⁽²⁾ Investment in equity securities.

⁽³⁾ Non-performing assets.

⁽⁴⁾ The presented investments were not deducted by allowance for expected credit loss.

5 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

5.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

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 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023.

	Consolidated and Bank only				
	30 June 2024				
	Carrying	Fair value			Total
	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
			(in million Baht)		
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	9,657	3	9,227	427	9,657
<i>Derivative assets</i>					
Foreign exchange rate	6,382	-	6,382	-	6,382
Interest rate	641	-	641	-	641
Others	62	-	62	-	62
Total	7,085	-	7,085	-	7,085
<i>Investments, net</i>					
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	118,092	-	117,147	945	118,092
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	1,652	147	-	1,505	1,652
Total	119,744	147	117,147	2,450	119,744
Total financial assets	136,486	150	133,459	2,877	136,486
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	3,963	-	3,963	-	3,963
<i>Derivative liabilities</i>					
Foreign exchange rate	5,229	-	5,229	-	5,229
Interest rate	671	-	671	-	671
Total	5,900	-	5,900	-	5,900
Total financial liabilities	9,863	-	9,863	-	9,863

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Consolidated and Bank only				
	31 December 2023				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			Fair value		
			(in million Baht)		
Financial assets					
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	2,470	3	2,037	430	2,470
Derivative assets					
Foreign exchange rate	6,529	-	6,529	-	6,529
Interest rate	697	-	697	-	697
Others	10	-	10	-	10
Total	7,236	-	7,236	-	7,236
Investments, net					
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	120,973	-	120,658	315	120,973
Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI	2,224	152	-	2,072	2,224
Total	123,197	152	120,658	2,387	123,197
Total financial assets	132,903	155	129,931	2,817	132,903
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	1,816	-	1,816	-	1,816
Derivative liabilities					
Foreign exchange rate	5,015	-	5,015	-	5,015
Interest rate	692	-	692	-	692
Total	5,707	-	5,707	-	5,707
Total financial liabilities	7,523	-	7,523	-	7,523

Reconciliation of investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

	Consolidated and Bank only
	(in million Baht)
For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024	
Beginning balance	2,137
Disposal during the period	(1)
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(631)
Ending balance	1,505
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024	
Beginning balance	2,072
Disposal during the period	(1)
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(566)
Ending balance	1,505
For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Beginning balance	2,682
Disposal during the year	(190)
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(420)
Ending balance	2,072

5.2 Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

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 not measured at fair value which have significant difference between carrying amounts and fair value as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Consolidated and Bank only					
30 June 2024					
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(in million Baht)		
Financial assets					
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs	59,844	-	58,766	-	58,766
Consolidated and Bank only					
31 December 2023					
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Fair value Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(in million Baht)		
Financial assets					
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs	55,891	-	54,587	-	54,587

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Bank and its subsidiaries in estimating fair value of financial instruments as disclosed herein.

- Cash:

The fair value is approximated based on its carrying value.

- Interbank and money market items (assets):

The fair value is approximated based on the carrying amount of interbank and money market items, except for the fair value of fixed rate items with remaining maturity period greater than 1 year which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at market interest rates.

- Financial assets measured at FVTPL and investments:

The fair value of investments in government-sector debt securities is determined, using yield rates or prices quoted on the Thai Bond Market Association ("ThaiBMA"). The fair value of investments in other debt securities issued locally is determined based on market value appraised by the reliable institutions, their respective yields, or the ThaiBMA's yield rates adjusted by appropriate risk factors. For defaulted debt securities, the fair value is determined based on estimated recovery by considering the credit risk.

The fair value of marketable equity securities is determined at the last bid price quoted on the last working day of the Stock Exchange of Thailand of the reporting period. The fair value of an investment unit is determined using the net asset value announced on the reporting period-end date.

The fair value of non-marketable equity securities is determined mainly based on common valuation techniques with price and/or variables from the market as well as dividend discounted model, book value or adjusted book value.

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Dividend discounted is calculated from profit under business plan covering 5 years period together with the estimated growth rates of market. Dividend payout ratio is based on entities' policies. The discount rate used is reference to industry cost of capital (k_e). The terminal growth rate derived from long-term GDP adjusted with the expectation of the business growth.

- Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net:

The fair value is based on the carrying amount except for the fair value of fixed rate hire purchase which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flow of principal and interest, discounted at interest rate currently being offered on similar loans net of allowance for expected credit loss.

- Other financial assets:

The fair value is approximated based on its carrying value.

- Deposits and interbank and money market items (liabilities):

The fair value is approximated based on the carrying amount of deposits or interbank and money market items, except for the fair value of fixed rate items with remaining maturity period greater than 1 year which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at interest rates currently being offered on such deposits or interbank and money market items or similar deposits.

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Fair value is calculated based on a valuation model, using market data obtained from reliable sources.

- Debts issued and borrowings:

The fair value is approximated based on their carrying amount, except for the fair value of fixed rate items with remaining maturity period greater than 1 year which is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at the market interest rate at the reporting dates, in cases where there is no active market, and the market value, in cases where there is an active market.

- Other financial liabilities:

The fair value is approximated based on its carrying value.

- Derivatives:

In cases where there is an active market, the Bank and its subsidiaries use the market value as the fair value of derivatives. For simple over-the-counter derivatives, fair values are based on inputs which are observable from independent and reliable market data sources, mainly based on exchange-traded prices, broker/dealer quotations, or counterparties' quotations. 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 counterparty and own entity credit risk when appropriate.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023.

6 Maintenance of capital fund

The Bank and its subsidiaries maintain 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. The Bank and its subsidiaries are required to calculate its Capital Fund in accordance with Basel III. As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the consolidated supervision and the Bank's total capital funds could be categorised as follows:

	Consolidated supervision	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
<i>Tier 1 Capital</i>		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)		
Paid-up share capital	92,432	92,246
Share premium	43,373	43,374
Legal reserve	10,091	10,091
Net profit after appropriation	66,601	66,601
Other comprehensive income	4,637	5,092
Capital adjustment items on CET1	(19)	(17)
Capital deduction items on CET1	(27,441)	(26,411)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	189,674	190,976
Addition Tier 1 Capital		
Subordinated debentures classified as additional Tier 1 Capital	5,660	2,445
Total Tier 1 Capital	195,334	193,421
<i>Tier 2 Capital</i>		
General provision	12,698	12,731
Subordinated debentures classified as additional Tier 2 Capital	15,000	30,000
Capital deduction items on CET2	-	(308)
Total Tier 2 Capital	27,698	42,423
Total Capital Funds	223,032	235,844
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	1,142,442	1,141,434

	The BoT's regulatory minimum requirement*	30 June 2024 (%)	31 December 2023
Capital Adequacy Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	12.00	19.52	20.66
Tier 1 Capital Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	9.50	17.10	16.95
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	8.00	16.60	16.73

* The BoT requires commercial banks to maintain an additional buffer on top of minimum regulatory required Common Equity Tier 1 consists of conservation buffer of 2.50% and D-SIB buffer of 1.00%

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in million Baht)	
Tier 1 Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)		
Paid-up share capital	92,432	92,246
Share premium	43,373	43,374
Legal reserve	10,091	10,091
Net profit after appropriation	62,568	62,568
Other comprehensive income	4,766	5,176
Other transaction from changes in equity	885	885
Capital adjustment items on CET1	(19)	(17)
Capital deduction items on CET1	(27,901)	(26,880)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	186,195	187,443
Addition Tier 1 Capital		
Subordinated debentures classified as additional Tier 1 Capital	5,660	2,445
Total Tier 1 Capital	191,855	189,888
Tier 2 Capital		
General provision	12,582	12,622
Subordinated debentures classified as additional Tier 2 Capital	15,000	30,000
Capital deduction items on CET2	-	(308)
Total Tier 2 Capital	27,582	42,314
Total Capital Funds	219,437	232,202
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	1,132,115	1,131,796

	The BoT's regulatory minimum requirement*	30 June 2024 (%)	31 December 2023
Capital Adequacy Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	12.00	19.38	20.52
Tier 1 Capital Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	9.50	16.95	16.78
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio/Total Risk-Weighted Asset	8.00	16.45	16.56

* The BoT requires commercial banks to maintain an additional buffer on top of minimum regulatory required Common Equity Tier 1 consists of conservation buffer of 2.50% and D-SIB buffer of 1.00%

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have no add-on arising from Single Lending Limit.

Disclosures of capital maintenance information under the Bank of Thailand on the Public Disclosures of Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks, the Public Disclosures of Capital Maintenance for Financial Group, and the Public Disclosures of Liquidity Coverage Ratio, the Bank and its subsidiaries disclose as follows:

Location of disclosure	The Bank's website under Investor Relations section at www.ttbbank.com/en/ir/financial-information/pillar3
Disclosure period requirement	Within 4 months after the year-end date as indicated in the BoT notification
Lasted information as of	31 December 2023

The disclosure as at 30 June 2024 will be provided within October 2024 on the Bank's website as noted above.

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Capital management

The Bank and its subsidiaries' capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business, to meet regulatory capital requirements and to maintain appropriate credit ratings.

7 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Consolidated 30 June 2024					
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments designated at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	256,815	256,815
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	9,657	-	-	-	-	9,657
Derivatives assets	7,085	-	-	-	-	7,085
Investments, net	-	-	118,092	1,652	59,844	179,588
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	-	1,244,412	1,244,412
Total	16,742	-	118,092	1,652	1,574,121	1,710,607
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	1,365,452	1,365,452
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	88,967	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	3,469	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,963	-	-	-	3,963
Derivatives liabilities	5,900	-	-	-	-	5,900
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	45,421	45,421
Total	5,900	3,963	-	-	1,503,309	1,513,172

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Consolidated 31 December 2023						
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments designated at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	267,486	267,486
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	2,470	-	-	-	-	2,470
Derivatives assets	7,236	-	-	-	-	7,236
Investments, net	-	-	120,973	2,224	55,891	179,088
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	-	1,273,136	1,273,136
Total	9,706	-	120,973	2,224	1,612,000	1,744,903
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	1,386,581	1,386,581
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	87,794	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	6,061	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,816	-	-	-	1,816
Derivatives liabilities	5,707	-	-	-	-	5,707
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	59,531	59,531
Total	5,707	1,816	-	-	1,539,967	1,547,490

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only 30 June 2024				Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments designated at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments designated at FVOCI		
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	13,050	13,050
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	256,798	256,798
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	9,657	-	-	-	-	9,657
Derivatives assets	7,085	-	-	-	-	7,085
Investments, net	-	-	118,092	1,652	59,844	179,588
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	-	1,241,272	1,241,272
Total	16,742	-	118,092	1,652	1,570,964	1,707,450
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	1,366,317	1,366,317
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	88,967	88,967
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	3,469	3,469
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,963	-	-	-	3,963
Derivatives liabilities	5,900	-	-	-	-	5,900
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	39,121	39,121
Total	5,900	3,963	-	-	1,497,874	1,507,737

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Bank only						
31 December 2023						
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments designated at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	15,487	15,487
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	267,469	267,469
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	2,470	-	-	-	-	2,470
Derivatives assets	7,236	-	-	-	-	7,236
Investments, net	-	-	120,973	2,224	55,891	179,088
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	-	1,270,224	1,270,224
Total	9,706	-	120,973	2,224	1,609,071	1,741,974
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	1,387,961	1,387,961
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	87,794	87,794
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	6,061	6,061
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,816	-	-	-	1,816
Derivatives liabilities	5,707	-	-	-	-	5,707
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	-	52,633	52,633
Total	5,707	1,816	-	-	1,534,449	1,541,972

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in million Baht)	
Domestic items		
Bank of Thailand and Financial Institutions Development Fund	230,722	234,817
Commercial banks	253	635
Specialised financial institutions	-	52
Other financial institutions	15,841	18,220
Total	246,816	253,724
Add accrued interest and undue interest income	106	113
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(40)	(35)
Total domestic items	246,882	253,802
Foreign items		
US Dollar	7,552	12,277
Japanese Yen	757	685
Euro	648	130
Other currencies	962	576
Total	9,919	13,668
Add accrued interest and undue interest income	13	18
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(16)	(19)
Total foreign items	9,916	13,667
Total domestic and foreign items	256,798	267,469

9 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in million Baht)	
Financial assets held for trading		
Government and state enterprise securities	9,227	2,037
Total	9,227	2,037
Financial assets - others		
Marketable equity securities - domestic	3	3
Non-marketable equity securities - domestic	427	430
Total	430	433
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,657	2,470

10 Derivatives

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, fair value of derivatives held for trading book, derivatives held for risk management, and hedging derivatives with notional amount classified by type of risks were as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only							
	30 June 2024				31 December 2023			
	Fair Value		Notional amount		Fair Value		Notional amount	
Type of derivatives / risks	Assets	Liabilities	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	Assets	Liabilities	Within 1 year	Over 1 year
	(in million Baht)							
Trading Book								
- Foreign currency related	5,039	4,821	461,290	10,498	5,045	4,333	317,134	12,300
- Interest rate related	641	671	32,619	63,477	697	692	40,778	73,652
- Others	62	-	1,297	1,116	10	-	-	903
Derivatives held for risk management								
- Foreign currency related	15	-	1,912	-	-	11	665	-
Cash flow hedge								
- Foreign currency related	1,328	408	16,622	7,150	1,484	671	15,194	15,373
Total	7,085	5,900	513,740	82,241	7,236	5,707	373,771	102,228

10.1 Hedging derivatives

10.1.1 Fair value hedge

The Bank and its subsidiaries use forwards contract to limit exposure to the foreign currency risk on its unrecognised firm commitments resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates during a period.

For qualifying hedges, the fair value changes of the derivatives are substantially matched by corresponding fair value changes of the hedged items, both of which are recognized in profit or loss. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, there is no gain (loss) on fair value hedges in profit or loss.

10.1.2 Cash flow hedge

The Bank and its subsidiaries use cross-currency interest rate swaps to manage the variability in future cash flow on its assets and liabilities, mainly investments and borrowings, and cost in foreign currencies. The cross-currency interest rate swaps are contracts which involve the exchange of principal and interest in different currencies with counterparties for a specified period.

Gain or loss arising on the effective portion of the hedges are deferred in other comprehensive income until the variability on the cash flow affects profit and loss, at which time the gain or loss are transferred to profit or loss. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognised gain (loss) as follows:

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income	71	(81)	71	(144)
Gain (loss) reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss	36	697	36	760

11 Investments, net

11.1 Classified by type of investments

	Consolidated and Bank only			
	Amortised cost/ fair value		Dividend income	
			For the six-month period ended	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>		<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
<i>Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs</i>				
Government and state enterprise securities	59,869	55,914		
Total	59,869	55,914		
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(25)	(23)		
Net	59,844	55,891		
<i>Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI</i>				
Government and state enterprise securities	101,418	97,611		
Private debt securities	7,605	7,546		
Foreign debt securities	9,069	15,816		
Total	118,092	120,973		
Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,316)	(2,952)		
<i>Investments in equity securities designated at FVOCI</i>				
Marketable equity securities - domestic	147	152	-	-
Non-marketable equity securities - domestic	1,499	2,065	183	200
Non-marketable equity securities - overseas	6	7	-	-
Total	1,652	2,224	183	200
Total investments, net	179,588	179,088		

11.2 Derecognised investments

Derecognised investments in equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income arising from shareholding reduction during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	Consolidated					
	Fair value at		Dividend income		Gain (Loss)	
	derecognised date					
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Derecognised investments	2	-	-	-	1	-

	Bank only					
	Fair value at		Dividend income		Gain (Loss)	
	derecognised date					
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Derecognised investments	2	-	-	-	1	-

11.3 Investments in entities in which the Bank and its subsidiaries hold 10% or more

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries had investments in entities in which the Bank and its subsidiaries hold 10% or more of the paid-up share capital of the investee companies but such companies are not treated as its subsidiaries and associate summarised below.

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Public utilities and services	143	134
Financial services	778	1,423
Total	921	1,557

Interest in unconsolidated structured entity arising in the normal business

The Bank and its subsidiaries may enter into transactions with structured entities in the forms of investment in unit trusts, lending and derivative transactions. Investment in unit trusts is summarised as equity securities. Lending and derivative transactions are provided under normal business terms and are managed the same way as other counterparties.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries did not have significant risks and transactions relating to structured entities to disclose in the financial statements.

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11.4 Investments in companies with problems in their financial position and operating results

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries had the following investments in listed companies which meet the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET")'s criteria for delisting, and are in default on debt securities, or companies whose ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain, or unlisted companies whose financial position and operating results are similar to the listed companies which meet criteria for delisting from the SET. Those investments, which measured either at fair value through profit or loss, or through other comprehensive income, in the statements of financial position were summarised below.

	Consolidated and Bank only							
	30 June 2024				31 December 2023			
	No. of Com- panies	Cost value	Fair value	Allowance for expected credit loss	No. of Com- panies	Cost value	Fair value	Allowance for expected credit loss
		(in million Baht)				(in million Baht)		
- Listed companies under delisting conditions / defaulted debt securities	1	12	-	-	1	12	-	-
- Companies whose ability to continues as a going concern is uncertain, or unlisted companies whose financial position and operating results are similar to the listed companies which meet criteria for delisting from the SET	10	3,893	945	2,255	10	3,893	315	2,885
Total	11	3,905	945	2,255	11	3,905	315	2,885

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

12.1 Detail of investments in subsidiaries and associate

Consolidated										Bank only								Dividend income for	
Companies	Type of Business	Percentage of ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Equity		Allowance for impairment		At Equity, net		Cost		Allowance for impairment		At cost, net		the six-month period ended	
		30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	30
		June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	June
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(%)										(in million Baht)							
Subsidiaries																			
Phahonyothin Asset																			
Management Co., Ltd.	Asset management	100.00	100.00	298	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	298	-	-	298	298	-	-
TMBThanachart Broker Co., Ltd.	Insurance brokerage service	99.99	99.99	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	117	-	-	117	117	90	50
TTB Consumer Co., Ltd.	Brokerage service	100.00	100.00	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	30	30	56	69
Associate																			
Eastspring Asset Management																			
(Thailand) Co., Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Fund management	40.50	40.50	200	200	8,585	8,614	-	-	8,585	8,614	4,389	4,389	-	-	4,389	4,389	159	121
Total						8,585	8,614	-	-	8,585	8,614	4,834	4,834	-	-	4,834	4,834	305	240

⁽¹⁾ The investment in the company is subject to call and put options in the future.

12.2 Disclosure of the statements of cash flows of the asset management company

Statements of cash flows		
Phahonyothin Assets Management Co., Ltd.		
For the six-month period ended 30 June		
	2024	2023
	(in million Baht)	
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Profit from operations before income tax	133	46
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations before income tax to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	1	1
Reversal of expected credit loss	(218)	(134)
Provisions for liabilities	-	9
Net interest income	(9)	(25)
Interest received	99	27
Interest paid	(76)	(39)
Income tax paid	(12)	(21)
Loss from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(82)	(136)
<i>Decrease (increase) in operating assets</i>		
Intercompany and money market items	407	(959)
Loans to customers	22	83
Properties for sale	325	72
Other assets	(51)	(11)
<i>Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities</i>		
Other liabilities	(16)	(7)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	605	(958)
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>		
Purchase of equipment	-	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(2)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>		
Cash receipts on debenture issued and borrowings	7,635	9,300
Cash paid for redemption of debenture and repayment of borrowings	(8,240)	(8,340)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(605)	960
Net increase in cash	-	-
Cash at 1 January	-	-
Cash at 30 June	-	-

13 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

13.1 Classified by loan type

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Overdrafts	74,672	76,911	74,672	76,911
Loans	655,633	680,720	651,566	675,729
Bills	176,184	159,359	176,184	159,359
Hire purchase receivables	389,381	410,251	389,381	410,251
Finance lease receivables	559	663	559	663
Others	276	60	276	60
Total loans to customers	1,296,705	1,327,964	1,292,638	1,322,973
Add accrued interest receivables and undue interest income*	8,522	8,674	8,522	8,674
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	1,305,227	1,336,638	1,301,160	1,331,647
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(60,815)	(63,502)	(59,888)	(61,423)
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	1,244,412	1,273,136	1,241,272	1,270,224

* Accrued interest receivables and undue interest income of non-performing loans to customers presented net amount after allowance for expected credit loss.

13.2 Classified by residency of debtors

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Domestic	1,285,293	1,314,350	1,281,226	1,309,359
Foreign	11,412	13,614	11,412	13,614
Total*	1,296,705	1,327,964	1,292,638	1,322,973

* Loans to customers net of deferred revenue.

13.3 Classified by stage

	Consolidated			
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables*	Allowance for expected credit loss	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables*	Allowance for expected credit loss
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Stage 1 (Performing)	1,145,049	14,931	1,174,852	15,602
Stage 2 (Under-performing)	120,073	28,930	120,780	28,195
Stage 3 (Non-performing)	40,105	16,954	41,006	19,705
Total	1,305,227	60,815	1,336,638	63,502

* Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables in note 13.1.

	Bank only			
	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables*	Allowance for expected credit loss	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables*	Allowance for expected credit loss
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Stage 1 (Performing)	1,145,048	14,931	1,174,851	15,602
Stage 2 (Under-performing)	119,682	28,873	120,449	28,130
Stage 3 (Non-performing)	36,430	16,084	36,347	17,691
Total	1,301,160	59,888	1,331,647	61,423

* Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables in note 13.1.

13.4 Non-performing loans

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries' NPLs (including interbank and money market items) were summarised as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
NPLs				
NPLs <i>(in million Baht)</i>	40,105	41,006	36,430	36,347
Total loans <i>(in million Baht)</i>	1,518,213	1,567,282	1,514,147	1,562,293
Percentage of NPLs (%)	2.64	2.62	2.41	2.33

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd. has non-performing loans amounting to Baht 3,675 million and Baht 4,659 million, respectively.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries sold non-performing loans to asset management companies, with principal totalling approximately Baht 935 million and Baht 3,202 million, respectively *(Bank only: approximately Baht 2,013 million and Baht 4,116 million, respectively)*. The selling price in lower and excess of the carrying amount of those non-performing loans were presented as "Expected credit loss" and presented as a deduction from "Expected credit loss" in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, respectively.

13.5 Modified loans to customers

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have modified loans to customers that have not resulted in derecognition, while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Loans to customers modified during the six-month period ended 30 June		
Outstanding loans to customers at modification date	22,529	9,511
Net modification loss	325	92
Loans to customers modified since initial recognition - upgraded		
Outstanding of loans to customers upgraded from lifetime expected credit loss to 12-month expected credit loss in the period	-	283

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only	
	2024	2023
	(in million Baht)	
Loans to customers modified during the six-month period ended 30 June		
Outstanding loans to customers at modification date	22,233	9,426
Net modification loss	294	82
Loans to customers modified since initial recognition - upgraded		
Outstanding of loans to customers upgraded from lifetime expected credit loss to 12-month expected credit loss in the period	-	283

As at 30 June 2024, the outstanding modified loans to customers of the Bank and its subsidiaries was approximately 11% of the total loans to customers (31 December 2023: 11% of the total loans to customers).

13.6 Hire purchase and finance lease receivables

Consolidated and Bank only				
30 June 2024				
	Portion due within one year	Portion due after one year but within five years	Portion due after five years	Total
	(in million Baht)			
Hire purchase receivables	121,623	296,690	29,422	447,735
Finance lease receivables	334	258	-	592
Total gross investment under hire purchase contracts	121,957	296,948	29,422	448,327
Less unearned interest income				(58,387)
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables				389,940
Less allowance for expected credit loss				(17,009)
Lease receivables, net				372,931

Consolidated and Bank only				
31 December 2023				
	Portion due within one year	Portion due after one year but within five years	Portion due after five years	Total
	(in million Baht)			
Hire purchase receivables	124,979	312,305	33,834	471,118
Finance lease receivables	372	334	-	706
Total gross investment under hire purchase contracts	125,351	312,639	33,834	471,824
Less unearned interest income				(60,910)
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables				410,914
Less allowance for expected credit loss				(16,543)
Lease receivables, net				394,371

14 Allowance for expected credit loss

The movements in the allowance for expected credit loss during the year/period were as follows:

	Consolidated 30 June 2024			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL, not credit impaired <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Lifetime ECL, credit impaired	Total
<i>Investments</i>				
Beginning balance	90	-	2,885	2,975
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	-	-	(630)	(630)
Purchased or acquired	29	-	-	29
Derecognition	(33)	-	-	(33)
Ending balance	<u>86</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,255</u>	<u>2,341</u>
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
Beginning balance	15,602	28,195	19,705	63,502
Changes from stage reclassification	(956)	(855)	9,336	7,525
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(1,102)	1,792	2,587	3,277
Originated	1,798	-	-	1,798
Derecognition	(411)	(202)	(849)	(1,462)
Write-off	-	-	(13,825)	(13,825)
Ending balance	<u>14,931</u>	<u>28,930</u>	<u>16,954</u>	<u>60,815</u>

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023			
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL,	ECL,	
		not credit	credit	
		impaired	impaired	Total
		(in million Baht)		
<i>Investments</i>				
Beginning balance	107	-	2,885	2,992
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(5)	-	-	(5)
Purchased or acquired	48	-	-	48
Derecognition	(60)	-	-	(60)
Ending balance	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,885</u>	<u>2,975</u>
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
Beginning balance	13,325	24,469	19,596	57,390
Changes from stage reclassification	(1,086)	1,702	10,911	11,527
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	81	2,867	8,789	11,737
Originated	4,270	-	-	4,270
Derecognition	(988)	(843)	(3,545)	(5,376)
Write-off	-	-	(16,046)	(16,046)
Ending balance	<u>15,602</u>	<u>28,195</u>	<u>19,705</u>	<u>63,502</u>

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only			
	30 June 2024			
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL,	ECL,	
		not credit	credit	
		impaired	impaired	Total
		(in million Baht)		
<i>Investments</i>				
Beginning balance	90	-	2,885	2,975
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	-	-	(630)	(630)
Purchased or acquired	29	-	-	29
Derecognition	(33)	-	-	(33)
Ending balance	86	-	2,255	2,341
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
Beginning balance	15,602	28,130	17,691	61,423
Changes from stage reclassification	(956)	(860)	9,344	7,528
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(1,102)	1,805	2,406	3,109
Originated	1,798	-	-	1,798
Derecognition	(411)	(202)	(1,212)	(1,825)
Write-off	-	-	(12,145)	(12,145)
Ending balance	14,931	28,873	16,084	59,888

		Bank only		
		31 December 2023		
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	
	ECL	ECL,	ECL,	
		not credit	credit	Total
		impaired	impaired	
		(in million Baht)		
<i>Investments</i>				
Beginning balance	107	-	2,885	2,992
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(5)	-	-	(5)
Purchased or acquired	48	-	-	48
Derecognition	(60)	-	-	(60)
Ending balance	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,885</u>	<u>2,975</u>
<i>Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables</i>				
Beginning balance	13,325	24,469	18,002	55,796
Changes from stage reclassification	(1,086)	1,640	10,977	11,531
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	81	2,864	8,227	11,172
Originated	4,270	-	-	4,270
Derecognition	(988)	(843)	(4,633)	(6,464)
Write-off	-	-	(14,882)	(14,882)
Ending balance	<u>15,602</u>	<u>28,130</u>	<u>17,691</u>	<u>61,423</u>

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries set up management overlay for model improvement as part of model monitoring, exposures of customers under modified portfolio, and economic uncertainties that may impact collateral value as well as some specific groups of commercial and retail customers who have vulnerable repayment capability due to the uncertainties of economic recovery.

15 Properties for sale, net

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, changes in the properties for sale, net were as follows:

	Beginning balance	Consolidated 30 June 2024		Ending balance
		Additions	Disposals	
		<i>(in million Baht)</i>		
Assets foreclosed in settlement of debts				
- Immovable assets	9,968	389	(423)	9,934
- Movable assets	727	3,828	(3,796)	759
Assets for sales	2,195	1,162	(31)	3,326
Total	12,890	5,379	(4,250)	14,019
Add (less) allowance for impairment loss	(578)	(1,237)	1,242	(573)
Net	12,312	4,142	(3,008)	13,446

	Beginning balance	Consolidated 31 December 2023		Ending balance
		Additions	Disposals	
		<i>(in million Baht)</i>		
Assets foreclosed in settlement of debts				
- Immovable assets	9,671	789	(492)	9,968
- Movable assets	473	8,278	(8,024)	727
Assets for sales	2,481	224	(510)	2,195
Total	12,625	9,291	(9,026)	12,890
Add (less) allowance for impairment loss	(473)	(1,669)	1,564	(578)
Net	12,152	7,622	(7,462)	12,312

	Beginning balance	Bank only 30 June 2024		Ending balance
		Additions	Disposals	
		<i>(in million Baht)</i>		
Assets foreclosed in settlement of debts				
- Immovable assets	7,473	324	(56)	7,741
- Movable assets	727	3,828	(3,796)	759
Assets for sales	2,195	1,162	(31)	3,326
Total	10,395	5,314	(3,883)	11,826
Add (less) allowance for impairment loss	(508)	(1,181)	1,241	(448)
Net	9,887	4,133	(2,642)	11,378

	Beginning balance	Bank only 31 December 2023		Ending balance
		Additions	Disposals	
		<i>(in million Baht)</i>		
Assets foreclosed in settlement of debts				
- Immovable assets	8,096	727	(1,350)	7,473
- Movable assets	473	8,278	(8,024)	727
Assets for sales	2,481	224	(510)	2,195
Total	11,050	9,229	(9,884)	10,395
Add (less) allowance for impairment loss	(436)	(1,665)	1,593	(508)
Net	10,614	7,564	(8,291)	9,887

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As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries had properties for sale with debtor's rights to buy back when complied with criteria in the agreement, with net book value amounting to Baht 491 million and Baht 443 million, respectively (*Bank only: Baht 455 million and Baht 443 million, respectively*).

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries had properties for sale transferred under the Bank of Thailand's supportive measure for debt settlement through collateral assets transfers with buy-back options (Asset Warehousing) amounting to Baht 5,709 million and Baht 5,709 million, respectively (*Bank only: Baht 5,709 million and Baht 5,709 million, respectively*).

The value of immovable assets acquired from debt repayment was appraised by external and internal appraisers as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Assets foreclosed in settlement of debts				
immovable assets				
- Appraised by external appraisers	9,920	9,964	7,727	7,469
- Appraised by internal appraisers	14	4	14	4
Total	9,934	9,968	7,741	7,473

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16 Premises and equipment, net

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, changes in premises and equipment were as follows:

	Consolidated 30 June 2024													
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				Allowance for impairment loss				
	Net book value as at			Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out/ adjustments	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers in/ transfers out/ adjustments (in million Baht)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Reversal of (loss) on impairment during the period	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Net book value as at 30 June 2024	
	1 January 2024	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfers in											
Land														
- Cost	6,720	6,830	-	(910)	5,920	-	-	-	-	(110)	-	2	(108)	5,812
- Incremental revaluation*	5,304	5,304	-	(156)	5,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,148
Building under construction	59	59	66	(103)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Building														
- Cost	3,164	7,948	84	(612)	7,420	(4,727)	(213)	458	(4,482)	(57)	(11)	11	(57)	2,881
- Incremental revaluation*	2,185	3,983	-	(462)	3,521	(1,798)	(97)	281	(1,614)	-	-	-	-	1,907
Right-of-use assets														
- premise	551	1,500	190	(397)	1,293	(949)	(245)	375	(819)	-	-	-	-	474
Leasehold improvements	294	1,342	91	(113)	1,320	(1,048)	(49)	50	(1,047)	-	(10)	10	-	273
Equipment under construction and installation	85	85	157	(229)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Equipment	2,124	7,149	204	(501)	6,852	(5,019)	(392)	493	(4,918)	(6)	3	-	(3)	1,931
Right-of-use assets - equipment	373	712	18	(90)	640	(339)	(70)	90	(319)	-	-	-	-	321
Total	20,859	34,912	810	(3,573)	32,149	(13,880)	(1,066)	1,747	(13,199)	(173)	(18)	23	(168)	18,782

* The Bank's revaluation has been performed in 2023.

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	Consolidated 31 December 2023													
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				Allowance for impairment loss				
	Net book value as at 1 January 2023	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfers in/ adjustments from revaluation	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers in/ transfers out/ adjustments from revaluation (in million Baht)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Reversal of (loss) on impairment during the year	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Net book value as at 31 December 2023
Land														
- Cost	6,817	6,945	-	(115)	6,830	-	-	-	-	(128)	16	2	(110)	6,720
- Incremental revaluation*	4,008	4,008	1,350	(54)	5,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,304
Building construction	35	35	211	(187)	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Building														
- Cost	3,502	7,771	317	(140)	7,948	(4,267)	(436)	(24)	(4,727)	(2)	(64)	9	(57)	3,164
- Incremental revaluation*	1,436	4,028	53	(98)	3,983	(2,592)	(186)	980	(1,798)	-	-	-	-	2,185
Right-of-use assets														
- premise	802	1,773	295	(568)	1,500	(971)	(545)	567	(949)	-	-	-	-	551
Leasehold improvements	416	1,613	69	(340)	1,342	(1,197)	(113)	262	(1,048)	-	(9)	9	-	294
Equipment under construction and installation	183	183	614	(712)	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Equipment	2,230	7,477	672	(1,000)	7,149	(5,234)	(776)	991	(5,019)	(13)	7	-	(6)	2,124
Right-of-use assets - equipment	359	770	168	(226)	712	(411)	(154)	226	(339)	-	-	-	-	373
Total	19,788	34,603	3,749	(3,440)	34,912	(14,672)	(2,210)	3,002	(13,880)	(143)	(50)	20	(173)	20,859

* The Bank's revaluation has been performed in 2023.

The gross amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' fully depreciated premises and equipment that were still in use as at 30 June 2024 amounted to Baht 3,703 million (31 December 2023: Baht 3,991 million).

Depreciation presented in the consolidated profit or loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 amounted to Baht 1,066 million and Baht 1,092 million, respectively.

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	Bank only 30 June 2024													
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				Allowance for impairment loss				
	Net book value as at 1 January 2024	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfers in	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers in/ transfers out (in million Baht)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Reversal of (loss) on impairment during the period	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Net book value as at 30 June 2024
Land														
- Cost	6,720	6,830	-	(910)	5,920	-	-	-	-	(110)	-	2	(108)	5,812
- Incremental revaluation*	5,304	5,304	-	(156)	5,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,148
Building under construction	59	59	66	(103)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Building														
- Cost	3,164	7,948	84	(612)	7,420	(4,727)	(213)	458	(4,482)	(57)	(11)	11	(57)	2,881
- Incremental revaluation*	2,185	3,983	-	(462)	3,521	(1,798)	(97)	281	(1,614)	-	-	-	-	1,907
Right-of-use assets														
- premise	505	1,404	190	(356)	1,238	(899)	(240)	356	(783)	-	-	-	-	455
Leasehold improvements	294	1,342	91	(113)	1,320	(1,048)	(49)	50	(1,047)	-	(10)	10	-	273
Equipment under construction and installation	85	85	157	(229)	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Equipment	2,100	7,109	203	(501)	6,811	(5,003)	(389)	493	(4,899)	(6)	3	-	(3)	1,909
Right-of-use assets														
- equipment	372	711	18	(89)	640	(339)	(68)	89	(318)	-	-	-	-	322
Total	20,788	34,775	809	(3,531)	32,053	(13,814)	(1,056)	1,727	(13,143)	(173)	(18)	23	(168)	18,742

* The Bank's revaluation has been performed in 2023.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only													
	31 December 2023													
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				Allowance for impairment loss				
	Net book value as at 1 January 2023	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfers in/ adjustments from revaluation	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers in/ transfers out/ adjustments from revaluation	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Reversal of (loss) on impairment during the year	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Net book value as at 31 December 2023
(in million Baht)														
Land														
- Cost	6,817	6,945	-	(115)	6,830	-	-	-	-	(128)	16	2	(110)	6,720
- Incremental revaluation*	4,008	4,008	1,350	(54)	5,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,304
Building under construction	35	35	211	(187)	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Building														
- Cost	3,502	7,771	317	(140)	7,948	(4,267)	(436)	(24)	(4,727)	(2)	(64)	9	(57)	3,164
- Incremental revaluation*	1,436	4,028	53	(98)	3,983	(2,592)	(186)	980	(1,798)	-	-	-	-	2,185
Right-of-use assets														
- premise	759	1,691	276	(563)	1,404	(932)	(529)	562	(899)	-	-	-	-	505
Leasehold improvements	416	1,613	69	(340)	1,342	(1,197)	(113)	262	(1,048)	-	(9)	9	-	294
Equipment under construction and installation	183	183	614	(712)	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Equipment	2,204	7,442	667	(1,000)	7,109	(5,225)	(769)	991	(5,003)	(13)	7	-	(6)	2,100
Right-of-use assets														
- equipment	359	769	168	(226)	711	(410)	(155)	226	(339)	-	-	-	-	372
Total	19,719	34,485	3,725	(3,435)	34,775	(14,623)	(2,188)	2,997	(13,814)	(143)	(50)	20	(173)	20,788

* The Bank's revaluation has been performed in 2023.

The gross amount of the Bank's fully depreciated premises and equipment that were still in use as at 30 June 2024 amounted to Baht 3,670 million (31 December 2023: Baht 3,959 million).

Depreciation presented in the Bank's profit or loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 amounted to Baht 1,056 million and Baht 1,080 million, respectively.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, changes in goodwill and other intangible assets were as follows:

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Amortisation presented in the consolidated profit or loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 amounted to Baht 1,015 million and Baht 849 million, respectively.

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Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Bank only 30 June 2024														
	Cost					Accumulated amortisation					Allowance for impairment loss				
											Reversal of				
	Net book value as at					Amortisation					(loss) on impairment				
	1 January 2024	Beginning balance	Increase	Written-off	Transfers in/ (out)	Ending balance	Beginning balance	during the period	Accumulated amortisation on transfer out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	during the period	Disposals/ written-off/ transfers out	Ending balance	Net book value as at 30 June 2024
<i>(in million Baht)</i>															
Goodwill	14,105	14,105	-	-	-	14,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,105
Computer software	5,016	9,756	-	(24)	846	10,578	(4,718)	(626)	3	(5,341)	(22)	1	21	-	5,237
Computer software under development	763	763	983	(4)	(846)	896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896
Right-of-use assets - software	667	1,401	184	(186)	-	1,399	(734)	(240)	186	(788)	-	-	-	-	611
Other intangible assets	2,831	3,964	-	-	-	3,964	(1,133)	(142)	-	(1,275)	-	-	-	-	2,689
Total	23,382	29,989	1,167	(214)	-	30,942	(6,585)	(1,008)	189	(7,404)	(22)	1	21	-	23,538

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Bank only															
31 December 2023															
	Cost						Accumulated amortisation				Allowance for impairment loss				
	Net book value as at						Amortisation		Accumulated		Loss on		Disposals/		Net book
	1 January	Beginning			Transfers	Ending	Beginning	during	amortisation	Ending	Beginning	during	transfers	Ending	31 December
	2023	balance	Increase	Written-off	in/ (out)	balance	balance	the year	on transfer out	balance	balance	the year	out	balance	2023
	(in million Baht)														
Goodwill	14,105	14,105	-	-	-	14,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,105
Computer software	4,381	8,178	-	(78)	1,656	9,756	(3,797)	(998)	77	(4,718)	-	(22)	-	(22)	5,016
Computer software under development	740	740	1,718	(39)	(1,656)	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	763
Right-of-use assets - software	503	860	646	(105)	-	1,401	(357)	(482)	105	(734)	-	-	-	-	667
Other intangible assets	3,114	3,964	-	-	-	3,964	(850)	(283)	-	(1,133)	-	-	-	-	2,831
Total	22,843	27,847	2,364	(222)	-	29,989	(5,004)	(1,763)	182	(6,585)	-	(22)	-	(22)	23,382

The gross amount of the Bank's fully amortised intangible assets that were still in use as at 30 June 2024 amounted to Baht 1,355 million (31 December 2023: Baht 1,277 million).

Amortisation presented in the Bank's profit or loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 amounted to Baht 1,008 million and Baht 843 million, respectively.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Impairment testing for goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to Retail Banking segment which is identified as Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

The recoverable amount of goodwill is determined based on a value-in-use calculation, using discounted cash flow from business plan approved by the Board of Director covering 5 years period. The discount rate used for the computation of the net present value is reference to industry cost of capital (ke). The terminal growth rate derived from long term GDP is applied for cash flow beyond 5 years period.

The Bank conducts a review at each reporting date if there is any indication for impairment of goodwill.

As at 30 June 2024, the recoverable amount was greater than the carrying value of goodwill; hence, no impairment loss on goodwill was required.

18 Deferred tax and income tax

18.1 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities presented net by entity were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Deferred tax assets	2,530	1,560	3,004	2,059
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net	2,530	1,560	3,004	2,059

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	At 1 January 2024	Consolidated (Charged) / Credited to:			At 30 June 2024
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Others	
		(note 18.2)			
		(in million Baht)			
Deferred tax assets					
Interbank and money market items	2	1	-	-	3
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	107	5	-	-	112
Investments	793	(126)	(10)	-	657
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	2,349	955	-	-	3,304
Properties for sale	157	(1)	-	-	156
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	76	(12)	-	-	64
Provisions for employee benefits	521	44	2	-	567
Provisions for other liabilities	467	9	-	-	476
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	2,645	(452)	-	-	2,193
Others	356	11	(14)	-	353
Total	7,473	434	(22)	-	7,885
Deferred tax liabilities					
Investments	39	11	(50)	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	1,617	-	-	-	1,617
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	250	(68)	-	-	182
Properties for sale	132	163	-	-	295
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	3,574	(533)	(46)	-	2,995
Others	301	(35)	-	-	266
Total	5,913	(462)	(96)	-	5,355
Net	1,560	896	74	-	2,530

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	At 1 January 2023	Consolidated (Charged) / Credited to:			At 30 June 2023
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Others	
		(note 18.2)			
		(in million Baht)			
Deferred tax assets					
Interbank and money market items	3	-	-	-	3
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	92	8	-	-	100
Investments	854	-	61	-	915
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	2,072	144	-	-	2,216
Properties for sale	141	-	-	-	141
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	120	(23)	-	-	97
Provisions for employee benefits	401	45	8	-	454
Provisions for other liabilities	533	(110)	-	-	423
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	2,340	(66)	-	-	2,274
Others	353	18	29	(16)	384
Total	6,909	16	98	(16)	7,007
Deferred tax liabilities					
Investments	152	10	(96)	-	66
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	1,617	-	-	-	1,617
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	445	(97)	-	-	348
Properties for sale	132	(2)	-	-	130
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	3,235	(37)	457	-	3,655
Others	498	(107)	13	-	404
Total	6,079	(233)	374	-	6,220
Net	830	249	(276)	(16)	787

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

		Bank only (Charged) / Credited to:			
	At 1 January 2024	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income <i>(note 18.2)</i> <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Others	At 30 June 2024
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>					
Interbank and money market items	2	1	-	-	3
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	107	5	-	-	112
Investments	793	(126)	(10)	-	657
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	2,112	932	-	-	3,044
Properties for sale	134	(11)	-	-	123
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	76	(12)	-	-	64
Provisions for employee benefits	505	42	2	-	549
Provisions for other liabilities	467	9	-	-	476
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	2,618	(438)	-	-	2,180
Others	356	11	(14)	-	353
Total	7,170	413	(22)	-	7,561
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>					
Investments	39	-	(39)	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	828	-	-	-	828
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	250	(68)	-	-	182
Properties for sale	132	163	-	-	295
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	3,565	(528)	(46)	-	2,991
Others	297	(36)	-	-	261
Total	5,111	(469)	(85)	-	4,557
Net	2,059	882	63	-	3,004

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

		Bank only (Charged) / Credited to:			
	At 1 January 2023	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income <i>(note 18.2)</i> <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Others	At 30 June 2023
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>					
Interbank and money market items	3	-	-	-	3
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through profit or loss	92	8	-	-	100
Investments	854	-	61	-	915
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	1,890	33	-	-	1,923
Properties for sale	119	2	-	-	121
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	120	(23)	-	-	97
Provisions for employee benefits	392	42	8	-	442
Provisions for other liabilities	533	(110)	-	-	423
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	2,320	(66)	-	-	2,254
Others	353	18	29	(16)	384
Total	6,676	(96)	98	(16)	6,662
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>					
Investments	152	-	(86)	-	66
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	828	-	-	-	828
Loans to customers and accrued interest					
receivables	445	(97)	-	-	348
Properties for sale	132	(2)	-	-	130
Premises, equipment, and intangible assets	3,226	(37)	457	-	3,646
Others	494	(94)	-	-	400
Total	5,277	(230)	371	-	5,418
Net	1,399	134	(273)	(16)	1,244

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank has tax benefit from the unused tax loss totalling Baht 12,749 million arising from investment in a subsidiary company which completed the liquidation process. The benefit will expire by 2028. The Bank has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of this loss as the management assessed that there is an estimation uncertainty of the Bank's future taxable profit.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

18.2 Tax expense (income)

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

For the six-month period ended 30 June	Note	Consolidated		Bank only	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in million Baht)			
Current tax expense					
Current period		67	2,336	-	2,238
Under (over) provided in prior years		4	(4)	-	(3)
		<u>71</u>	<u>2,332</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,235</u>
Deferred tax expense					
Movements in temporary differences	18.1	(896)	(249)	(882)	(134)
		<u>(896)</u>	<u>(249)</u>	<u>(882)</u>	<u>(134)</u>
Total		(825)	2,083	(882)	2,101

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024, the Bank has no corporate income tax paid as it has utilised the tax loss arising from investment in a subsidiary company that has already completed the liquidation process.

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

For the six-month period ended 30 June	Consolidated					
	Before tax	2024 Tax (expense) income	Net of tax	Before tax	2023 Tax (expense) income	Net of tax
<i>(in million Baht)</i>						
Investments	(203)	40	(163)	(785)	157	(628)
Premises and equipment	(227)	46	(181)	2,284	(457)	1,827
Provisions for employee benefits	(12)	2	(10)	(42)	8	(34)
Others	71	(14)	57	(81)	16	(65)
Total	<u>(371)</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>(297)</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>1,100</u>

For the six-month period ended 30 June	Bank only					
	Before tax	2024 Tax (expense) income	Net of tax	Before tax	2023 Tax (expense) income	Net of tax
<i>(in million Baht)</i>						
Investments	(147)	29	(118)	(737)	147	(590)
Premises and equipment	(227)	46	(181)	2,284	(457)	1,827
Provisions for employee benefits	(12)	2	(10)	(42)	8	(34)
Others	71	(14)	57	(144)	29	(115)
Total	<u>(315)</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>(252)</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>(273)</u>	<u>1,088</u>

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

For the six-month period ended 30 June	Consolidated			
	2024		2023	
	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)
Profit before income tax		9,864		10,944
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	1,973	20	2,189
Deferred tax expenses which previously unrecognised deductible temporary difference had been met the recognition criteria and utilised during the period	-	(1)	-	-
Tax effect of income and expenses that are not taxable income or not deductible in determining taxable profit, net	(28)	(2,801)	(1)	(102)
Under (over) provided in prior years	-	4	-	(4)
Total	(8)	(825)	19	2,083

For the six-month period ended 30 June	Bank only			
	2024		2023	
	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)
Profit before income tax		9,755		11,102
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	1,951	20	2,220
Deferred tax expenses which previously unrecognised deductible temporary difference had been met the recognition criteria and utilised during the period	-	(1)	-	-
Tax effect of income and expenses that are not taxable income or not deductible in determining taxable profit, net	(29)	(2,832)	(1)	(116)
Under (over) provided in prior years	-	-	-	(3)
Total	(9)	(882)	19	2,101

19 Deposits

19.1 Classified by type of deposits

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	(in million Baht)			
Current	65,909	85,147	65,959	85,209
Savings	802,670	861,412	803,385	862,630
Term	498,905	441,949	499,005	442,049
Total	1,367,484	1,388,508	1,368,349	1,389,888
Less prepaid interest expenses	(2,032)	(1,927)	(2,032)	(1,927)
Total	1,365,452	1,386,581	1,366,317	1,387,961

19.2 Classified by currency and residency of depositors

	Consolidated					
	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Baht	1,341,160	13,735	1,354,895	1,357,824	13,569	1,371,393
US Dollar	8,587	652	9,239	12,832	793	13,625
Other currencies	1,311	7	1,318	1,557	6	1,563
Total	1,351,058	14,394	1,365,452	1,372,213	14,368	1,386,581

	Bank only					
	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
Baht	1,342,025	13,735	1,355,760	1,359,204	13,569	1,372,773
US Dollar	8,587	652	9,239	12,832	793	13,625
Other currencies	1,311	7	1,318	1,557	6	1,563
Total	1,351,923	14,394	1,366,317	1,373,593	14,368	1,387,961

20 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

Interbank and money market (liabilities) as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Domestic items		
Bank of Thailand and Financial Institutions Development Fund	19,037	17,942
Commercial banks	42,955	49,949
Specialised financial institutions	16,505	10,533
Other financial institutions	10,094	8,757
Total domestic items	88,591	87,181
Foreign items		
US Dollar	86	149
Other currencies	290	464
Total foreign items	376	613
Total domestic and foreign items	88,967	87,794

21 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Structured notes	3,963	1,816
Total	3,963	1,816

The effects of changes in that liability's all risk in profit or loss consisted of:

	Consolidated and Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
The difference between the carrying amount and the amount would be contractually required to pay at maturity	44	23

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

22 Debts issued and borrowings

	Currency	Interest rates as at		30 June 2024			Consolidated 31 December 2023		
		30 June 2024	Maturities	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
		(%)					(in million Baht)		
Subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾	THB	3.55	2029 ⁽²⁾	15,000	-	15,000	30,000	-	30,000
Subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾	USD ⁽⁴⁾	4.90	2024 ⁽²⁾	-	6,901	6,901	-	6,409	6,409
Senior debentures	THB	2.50 - 2.70	2024	6,300	-	6,300	6,898	-	6,898
Senior debentures	USD ⁽⁴⁾	6mSOFR+1.47826 and 6mSOFR+1.15	2025 - 2027	-	11,055	11,055	-	10,267	10,267
Senior debentures	EUR ⁽⁴⁾	0.85	2024	-	6,107	6,107	-	5,895	5,895
Bills of exchange ⁽³⁾ and promissory notes	THB	2.15 and 0.05 - 2.50	At call and 2012	9	-	9	9	-	9
Other borrowings	THB	0.00	2024	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other borrowings	EUR ⁽⁴⁾	0.75	2024 - 2031	-	49	49	-	51	51
Total				21,309	24,112	45,421	36,909	22,622	59,531

⁽¹⁾ Counted as a part of capital fund, which is determined under the conditions as specified in the BoT's Notification (note 6).

⁽²⁾ The years in which call option exercise periods start.

⁽³⁾ The outstanding balance of bills of exchange maturing during the year 2012 were waiting for redeem by the holders.

⁽⁴⁾ Balance denominated in USD and EUR currencies are stated in Baht equivalents.

	Currency	Interest rates as at		30 June 2024			Bank only 31 December 2023		
		30 June 2024	Maturities	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
		(%)					(in million Baht)		
Subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾	THB	3.55	2029 ⁽²⁾	15,000	-	15,000	30,000	-	30,000
Subordinated debentures ⁽¹⁾	USD ⁽⁴⁾	4.90	2024 ⁽²⁾	-	6,901	6,901	-	6,409	6,409
Senior debentures	USD ⁽⁴⁾	6mSOFR+1.47826 and 6mSOFR+1.15	2025 - 2027	-	11,055	11,055	-	10,267	10,267
Senior debentures	EUR ⁽⁴⁾	0.85	2024	-	6,107	6,107	-	5,895	5,895
Bills of exchange ⁽³⁾ and promissory notes	THB	2.15 and 0.05 - 2.50	At call and 2012	9	-	9	9	-	9
Other borrowings	THB	0.00	2024	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other borrowings	EUR ⁽⁴⁾	0.75	2024 - 2031	-	49	49	-	51	51
Total				15,009	24,112	39,121	30,011	22,622	52,633

⁽¹⁾ Counted as a part of capital fund, which is determined under the conditions as specified in the BoT's Notification (note 6).

⁽²⁾ The years in which call option exercise periods start.

⁽³⁾ The outstanding balance of bills of exchange maturing during the year 2012 were waiting for redeem by the holders.

⁽⁴⁾ Balance denominated in USD and EUR currencies are stated in Baht equivalents.

22.1 Subordinated debentures

22.1.1 On 28 June 2019, the Bank issued the Subordinated Debenture No.1/2562 to be counted as Tier 2 capital under Basel III requirement, amounting to Baht 30,000 million, which has a 10-year maturity period and carries a fixed interest rate of 4.00% per annum, payable quarterly in March, June, September, and December of every year. The Bank can early redeem the Subordinated Debenture No.1/2562 after 5 years from the issue date or according to certain specified conditions. The Bank has to get the Bank of Thailand's approval before early redemption of the Subordinated Debenture.

On 28 June 2024, the Bank early redeemed its entire Subordinated Debenture No.1/2562, amounting to Baht 30,000 million. Such early redemption has already been approved by the Bank of Thailand.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

- 22.1.2 On 2 December 2019, the Bank issued the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities amounting to USD 400 million, which has no expiration date and carries a fixed interest rate of 4.90% per annum, payable semi-annually in June and December of every year. The Bank can early redeem the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities after 5 years from the issue date or according to certain specified conditions. The Bank has to get the Bank of Thailand's approval before proceeding an early redemption. The Securities have been issued under the Bank's Euro Medium Term Note Programme.

During 26 August 2022 to 29 September 2022, with the approval from Bank of Thailand, the Bank repurchased the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities from investors amounting to USD 29 million.

During 26 October 2022 to 3 November 2022, with the approval from the Bank of Thailand, the Bank had made a tender offer and repurchased the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities from investors amounting to USD 125 million.

During 10-18 August 2023, with the approval from the Bank of Thailand, the Bank had made a tender offer and repurchased the Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities from investors amounting to USD 58 million, the total value of the repurchase was USD 213 million, representing 53.18%. The outstanding balance remained at USD 187 million.

- 22.1.3 On 28 June 2024, the Bank issued the Subordinated Debenture No.1/2567 to be counted as Tier 2 capital under Basel III requirement, amounting to Baht 15,000 million, which has a 10-year, 3-month maturity period and carries a fixed interest rate of 3.55% per annum, payable quarterly in March, June, September, and December of every year. The Bank can early redeem the Subordinated Debenture No.1/2567 after 5 years, 3 months from the issue date, or according to certain specified conditions. The Bank has to get the Bank of Thailand's approval before early redemption of the Subordinated Debenture.

22.2 Senior debentures

- 22.2.1 On 5 June 2018, the Bank issued unsecured Senior Debentures (Green Bond) of USD 60 million, with a 7-year maturity and carrying a floating interest rate of 6 months term SOFR +1.47826% per annum, payable semi-annually in June and December of every year. The proceeds from Green Bond issuance will be used to finance the loan to private sector on its investment in sustainable environment.
- 22.2.2 On 17 December 2018, the Bank issued unsecured Senior Debentures (SME Bond) of USD 90 million, with a 7-year maturity and carrying a floating interest rate of 6 months term SOFR +1.47826% per annum, payable semi-annually in June and December of every year. The proceeds from SME Bond issuance will be used to support small and medium sized enterprises.
- 22.2.3 During 11 - 13 November 2019, the Bank issued unsecured Senior Debentures (Euro Bond) of EUR 525 million, with 1 - 5 years maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 0.10% - 0.85% per annum, payable semi-annually in May and November of every year.

The debentures were matured on 12 November 2020, 11 November 2021 and 14 November 2022, which have already fully paid with the total amount of EUR 370 million. Remaining balance is EUR 155 million.

- 22.2.4 On 5 August 2022, the Bank issued unsecured Senior Debentures (Green Bond 2022) of USD 100 million, with a 5-year maturity and carrying a floating interest rate of 6 months term SOFR +1.15% per annum, payable semi-annually in February and August of every year. The proceeds from Green Bond issuance will be used to finance the loan to private sector on its investment in sustainable environment.
- 22.2.5 On 11 October 2022, the Bank issued unsecured Senior Debentures (Blue Bond 2022) of USD 50 million, with a 5-year maturity and carrying a floating interest rate of 6 months term SOFR +1.15% per annum, payable semi-annually in April and October of every year. The proceeds from Blue Bond issuance will be used to finance the loan to private sector on its investment in environmental and marine sustainability projects.

- 22.2.6 On 10 November 2023, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 500 million with a 215-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.80% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 12 June 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.7 On 10 November 2023, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 270 million with a 94-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.57% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 12 February 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.8 On 15 November 2023, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 530 million with a 92-day maturity and carrying zero coupon with a discount rate of 2.57% per annum which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 15 February 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.9 On 14 December 2023, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 2,000 million with a 43-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.50% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 26 January 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.10 On 14 December 2023, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 3,600 million with a 182-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.80% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 13 June 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.11 On 26 January 2024, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 500 million with a 139-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.55% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 13 June 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.12 On 26 January 2024, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 1,000 million with a 231-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.70% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

- 22.2.13 On 12 February 2024, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 800 million with a 94-day maturity and carrying zero coupon with a discount rate of 2.50% per annum which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

The debenture was matured on 16 May 2024, which has already fully paid.

- 22.2.14 On 16 May 2024, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 800 million with a 123-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.50% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

- 22.2.15 On 12 June 2024, a subsidiary issued secured Senior Debentures of Baht 4,500 million with a 93-day maturity and carrying a fixed interest rate of 2.50% per annum, payable at the maturity which was fully guaranteed by the Bank.

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Borrowings with specific uses (other borrowings) as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

		Consolidated and Bank only			
		30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
Borrowings from	Objectives of borrowings	Outstanding balances	Baht equivalent <i>(in million Baht)</i>	Outstanding balances	Baht equivalent <i>(in million Baht)</i>
National Science and Technology Development Agency	For enterprises involving in research and development activities	-	-	Baht 2 million	2
KfW Bankengruppe (KfW)	For small industry businesses	EUR 1.3 million	<u>49</u>	EUR 1.3 million	<u>51</u>
Total			49		53

23.1 Defined contribution plan

The Bank, its subsidiaries and their employees have jointly established provident fund schemes under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The employees contribute to the funds at rates ranging from 2 - 15% of their basic salaries and the Bank and its subsidiaries contribute at rates ranging from 3 - 10%, depending on the number of years of service of each employee. The funds will be paid to the employees upon death, termination or dissolution of the business, in accordance with the rules of the funds. The fund assets are held separately from those of the Bank and its subsidiaries, under the management of the fund manager.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries contributed Baht 388 million and Baht 387 million, respectively, to the funds (*Bank only: Baht 373 million and Baht 373 million, respectively*).

23.2 Defined benefit plans

23.2.1 Detail of defined benefit plans

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Post-employment benefit plans	4,332	4,230	4,167	4,071
Total	4,332	4,230	4,167	4,071

23.2.2 Movement in post-employment benefit obligations

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Beginning balance	4,230	3,872	4,071	3,745
Employee benefits obligations transferred out	-	-	(2)	(11)
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	224	431	215	415
Past service cost	63	33	61	32
Interest on obligation	56	97	54	94
	<u>343</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>541</u>
Included in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial loss	12	117	12	112
Others				
Benefits paid	(253)	(320)	(244)	(316)
	<u>(253)</u>	<u>(320)</u>	<u>(244)</u>	<u>(316)</u>
Ending balance	<u>4,332</u>	<u>4,230</u>	<u>4,167</u>	<u>4,071</u>

Actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Demographic assumptions	-	61	-	59
Financial assumptions	12	17	12	17
Experience adjustments	-	39	-	36
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>112</u>

23.2.3 Actuarial assumptions of post-employment benefit obligations

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(%)</i>			
Discount rate	2.59 - 3.11	2.62 - 3.11	2.59	2.62
Future salary growth	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Staff turnover rates	0.00 - 26.00	0.00 - 26.00	0.00 - 26.00	0.00 - 26.00

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

23.2.4 Sensitivity analysis of post-employment benefit obligations

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

Consolidated 30 June 2024				
	Change (+) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)	Change (-) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)
Discount rate	+1%	(345)	-1%	396
Future salary growth	+1%	423	-1%	(375)
Turnover rate	+1%	(366)	-1%	232
Future mortality	+1 year	19	-1 year	(19)

Consolidated 31 December 2023				
	Change (+) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)	Change (-) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)
Discount rate	+1%	(345)	-1%	396
Future salary growth	+1%	423	-1%	(375)
Turnover rate	+1%	(366)	-1%	232
Future mortality	+1 year	19	-1 year	(19)

Bank only 30 June 2024				
	Change (+) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)	Change (-) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)
Discount rate	+1%	(331)	-1%	379
Future salary growth	+1%	405	-1%	(359)
Turnover rate	+1%	(351)	-1%	224
Future mortality	+1 year	18	-1 year	(18)

Bank only 31 December 2023				
	Change (+) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)	Change (-) in assumption	Post-employment benefit obligations increase (decrease) (in million Baht)
Discount rate	+1%	(331)	-1%	379
Future salary growth	+1%	405	-1%	(359)
Turnover rate	+1%	(351)	-1%	224
Future mortality	+1 year	18	-1 year	(18)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

24 Provisions for other liabilities

The movement in provision for other liabilities during the year/period was as follows:

	Obligation for litigation cases and other claims (note 33.2)	Consolidated		
		Allowance for expected loss of credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Others	Total
		(in million Baht)		
Beginning balance	578	1,960	124	2,662
Provision increase (decrease)	(87)	62	19	(6)
Paid during the year	(287)	-	(35)	(322)
At 31 December 2023	204	2,022	108	2,334
Provision increase (decrease)	22	107	(80)	49
Paid during the period	-	-	(2)	(2)
At 30 June 2024	226	2,129	26	2,381

	Obligation for litigation cases and other claims (note 33.2)	Bank only		
		Allowance for expected loss of credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Others	Total
		(in million Baht)		
Beginning balance	578	1,960	124	2,662
Provision increase (decrease)	(87)	62	19	(6)
Paid during the year	(287)	-	(36)	(323)
At 31 December 2023	204	2,022	107	2,333
Provision increase (decrease)	21	107	(79)	49
Paid during the period	-	-	(2)	(2)
At 30 June 2024	225	2,129	26	2,380

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

25 Other liabilities

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Deferred revenue for funds, bancassurance, credit card and others	16,307	16,741	16,308	16,742
Accrued expenses	6,850	8,825	6,793	8,573
Accrued interest expenses	2,442	2,073	2,422	2,062
Deposits and guarantees received	409	461	401	459
Collateral on derivative transactions	1,683	2,483	1,683	2,483
Suspense accounts electronic money and money transferred*	621	445	621	445
Lease liabilities**	1,230	1,477	1,210	1,426
Suspense accounts - others	4,140	4,601	4,112	4,589
Other payables	281	529	275	524
Corporate income tax payable	38	64	-	-
Others	2,512	3,332	2,498	3,309
Total	36,513	41,031	36,323	40,612

* The Bank has kept advance received from electronic transactions which is a part of cash in the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 in the amount of Baht 1,600 million and Baht 1,300 million, respectively.

** As at 30 June 2024, the amount recorded was calculated from total undiscounted lease liabilities of Baht 1,303 million and Baht 1,282 million in the consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, respectively (31 December 2023: Baht 1,555 million and Baht 1,503 million in the consolidated and the Bank's financial statements, respectively).

26 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries currently hold agreements including derivatives and sale-and-repurchase agreements which do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the Consolidated and the Bank's statements of financial position because such agreements are created in the way that the parties have to agree a right of set-off the agreed amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparties or following other predetermined events. For derivatives, the rights to call are agreed by both parties with specific call frequency and threshold. According to the agreements, the Bank and its subsidiaries receive and give collateral in form of cash and marketable securities. The details are as follows:

Consolidated and Bank only 30 June 2024					
	Gross Amount	Amount offset in statements of financial position	Amount presented in statements of financial position	Amounts not offset in financial statements - Amount eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>				
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and- repurchase	122,259	-	122,259	(122,259)	-
Derivatives assets	4,006	-	4,006	(1,683)	2,323
Total	126,265	-	126,265	(123,942)	2,323

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Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Consolidated and Bank only 30 June 2024					
	Gross Amount	Amount offset in statements of financial position	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Amounts not offset in financial statements - Amount eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	58,780	-	58,780	(58,780)	-
Derivatives liabilities	4,329	-	4,329	(2,206)	2,123
Total	63,109	-	63,109	(60,986)	2,123

Consolidated and Bank only 31 December 2023					
	Gross Amount	Amount offset in statements of financial position	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Amounts not offset in financial statements - Amount eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amount
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and- repurchase	168,170	-	168,170	(168,170)	-
Derivatives assets	5,471	-	5,471	(2,483)	2,988
Total	173,641	-	173,641	(170,653)	2,988
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	56,500	-	56,500	(56,500)	-
Derivatives liabilities	2,449	-	2,449	(253)	2,196
Total	58,949	-	58,949	(56,753)	2,196

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Reconciliation to the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the statements of financial position are as follows:

Consolidated 30 June 2024					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Items in statements of financial position	Note	Carrying amount in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Carrying amount in statements of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting (in million Baht)
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	122,259	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8	256,815	134,556
Derivatives assets	4,006	Derivatives assets	10	7,085	3,079
Total	126,265			263,900	137,635
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	58,780	Interbank and money market items (Liabilities)	20	88,967	30,187
Derivatives liabilities	4,329	Derivatives liabilities	10	5,900	1,571
Total	63,109			94,867	31,758

Consolidated 31 December 2023					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Items in statements of financial position	Note	Carrying amount in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Carrying amount in statements of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting (in million Baht)
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	168,170	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8	267,486	99,316
Derivatives assets	5,471	Derivatives assets	10	7,236	1,765
Total	173,641			274,722	101,081
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	56,500	Interbank and money market items (Liabilities)	20	87,794	31,294
Derivatives liabilities	2,449	Derivatives liabilities	10	5,707	3,258
Total	58,949			93,501	34,552

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Bank only 30 June 2024					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Items in statements of financial position	Note	Carrying amount in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Carrying amount in statements of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	122,259	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8	256,798	134,539
Derivatives assets	4,006	Derivatives assets	10	7,085	3,079
Total	126,265			263,883	137,618
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	58,780	Interbank and money market items (Liabilities)	20	88,967	30,187
Derivatives liabilities	4,329	Derivatives liabilities	10	5,900	1,571
Total	63,109			94,867	31,758

Bank only					
31 December 2023					
Type of financial instruments	Amount presented in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Items in statements of financial position	Note	Carrying amount in statements of financial position (in million Baht)	Carrying amount in statements of financial position that are not qualify for offsetting
Financial assets					
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	168,170	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8	267,469	99,299
Derivatives assets	5,471	Derivatives assets	10	7,236	1,765
Total	173,641			274,705	101,064
Financial liabilities					
Sale-and-repurchase	56,500	Interbank and money market items (Liabilities)	20	87,794	31,294
Derivatives liabilities	2,449	Derivatives liabilities	10	5,707	3,258
Total	58,949			93,501	34,552

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts disclosed in the above tables have been measured in the statements of financial position on the following bases:

- derivative assets and liabilities: fair value;
- assets and liabilities resulting from sale-and-repurchase agreements and reverse sale-and-repurchase agreements: amortised cost.

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

27 Share capital

	Par value per share (in Baht)	30 June 2024		31 December 2023	
		Number of shares	Amount (million shares / million Baht)	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised shares at 30 June / 31 December	0.95	<u>97,831</u>	<u>92,939</u>	<u>97,831</u>	<u>92,939</u>
<i>Issued and paid-up</i>					
At 1 January					
- ordinary shares	0.95	97,101	92,246	96,776	91,937
Issue of new shares	0.95	<u>196</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>309</u>
At 30 June / 31 December					
- ordinary shares	0.95	<u>97,297</u>	<u>92,432</u>	<u>97,101</u>	<u>92,246</u>

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2024, the Bank issued ordinary shares as follows:

1. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 2,044,214 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 5 January 2024.
2. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 193,207,224 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 3 April 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Bank issued ordinary shares as follows:

1. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 161,442 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 17 January 2023.
2. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 1,420,100 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 5 April 2023.
3. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 87,912,357 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 7 July 2023.
4. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB Stock Retention Program 2021 of 79,623,874 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share to its employees. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 2 October 2023.
5. The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 156,296,307 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 4 October 2023.

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

28 Legal reserve

Pursuant to section 116 of the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535 and under the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank and its subsidiaries is required to set aside a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net earnings after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

29 Warrant - TTB-W1 Warrants Program

Information of TTB-W1 Warrants Program

On 12 April 2022, the 2022 Annual General Meeting of the Bank's shareholders passed resolutions approving the issuance and allocation of the Warrants (TTB-W1 Warrants Program) to current shareholders of the Bank. Summary of the program is detail below:

Issuance date:	11 May 2022
Number of warrants issued and allocated:	Not exceeding 966,228,745 units
Offered price per unit:	Baht 0 (Zero Baht) (at no cost)
Term of warrant:	3 years from the issuance date of the TTB-W1 Warrants
Exercise rate:	1 unit of the TTB-W1 Warrant for 1 ordinary share
Exercise price:	Baht 0.95 per share, unless the exercise price is adjusted otherwise pursuant to the conditions concerning the rights adjustment
Exercise period:	Every last business day of March, June, September and December of every year throughout the term of the TTB-W1 Warrants

Details of unexercised warrants were as follows:

Warrants	Par value	Exercise price	Number of warrants issued and allocated	Cumulative exercised warrants	Balance of unexercised warrants as at 30 June 2024
	(Baht/shares)			(Units)	
TTB-W1 Warrants Program	0.95	0.95	965,000,849*	(449,769,461)	515,231,388

* Excluding the number of shares which were not allocated according to the Terms and Conditions Governing the Rights and Obligations of the Issuer and Holders of the Warrants to purchase the newly issued ordinary shares of TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited No. 1 (TTB-W1)

Details of exercised warrants during the period is mentioned in note 27.

30 Employee Joint Investment Program

On 29 January 2024, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2024 approved the 2024 Employee Joint Investment Program (EJIP2024). Summary of the program is detail below:

Program tenor:	3 years and 5 months (March 2024 - July 2027)
Eligibility:	Permanent staffs and executives of the Bank and its subsidiaries based on the Bank's defined criteria.
Share contribution:	4 times in March, June, September, and December 2024.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Program features and operation:	Share contribution consists of employee's contribution and the Bank's contribution based on the Bank's defined criteria. The Bank has delegated to the agent to buy the shares in SET under EJIP Program by the period of each contribution and allocate those shares to program participants' accounts.
Silent period:	Participated staffs and executives can sell their accumulated shares each year as follows: - By 30 July 2025, not exceeding 20%, - By 30 July 2026, not exceeding 50%, - By 30 July 2027, all accumulated shares can be sold.
Condition of program termination:	The termination of program membership commences once the employee status ends and based on the Bank's defined criteria. The participated staffs must follow the defined criteria relating to shares under the Bank's contribution.
On 21 February 2023, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2023 approved the 2023 Employee Joint Investment Program (EJIP2023). Summary of the program is detail below:	
Program tenor:	2 years and 10 months (March 2023 - December 2025)
Eligibility:	Permanent staffs and executives of the Bank and its subsidiaries based on the Bank's defined criteria.
Share contribution:	2 times in March and June 2023.
Program features and operation:	Share contribution consists of employee's contribution and the Bank's contribution based on the Bank's defined criteria. The Bank has delegated to the agent to buy the shares in SET under EJIP Program by the period of each contribution and allocate those shares to program participants' accounts.
Silent period:	Participated staffs and executives can sell their accumulated shares each year as follows: - By 20 December 2023, not exceeding 20%, - By 20 December 2024, not exceeding 50%, - By 20 December 2025, all accumulated shares can be sold.
Condition of program termination:	The termination of program membership commences once the employee status ends and based on the Bank's defined criteria. The participated staffs must follow the defined criteria relating to shares under the Bank's contribution.

31 Appropriation of profit and dividend payment

- (a) On 9 April 2024, the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Bank's shareholders passed resolutions approving/acknowledging as follows:
- (1) Approving to not allocating net profit from 2023 operating results to the legal reserve as the Bank's legal reserve is sufficient as required by laws and the Bank's Articles of Association.
 - (2) Acknowledging the interim dividend payment to the Bank's ordinary shareholders on 25 October 2023.
 - (3) Approving the payment of a dividend of Baht 0.105 per share from the 2023 operating profit to the Bank's ordinary shareholders, totalling Baht 10,205 million. Since the Bank already paid the interim dividend from the net profit of the Bank's first-half operating profit at the rate of Baht 0.05 per share, totalling Baht 4,855 million to the Bank's ordinary shareholders on 25 October 2023 with approval from the Board of Directors' Meeting, the remaining dividend to be paid was at the rate of Baht 0.055 per share, totalling Baht 5,350 million. The Bank paid such dividend to its shareholders on 8 May 2024.
- (b) On 5 April 2023, the 2023 Annual General Meeting of the Bank's shareholders passed resolutions approving/acknowledging as follows:
- (1) Approving to not allocating net profit from 2022 operating results to the legal reserve as the Bank's legal reserve is sufficient as required by laws and the Bank's Articles of Association.
 - (2) Acknowledging the interim dividend payment to the Bank's ordinary shareholders on 22 September 2022.
 - (3) Approving the payment of a dividend of Baht 0.073 per share from the 2022 operating profit to the Bank's ordinary shareholders, totalling Baht 7,062 million. Since the Bank already paid the interim dividend from the net profit of the Bank's first-half operating profit at the rate of Baht 0.02 per share, totalling Baht 1,933 million to the Bank's ordinary shareholders on 22 September 2022 with approval from the Board of Directors' Meeting, the remaining dividend to be paid was at the rate of Baht 0.053 per share, totalling Baht 5,129 million. The Bank paid such dividend to its shareholders on 3 May 2023.

32 Assets pledged as collateral and under restriction

Assets pledged as collateral and under restriction as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Investments in securities pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions and liquidity management and pledged as collateral with government departments and state enterprises	90,646	97,402	90,646	97,402
Property foreclosed under restriction	6,200	6,152	6,164	6,152
Total	96,846	103,554	96,810	103,554

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Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

33 Commitments and contingent liabilities

33.1 Commitments

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Avals to bills	971	933
Guarantees of loans/bond	124	124
Liability under unmatured import bills	3,051	2,620
Letters of credit	11,964	12,492
Other commitments		
- Other guarantees	69,462	73,582
- Amount of unused bank overdrafts	116,795	114,428
- Committed line	13,005	7,941
- Others ⁽¹⁾	10,226	2,874
Total	225,598	214,994

⁽¹⁾ As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, this included the financial assets accepted as collateral that had been sold or pledged amounting to Baht 7,865 million and Baht 1,981 million, respectively. The Bank and its subsidiaries are obliged to return those securities in equivalent amount.

	Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>	
Avals to bills	971	933
Guarantees of loans/bond	6,478	7,092
Liability under unmatured import bills	3,051	2,620
Letters of credit	11,964	12,492
Other commitments		
- Other guarantees	69,462	73,582
- Amount of unused bank overdrafts	116,795	114,428
- Committed line	13,005	7,941
- Others ⁽¹⁾	10,226	2,874
Total	231,952	221,962

⁽¹⁾ As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, this included the financial assets accepted as collateral that had been sold or pledged amounting to Baht 7,865 million and Baht 1,981 million, respectively. The Bank is obliged to return those securities in equivalent amount.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries had purchase and sales of investment in debt securities with net buys amounting to Baht 8,771 million and net sales amounting to Baht 5,208 million, respectively (*Bank only: net buys amounting to Baht 8,771 million and net sales amounting to Baht 5,208 million, respectively*), for which the settlement was not due at the reporting date.

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

33.2 Litigation and other claims

- (a) As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries were claimed pursuant to obligations under the letters of guarantee and other claims for 152 cases and 141 cases, respectively (*Bank only: claims for 151 cases and 141 cases, respectively*). The said claims were made against the Bank and its subsidiaries for the approximate liability amounts of Baht 914 million ⁽¹⁾ and Baht 1,777 million ⁽¹⁾, respectively (*Bank only: Baht 914 million ⁽¹⁾ and Baht 1,777 million ⁽¹⁾, respectively*).
- (b) As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank and its subsidiaries have recognised provisions for possible loss from the litigation and other claims totalling Baht 226 million and Baht 204 million, respectively (*Bank only: Baht 225 million and Baht 204 million, respectively*). The management considers that the provision established for such potential loss due to the said litigation and other claims is adequate.

⁽¹⁾ Excluding the liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 of Baht 1,616 million and Baht 660 million, respectively (*Bank only: Baht 1,616 million and Baht 660 million, respectively*), which the Court of First Instance and the Appeals Court dismissed the cases.

34 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Bank and its subsidiaries if the Bank and its subsidiaries have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Bank and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Definitions and characteristics of relationships

Related parties are as follows:

1. Major shareholders are the shareholders who own over 10% of the Bank's paid-up share capital.
2. Subsidiaries
3. Associate
4. Key management personnel of the Bank and its subsidiaries
5. Other related parties are:
 - 5.1 Close family members of key management personnel
 - 5.2 Entities in which key management personnel and their close family members hold over 10% of paid-up share capital
 - 5.3 Entities of which key management personnel and their close family members are directors exercising control or having significant influence
 - 5.4 Related companies of major shareholders
 - 5.5 Entities in which related companies of major shareholders hold over 10% of paid-up share capital
 - 5.6 Entities in which the Bank and its subsidiaries hold over 10% of paid-up share capital (excluding subsidiaries and associate)

The additional information on investments in subsidiaries and associate is disclosed in note 12.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Relationships with key management and other related parties were as follows:

Name of entity/Personnel	Country of incorporation/ Nationality	Nature of relationship
Key management personnel	Thai and other nationalities	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Bank and its subsidiaries
Ministry of Finance	Thailand	The major shareholder of the Bank owning over 10% of the Bank's paid-up share capital
ING Bank N.V.	The Netherlands	The major shareholder of the Bank owning over 10% of the Bank's paid-up share capital
Thanachart Capital PCL.	Thailand	The major shareholder of the Bank owning over 10% of the Bank's paid-up share capital
Entities whose shares have been owned or have been controlled by the major shareholders	Thailand	Related through the major shareholder of the Bank, owning over 10% of the Bank's paid-up share capital
Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Subsidiary, 100% shareholding, more than 50% of directors are representatives of the Bank
TBCO PCL. ⁽¹⁾	Thailand	Before 10 November 2023, Subsidiary, liquidator is a representative of the Bank
TMBThanachart Broker Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Subsidiary, 99.99% shareholding, more than 50% of directors are representatives of the Bank
TTB Consumer Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Subsidiary, 100% shareholding, more than 50% of directors are representatives of the Bank
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Associated, 40.5% shareholding, less than 50% of directors are representatives of the Bank

⁽¹⁾ Liquidation registration at Ministry of Commerce had been completed since 10 November 2023.

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

Transactions	Pricing policies
Interest rates of loans	Based on market rate and the collateral consideration process, the same as the Bank's normal course of business, except for the interest rates of staff welfare loans which are in accordance with the Bank's regulation.
Fee and service income	Registrar and related services, money transfer services for unit holders, agents and support services for funds managed by its associate are charged by the Bank at the rate based on conditions specified in contracts negotiated in the normal course of business, taking into account the size of funds and the purchase and sale volumes of investment units.
Interest rate on deposits and borrowings	Based on market rate
Fee and services income for other types of services	Based on market price
Branch office rental and related service	Based on market rate
Sale of non-performing assets to a subsidiary	Based on market price
Dividend income	At declared

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

34.1 Significant related parties transactions with key management and other related parties

Significant related parties transactions for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 with key management and other related parties were as follows:

	Consolidated					
	Six-month period ended 30 June 2024					
	Interest income	Interest expenses	Fees and service income	Fees and service expenses	Other operating income	Other operating expenses
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
1. Major shareholders	268	9	3	-	-	9
2. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Associate	-	3	575	-	-	-
4. Key management personnel of the Bank	1	3	-	-	-	-
5. Other related parties	770	593	586	124	201	211

	Consolidated					
	Six-month period ended 30 June 2023					
	Interest income	Interest expenses	Fees and service income	Fees and service expenses	Other operating income	Other operating expenses
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
1. Major shareholders	183	8	1	-	-	14
2. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Associate	-	1	555	3	-	-
4. Key management personnel of the Bank	1	3	-	-	-	-
5. Other related parties	570	293	642	99	200	127

	Bank only					
	Six-month period ended 30 June 2024					
	Interest income	Interest expenses	Fees and service income	Fees and service expenses	Other operating income	Other operating expenses
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
1. Major shareholders	268	9	3	-	-	9
2. Subsidiaries	-	4	40	241	210	39
3. Associate	-	3	575	-	159	-
4. Key management personnel of the Bank	1	3	-	-	-	-
5. Other related parties	770	593	370	124	201	211

	Bank only					
	Six-month period ended 30 June 2023					
	Interest income	Interest expenses	Fees and service income	Fees and service expenses	Other operating income	Other operating expenses
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>					
1. Major shareholders	183	8	1	-	-	14
2. Subsidiaries	3	3	60	254	195	37
3. Associate	-	1	555	3	122	-
4. Key management personnel of the Bank	1	3	-	-	-	-
5. Other related parties	570	293	434	99	200	127

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank sold written-off non-performing loans to a subsidiary at selling price of Baht 53 million and 75 million which presented as a deduction from “Expected credit loss” in the Bank’s statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, the Bank sold non-performing loans, with principal totalling approximately Baht 1,078 million and Baht 914 million to a subsidiary, respectively. The selling price in lower and excess of the carrying amount of those non-performing loans were presented as “Expected credit loss” and presented as a deduction from “Expected credit loss” in the Bank’s statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, respectively.

34.2 Outstanding balances with related parties

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, significant outstanding balances with related persons or parties were as follows:

34.2.1 Significant balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries and their major shareholders as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net				
Ministry of Finance	18,432	19,626	18,432	19,626
Deposits (including interbank and money market items - liabilities)				
ING Bank N.V.	4	3	4	3
Thanachart Capital PCL.	725	332	725	332

34.2.2 Significant balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries and associate as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Other assets				
Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	1	2
TMBThanachart Broker Co., Ltd.	-	-	16	24
TTB Consumer Co., Ltd.	-	-	1	2
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	105	86	105	86
Total	105	86	123	114
Deposits (including interbank and money market items - liabilities)				
Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	380	787
TMBThanachart Broker Co., Ltd.	-	-	478	473
TTB Consumer Co., Ltd.	-	-	89	119
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	404	360	404	360
Total	404	360	1,351	1,739

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Other liabilities				
Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	1	2
TMBThanachart Broker Co., Ltd.	-	-	1	-
TTB Consumer Co., Ltd.	-	-	40	42
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	3	-	3	-
Total	3	-	45	44
Commitments - Derivatives ⁽¹⁾				
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	-	34	-	34
Commitments - Guarantee of bond issuance				
Phahonyothin Asset Management Co., Ltd.	-	-	6,354	6,968

⁽¹⁾ Presented in notional amount

34.2.3 Significant balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries, and their key management personnel as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	55	59	55	59
Deposits	468	395	468	395
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - Structured notes ⁽¹⁾	15	8	15	8
Other liabilities	1	-	1	-

⁽¹⁾ Presented in principle amount and notional amount

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

34.2.4 Significant balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries, and other related parties as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	30 June 2024	31 December 2023	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Interbank and money market items - assets and loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	35,201	28,169	35,194	28,164
Investments	778	1,423	778	1,423
Other assets	85	90	52	62
Deposits (including interbank and money market items - liabilities)	32,275	30,355	32,275	30,355
Debts issued and borrowings (including interbank and money market items - liabilities)	16,479	10,513	16,479	10,513
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - Structured notes ⁽¹⁾	19	4	19	4
Other liabilities	53	84	53	84
Commitments - Derivatives ⁽²⁾	55,164	45,331	55,164	45,331
Other commitments	2,730	1,295	2,730	1,295

⁽¹⁾ Presented in principle amount and notional amount

⁽²⁾ Presented in notional amount

34.3 Senior management personnel compensation

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023, senior management personnel compensation, included in profit or loss, was classified as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Short-term employee benefits - directors	54	78	54	78
Short-term employee benefits - managements	448	481	443	470
Post-employment benefits	42	46	42	45
Employee benefits from share-based payments	24	24	24	24
Total	568	629	563	617

Senior management personnel of the Bank are directors, management personnel at the level “Chief”, “Head of” and equivalent to “Executive Vice President”, and related management personnel of Accounting or Finance. Senior management personnel of the subsidiaries are those at the level of director and executive officer upwards.

34.4 Other benefits payable to the senior management personnel

The Bank's senior management personnel do not receive other benefits both in terms of monetary and non-monetary items, except for the benefits that are normally received as mentioned in note 34.3 such as monthly director remuneration, meeting allowance, salary and bonus. Directors who are the Bank's executives and the representative directors who are the executives of ING Bank N.V. shall not receive director remuneration as per the criteria of the Bank and ING Bank N.V. Nevertheless, directors with permanent residence abroad can reimburse travelling and accommodation expenses in connection with the operation of the Bank's business as actually incurred. Foreign executives are eligible for additional benefits, which are housing allowance, including utilities, telephone and home trip expenses in accordance with the established criteria.

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

35 Segment information

For management purposes, the Bank's businesses are divided into the following core segments, based on customer segmentation:

1. Commercial Banking

1.1 Wholesale Banking: This serves large-sized and medium-sized business customer. The main products and services are corporate loans, letters of guarantee, deposits, trade finance and foreign exchange, supply chain solution, financial management, and other financial services.

1.2 Small Enterprise: This serves small-size business customer. The main products and services are corporate loans, deposits and bancassurance.

2. Retail Banking: This represents individual persons. The main products and services are deposits, housing loans, hire purchase, finance lease, personal loans, cards services, bancassurance and mutual funds, and foreign currency services.

The Bank evaluates segment performance based on profit from operation, using the same accounting policies as those used in its preparation of the financial statements.

The operating segment information, as reported below, is reported in a consistent manner with the Bank's internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to make decisions on the allocation of resources to the operating segments and assess their performance. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Committee.

Information about reportable segments:

*For the three-month period ended
30 June 2024*

	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Consolidated Other segments (in million Baht)	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	4,052	9,513	626	(6)	14,185
Net non-interest income	895	1,591	1,001	(305)	3,182
Total operating income	4,947	11,104	1,627	(311)	17,367
Operating expenses	(767)	(2,905)	(3,624)	64	(7,232)
Profit from operation	4,180	8,199	(1,997)	(247)	10,135
Expected credit loss					(5,254)
Profit before income tax					4,881
Tax (expense) income					474
Profit for the period					5,355

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

*For the three-month period ended
30 June 2023*

	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Consolidated Other segments (in million Baht)	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	3,675	9,364	1,061	(7)	14,093
Net non-interest income	1,038	1,843	965	(254)	3,592
Total operating income	4,713	11,207	2,026	(261)	17,685
Operating expenses	(776)	(2,885)	(4,149)	66	(7,744)
Profit from operation	3,937	8,322	(2,123)	(195)	9,941
Expected credit loss					(4,288)
Profit before income tax					5,653
Tax (expense) income					(1,087)
Profit for the period					4,566

*For the six-month period ended
30 June 2024*

	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Consolidated Other segments (in million Baht)	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	8,149	19,147	1,298	(13)	28,581
Net non-interest income	1,786	3,441	1,498	(294)	6,431
Total operating income	9,935	22,588	2,796	(307)	35,012
Operating expenses	(1,615)	(6,062)	(7,260)	84	(14,853)
Profit from operation	8,320	16,526	(4,464)	(223)	20,159
Expected credit loss					(10,295)
Profit before income tax					9,864
Tax (expense) income					825
Profit for the period					10,689

*For the six-month period ended
30 June 2023*

	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Consolidated Other segments (in million Baht)	Elimination	Total
Net interest income	7,243	18,559	1,805	(12)	27,595
Net non-interest income	1,994	3,695	1,533	(237)	6,985
Total operating income	9,237	22,254	3,338	(249)	34,580
Operating expenses	(1,503)	(5,667)	(8,027)	132	(15,065)
Profit from operation	7,734	16,587	(4,689)	(117)	19,515
Expected credit loss					(8,571)
Profit before income tax					10,944
Tax (expense) income					(2,083)
Profit for the period					8,861

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss

*For the three-month period ended
30 June 2024*

	Net interest income	Net non- interest income	Operating expenses	Expected credit loss
			(in million Baht)	
Segment reporting	14,185	3,182	(7,232)	(5,254)
Expected credit loss	-	5	(33)	28
Others	-	-	55	(55)
Consolidated financial statements	<u>14,185</u>	<u>3,187</u>	<u>(7,210)</u>	<u>(5,281)</u>

*For the three-month period ended
30 June 2023*

	Net interest income	Net non- interest income	Operating expenses	Expected credit loss
			(in million Baht)	
Segment reporting	14,093	3,592	(7,744)	(4,288)
Expected credit loss	-	75	(101)	26
Others	-	-	(18)	18
Consolidated financial statements	<u>14,093</u>	<u>3,667</u>	<u>(7,863)</u>	<u>(4,244)</u>

*For the six-month period ended
30 June 2024*

	Net interest income	Net non- interest income	Operating expenses	Expected credit loss
			(in million Baht)	
Segment reporting	28,581	6,431	(14,853)	(10,295)
Expected credit loss	-	30	16	(46)
Others	-	-	56	(56)
Consolidated financial statements	<u>28,581</u>	<u>6,461</u>	<u>(14,781)</u>	<u>(10,397)</u>

*For the six-month period ended
30 June 2023*

	Net interest income	Net non- interest income	Operating expenses	Expected credit loss
			(in million Baht)	
Segment reporting	27,595	6,985	(15,065)	(8,571)
Expected credit loss	-	103	(128)	25
Others	-	(53)	27	26
Consolidated financial statements	<u>27,595</u>	<u>7,035</u>	<u>(15,166)</u>	<u>(8,520)</u>

	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Other segments	Elimination	Total
			(in million Baht)		
Loans to customers	<u>475,450</u>	<u>780,034</u>	<u>41,423</u>	<u>(202)</u>	<u>1,296,705</u>
Deposits	<u>362,846</u>	<u>1,003,471</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(865)</u>	<u>1,365,452</u>

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For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

	Consolidated 31 December 2023				
	Commercial Banking	Retail Banking	Other segments (in million Baht)	Elimination	Total
Loans to customers	476,040	809,768	41,258	898	1,327,964
Deposits	410,463	977,497	-	(1,379)	1,386,581

36 Financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business

36.1 As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the financial position classified by domestic and foreign business was as follows:

	Consolidated					
	30 June 2024			31 December 2023		
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Total	Domestic business	Foreign business	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Total assets	1,790,990	44	1,791,034	1,824,381	53	1,824,434
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	256,775	40	256,815	267,437	49	267,486
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,657	-	9,657	2,470	-	2,470
Investments, net	179,588	-	179,588	179,088	-	179,088
Investments in subsidiaries and associate, net	8,585	-	8,585	8,614	-	8,614
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	1,244,412	-	1,244,412	1,273,136	-	1,273,136
Deposits	1,365,452	-	1,365,452	1,386,581	-	1,386,581
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	88,967	-	88,967	87,794	-	87,794
Debts issued and borrowings	38,520	6,901	45,421	53,122	6,409	59,531

36.2 The results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated					
For the six-month period end 30 June	2024			2023		
	Domestic business	Foreign business	Total	Domestic business	Foreign business	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Interest income	42,128	-	42,128	37,917	-	37,917
Interest expenses	(13,379)	(168)	(13,547)	(10,114)	(208)	(10,322)
Net interest income (expenses)	28,749	(168)	28,581	27,803	(208)	27,595
Net fees and service income	4,664	-	4,664	5,218	-	5,218
Total other operating income	1,864	(67)	1,797	1,847	(30)	1,817
Total other operating expenses	(14,779)	(2)	(14,781)	(15,164)	(2)	(15,166)
Profit (loss) from operations before expected credit loss and income tax	20,498	(237)	20,261	19,704	(240)	19,464

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For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

37 Interest income

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Interbank and money market items	3,688	1,951	3,688	1,951
Investments and trading transactions	67	26	67	26
Investments in debt securities	1,709	1,323	1,709	1,323
Loans to customers	25,142	23,220	25,060	23,154
Hire purchase and finance leases	11,522	11,396	11,522	11,396
Others	-	1	-	1
Total	42,128	37,917	42,046	37,851

38 Interest expenses

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Deposits	7,825	5,148	7,828	5,151
Interbank and money market items	1,184	646	1,184	646
Contribution to Deposits Protection Agency and BoT	3,231	3,269	3,231	3,269
Debts issued				
- Subordinated debentures	759	801	759	801
- Others	517	428	430	374
Borrowings	11	11	9	10
Others	20	19	20	18
Total	13,547	10,322	13,461	10,269

39 Net fees and service income

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Fees and service income				
- Acceptance, avals and guarantees	268	286	269	287
- ATM, Debit card, Credit card, Flash card and other banking electronic	2,273	2,232	2,278	2,236
- Sales representative of Funds and Bancassurance	3,091	3,486	2,628	3,078
- Others	916	1,042	904	1,043
Total	6,548	7,046	6,079	6,644
Fees and service expenses				
- ATM, Debit card, Credit card, Flash card and other banking electronic	(1,368)	(1,404)	(1,367)	(1,403)
- Others	(516)	(424)	(703)	(638)
Total	(1,884)	(1,828)	(2,070)	(2,041)
Net	4,664	5,218	4,009	4,603

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

40 Gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, net

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Gain (loss) on trading and foreign exchange transactions				
- Foreign currencies and foreign exchange derivatives	528	481	528	481
- Interest rates derivatives	(1)	69	(1)	69
- Other derivatives	16	-	16	-
- Debt securities	(7)	(12)	(7)	(12)
Loss on financial instruments designated at FVTPL				
- Structured notes	(25)	(4)	(25)	(4)
Gain on derivative held for risk management	332	330	332	394
Gain on others				
- Equity securities	2	32	2	32
Total	845	896	845	960

41 Gain (loss) on investments, net

Net gain (loss) on investments included in profit or loss for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Gain (loss) from derecognition				
- Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	116	39	63	(4)
Total	116	39	63	(4)

42 Expected credit loss

Expected credit loss (reversal) for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Interbank and money market items	11	3	11	3
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	(636)	(12)	(632)	(6)
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised costs	2	3	2	3
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	10,913	8,614	11,013	8,461
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	107	(88)	107	(88)
Total	10,397	8,520	10,501	8,373

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

43 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were based on the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>For the three-month period ended 30 June</i>				
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank <i>(in million Baht)</i>	5,355	4,566	5,550	4,695
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	97,280	96,777	97,280	96,777
Basic earnings per share <i>(in Baht)</i>	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>				
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank <i>(in million Baht)</i>	10,689	8,861	10,637	9,001
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	97,192	96,777	97,192	96,777
Basic earnings per share <i>(in Baht)</i>	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09

Diluted earnings per share

The calculations of diluted earnings per share for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2024 and 2023 were based on the profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period after adjusting for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares as follows:

	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<i>For the three-month period ended 30 June</i>				
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank <i>(in million Baht)</i>	5,355	4,566	5,550	4,695
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	97,280	96,777	97,280	96,777
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares from TTB TSRP 2021 and TTB-W1 Warrants <i>(in million shares)</i>	241	449	241	449
Weighted average number of diluted ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	97,521	97,226	97,521	97,226
Diluted earnings per share <i>(in Baht)</i>	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05

TMBThanachart Bank Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2024 (Unaudited)

<i>For the six-month period ended 30 June</i>	Consolidated		Bank only	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank <i>(in million Baht)</i>	<u>10,689</u>	<u>8,861</u>	<u>10,637</u>	<u>9,001</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	97,192	96,777	97,192	96,777
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares from TTB TSRP 2021 and TTB-W1 Warrants <i>(in million shares)</i>	<u>286</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>423</u>
Weighted average number of diluted ordinary shares outstanding <i>(in million shares)</i>	<u>97,478</u>	<u>97,200</u>	<u>97,478</u>	<u>97,200</u>
Diluted earnings per share <i>(in Baht)</i>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.09</u>

44 Events after the reporting period

Issuances of ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program

The Bank issued ordinary shares under the TTB-W1 Warrants Program of 542,706 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.95 per share. The increase of the issued ordinary shares was registered with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 5 July 2024.