



2023

Annual Report

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

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Financial Position (Million Baht)

	2023	2022
Total assets	68,878	61,757
Loan to customers (Less deferred revenue)	36,966	43,050
Allowance for expected credit losses	2,403	2,002
Interbank and money market-Assets	25,526	12,577
Total liabilities	57,229	51,006
Deposit	52,245	43,060
Interbank and money market-Liabilities	1,221	4,039
Shareholder's equity	11,649	10,750

Performance Results (Million Baht)

Net interest income	1,589	1,236
Non-interest income	1,110	639
Expected Credit Losses	668	486
Profit before tax	1,098	499
Net profit after tax	878	400

Financial Ratio (%)

Return on average asset (ROA)	1.34	0.60
Return on average equity (ROE)	7.84	3.78
Capital adequacy ratio	22.11	22.50
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.88	0.40
Book value per share (Baht)	11.65	10.75

Throughout 2023, aligned with the ongoing recovery in the Thai economy, the Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited (“BOCT”) has witnessed a noteworthy enhancement in our financial profile. As at the end of 2023, BOCT’s net profit increased to Baht 878.35 million, representing a significant increase of 119.80% from 2022. The total assets amounted to Baht 68,878 million, an increase of 11.53% from the previous year. On the liabilities side, a strategic emphasis was placed on cultivating foreign currency deposits with high yield. During the year, foreign currency deposits experienced a remarkable surge of 45.1% from 2022. Furthermore, our focus on fortifying customer operational funds has proven successful, with current deposits registering a robust growth of 12.8% despite in the environment of interest rate hikes.

In 2023, having successfully weathered the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, BOCT’s commitment to sustaining stability and contributing to the growth of the Thai financial landscape remains steadfast. During the fiscal year, BOCT has entered into the “Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation for Promoting and Developing Entrepreneurs in International Trade” with the Ministry of Commerce in order to facilitate the information exchange and cross-border cooperation of Sino-Thai trades. We continued to serve the pivotal role in supporting Chinese enterprises as they establish their presence or expand their business in Thailand. BOCT has also collaborated with our parent bank and other group entities to provide various credit facilities to Thai enterprises for their global business expansion. These include syndicated loans, club loans, and trade finance facilities, catering to the different financial needs of our customers. Additionally, in accordance with the directives and guidance provided by the Bank of Thailand, BOCT continued to implement various loan relief measures for our customers.

The Bank persistently enhances our capabilities in Renminbi settlement. Since becoming Southeast Asia’s first non-clearing bank to be a direct participant in Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (“CIPS”) for RMB clearing and settlement services, BOCT has seen notable improvement in the Bank’s efficiency of RMB remittances, bringing significant benefit to our customers whose businesses are prone to price fluctuations. Some of our customers have opted to settle their trades with their Chinese counterparts in RMB. Seizing the advantage of lower RMB financing cost amid the USD interest rate hike cycle, BOCT has issued more than 200 million RMB loans through cross-border guarantee arrangement in 2023.

The Bank prioritizes the utmost importance on fraud management and cybersecurity as part of our commitment to safeguarding our customers’ assets. Adhering to the Bank of Thailand’s fraud management requirements, we continue to collaborate with authorities and industry peers to combat

fraudulent activities. Furthermore, we have strengthened our fraud monitoring capability, heightening our vigilance. Our cybersecurity measures are augmented with unwavering support from Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (“BOCHK”) and Bank of China Limited (“BOCL”), reinforcing robust controls for the protection of our operations and customers.

In 2024, as BOCT navigates the intricacies of the increasingly complex economic landscape, our outlook is shaped by uncertainty and challenges. Factors such as tightening monetary policy to address inflation, confronting successive shocks in the market, and grappling with a growing debt crisis in several countries emphasize the importance of prudent financial management for BOCT. Our primary objective remains with achieving sustainable business growth with favourable returns. Our strategic priorities centre around digitalization, innovation, strengthening collaboration with Thai and Chinese enterprises to actively facilitate their cross-border business operations, and amplified focus on Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) considerations. This strategic alignment reflects the bank's commitment to sustainability, which is aligned with Thailand broader initiatives and direction in harmony in this regard.



Ms. Zheng Xue

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited (“BOCT”) (Bank) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (“BOCHK”). BOCHK is one of the most important commercial banks in Hong Kong. BOCHK has the largest branch network, ranking at the top in all major businesses with full financial services. Bank of China Group (“BOCG”) has been operating for more than a century and being one of the renowned international and diversified banks in China.

Thailand is considered as an important area of Bank of China (“BOC”) in term of being the strategic developing area among ASEAN regions. On 21st February 1994, BOC established Bangkok International Banking Facility (“BIBF”) in Thailand, and was formally upgraded to be Bank of China Limited, Bangkok Branch (“BOCBKK”) on 10th March 1997 whereby BOCBKK had provided full banking services. On 26th August 2014, BOCBKK had been transformed to be a subsidiary bank, namely BOCT. On 9th January 2017, BOCT officially became a member of BOCHK Group as part of the restructuring plan among BOC Group in the ASEAN region.

With a history of business operation of BOCT more than 29 years, in order to promote the advantages of our cross-border services, BOCT aims to maintain the valued customers and provides full financial services of BOC Group by supporting investment of overseas Chinese enterprises and promoting RMB globalization, BOCT will enhance the business with corporate customers, retail customers as well as financial institutions. BOCT also continually to maintain of "one-point access, global response" and rely on its global network layout to provide all-round financial services to Chinese and Thai enterprises operating globally, and contribute to the high-quality development of China-Thailand economic and trade investment.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Bank focuses on promoting sustainability development of the environment and society in Bank Business Operation, in adherence with the group and bank strategic plan. Bank also upholds and reinforces long term environment(E), social(S), and governance(G) management to foster a good and sustainable corporate culture that promotes good ethics and responsible business behaviour.

The Bank strongly endorses the proposed requirement for banks to actively manage all material risks, with a particular emphasis on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks. The bank diligently adheres to the policies and guidelines set forth by BOC Group, Bank of Thailand to enhance our sustainability performance, consider: **driving continuous improvement in our environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance** as follows:

- Code of Conduct
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Anti- Bribery and Corruption Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Market Conduct Policy
- Anti-Money Laundering Policy and Counter-Terrorist Financing Policy

By explicitly mandating ESG risk management, the Bank acknowledges the increasingly significant impact of these factors on financial stability. Climate change specifically poses a major threat, potentially exposing banks to financial losses through stranded assets, extreme weather events, and shifting market dynamics. Addressing and mitigating these risks requires proactive management, not passive acceptance.

The Bank will fulfil corporate governance responsibility by enhancing governance structure and structuring Three Lines of Defences mechanism for risk management. The Bank has continuously implemented responsible banking including AML/CFT and protection on security and privacy of customer personal data. The promotion of sustainable product and service is also focused through the Bank's product development policy and procedure.

The Bank focuses on environmental protection responsibilities by promoting environmental protection, responding to climate change, and practicing sustainable operation.

For social responsibility, the Bank also emphasises on undertaking responsible investment, participating in community investment, caring for employees, and fostering corporate culture with all related stakeholders.

1. Comprehensive RMB Services

1.1 RMB Saving Account

Offering RMB saving account in Thailand:

- Internet/ Mobile Banking service available.
- Transfer funds from the client's account to
 - His/her family or friends' RMB account with BOCT.
 - His/her account in another currency with BOCT (funds will be exchanged from RMB into another currency).

1.2 All-in-One RMB Fixed Term Deposit Account

Offering All-in-One Fixed Term Deposit Account with RMB currency in Thailand, the customers can deposit to RMB account for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month term.

- No account opening fee or account management fee.
- Internet and Mobile Banking service available.
- Early withdrawal/partial withdrawal before maturity date permitted (Terms and Conditions may apply).

1.3 RMB Currency Exchange

The customer can hold a saving account in RMB and another saving account in another currency, e.g. USD, GBP, EUR and SGD. The customer can make currency exchanges by simply transferring funds between these two accounts.

- No commission to exchange RMB
- Offer better exchange rate to transfer fund between accounts
- Online currency exchange available

1.4 RMB Pre-Settlement Remittance

RMB pre-settlement remittance* is one of the special services provided by BOCT. When the receiver in mainland China would like to receive RMB from the payer in Thailand, BOCT can lock the RMB exchange rate upon remittance, enabling the payee to receive in full amount of RMB at the fixed exchange rate on the day of remittance, eliminating the exchange rate risk between foreign currency and RMB.

- Payer can be any individual residing outside mainland China.
- Payee** must be any Chinese citizens.
- Payer and Payee's name can be expressed in Chinese characters for convenience.

* Due to the regulation of State Administration of Foreign Exchange in China, an annual limit of USD 50,000 equivalents in RMB is set as the ceiling of individual's exchange settlement amount. Customers should make sure the payee fulfills the regulation requirement before remittance takes place.

** The payee's 18-digit ID number is required.

1.5 RMB Cross-border Trade Settlement

BOCT's experienced and professional trade service team provides the customer with suitable and tailor-made RMB trade settlement and financing solutions, including Import Trade Settlement (RMB Import Collection Bills, RMB L/C Issuance), Import Trade Financing (RMB Trust Receipt Facilities under L/C, T/T, D/P, D/A), Export Trade Settlement (RMB Export Collection Bills, RMB L/C Advising, RMB L/C Confirmation, RMB L/C Transfer), Export Trade Financing (RMB Export Bills under L/C Negotiation, RMB Export Bills Advances, RMB Export Bills Discounting, RMB Forfaiting) to meet the customer's financial needs for business expansion.

BOCT has the strong network of RMB Cross-Border Settlement. BOCG is authorized to be the RMB Clearing bank in the following 13 countries and regions: Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Malaysia, Australia, South Africa, Zambia, France, Germany, Hungary, U.S.A (New York), Japan and Philippines.

2. Local Account Service**2.1 Saving Account**

An interest-bearing passbook account with its full flexibility to withdrawal at all times.

- A passbook with all transaction records.
- Multiple currencies available in THB, USD, CNY, EUR, SGD, HKD and GBP.
- Funds in THB, USD and RMB can be deposited in cash or transferred to another account, while other currency funds can only be transferred between accounts.
- Union Pay debit cards available and can be linked to individual clients' THB and RMB savings accounts.
- The interest calculation is on a daily base. Interest will be paid twice a year, in June and December at the Bank's applied rates.
- Minimum deposit requirement may vary with different currencies.

2.2 Fixed Term Deposit Account

- Fixed term with 1/3/6/12/24 month(s) available. A passbook with all transaction records.
- Multiple currencies available in THB, USD, CNY and SGD.
- Flexible choice whether to renew both the principal and interest or only to renew the principal on the due date.
- Early withdrawal/partial withdrawal before maturity date permitted (Terms and Conditions may apply).
- Internet/Mobile Banking available.

3. Money Transfer

3.1 Local

Through a variety of service channels, the clients can easily and conveniently transfer their funds to payees.

- Transfers among BOCT accounts are free of charge, whether through the same currency or cross currencies.
- Both Baht Net and Bulk payment* are available over the counter or via online banking.

** Bulk payment can only be applied to the remittance amount less than 2 million Baht.*

- Prompt Pay instant transfer is available via online banking.

3.2 International

Worldwide network of branches/subsidiaries and correspondent banks of BOCT provides safe and secure international payment.

- International remittance service available to all account holders of BOCT.
- Multiple currencies such as USD, GBP, HKD, JPY, AUD, EUR, SGD, THB, CAD, CHF and CNY are available.
- Remitter and beneficiary's name can be expressed in Chinese characters.

4. Bank Cards

4.1 Great Wall International Debit Card

BOCT is the first bank in Thailand offering dual-currency debit card, with Chinese Yuan and Thai Baht in one card. Customers can enjoy the convenience of withdrawing cash from ATMs and paying for goods/services globally, when seeing the symbol of UnionPay.

- Dual currency (Chinese Yuan and Thai Baht).
- UnionPay Brand.
- Convenient cash withdrawal or merchant's payment worldwide with the logo of UnionPay.
- No exchange rate risk for all transactions in China via CNY deposit account in BOCT.
- Safe and secure with the personal PIN number required for each transaction, no matter for cash withdrawal or shopping.
- Conveniently withdraw cash from ATM of any banks in Thailand with Thai Payment network.
- Card holders can withdraw cash through ATMs of BOC network in mainland China, which is rather suitable for Thai people working or studying in mainland China.

4.2 Great Wall International Credit Card**4.2.1 Great Wall International UnionPay Credit Card**

A Dual-Currency Credit Card, with Chinese Yuan and Thai Baht in one card, gives superior benefits when customers use the credit card all over the world. With the widespread merchant networks accepting logo of UnionPay in Thailand and other 100 countries worldwide, customers can enjoy the convenience in making purchases. No exchange rate risk when using the card in China, as long as repayment is done through BOCT's CNY account or paid in CNY.

- Dual currency (Chinese Yuan and Thai Baht)
- Union Pay brand
- No exchange rate risk for all transactions in China as long as repayment is done through BOCT's CNY account or paid in CNY
- Enjoy installment program
- Enjoy rewards points benefits
- Interest-free period maximum 52 days
- Cash advance service through all ATM with the logo of UnionPay
- Enjoy Union Pay global service

4.2.2 Great Wall International Mastercard Credit Card

Great Wall International Mastercard credit card can be used to pay for goods/services at any stores worldwide with the logo of Mastercard, and to withdraw cash at any ATMs with the logo of Mastercard around world.

- Thai Baht currency
- MasterCard brand
- Enjoy installment program
- Enjoy rewards points benefits
- Interest-free period maximum 52 days
- Cash advance service through all ATMs with the logo of Mastercard
- Enjoy MasterCard global service

5. Mortgage

BOCT offers a variety of mortgage products and enabling customers to get their own home through buying a new one from developers, purchasing a second-hand one from the property market or refinance existing mortgage loan to BOCT.

- Competitive interest rate.
- For refinancing applicants from other banks, a special-rate to additional loan for renovation, decoration, and furniture purchase will be offered.
- Mortgage arrangement for foreign property buyers with overseas income is available.

6. Trade Finance

6.1 Letter of Guarantee

Letter of Guarantee is a written commitment issued by BOCT at the request of the applicant to pay the beneficiary a certain sum of money up to a maximum amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in the event of default or failure to fulfil the contractual obligations by the applicant under the contract signed between the applicant and the beneficiary.

Letter of guarantee has a variety of categories and uses, applicable to goods, services, technology trade, project contracting and construction, goods import-export declaration, financing from financial institutions, large sets of equipment lease, preservation in litigation, contractual obligation fulfilment, etc. Currently, the letter of guarantee can be issued in paper format and electronic format on Blockchain platform.

6.1.1 Bid Bond

A written document issued by BOCT to compensate the beneficiary within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in the event that the applicant of the guarantee (Bidder) refuses to conclude a contract with the beneficiary, or withdraws or amend its bid during the validity of bidding period or fails to present a performance guarantee to the beneficiary after concluding the contract.

6.1.2 Advance Payment Guarantee

A written document issued by BOCT to compensate the project owner or the buyer within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee due to the failure of Applicant to fulfil the contractual obligations after the project owner or the buyer makes the advance payment.

6.1.3 Performance Guarantee

A written document issued by BOCT at the request of applicant to compensate the beneficiary (the owner of a contracted project or the buyer) within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in the event of default by the applicant in due performance of the contractual obligations.

6.1.4 Quality Assurance Guarantee

A written document issued by BOCT at the request of the applicant (the contractor / the supplier) to compensate the beneficiary (the project owner / the buyer) within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in the event of the failure of the applicant to fulfil the contractual obligation during the warranty period or maintenance period.

6.1.5 Payment Guarantee

A written document issued by BOCT at the request of the applicant (the buyer) to compensate the beneficiary (the seller) within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in the event of the failure of the applicant to fulfil the payment obligations under the contract to purchase goods, technology, patent or labour and etc.

6.1.6 Financing Guarantee

A written document issued by BOCT at the request of the applicant to compensate the beneficiary (the another bank) who provides the loan facility to the applicant or his

subsidiaries/partners within the amount stipulated in the Letter of Guarantee in event of the failure of the applicant to fulfil the financial obligation.

6.2 Import Financing

Letter of Credit (L/C)

The Letter of Credit (L/C) is an irrevocable payment undertaking issued by BOCT at the request of the buyer/importer (the L/C applicant) in favour of the seller /exporter (the L/C Beneficiary) to fulfil the payment obligation to the L/C Beneficiary under the conditions that the L/C Beneficiary presents all documents as required in the L/C and the terms and conditions under the L/C are complied with.

The Letter of Credit (L/C) can be mainly divided into 2 types as following:

- 1) Sight L/C: Payment will be made after the documents as required in the L/C are presented and the terms and conditions of L/C are complied with.
- 2) Usance L/C: Payment will be made at the maturity date after the documents as required in the L/C are presented and the terms and conditions of L/C are complied with.

6.2.1 Trust Receipt

Trust Receipt Loan (T/R Loan) refers to a short-term loan granted by BOCT to the Applicant in relation to Import LC to allow the Applicant take possession of the goods in trust for resale, the bank will pay the goods / service to the exporter on due, while the Bank retains title to the goods and the sales proceeds until the loan is settled by the Applicant.

6.2.2 Inward Collection

Entrusted by a foreign correspondent bank or an affiliated bank (a remitting bank) and according to their collection instructions, BOCT provides the collection and settlement services and delivers the relevant documents to the importer / buyer.

Inward Collection is suitable for the importer /buyer who wish to pay to the exporter/ seller with lower cost and simpler procedures than L/C.

The Inward Collection can be mainly divided into 2 types as following:

- 1) Documents against Payment (D/P at Sight), the importer/ buyer can receive the documents for disposing the goods after making the payment.
- 2) Documents against Acceptance (D/A), the importer/ buyer can receive the documents for disposing the goods after making the acceptance and effecting the payment on due date as agreed terms with the exporter/ seller.

6.2.3 Import Invoice Financing (IIF)

Import Invoice Financing (IIF) refers to a type of short-term loan provided to the BOCT's customer on a with-recourse basis, for the purpose of financing purchase of Goods and/or Services (including the shipment of the Goods), in which the Supplier sends all trade documents to the Purchaser directly under T/T payment term need to be affected on due date.

6.3 Export Financing

6.3.1 L/C Advising

L/C Advising is the notification of the received L/C or its amendments to the beneficiary by BOCT. This product can help the beneficiary (exporter) under the L/C to timely receive the L/C or its amendments verified of their genuineness.

By our network around the world, BOCT can serve this L/C advising service to the beneficiary efficiency.

6.3.2 L/C Confirmation

L/C Confirmation is the irrevocable payment obligation undertaken independently by BOCT for the L/C Beneficiary (the exporter / the seller), in addition to the irrevocable payment undertaking by L/C issuing bank.

In case the L/C Beneficiary does not feel comfort with the L/C issuing bank's credit risk or the country's risk, the L/C Beneficiary can contact BOCT to provide the L/C Confirmation in favour of the L/C Beneficiary. BOCT will guarantee to affect the payment under the condition that the documents as required in the L/C are presented and all terms and conditions of L/C are complied with. L/C Confirmation can provide the double assurance of payment to the L/C Beneficiary.

6.3.3 Transfer L/C to the second beneficiary (beneficiaries)

Transfer L/C is a beneficial service for L/C Beneficiary (the exporter / the seller) who act as an intermediary after receipt of the transferable L/C issued by L/C issuing bank. The L/C Beneficiary (the first beneficiary) can request BOCT to transfer L/C to the second beneficiary (beneficiaries) under the conditions that the L/C issuing bank authorizes BOCT to be the transferring bank. The Transfer L/C can be made for the partial or the full amount of the L/C.

6.3.4 Bill Negotiation under Letter of Credit

Bill Negotiation under Letter of Credit (L/C) is a service that BOCT provides the documents examination for L/C Beneficiary to ensure that the document presentation is complied with the terms and conditions of L/C and forward the documents to L/C issuing bank for reimbursement. After receipt of payment, BOCT will credit the net proceeds to the L/C Beneficiary's account as instruction.

6.3.5 Outward Bills for Collection

Outward Bill for Collection is the service which BOCT provides the payment collection service from the importer / the buyer through their collecting bank. This kind of service is suitable for the exporter / seller who understand the credit status of the importer/ the buyer and has the sufficient funds for preparation and delivery of goods.

The payment instruction under Outward Bill for Collection, which the exporter / the seller can use, is mainly divided into 2 types:

- Documents against Payment (D/P) – Under this type of collection, BOCT will provide the collection instruction to the collecting bank to collect the payment from the importer/ the buyer (the drawee) before releasing the documents to importer/ the buyer.

- Document against Acceptance (D/A) – Under this type of collection, BOCT will provide the collection instruction to the collecting bank to receive the acceptance from the importer / the buyer (the drawee) before releasing the documents to the importer / the buyer.

6.3.6 Purchase / Discount the Bills under Letter of Credit & Collections

BOCT can provide the post-shipment financing facilities by purchasing the documents under L/C (At Sight) or under collections (D/P at sight) or discounting the documents under L/C (Usance) or under collections (D/A). With this kind of financing, it assists the exporter / the seller to accelerate the funding circulation before obtaining the payment from the L/C issuing bank or the importer/ the buyer under collections.

6.3.7 Forfaiting (Discounting of Bills under Usance L/C without Recourse)

Forfaiting (Discounting of Bills under Usance L/C without recourse) is the post-shipment financing service which BOCT provides to the L/C Beneficiary (the exporter / the seller) who wants to eliminate the credit risk of L/C issuing bank, the country risk of L/C issuing bank under Usance L/C. BOCT will discount the bills on without-recourse basis after receiving the acceptance by the L/C issuing bank through authenticated swift, and will credit the proceeds to the L/C Beneficiary's account after deducting all charges and discounting interest.

6.3.8 Factoring

Factoring refers to the integrated financial services including buyer credit checking, collection of receivables, credit protection, sales ledger management and prepayment against receivables rendered by a factor (export factor) to a client (seller) based on the assignment of receivables, when the seller sells goods or provides services to a buyer by way of credit such as open account & D/A. By providing the factoring service, the Bank can better understand a client's sales model, business model and quality of buyers, and be able to maintain the balance of import and export business portfolio (monitoring the entire trade process).

6.3.9 Export Invoice Discounting (EID)

Export Invoice Discounting (EID) refers to providing financing on with-recourse basis and services like collection of accounts receivable and sales administration to the seller assigns his existing or future accounts receivable to BOCT.

6.3.10 Packing Loan (P/L)

Packing Loan ("P/L") refers to trade finance provided against a Letter of Credit issued in favour of the customer and pledged to the Bank.

6.3.11 Pre-Shipment Financing ("PSF")

Pre-Shipment Financing ("PSF") refers to a specialized trade finance of purchasing, production and transportation under the purchase order or trade contract submitted provided by the Bank to support stocking and shipping for exporters under international trade and suppliers under domestic trade.

6.3.12 Supply Chain Finance-Invoice Payment (“SCF”)

Supply Chain Finance (“SCF”) After selling goods/services by suppliers, anchor buyer confirms the payment upon draft/invoice (account payable under relevant goods/services). In consideration of anchor buyer’s business circumstance, capability of repayment and creditworthiness, our bank offers Supply Chain Finance arrangement to anchor buyer. After obtaining anchor buyer’s irrevocable and unconditional payment undertaking on the particular accounts payable, and with assignment of account receivables from its suppliers, our bank can provide early payment to its suppliers without recourse at bank’s sole discretion.

6.3.13 FI Trade Finance (“FITF”)

FI Trade Finance (“FITF”) refers to a loan provided by the Bank to a FI against an underlying trade flow, including but not limited to Letter of Credit, documentary collection and open account transactions.

7. Global Markets Product

7.1 Foreign Exchange Spot Transaction

Foreign exchange spot transaction means that two parties enter into deals at the spot exchange rate of foreign exchange markets on the day and complete corresponding foreign exchange deliveries within Spot date (T+2). BOCT provides exchange service of main freely convertible currencies including USD, THB and CNY.

- Competitive Foreign Exchange rates offered.
- Cash exchange among THB, CNY and USD available for accounts holders.

7.2 Forward Transaction

7.2.1 Foreign Exchange Outright Forward Transaction

Foreign Exchange Forward Transaction refers to the foreign exchange transaction on a foreign exchange rate agreed by the buyer and seller under a foreign exchange contract, and for delivery on an agreed day, which is generally a certain day after the second working day after the transaction.

The forward transaction can lock up the exchange rate and hedge exchange risk: The Client can fix the future contractual foreign exchange rate on a specified settlement.

7.2.2 Foreign Exchange Optional Forward Transaction

Optional forward transaction of foreign exchange refers to the foreign exchange forward deal that enables customers to settle with prescribed foreign exchange rate on any working day within a certain contracted period in the future. Customers can choose the settlement date and amount up to the contract size by themselves.

Customers entrust BOCT to settle with the contracted foreign exchange rate within a certain designated period, and implement the conversion between different foreign currencies by buying a kind of currency and selling another.

7.3 Foreign Exchange Swap

The foreign exchange swap consisted of the two transactions with the same amount, different starting date and in opposite direction. The FX swap has near and far value dates and two agreed exchange rates.

7.4 Interest Rate Swap

A transaction which counterparties agree to exchange fixed interest rate for floating interest rate, or vice versa, on the same of notional / principal amount in the specified time period, according to the agreed terms and conditions.

7.5 Cross Currency Swap

A transaction which both counterparties agree to exchange one currency with other currencies, including an exchange of interest obligations of such different currencies, at the specified time period.

8. Corporate Loans**8.1 Overdraft (O/D)**

Overdraft (O/D) is a type of credit product that customers can withdraw more than the balance on their current account, within the limits specified by the bank, to support working capital, liquidity.

8.2 Project Finance

Project Finance is a type of loan supporting for infrastructure and other large-scale project by evaluating its business characteristics, project feasibility, financial structure, cash flow projection, and project assets. The repayment sources are mainly from the cash flow generated by the project. It is usually used in a non-recourse or limited recourse financial structure.

8.3 Long Term Loan

Loan term loan is a type of loan, with tenor more than 1 year, financing investment in fixed assets under a specific repayment schedule and amount.

8.4 Working Capital Loan

Working capital loan is a type of short-term financing, supporting daily business operation, with tenor 1 – 12 months (depending on business characteristic and operation cycle).

8.5 Syndicated Loan

Syndicated loan is a form of loan in which two or more lenders jointly provide loans for one or more companies on the same terms and conditions and with different duties and sign on the same loan agreement. Usually one bank is appointed as the agency bank to manage the loan business on behalf of the syndicated members. The product mainly serves large group customers and large projects. It can meet the borrower's demand for funds of long term and large amount.

9. Personal Internet/Mobile Banking

9.1 Bank Account

- Account overview: it displays all account information linked to online banking by customers, including account number, alias, type, currency, available balance and account balance;
- Transaction details: customers can make inquiry about and download the transaction details of linked accounts, including transaction date, transaction brief, currency, cash/exchange, amount received, amount paid, balance and so on; customers can also make inquiry about transactions across various time span;
- Term deposit account information: customers can make inquiry about the current status, currency, current balance and available balance of the term deposit account;
- Account management: customers can change the alias of the account, cancel accounts linked to Internet/Mobile banking, and link other account to Internet/Mobile banking.

9.2 Transfer and Remittance

- Within Bank transfer: customers can transfer the funds in saving account to his/her or other people's account, including: transfer among customers' accounts of the same currency, transfer among customers' accounts of different currencies (currencies exchange), and transfer to other people's account in BOCT.
- Domestic transfer: customers can transfer the funds in saving account to other domestic banks' account, there are three types of domestic transfer;
 - Bulk Payment: T+1 and T+2 transfer
 - Bahtnet
 - Prompt Pay instant transfer
- Overseas remittance: customers can remit the funds in saving account to an overseas account, including: general remittance (remittance directly from a saving account of USD or another currency) and RMB advance settlement of foreign exchange remittance.
- Term deposit: customers can convert the funds in saving account into term deposit, or transfer mature funds to certain saving account.
- Payee management: customers can store the information of frequently used payees; therefore they can simply find certain payee's information for online remittance without inputting every time.
- Scheduled transactions management: by using this function, customers can manage the scheduled transfer and remittance transactions and the system handles the transactions according to customers' selection (only personal scheduled transfer within bank in single currency is available at present).
- Inquiry about online banking transactions: customers can make inquiry about whether the presented online banking transaction is accepted, and inquire about and print the historical transactions.

9.3 QR Payment

- Within QR Payment: customers can make a payment for goods and/or service by scanning the QR Code through Mobile Banking application.

10. Corporate Internet Banking

10.1 Bank Account

- Account overview: it displays all account information linked to online banking by customers, including account number, alias, type, currency, available balance and account balance.
- Transaction details: customers can make inquiry about and download the transaction details of linked accounts, including transaction date, transaction brief, currency, cash/exchange, amount received, amount paid, balance and so on; customers can also make inquiry about transactions across various time span.
- Account management: customers can change the alias of the account, cancel accounts linked to online banking, and link other account to online banking.

10.2 Transfer and Remittance

- Single Payment: customers can only do one transaction or payment.
- Batch Payment: this function allows customers to create and send many transfers in one time by uploading a batch file.
- Modify: in case a maker has created a failed or uncompleted transaction that have not authorized by an authorizer yet, corporate customers or maker can modify the transaction by this function.
- Authorization: An authorizer has the right to use this function to authorize transactions that have been created by the maker.

10.3 iGTB

The Intelligent Global Transaction Banking Platform (“iGTB”) implements the strategy of centering transactions, establishing an online financial ecology, providing integrated solution and increasing customer’s stickiness.

As a Total-Solution Delivery Platform, iGTB provides full range of online transaction banking services to corporate customers with interactive digital experience, it supports 3 electronic channels: iGTB NET, iGTB MOBILE, iGTB CONNECT. Through different combination of product modules and the use of big data analysis and application to facilitate precise product selling for different customer requirements. iGTB creates a standardized regional coverage and online delivery, a unified regional transaction banking platform and leading to the era of intelligent corporate banking services 2.0.

Available functions & services on iGTB:

- Fundamental and Customer Experience Management Module: Support user setting and variety of enquiry options, provide an overview of all transactions at a glance.
- Information Management Module: An information hub to provide timely and accurate reporting services.

- Regional Transfer payment module: Support internal transfer, local inter-bank transfer, Telegraphic Transfer, Intelligent Remittance.
- Treasury management module: Provide FX rate enquiry services to manage risk in an ever-changing market of foreign exchange risks. Support time deposit online for convenient management of corporate funds.
- Regional Liquidity Management module: Provide physical cash pooling services to achieve comprehensive and efficient working capital management. (Both of domestic and cross border)
- Payroll service module: This is a function on iGTB that the clients can manage their Payroll with ease.
- Corporate PromptPay: iGTB Net and iGTB mobile banking are available to transfer fund by inputting the mobile phone number or Tax ID (Corporate) or Citizen ID, and scan QR code to transfer fund is supported by iGTB mobile only.
- iGTB Trade application online: iGTB NET “Global Trade Centre” is a platform offering online trade functions to corporate customer. The corporate customer shall input application details and upload supporting documents (optional, if any), then authorize the transaction and submit e-application to the Bank via iGTB NET.

11. ATM

- Easily withdraw or deposit cash in local currency for debit cards/credit cards issued by local banks or overseas banks.
- Conveniently transfer fund to other bank’s account or receive money from other bank’s debit card through ATM of BOCT or other banks in Thailand.
- Instantly account balance check for saving accounts.

12. Insurance

Insurance broker license business granted from Office of the Insurance Commission (“OIC”), to enrich the product and service to BOCT customer

12.1 Fire Insurance

- Any loss or damaged caused by perils (e.g. fire, lightning, and explosion, Flood & etc.) & unforeseen scenario to cover the financial burden of loan assets in the event of property damage.

12.2 Mortgage Reducing Term Assurance (MRTA)

- Any loss from unforeseen scenario to cover the financial burden of loan assets in the event death and/or total permanent disability.

13. Wealth Management Banking Services

Wealth Management Banking Services is a segment for the BOCT, which its effort to provide superior and personalized banking services to mid to high net worth customers who has a Total Relationship Balance (“TRB”) at the minimum of THB 2,000,000.00 or RMB 400,000.00 or USD 60,000.00 (or its equivalent in other foreign currency deposit) or above.

The Bank recognizes that effective risk management is essential for good banking governance. Accordingly, the Bank has established a framework for managing risk in each area of its business to ensure effective risk management mechanism. Over the past few years, the Bank has been continuously analysing the report to evaluate major risk factors that could affect its financial operations. Whenever it's necessary, BOCT will adjust its organizational structure and risk management processes accordingly. This is to ensure that its risk management system is effective and in line with international standards and the principles of Basel requirements.

The Board of Directors, the Risk Oversight Committee and the Senior Management play significant roles in setting up and reviewing the sufficiency of the risk management policy and system. They also approve the risk management strategy, monitor and control the Bank's risk to be at an appropriate level.

The Bank's risk management process comprises of:

- Assessment of risk framework which may potentially impact the Bank's business operations;
- Assessment of each type of risk;
- Make a plan for monitoring and controlling of risks to maintain at an appropriate level;
- Reporting regular result of each type of risk management including annual contingency plan in case of any unexpected financial crisis to the relevant parties so as to enable them to manage and/or handle the risks efficiently in a timely manner.

The major risks that may affect the operations of the Bank, as well as the Bank's management of these risks, are as follows:

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to meet a repayment obligation under loan contract. The extension of commercial credit by the Bank includes loans, advances, overdrafts, trade finance, treasury businesses and commitments, letter of guarantees, letters of credit, retail loan, housing loan, and credit card etc. The Bank's credit risk management process includes: independent due diligence investigation without any administrative intervention; scientific and objective risk review, taking both business developments and risk control in an acceptable level into considerations; credit approval based on strict decision-making discipline; and Accountability system of examination and follow-up evaluation.

1.1 Structure and Responsibilities

On the aspect of corporate business, Corporate Banking Departments (“CBD”) and branches are responsible for Credit Rating, Credit Analysis and Credit Proposal. Due Diligence Team of Risk Management Department is responsible for Due Diligence Investigation. Credit Assessment Committee is responsible for credit assessment. The CEO & Country Head is authorized by the Board of Directors of the Bank for credit approval according to the assigned authority level. Credit approval beyond the assigned authority shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. Credit approval is complied with Credit Risk Management Policy, Risk Appetite Strategy and related credit granting guidelines. For post-approval follow-up and monitoring, CBD and branches are responsible for post loan monitoring and annual review while Risk management Department shall be credit reviewer. Additionally, Credit examiner who acts independently from Risk Management Department is also responsible for the annual credit examination.

On the aspect of retail banking, the Personal Digital Banking Department is responsible for expanding customer base of credit card business and mortgaged housing loan business. Collateral Appraisal Committee acts as an approver for appraisal value of housing collateral conducted by qualified appraisal firms.

1.2 Scope and Nature of Risk Measuring, Monitoring and Reporting System

According to group’s requirement, the Bank updated “Credit Granting Guideline” to enhance credit risk management. It further clarified the bank’s development plan, risk appetite, on-boarding criteria to meet the requirement from local regulator and BOCHK.

For new credit cases, CBD conduct insight credit analysis to know the customer and to understand the market situation of the customer. CBD also conduct industry analysis as well as forward-looking analysis; Due Diligence Team, Credit Assessment Committee and the approver strictly implement credit screening process. The consideration covers customer financial and non-financial information, credit facility information, borrower’s history repayment record, ability to generate cash flow, cash flow projection analysis, collateral analysis, risk analysis, conclusion, and suggestion or justification in credit decision making.

BOCHK launched the RA Model (Internal credit rating model) to all Southeast Asian Countries (SEA) entities including Bank of China (Thai) to evaluate risk level of corporate customers. The more robust RA model includes Financial and Non-Financial Sub-Models which factor-in both regional and country specific characteristics and risk considerations. Moreover, RA Rating Model

is developed by parent bank, Bank of China (Hong Kong) by referencing to reputational rating methodologies adopted by credit rating agencies and modelling consultants in market. The results from internal rating system (RA Rating Model and NBFC Rating Model) are widely applied in different areas, including credit approval, risk monitoring, limit setting, credit policy, risk reporting and Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation under TFRS 9 which was implemented since January 2020.

BOCT continues to strengthen management over credit approval and customer's credit rating, adhering to the principles and criteria of credit limits approval in order to ensure the quality of new credit assets. The management's policy to proactively withdrawal from high-risk customers is reinforced, and BOCT continues to emphasize on tightening the credit granting policy.

BOCT generally measures and manages the quality of credit risk-bearing assets based on the relevant rules and regulations of Bank of Thailand. In classifying credit assets, consideration was given to various factors that affect the quality of credit assets but always under the core criteria of forward looking, the probability of asset recovery and the extent of loss. To obtain a loan's final risk classification, the Bank performs standardized processes according to the "Policy on Financial Assets and Commitments Classification and Impairment Provision" in terms of classifying, checking, reviewing and approving. BOCT strengthens risk monitoring and early-warning systems, reinforces major risk event reporting system, and reviews credit rating and conducts inspection of high-risk customers more frequently. The Bank also undergoes credit review and credit examination of credit business to scrutinize potential risks and actively implements rectification measures. Credit risk reports are also made to monitor the structure and concentration of credit risk, including asset quality, group limit control, country risk limit, loan portfolio, and concentration of industry.

For the retail business, BOCT has approval model for pre-loan investigation; on the other hand, BOCT develops Behaviour Assessment Model in order to strengthen the post loan management in terms of transaction monitoring.

1.3 Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk incurred by undertaking huge exposure of lending, investment and other contractual commitments to any particular group/sector of customers that may have adversely impact to the bank's on-going operation.

The Bank manages credit concentration risk by controlling not to over-lending to any specific industry. Single Group concentration is controlled by limiting the exposure amount, investment and other contractual commitments to any one borrower or any one project to no more than 25% of the Bank's total capital. The Bank also sets a limit on the business type of customers. This includes loan, investment and other contractual commitments to each specific customer that exceed 10% of the Bank's capital will be treated as large customers of the bank, whereby total exposure of each specific industry of large customers will not be allowed to exceed three times of the bank's the total capital.

As at December 31, 2023, groups of borrowers with exposure exceeding 10% of the Bank's capital had a combined exposure much lower than the specified limit under the policy. Although the Bank's lending to the manufacturing sector is considered at high level of total lending, it is well diversified among various subsectors. Moreover, the Bank regularly monitors its lending portfolio in order to maintain an appropriate level of loan diversification.

2. Market Risk

Market risk means risk which may cause damage to the financial institution as a result of the volatility of the price or value of position including assets, liabilities and obligations held by the financial institution. Market factors which may affect such price or value are changed on interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity price and commodity price. For BOCT, market risk arises from both trading and banking book positions. Trading risk exposures are mainly generated from customer-based FX position. BOCT applies the Standardized Approach on maintenance of capital for market risk calculation.

BOCT's market risk management is led and supervised by the Board of Directors, Risk Oversight Committee and Senior Management. The committee must ensure market risk taken is to be within a rational scope in accordance with risk-taking ability, monitoring ability, and management ability, supervise sources and usages of funds, cut down on passive mismatches and structural exposures, and strictly manage the structural exposures.

2.1 Structure and Responsibilities

Global Market Department is the frontline business unit responsible for deal management and also to manage market risk exposure arising from their daily trading activities in order to ensure the used limit of market risk indicators are within the limit approved by the Board of Directors. Risk Management Department is the middle office responsible to independently monitor, control and

report market risk following its reporting line. Financial Management Department manage overall market risk in the banking book. Whereas, Operation Services Department is also responsible for daily control monitoring to ensure that trade information and settlement is verified and completed.

Mark-to-Market is an important tool for daily risk monitor and control. In normal case, relevant data shall be directly quoted from the market. BOCT also ensures the overall procedure in collecting data to be independent for the business in order to avoid interest conflicts or data manipulation.

BOCT conducts transactions strictly in accordance with the bank's approval of counterparty credit line, conduct transactions for customers under credit line.

2.2 Procedure for Managing and Controlling Risks

BOCT's market risk management is strict, reasonable, and reliable, so BOCT's market risk level is relatively low. In daily operation, BOCT maintains the current limits, improves the efficiency of position monitoring, controls the scope of derivative products, carries out new product prudently, adjusts interest rates if necessary, and improves the efficiency of utilization of funds.

2.3 Guidelines for Setting Risk Control Limits

Currently, BOCT's market risk mainly comprises of foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk in Trading Book. In order to manage market risk, BOCT strictly implements a limit control mechanism composed by following indicators: (1) Credit limit with major counterparties, (2) FX exposure limit at end of each business day, (3) Profit/loss (P/L) limit and (4) Price value at basis point (PVBP).

Most of security investment is government bond for regulatory purposes. Duration is used to monitor the movement of bond prices. These risk indicators are being monitored on daily basis and quarterly reported to the Board of Directors.

2.4 Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Interest rate risk in banking book is the risk or potential loss to earnings and economic value of the bank due to the change in interest rate. This interest rate risk arises from differences in the maturity and re-pricing dates of assets and liabilities. These mismatches are actively monitored and managed as part of the overall interest rate risk management process which is conducted in accordance with the bank's risk management policy.

3. Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal process, people and system, or from external events, includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risk. Operational risk exposures are managed through management processes that focus on risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring. Operational Risk Management framework is stipulated to consistently identifies and assesses specific operational risk points and ensure that the impact of operational losses could be minimized and controlled via the following process: identify and understand the business areas to be assessed and the business process; identify and assess the inherent risks; identify and assess adequacy and effectiveness the control of inherent risks; identify and assess residual risks; determine whether to accept the residual risks; determine the rectification plan for the unacceptable residual risks; monitor and report the accepted residual risks.

The Bank has placed great emphasis on operational risk management through the development of policies and tools to enhance operational risk management as a unified standard and has continuously improved this process over time. Great importance to Business Continuity Management (BCM) has been given to enhance the resilience and capability of responding to unexpected interruptions which are reviewed and tested on a regular basis.

3.1 Structure and Responsibilities

All Units and staff are responsible for the systematic management of operational risk according to the Bank's Three Lines of Defence and shall follow the rationales of comprehensive control, timely adjustment, matching cost with benefit, and accountability when risk arises from within its internal processes. The Bank has enhanced the effectiveness of operational risk assessment for products and services and strengthened the daily monitoring at departmental and staff level so as to improve internal control capability.

In order to enhance an effective control environment, the Bank has adopted appropriate segregation of duties, dual control and cross reconciliation to avoid conflicts of interest, losses, errors or other inappropriate actions. The Bank has also appointed a key responsible person in each Unit to be responsible in coordinating internally for daily Operational Risk Management issues and participating in the implementation of related operational risk management tools or other related requirement as and when required. Legal & Compliance and Operational Risk Management Department is responsible for the overall planning of operational risk management, monitoring and

assessing the work of operational risk management of the Bank and providing guidance to all Units on operational risk management.

Moreover, as part of the Bank's crisis response plan, each Unit has a responsible person who needs to ensure the continuity of key activities and report any unexpected situation to BCM Secretariat immediately according to the escalation process.

3.2 Scope and Nature of Risk Measuring, Monitoring, and Reporting System

The Bank has stipulated a policy and measures of operational risks and control which cover all major operational risk points and each department shall monitor and mitigate its operational risks according to the Bank's policies and procedures. BOCT has also clarified the working process of operational risk incident management in which all operational risk incidents shall be reported and rectification measures shall be executed in a timely manner.

Operational Risk Management tools such as Risk and Control Assessment (RACA), Key Risk Indicator (KRI) and Loss Data Collection (LDC) are implemented to enhance the Bank's ability to identify, assess and monitor operational risk, to implement clearly defined operational risk management reporting framework. Operational risks with significant impact shall be closely monitored and reported to senior management and Board of Directors.

Moreover, the Bank uses Group Risk Monitoring & Analysis Platform (GMAP) system, which covers business transaction activities of major business line, to monitor staff behaviors, and identify risks by analyzing the event according to the risk warning modules.

The Bank has implemented a continuous monitoring process that allows routine monitoring at the level of First Line of Defence. Risk Management Report is presented to Management, which contains detail of significant incidents, root cause and gap analysis, control effectiveness and risk mitigating measures so as to close the gap of incidents and monitor the effectiveness of the implemented control to respective senior Management Committee and Board Committee on a quarterly basis.

On the other hand, in order to facilitate the development of high-quality financial products suitable for customers, all new and materially modified products of the Bank are subject to a product risk due diligence process in which approval needs to be obtained from respective Risk Assessment

Units before product launch. Besides, the Bank has annual risk assessment and review mechanism in place to ensure that the Bank monitors existing financial products properly

A robust Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework is in place to ensure that critical business and systems can continue to provide their services in the event of disruption or crisis event. A process consisting of business impact analysis (BIA) and business continuity plan (BCP) guides the units in preparation for back-up plan to service customers as well as prompt response and reporting in time of incident. The Bank performs annual business continuity drill to ensure for continuing the bank business in unexpected situation.

4. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk caused by an inability to meet obligations when they come due because of an inability to obtain sufficient funds to meet funding needs at appropriate costs within a pre-specified time period, and/or to convert asset into cash, this may cause a malfunction.

Liquidity risk is continually analyzed and assessed to ensure adequate liquidity for business operations within an acceptable risk appetite and appropriate management cost.

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with local regulatory requirement to maintain liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), net stable funding ratio (NSFR) at the appropriate level and to monitor net cash outflows over different time horizons using cash flow reports or liquidity gap reports to ensure that the Bank will be able to meet its liquidity needs on a timely basis. In addition, the Bank has implemented the liquidity policies, controls and limits to ensure that there're adequate sources of liquidity to maintain sufficient future cash flows to cover its activities under both normal and stress situations with establishment of a comprehensive Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) to mitigate the severity of impacts that may occur and test the plan at least once a year.

5. Other risks

5.1 Strategic Risk

Risk associated with strategic initiatives may negatively impact the Bank's revenue, capital, and viability. Strategic risk arises from the inappropriate implementation of strategy and action plans; or formulation of plans that do not conform to crucial internal environments and/or external environments.

The Bank manages the strategic risk by covering on strategy formulation, implementation, evaluation and adjustment. The bank reports its business performance by comparing actual financial data against budget and the business performance forecast for upcoming 3-5 years to Strategy & Budget Committee on a quarterly basis.

The management regularly monitors strategies, business plan, implementation plan as well as organisational structure to be aligned with internal/external environment to mitigate strategic risk.

5.2 IT Risk

BOCT implements the “Three Lines of Defence” management system for technology risk governance. Technology risk management exists in all business and operational processes of the Bank. In order to effectively control and mitigate technology risk, the Bank clearly defines the responsibilities of the Board of Directors, senior management, various departments/branches in the management of technology risk. Pursuant to the IT Risk Management Policy, the Bank categorizes technology risk management into several aspects. They are IT governance, information asset management, use of cryptography, security management, physical and personnel security, system development and change management, information processing, communications networks, management of service providers, cyber security controls and others. The Bank has established the technology risk management mechanism to identify, assess, monitor, control and report the technology risk. Nowadays, the cyber risk has become more various and critical which may impact to the security of the Bank’s and customers’ information. To enhance the strength of data protection, BOCT rolled out security technology to detect and defense the suspicious activity to ensure there is no unauthorized person to access to the Bank’s and Customers’ information.

5.3 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk herein is a derivative risk, referring to the risk of negative impacts or losses on the Bank’s image, brand and reputation that are caused by media attention to or negative news coverage on BOCG’s business operation, management and other behaviors or external events involving BOC. Risk that the general public (e.g. customers, business partners, investors, regulatory authorities, etc.) will have a negative image or lose confidence in the Bank, resulting in an adverse impact to the Bank’s revenue and capital. Sources of reputational risk include non-conformance with code of conduct, social expectations, service standards, breach of agreement, poor customer service, etc. and The Bank does not engage in business activities that give rise to material levels of reputational risk.

Performance Results

The bank has reported audited net profit of 878 million Baht in 2023, 119.8% increase of 478 million Baht from 400 million Baht recorded in 2022.

Unit: Million Baht

<i>Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>Net Interest Income</i>	1,589	1,236	28.65%
<i>Net Non-Interest Income</i>	1,110	639	73.50%
<i>Total Income from Operation</i>	2,699	1,875	43.95%
<i>Expenses from Operation</i>	933	890	4.83%
<i>Operating Profit</i>	1,766	985	79.25%
<i>Expected credit losses</i>	668	486	37.45%
<i>Profit before tax</i>	1,098	499	119.97%
<i>Corporate Income Tax</i>	220	99	120.62%
<i>Net Profit after Tax</i>	878	400	119.80%

In 2023 the stronger performance was driven by wider margins from rising market interest rates, combined with reduced pressures from the operating environment. The good performance has been shown with net interest income increased to 1,589 million Baht, increased by 28.65%. The non-interest income amounted to 1,110 million Baht. The operating profit amounted to 1,766 million Baht, and the bank reserved the provisions related to expected credit losses in the amount of 668 million Baht for prudential purpose.

In 2023, net earnings per share for the bank amounted to 0.88 Baht.

Financial Position

Unit: Million Baht

<i>Key Items of Statement of Financial Position</i>	<i>2023 Balance</i>	<i>2022 Balance</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>Total Assets</i>	68,878	61,757	11.53%
<i>Loan to customers (Less deferred revenue)</i>	36,966	43,050	(14.13%)
<i>Interbank and money market in asset (Less deferred revenue)</i>	25,526	12,577	102.96%
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	57,229	51,006	12.20%
<i>Deposits</i>	52,245	43,060	21.33%
<i>Interbank and money market in liabilities</i>	1,221	4,039	(69.78%)
<i>Shareholder's Equity</i>	11,649	10,750	8.36%

Total assets as of 31 December 2023 were 68,878 million Baht which was increase of 11.53% from the prior year. Loan to customers net of deferred revenue were 36,966 million Baht or decrease of 14.13% from the end of 2022 and Interbank and money market were 25,526 million Baht or increase of 102.96% from the end of 2022.

Total liabilities as of 31 December 2023 were 57,229 million Baht which was increase of 12.20% from the prior year. Deposit items were 52,245 million Baht or increase of 21.33% from the end of 2022. And the interbank and money market were 1,221 million Baht or decrease of 69.78% from the end of 2022.

Shareholder's equity of the bank as of 31 December 2023 was 11,649 million Baht which increase of 8.36% from the end of 2022.

Asset Quality

At the end of 2023, the Bank's non-performing loans (NPLs) were amounted to 2,156 million Baht. The NPLs to total loan ratios before and after allowance were as following:

Percentage (%)

<i>Key Asset Quality Ratio</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>NPLs of total loans before allowance for expected credit losses</i>	4.22	2.90
<i>NPLs of total loans after allowance for expected credit losses</i>	1.20	1.28

Capital Adequacy Ratio

As of 31 December 2023, the Bank had regulated capital fund of 11,891 million Baht consisting of tier-1 capital 10,478 million Baht and tier-2 capital 1,413 respectively. The BIS ratio stood at 22.11% of regulated capital fund per total risk assets.

	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	
<i>Capital Adequacy Ratio</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Ratio of tier 1 capital to total risk weighted asset</i>	19.48	18.99
<i>Ratio of tier 2 capital to total risk weighted asset</i>	2.63	3.51
<i>Ratio of total capital to total risk weighted asset</i>	22.11	22.50

Credit Rating

On 30 August 2023, Fitch Ratings (Thailand) has assigned BOCT a National Long-Term Rating of ‘AAA (tha)’, with a Stable Outlook. The National Short-Term Rating is assigned at ‘F1+(tha)’.

Board of Director and Committees

The Bank recognizes the pivotal role that Good Corporate Governance plays in establishing the foundation for business sustainability and fostering trust among its customers, while also upholding the reputation of the BOC Group. In order to elevate the Bank's services, and realizing strategic objectives, the Bank is dedicated to conducting its business with integrity and ethics, taking into account considerations for the environment, society, and corporate governance.

Recognizing that effective risk management and internal control are indispensable for achieving good corporate governance, the Bank's Board of Directors has established various board committees. The board of directors is responsible for setting up the committees to oversee and support business operations of financial institution and financial business group to be in accordance with strategic plans, business plans and policies that are formulated by the board of directors, under good corporate governance principle. Hence, it is necessary to set up roles, responsibilities, and composition of the committees, as well as roles and responsibilities of senior executives of the Bank.

These committees, each comprising professionals with expertise in specific sectors, are tasked with scrutinizing matters, monitoring operations, making proposals, and ensuring the Board's efficient performance. The key board committees include the Audit Committee, the Risk Oversight Committee, the Strategy and Budget Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. These committees are responsible for regularly reporting their progress to the Board of Directors, fostering transparency and accountability within the organization.

Nomination of Directors

The Bank emphasizes the director nomination process, conducting it with criteria and transparency in line with good corporate governance principles. This ensures that the Board of Directors is composed of qualified individuals possessing skills, knowledge, expertise, and diverse experiences that align with modern requirements and are suitable for both the short-term and long-term operations of the Bank regardless gender and race. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will appropriate nominate and propose for selection persons to serve as directors by using the Board skill matrix.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will screen and consider the qualification of the persons nominated as directors by taken into account on “Fit and Proper” in term of honesty, accountability and ethics as well as regulatory requirement of the Bank of Thailand and other relevant regulators.

The candidate for directorship is also submitted to BOCHK for consideration. The Bank will nominate the candidate for consideration by Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Board of Directors

before seeking approval from Bank of Thailand. However, in order to comply with Articles of Association of BOCT for the appointment of directors to replace those who retire by rotation, the final approval of directors in Annual General Meeting is also required for some matters as stated in Bank Articles of Association.

Board of Directors

Composition

As of 31st December 2023, The Board of Directors comprised of 8 directors. The members are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Ms. Zheng Xue | Chairperson and Non-executive Director |
| 2) Mr. Yin Rong | Non-executive Director |
| 3) Mr. Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn | Independent Director |
| 4) Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan | Independent Director |
| 5) Mr. Singha Nikornpun ¹ | Independent Director |
| 6) Mr. Liu Quanlei ² | Executive Director and
Chief Executive Officer & Country Head |
| 7) Mr. Wu Lin | Executive Director |
| 8) Ms. Xie Xia | Executive Director |

¹ Mr. Singha Nikornpun served as Independent Director from 25 August 2023 replaced Mr. Krish Follett who resigned from Independent director from 25 August 2023.

² Mr. Liu Quanlei served as Executive Director from 9 November 2023 replaced Mr. Wang Hongwei who resigned from Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer & Country Head from 8 November 2023.

* Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa resigned from director (Non-executive director) from 1 December 2023. The bank is in the process to nominate and appoint the director to replace her.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Board has duties and responsibilities for formulating important business strategies and policies, overseeing that the Bank has effective control, oversight and audit mechanism, and monitoring business undertakings on an ongoing basis so as to ensure that the Bank operates business fairly and transparently, and is responsible for the stakeholders under good corporate governance framework in accordance with laws and regulations as well as the instructions given by examiners, the Bank's Memorandum of Association, the Bank's Articles of Association and the shareholder's resolutions, which should cover the following:

1. Strategy and Policy

- 1.1 Approve, monitor and review the overall business strategies of the Bank proposed by Management, as well as ensuring that the Bank places high priority on business sustainability and ESG practices.
- 1.2 Approve overall business plan, budget, capital planning, risk governance framework including risk appetite and/or important risk limits and policies as prescribed by the Bank of Thailand and other relevant regulators.
- 1.3 Approve key policies, procedures and measures of the Bank.
- 1.4 Approve any credit limit for an amount in excess of the delegated amount to the Chief Executive Officer.

2. Compliance

- 2.1 Oversee that Management actions consistency in compliance with policies approved by the Board.
- 2.2 Oversee that the Bank has fair market conduct covering end-to-end process as prescribed by the Bank of Thailand.
- 2.3 Oversee and ensure that the Bank has a proper and efficient whistleblowing policy and procedure.
- 2.4 Review and, where permissible or required under applicable regulations, consider approval of connected transactions and related party credit limits as prescribed by relevant regulators.
- 2.5 Oversee and ensure the disclosure of significant corporate governance information to shareholders and regulators as well as the general public.
- 2.6 Oversee a delegation of authority to the Board committees, other lower level committees or Management according to the Board's resolutions.
- 2.7 Preside over the business in compliance with the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank's Memorandum of Association, and the shareholder meeting's resolution as well as the instructions given by the examiners.

3. Organization and Corporate Culture

- 3.1 Foster corporate culture, review and approve the Bank's statements of vision, mission, and oversee that there is building of risk culture and good ESG practices.
- 3.2 Organize the Board and Board Committees in the way that promotes an efficient and strategic discussion.
- 3.3 Establish a certain specialized committee to assist the Board to perform its oversight function effectively and to advise the Board on issues requiring specific and/or technical expertise, where the functions and responsibilities as well as the composition of such

specialized committees shall be reviewed by the Board on an ongoing basis. Regarding this, the Board shall ensure the establishment including scopes and responsibilities of each committee is in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements, good corporate governance practices as well as BOC group strategy and direction.

- 3.4 Ensure that the Bank sets out effective systems for internal control and audit mechanism including the process for prompt submission of a management letter from external auditors as well as the suggestions from Management to the Board, where those documents shall be submitted to the Board within 4 months from the end of the accounting period, the delay otherwise requires an explanation from Management.
- 3.5 Oversee that the Bank sets out a written corporate governance policy as well as internal code of conduct, code of business ethics, and code of ethics for directors, persons with power of management including employees.
- 3.6 Oversee that the Bank sets out a conflict of interest policy to prevent any dealing for their own benefits or for those of their related parties, or to prevent conflict of interest issues, as well as failure to address significant risks or entering into transactions with related parties which may require special attention.
- 3.7 Periodically assess the effectiveness of the Board own governance practices and performances, including nomination and election of the Board members and make use of the results for improvement, while the directors shall continuously obtain skills training required for their duties.
- 3.8 Select, monitor on performance and where necessary replace key Executives, while ensuring that the Bank has an appropriate plan for executive succession and that any intended successor(s) will be qualified, fit and proper to manage the affairs of the Bank on an ongoing basis.
- 3.9 Continuously review the internal structure of the Bank to ensure that there are clear lines of accountability for Management, where the Management shall report issues that require attention of the Board in a timely manner.
- 3.10 Ensure that the Bank's remuneration policy, benefit program and compensation of Senior Executives are appropriate and consistent with the Bank's strategic objectives and in compliance with relevant regulations, where the remuneration structure shall promote risk culture.
- 3.11 Appoint, transfer, dismiss and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the head of the risk management Unit. Head of Compliance Unit and head of Internal Audit Unit. The

approval of the board of directors or sub-committees must also be obtained in order to act independently.

- 3.12 Ensure that bank's risk appetite passing to sub-committees or senior management appropriately to set a risk ceiling to be in line with the risk appetite.

Audit Committee

Composition

As of 31st December 2023, Audit Committee comprised of 3 directors. The members are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Mr. Singha Nikornpun ¹ | Chairman of the Audit Committee and Independent Director |
| 2) Mr. Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn | Independent Director |
| 3) Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan | Independent Director |

¹ Mr. Singha Nikornpun served as Chairman of the Audit Committee and Independent Director from 25 August 2023 replaced Mr. Krish Follett who resigned from Chairman of Audit Committee from 25 August 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. To review and monitor the effectiveness of the financial reporting processes.
2. To review and evaluate whether the Management is setting up internal control for all employees to understand their roles and responsibilities.
3. To review the reports submitted by internal audit and external audit, together with the Management's response to any identified weaknesses on internal control.
4. To review significant issues in accounting and financial reporting raised by internal and external auditors.
5. To review reports from regulators regarding legal and compliance matters that may have a significant impact on the financial standing and reputation, and ensure that the matters have been properly addressed and any significant impact of these issues is reflected in the financial statements.
6. To report conflict of interest transactions, fraud, corruption and internal control failure to the Board for further corrective actions, including non-compliance with related laws that have material effects on the financial position or performance as required by the Bank of Thailand and other regulators.
7. To report and update the Board of the AC's activities and consider other topics as defined by the Board, ensuring that the Board is aware of matters which may significantly impact the Bank's financial condition or business affairs and make appropriate recommendations.

8. To review and assess the adequacy of the corporate governance framework (including the roles and responsibilities of the Bank's other committees, where appropriate) to ensure its financial reporting, risk management and internal control meet governance standards.
9. To consider, select and propose the appointment of the Bank's auditors, including their remunerations.

Risk Oversight Committee

Composition

As of 31st December 2023, Risk Oversight Committee comprised of 6 directors. The members are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Mr. Chaityuth Sudthitanakorn | Chairman of the Risk Oversight Committee and Independent Director |
| 2) Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan | Independent Director |
| 3) Mr. Singha Nikornpun ¹ | Independent Director |
| 4) Mr. Yin Rong | Non-executive Director |
| 5) Mr. Liu Quanlei ² | Executive Director |
| 6) Ms. Xie Xia | Executive Director |

¹ Mr. Singha Nikornpun serves as director (Independent Director) of Risk Oversight Committee from 25 August 2023 replaced Mr. Krish Follett who resigned from director (Independent Director) of Risk Oversight Committee from 25 August 2023.

² Mr. Liu Quanlei served as director (Executive Director) of Risk Oversight Committee from 9 November, 2023 replaced Mr. Wang Hongwei who resigned from director (Executive Director) of Risk Oversight Committee from 8 November 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. To propose to the Board policies for overall risk management, including major risks such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, information technology risk, compliance risk, AML risk and other significant risks facing by the Bank.
2. To advise the Board on comprehensive risk management, risk appetite/ risk tolerance and strategy for the Bank.
3. To supervise capital and liquidity management strategy to comply with the acceptable risk level.
4. To recommend the risk limits for Board's approval, in alignment with the Board's risk appetite.
5. To ensure formulated relevant strategies that are consistent with the risk management policy and which can assess, monitor, and make sure the Bank's risks are at appropriate levels.
6. To review and monitor risks and risk management practices, including internal control, compliance and AML systems and processes, and ESG practice and supervise senior

- management including head of risk management unit in compliance with risk management policies and strategies, including risk appetite.
7. To review adequacy and effectiveness of overall risk management policy and strategy, including risk appetite at least annually or when having material change. The ROC should consult or exchange opinion with the Audit Committee (AC) to assess the Bank's risk management policy and strategy covering every risk type.
 8. To report to the Board on the matters pertaining to risk exposure, efficiency of risk management, risk culture, including the important factors and/or problems of which required rectifications to meet the Bank's risk management policies and strategies.
 9. To give opinion or participate in evaluating performance of Head of Risk Management function.
 10. To perform other duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board or regulation requirements.

Strategy and Budget Committee

Composition

As of 31st December 2023, Strategy and Budget Committee comprised of 6 directors. The members are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Ms. Zheng Xue | Chairperson of the Strategy and Budget Committee |
| 2) Mr. Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn | Independent Director |
| 3) Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan | Independent Director |
| 4) Mr. Singha Nikornpun ¹ | Independent Director |
| 5) Mr. Liu Quanlei ² | Executive Director |
| 6) Ms. Xie Xia | Executive Director |

¹ Mr. Singha Nikornpun serves as director (Independent Director) of Strategy and Budget Committee from 25 August 2023 replaced Mr. Krish Follett who resigned from director (Independent Director) of Strategy and Budget Committee from 25 August 2023.

² Mr. Liu Quanlei served as director (Executive Director) of Strategy and Budget Committee from 9 November, 2023 replaced Mr. Wang Hongwei who resigned from director (Executive Director) of Strategy and Budget Committee from 8 November 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. SBC shall consider, with input from the Management, the medium to long-term strategic plans of the Bank to the Board for approval.
2. SBC shall work with the Management to develop a strategic plan based on the targets to be achieved within given timeframe specified and provide guidance to the Management as appropriate.

3. SBC shall ensure that the process of formulating the Bank's medium to long-term strategic plan is sufficiently robust, which also takes into account a range of alternatives. After evaluating the strategic plans in terms of feasibility and cost-benefit analysis, SBC shall prioritize the plan and present to the Board for approval.
4. SBC is responsible for reviewing, monitoring, updating the Bank's medium to long-term key strategic plans on a timely basis to the Board for approval.
5. SBC shall timely review and monitor the Bank's business plan and financial budget—over medium to long-term strategic plan including capital planning as formulated by Management to the Board for approval on a regular basis (including annual review).
6. During the process of formulating the Bank's annual business plan and financial budget, the Committee shall engage in proactive communication with Management to ensure that the plan and budget can be achieved according to the pre-determined targets.
7. SBC shall monitor the implementation of the annual business plan and financial budget. In case of significant deviation from the business plan and financial budget, SBC shall request the Management to identify and analyze the underlying reasons and to present solutions for the problem to SBC for consideration prior to submit to the Board for approval.
8. With regard to opportunities for new business model, significant merger & acquisition and equity participation, SBC shall review and make recommendations to the Board on proposal presented by the Management
9. SBC is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on proposed major capital expenditure, major investments, operational improvement and strategic commitments and bank transformation by Management and monitoring their implementation.
10. SBC is responsible for supporting the Board of Director to oversee bank-wide sustainable development, including ESG policy, monitoring business operations and implementation on Environment, Social and Governance (ESG).
11. SBC shall review written reports submitted by Management which fall within the responsible of the Committee.
12. If necessary, SBC may propose establishment of a special sub-committee and/or delegate its authority to sub-ordinated management to the Board for approval.
13. Other duties and responsibilities assigned by the Board.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition

As of 31st December 2023, Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprised of 4 directors as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan | Chairman of NRC and Independent Director |
| 2) Mr. Chaoyuth Sudthitanakorn | Independent Director |
| 3) Mr. Singha Nikornpun ¹ | Independent Director |
| 4) Ms. Zheng Xue | Non-Executive Director |

¹ Mr. Singha Nikornpun (Independent Director) serves as member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee from August 25, 2023 replaced Mr. Krish Follett who resigned from director (Independent Director) of Strategy and Budget Committee from 25 August 2023.

Duties and Responsibilities

The authorities, duties, and responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are as follows:

1. Nomination
 - 1.1 To formulate policies, guidelines, and methods for selection of candidates for directors and persons with power of management for the Board's consideration and appointment, and such submit policies to the Bank of Thailand upon request.
 - 1.2 To select and nominate qualified candidates for the following positions to the Board:
 - 1.2.1 Directors
 - 1.2.2 Members of the board committees whose duties, responsibilities, and authorities are directly assigned by the Board.
 - 1.2.3 Persons with power of management i.e. Senior Executive Staff Level (Executive Vice President and above)
 - 1.2.4 Advisors of BOCT
 - 1.2.5 Positions required the regulatory approval
 - 1.3 To recommend the size and composition of the Board that is appropriate for the Bank's organization and the dynamic business environment. Board members shall possess appropriate expertise and experience in diverse fields. NRC must oversee that there is a mechanism or tools to support a process for selecting or nominating candidates for directors such as a skill matrix that is necessary for the Board and Board Committees.
 - 1.4 To disclose the nomination policy and details of nomination process in the Bank's annual report.

- 1.5 To ensure that the Bank has in place a proper succession and manage continuity plan for the position of CEO and person with power of management that typically would require the Board approval.
 - 1.6 To provide professional expertise across a diverse range of job/position framework and support greater understanding and enhance visibility of career paths upon job/position framework.
 - 1.7 To deliver professional consultancy involving the integration of Bank's organization structure, processes and people to support implementation of strategy in order to enhance the most important outcomes and channel BOCT's efforts into achieving them.
 - 1.8 To approve the revision of Code of Conduct which shall be endorsed by Executive Committee
2. Remuneration
- 2.1 To formulate clear and transparent remuneration and other benefit policies as well as remuneration packages and benefits for directors, positions required the regulatory approval and persons with power of management that reflect the objectives, duties and responsibilities, relevant risks for the consideration and approval of the Board.
 - 2.2 To ensure that directors, positions required the regulatory approval and persons with power of management's remuneration packages are commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. Directors who have been assigned additional duties and responsibilities should be compensated accordingly.
 - 2.3 To set out performance assessment criteria for directors, positions required the regulatory approval and persons with power of management for annual remuneration review, by taking into account their responsibilities and relevant risks, while emphasizing the value added to long-term shareholders' interest.
 - 2.4 To review performance target and criteria for directors, positions required the regulatory approval and persons with power of management that typically would require the Board approval.
 - 2.5 To disclose the remuneration policies and various forms of remuneration packages and the remuneration report that must, at least contain details of factors used for assessing the overall performance, objectives and operations, as well as opinions of the committee, methods and tools for determining remuneration packages that respond to relevant risks (if any) to be disclosed in BOCT's annual report.
 - 2.6 To work closely with the risk oversight committee to ensure that the remuneration policy can reflect important risks facing BOCT.

3. Others

To perform other duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board or duly performs all prescribed tasks required by the Bank of Thailand and corporate governance practices. NRC may seek professional advice from external council as necessary at expense of BOCT.

Summary of attendance numbers of meetings held by Board of Directors and Sub-Committees in 2023

Meeting in 2023	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Strategy and Budget Committee	Risk Oversight Committee
	<i>Attendance/Number of Meetings</i>				
Ms. Zheng Xue	10/10	-	6/7	5/5	-
Mr. Liu Quanlei ¹	1/1	-	-	1/1	1/1
Mr. Yin Rong	6/10	-	-	-	5/8
Mr. Wu Lin	7/10	-	-	-	-
Ms. Xie Xia	9/10	-	-	5/5	7/8
Mr. Chaiyuth Sudthitanakorn	10/10	5/5	7/7	5/5	8/8
Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan	10/10	5/5	7/7	5/5	8/8
Mr. Singha Nikornpun ²	3/3	1/1	2/2	2/2	2/2
Mr. Krish Follett ³	7/7	4/4	5/5	3/3	5/6
Mr. Wang Hongwei ⁴	8/8	-	-	4/4	6/7
Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa ⁵	7/9	-	-	-	-

Number of Meetings defines the number of meeting of Board of Directors and/or sub-committee for each Director during his/her Directorship

Remark:

¹ Mr. Liu Quanlei serves as Executive director, Director of Strategy and Budget Committee, and Director of Risk Oversight Committee from 9 September 2023

² Mr. Singha Nikornpun serves as Independent Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Director of Strategy and Budget Committee, Director of Risk Oversight Committee, and Director of Nomination & Remuneration Committee from 25 August 2023

³ Mr. Krish Follett resigned from Director (Independent Director) effective date on 25 August 2023.

⁴ Mr. Wang Hongwei resigned from Director (Executive Director) effective date on 8 November 2023.

⁵ Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa resigned from Director (Non-Executive Director) effective date on 1 December 2023.

Note:

Ms. Zheng Xue, Mr. Yin Rong and Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa are non-executive directors who do not have residence in Thailand and attend the meeting via video conference as following.

Ms. Zheng Xue

- Joined the Board of Directors no.1/2023, no.2/2023, no.3/2023, no.4/2023, no.5/2023, 6/2023, no.7/2023, no.8/2023, no.9/2023 and no.10/2023
- Joined the Strategy and Budget Committee no.1/2023, no.2/2023, no.3/2023, no.4/2023 and no.5/2023
- Joined the Nomination & Remuneration Committee no.1/2023, no.2/2023, no.3/2023, no.4/2023, no.5/2023, and no.7/2023

Mr. Yin Rong	- Joined the Board of Directors no.2/2023, no.4/2023, no.5/2023, no.7/2023, no.8/2023, and no.10/2023 - Joined the Risk Oversight Committee no.1/2023, no.2/2023, no.6/2023, no.7/2023 and no.8/2023
Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa	- Joined the Board of Directors no.1/2023, no.2/2023, no.3/2023, no.4/2023, no.5/2023, no.7/2023 and no.9/2023

Remuneration and Incentive Policy

The Bank's Remuneration and Incentive Policy is closely linked to the performance of the Bank, the business units (including bank and department level) and individuals' target achievement in KPI as well as embodied the human resources strategy of "effective incentive" and "sound remuneration management", linking individual remuneration to performance and risk factors closely. While promoting higher performance, it serves to enhance employees' risk awareness align with conducting business. and contribute towards acceptable staff behaviour so as to achieve sound remuneration management. Remuneration packages and benefits for directors and persons with power of management shall reflect the objectives, duties and responsibilities, and relevant risks, where the practices contain clear and transparent criteria.

Directors' Remuneration for Year 2023

The directors' remuneration is comprised of Retaining Fee, Chairperson of the Sub-Committee and Attendance Fee as per table below whereby the directors who are BOCT's executives and the representative directors from BOCHK shall not receive the directors' remuneration.

	THB
	Independent Director
Retaining Fee (per month)	84,800
Chairperson of the Sub- Committee (per year)	100,000
Attendance Fee (per meeting)	Chairperson of Board Committee: 20,000 Member of Board and Board Committee: 12,000

Remark: Board Committees: Audit Committee (AC), Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), Strategy and Budget Committee (SBC) and Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

Director's remuneration for year 2023 are as following:

						THB
No.	Director's Name	Position	Meeting Attendance Fee	Retaining Fee (per year)	Chairperson of the Sub-Committee (per year)	Total remuneration /Person/Year
1	Ms. Zheng Xue	Chairperson	Non-Executive Director who is Representative Director from Bank of China Limited shall not receive Director's remuneration from Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited.			
2	Mr. Krish Follett ¹	Director (Independent Director)	344,000	664,267	100,000	1,108,267
3	Mr. Chaityuth Sudthitanakorn	Director (Independent Director)	496,000	1,017,600	100,000	1,613,600
4	Mr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan	Director (Independent Director)	488,000	1,017,600	100,000	1,605,600
5	Mr. Singha Nikornpun ²	Director (Independent Director)	128,000	356,160	-	484,160
6	Mr. Wang Hongwei ³	Director	Executive Directors in Thailand shall not receive Director's remuneration from Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited.			
7	Mr. Liu Quanlei ⁴	Director				
8	Mr. Wu Lin	Director				
9	Ms. Xie Xia	Director				
10	Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa ⁵	Director	Non-Executive Director who is Representative Director from Bank of China Limited shall not receive Director's remuneration from Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited.			
11	Mr. Yin Rong	Director				

Remark:

¹Mr. Krish Follett resigned from Director effective 25 August 2023.

²Mr. Singha Nikornpun serves as Director effective 25 August 2023.

³Mr. Wang Hongwei was no longer served as Director effective 8 November 2023.

⁴Mr. Liu Quanlei serves as Director effective 9 November 2023.

⁵Ms. Mok Tze Shan Teresa resigned from Director effective 1 December 2023.

Senior Executives' Remuneration for Year 2023

The total remuneration amount of 5 Senior Executives* in year 2023 is THB 56.75 million.

*Remark: One of senior executive had worked with BOCT until 8 November, 2023, so received remuneration until mentioned date.

Dividend Pay-out Policy

Referring to Articles of Association of BOCT, the Bank shall pay the dividends under the conditions:

1. Dividends shall not be paid other than out of profits. If the Company still has an accumulated loss, no dividends shall be distributed.
2. The Bank should not pay dividend from unrealized profits or profits without real cash flow.
3. The Bank should not pay dividend from gains from sale of assets not considered a true sale which would result in higher-than-normal profit or lower-than-normal losses.
4. The Bank should not pay dividend or return to the shareholders if it has not yet derecognized assets or set aside provision for assets and commitments in full.

5. Unless otherwise specified by the Articles of Association regarding preferred shares, dividends shall be distributed according to the number of shares, with each share receiving an equal amount. Payment of dividends shall be approved by the shareholder meeting.
6. The Board of Directors may pay interim dividends to the shareholders from time to time if the board believes that the profits of the Company justify such payment. After the dividends have been paid, such dividend payment shall be reported to the shareholders at the next shareholder meeting.
7. Payment of dividends shall be made within 1 (one) month of the date of the resolution of the shareholder meeting or of the meeting of the board of Directors, as the case may be. The shareholders shall be notified in writing of such payment of dividends, and the notice shall also be published in a newspaper.

External Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited

15th Floor Bangkok City Tower, 179/74-80 South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120 Thailand

Name of statutory auditors

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ms. Sakuna Yamsakul | Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4906 |
| 2. Mr. Boonlert Kamolchanokkul | Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5339 |
| 3. Ms. Sinsiri Thangsombat | Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352 |

Remuneration of Auditors

The audit fee of the Bank for the year ended 31st of December 2023 was THB 3,870,000 plus out-of-pocket expenses. The summary of audit professional services and audit fee required as following:

Items	Baht
1) For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023	2,227,000
2) For the year ended 31 December 2023	1,643,000

1. Bank of China (Thailand) Public Company Limited is a leader in supporting Chinese cross-border businesses investing in Thailand to go global. BOCT is a leader in providing services to Chinese government-funded organizations, and provincial and municipal government agencies such as the Shanghai organization delegation Zhejiang and Wenzhou. In addition, the bank also cooperates with the Office of the Board of Investment (BOI) and the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) to provide businesses across the Chinese border that invest in Thailand with comprehensive financial services in line with the country's opening policy.



2. Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited has created products and financial support for "One Belt One Road Project". The China-Thai High-Speed Railway is also the largest cooperation project between China and Thailand in infrastructure construction since its launch. It uses the service advantage of "one-stop access, global response" in collaboration with local branches, providing nearly 10 billion baht in financial support to central businesses in Thailand to support the design of construction supervision and other projects at the same time. BOCT sees the benefits of a professional advantage in foreign exchange to provide financial information and guidelines for maintaining and strengthening currency to organizations to avoid foreign exchange risks caused by a currency mismatch.



3. Bank of China (Thailand) Public Company Limited strengthens cooperation between banks and the government to support Chinese - Thai enterprises integrate into bilateral trade. The bank joins with the Department of International Trade Promotion, Ministry of Commerce of Thailand in signing the topic "Promotion and facilitation of trade between Chinese and Thai enterprises" where both sides will cooperate in information exchange, platform creation Cross-border matching, etc. To provide matching services for Chinese and Thai enterprises to integrate into a bilateral trade platform. During Prime Minister Srettha Thavasin visit to China, and bank also sponsored the meeting "China -Thailand Investment Forum" and Zhang Xiaodong, Vice President of Head Office were invited to attend the meeting and gave a special lecture on the topic "Financial support for trade and investment and also participate in China's large-scale exhibitions such as Consumer Expo, China International Import Expo and Canton Fair during the year, providing one-stop financial services to enterprises.



4. Bank of China (Thailand) Public Company Limited Accelerate system construction and continue to improve cross-border RMB service. On January 16, 2023, the Bank officially launched the RMB Cross-border Clearing System (CIPS), becoming the first non-clearing bank in Southeast Asia to participate directly. The efficiency of cross-border RMB inward and outward remittances has been significantly improved, and our customers can enjoy safer and more efficient RMB cross-border services. This service upgrade is a positive response to the steady development of bilateral trade between China and Thailand and the increasing demand for cross-border RMB transactions. It is of great significance to further deepening the Thai market and serving the internationalization of RMB.



5. Bank of China (Thailand) Public Company Limited Practice ESG concepts and support green energy construction. The Bank deeply explored the convergence between Thailand's BCG (bio-economy, circular economy, green economy) economic development model and China's carbon strategy, and successfully issued a green loan certified by an independent third-party organization during the year. This loan has passed internationally renowned certification. It has been audited by the agency SGS (HK) and complies with the "Green Loan Principal 2023". This move will make a positive contribution to the carbon emission reduction of Thailand's public transportation system.



6. Bank of China (Thailand) Public Company Limited Build a communication bridge between China and Thailand and actively spread Chinese culture. In order to support the promotion and development of Chinese Braille education in Thailand, the Bank actively assumes social responsibilities and fulfils its social obligations. It provides financial support of 450,000 baht to the Thai Blind Association to help it produce Chinese teaching materials for the blind. This move has been highly appreciated by the Thai Braille Association. The Bank is willing to join hands with partners from all walks of life in China and Thailand to pool funds, wisdom and efforts to promote and develop Chinese education for blind people and other disabled groups so that they can enjoy equal rights and a barrier-free environment. Contribute to cultural exchanges between China and Thailand.



1. Ms. Zheng Xue**Chairperson of The Board of Directors (Non-Executive Director)****Date of Appointment: September 9, 2022**



Aged 55, is the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of BOCT since 9 September 2022, received her bachelor's degree in International Business Management from Nanjing University, and master's degree in Law from Renmin University of China. Started to join Bank of China Head Office in 1991 and has worked in various departments including the Audit Department, Non-performing Loan Management Department, Credit Administration Department, Risk Management Department and Credit Management Department. She was promoted to Department Deputy General Manager in 2007. In 2020, she was nominated as Chairman of Bank of China Canada and in 2022 and was further nominated as Chairperson of Bank of China (Thai) Plc. With diversified knowledge base, working experiences and skillsets in the banking business, including internal audit, credit risk management and operations management, she will be able to help BOCT to operate in high standards and quality.

Position in Other Companies**February 2020 to Present**

- Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bank of China (Canada)

2. Mr. Liu Quanlei**CEO & Country Head and Director (Executive Director)****Date of Appointment: November 9, 2023**

Aged 49, has been serving as the CEO & Country Head and Director (Executive Director) at BOCT since November 2023. Mr. Liu holds a master's degree in Accounting from Beijing Technology and Business University and a PhD in Finance from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Having joined the Bank of China in 2000, Mr. Liu has worked in various functions including audit, financial markets, and treasury business. In January 2020, he served as the Deputy General Manager and Risk Director of the Treasury Department at Bank of China Head Office. Between October 2020 and November 2023, he served as the Deputy General Manager, Risk Director and Compliance Officer of the Global Markets Department.

Mr. Liu brings with him overseas experience, having served as the Vice President of Johannesburg Branch between September 2015 and January 2020, overseeing different functions like corporate banking business and financial management and internal control of the Branch.

Having worked in various roles within Bank of China, Mr. Liu possesses a versatile mindset and a wealth of knowledge in both risk management and banking business. With his extensive background, he is well-equipped to lead the development of BOCT to move forward steadily and sustainably.

Position in Other Companies

-None-

3. Mr. Wu Lin**Director (Executive Director)****Date of Appointment: October 19, 2016**



Aged 52, is Director and Senior Executive Vice President of BOCT. Mr. Wu obtained Bachelor's Degree in Economics in Enterprise Management from Nanjing University in 1994 and Master's Degree in Business Administration in Finance from City University of London (UK) in 2015. Since joined BOC in 1994 at Shandong Dezhou Branch where he has gained in-depth experience in banking business in charge of particularly in managing large corporate business group. In 2016, he transferred to BOCT and he was appointed to be Executive Vice President and Director in charge of overseeing Corporate Business. In 2022, he has been promoted to be Senior Executive Vice President and Director in charge of overseeing Corporate Business.

Position in Other Companies

-None-

4. Ms. Xie Xia**Director (Executive Director)****Date of Appointment: October 1, 2020**

Aged 52, is a Director and Executive Vice President of BOCT since October 2020. Ms. Xie obtained her Bachelor's degree in Engineering Surveying in 1992 and Master's degree in Management Science and Engineering in 2000 from University of Petroleum. She has extensive working experience in the banking industry especially in the corporate banking. She started working at the Bank of China, Head Office since 2000 as a staff member in Business Department and was appointed to be Director, Dispose of Project Accountability Review Team of Credit Execution Module of Risk Management Headquarters from May 2012 to July 2014, and Director of the Credit Management Department from July 2014 to September 2015. She held the Director, Accountability Review Team of Credit Management Department. With her knowledge, competence, and experience, she became qualified for the management of the whole business line and risk management of corporate banking.

Position in Other Companies**February 2021 - Present**

- Executive Director, China Bridge Group (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

5. Mr. Yin Rong**Director (Non-Executive Director)****Date of Appointment: March 13, 2020**



Aged 59, is the Director of BOCT since March 2020. Mr. Yin graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Software Engineering at Beihang University in 1987. Graduated Master's degree in Business Administration at Sichuan University in 2004, and Master's degree in Business Information System at Baruch College, The City University of New York in 2008. The first started his career with Bank of China at Sichuan Branch since 1990. From April 2003 to February 2009, was appointed as Manager of Application Development Division for America Data Center of Bank of China. From February 2009 to March 2010, was appointed as Manager of IT Department and from March 2010 to February 2014, was appointed as the Deputy General Manager of Software Center of Bank of China. Since February 2014 to present, he holds the position of Deputy General Manager of IT Department of BOCHK. His extensive knowledge in technology risk management, IT administration, and application development has helped create the most advanced and sophisticated IT strategies to the Bank.

Position in Other Companies

-None-

6. Mr. Chaoyuth Sudthitanakorn**Director (Independent Director) and Chairman of Risk Oversight Committee****Date of Appointment: June 12, 2015**

Aged 74, is an Independent Director of BOCT since 2015. Mr. Chaoyuth holds a Master Degree of Public Administration (Management Program) from National Institute of Development Administrative and Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics from Kasetsart University. Currently, he serves as Senior Advisor of TEAM Consulting Engineering and Management Co., Ltd since 2014. From 1977 to 2009, held various positions in the Ministry of Finance i.e. Director of Bureaus of Tax Policy, Financial System Policy, and International Economic Policy. From 2009 to 2012, he was also the Executive Director, the Chairman of Ethics Committee, member of Audit Committee, member of Compliance and Review Committee, and member of Pension Committee of the Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines. He was also a representative of Ministry of Finance in Board of Directors of SOEs i.e. Forest Industry Organization, Marketing Organization for Farmers, Agricultural Futures Exchange of Thailand during 1997 to 2003, and a member of Board of Directors of Government Housing Bank from 2006 to 2009.

Position in other companies

-None-

7. Dr. Thiraphong Tangthirasunan

Director (Independent Director) and Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Date of Appointment: December 17, 2018



Aged 72, is an Independent Director of BOCT since 2018. He graduated from Kasetsart University, with a Bachelor's Degree in Marine Science, and obtained his Master's Degree in Agribusiness from University of Philippines at Los Banos. He also obtained an Honorary Doctoral Degree in Rural Planning and Development from Maejo University. Currently also held an Advisor of Business Administration, Faculty of Kasetsart University, Yunus Center Social Business, Kasetsart University and Eternal Energy Public Company Limited. He has expertise in banking business with solid background from the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) with extensive experience and was appointed to various positions at BAAC, for example, Managing Director and Secretary to the Board, Senior Vice President Information Technology, Director Agri-business Promotion Division, etc. Furthermore, he was also actively involved in group activities regarding community, economics and culture as he used to serve as Acting Managing Director of Thai Farmers Business Promotion Co., Ltd., Chairman of Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), Appointed Member, Senior Advisor of Kasetsart University Council and BAAC Commissioner for the amendment of the BAAC Act, and Labour Commission Advisor for the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives.

Position in other companies

-None-

8. Mr. Singha Nikornpun**Director (Independent Director) and Chairman of Audit Committee****Date of Appointment: August 25, 2023**

Aged 69, is an Independent Director of BOCT since August 2023. He has served as an Independent Director of BOCT. He earned his Bachelor Degree in Economics at Kasetsart University and a Master Degree in Business Administration from Abilene Christian University Dallas, Texas USA.

His distinguished career spans from 1980 to 2000, during which he held various key positions at the Banking business. For example Senior Executive at Nakornthon Bank. Deputy CEO, Head of Capital Market-Capital Market product sales and Treasury at Deutsche Bank (Bangkok Branch), Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee at TMB Bank Public Company Limited. Additionally, he has held the position of Director at the Thai Bond Market Association. He has also been actively involved as the President of the Deposit Protection Agency and has served as a Director, Independent Director, and Chairman of the Audit Committee at IFS Capital (Thailand) Public Company Limited. As well he holds the position of senior advisor at Association of Provident Fund.

Position in other companies**2021 – December 2023**

- Chairman of Board of Directors - BlueVenture Group Public Company Limited
- Director - Siam Modified Starch Co., Ltd

2016 – December 2023

- Director- Thanakorn Vegetable Oil Products Company Limited

2012 – December 2023

- Independent Director - Tirathai Public Company Limited

The Senior Executive List

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) Mr. Liu Quanlei | Chief Executive Officer & Country Head and Director |
| 2) Mr. Wu Lin | Senior Executive Vice President and Director |
| 3) Ms. Xie Xia | Executive Vice President and Director |
| 4) M.L. Ayuth Jayant | Executive Vice President (Chief Compliance Officer and Company Secretary) |

Note: Mr Wang Hongwei was a Chief Executive Officer & Country Head, and Director (Executive Director) until 8 November, 2023.

General Manager of Audit Department

- 1) Ms. Varaporn Liewchirakorn

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has been created to carry out the obligations of the Board of Directors in regards to transaction and business routine, administrative affairs, and organizational concerns, and to report on a regular basis to the Board of Directors upon the performance.

The Board of Directors appoints four senior executives to be members in the Executive Committee. CEO is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is responsible for devising and recommending to the Board of Directors the bank's business strategy, corporate structure, operational philosophy, financial objectives, business plan, and yearly budget and profit, as well as ensuring their implementation. In accordance with the bank's regulations, the Committee is responsible for reviewing, monitoring, and approving matters concerning to the bank's business, such as Bank strategy, organization structure and human resources, budget, investment, financial report, critical matters such as new business, channel distribution, liquidity crisis, internal audit and regulatory audit reports, and other responsibilities delegated by the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee Report for the year 2023

The Audit Committee of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited comprises of three independent directors. They are knowledgeable in various fields: strategic formulation, risk management, accounting and finance, rules and regulations, corporate governance, human resource management, and risk based-audit.

Duties and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee's charter, which was approved by the Board of Directors, stipulated the roles, authority, duties and responsibilities of Audit Committee in accordance with the Bank of Thailand ("BOT")'s notifications and the Securities and Exchange Commission Thailand ("SEC")'s regulations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for oversight risk management of the Bank's management and operations in order to assure that transparency and fairness can be achieved for the confidence of shareholders, investors, and stakeholders.

In year 2023, the Audit Committee held five meetings and made recommendations to the Board of Directors as follows;

1. Financial Reporting Review

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed with the external auditor on the audited financial statement for the six months and annual as well as considered the quarterly financial status and analysis on important issues of the financial status with the management to ensure that the preparation of financial statements and disclosure of important information was accurate, complete and reliable in accordance with the Bank of Thailand's Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

In 2023, the Audit Committee held two meetings with the external auditors and one was a private meeting to discuss the independence of the analytical and certification of the auditors and restrictions or limitations in performing their duties and acknowledge opinions and observations arising from their audit program.

2. Internal Control, Good Corporate Governance, and Risk Management

The Audit Committee annually considers approval of the risk-based audit plan, which covers important aspects as risk-based audit engagements, including mandatory audit engagements required by relevant regulators.

In addition, the Audit Committee maintains a focus on legal compliance, emphasizing adherence to relevant regulations and effective management in accordance with the principles of the three lines of defence. The Audit Committee has reviewed and assessed the Bank's internal controls systems, internal audit activities, and risk management system. To ensure their adequacy and effectiveness, they supervised and monitored the internal audit's activities as well as the rectification status of findings identified by internal audit, external audit, Bank of Thailand, Group Audit and regulatory supervision of parent bank.

Besides, the Audit Committee assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of the Head of Audit Department.

In the year 2023, the Audit Committee annually followed up the risk management framework in all aspect and reviewed the risk management result, strategic plan and internal control assessment outcome and recommended good practices to ensure that comprehensive internal control has been established and the risk exposure is at an acceptable level.

The Audit Committee assured that the Bank has supervised and monitored to ascertain that all business units complied with relevant rules and regulations.

3. Legal and Regulatory Compliance

The Audit Committee approved the annual audit plan prior Internal Audit Department to review the Bank's operation to ascertain compliance with requirements and laws relevant to the banking business, which are the Bank of Thailand Announcement, the Public Limited Companies Act B.E.2535 (1992), the Securities and Exchange Act B.E.2535 (1992), and other requirements of supervisory authorities.

Besides, the Audit Committee considered the examination report of BOT, PWC's auditor report and BOCHK's group IT audit report. In addition, the Audit Committee closely and timely monitored the audit rectifications status in order to ensure that all business units prudently complied with relevant regulations.

4. Connected transactions or the Potential Conflict of Interest

The Audit Committee has considered connected transactions or potential conflicts of interest by adhering to principles of rationality, transparency, and sufficient information disclosure, which represents normal business practice and the best interest of the Bank.

The Audit Committee has carefully and independently performed its duties for the Bank's best interests with no restrictions. It has not encountered any difficulty obtaining information, resources or cooperation from the Bank.

Furthermore, the Audit Committee has assessed its individual performance in 2023 in order to ascertain that it has been efficient and effective and has achieved the strategic plan.



(Mr. Singha Nikornpun)

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited (the Bank) as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

What I have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the TFAC Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the accounting policies in relation to adopting the temporary exemptions announced by the Federation of Accounting Professions to relieve the impact from COVID-19 for the reporting periods ending between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023. My opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

Other information

The management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee assists management in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the audit committee 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 the audit committee 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.



Sakuna Yamsakul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4906

Bangkok

26 March 2024

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Assets			
Cash		126,508	124,803
Interbank and money market items - net	5	25,652,174	12,593,045
Derivative assets	6	61,008	97,891
Investments - net	7	7,499,007	6,996,323
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	8	34,775,000	41,303,046
Premises and equipment - net	10	96,519	96,388
Right-of-use assets - net	11.1	328,654	247,149
Intangible assets - net	12	13,375	12,441
Deferred tax assets	27	176,906	179,286
Other assets	13	148,994	106,478
Total assets		68,878,145	61,756,850



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	14	52,245,051	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items	15	1,220,508	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand		743,901	272,241
Derivative liabilities	6	110,767	116,020
Debts issued and borrowings	16	1,368,932	2,419,368
Lease liabilities	11.2	314,851	234,842
Provisions	17	266,999	243,043
Accrued interest payable		359,025	92,004
Other liabilities	18	599,436	529,376
Total liabilities		57,229,470	51,006,478
Equity			
Share capital			
Registered, issued and fully paid-up			
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		10,000,000	10,000,000
Other components of equity	19	7,012	(13,360)
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	20	56,944	36,964
Unappropriated		1,584,719	726,768
Total equity		11,648,675	10,750,372
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		68,878,145	61,756,850



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Interest income	22	2,540,894	1,726,894
Interest expenses	23	(951,416)	(491,381)
Net interest income		1,589,478	1,235,513
Fees and service income		257,370	257,444
Fees and service expenses		(28,352)	(20,788)
Net fees and service income	24	229,018	236,656
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	25	896,415	362,492
Gains on investments		(28,283)	4,183
Other operating income		12,633	36,330
Total operating income		2,699,261	1,875,174
Other operating expenses			
Employee expenses		622,710	602,871
Directors' remunerations		4,812	4,376
Premises and equipment expenses		150,152	163,546
Taxes and duties		85,810	61,803
Other operating expenses		69,078	56,995
Total operating expenses		932,562	889,591
Expected credit losses	26	668,345	486,255
Profits from operation before income tax		1,098,354	499,328
Income tax	27	(220,002)	(99,721)
Profits for the years		878,352	399,607



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gains (losses) on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		27,105	(79,535)
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income (loss) for items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	27	(6,733)	17,489
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		20,372	(62,046)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plan		(526)	4,075
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income (loss) for items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	27	105	(815)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(421)	3,260
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the years		19,951	(58,786)
Total comprehensive income for the years		898,303	340,821
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	30	0.88	0.40



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Issued and fully paid-up share capital Thousand Baht	Other components of equity	Retained earnings		
		Surplus (deficit) on changes in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	Appropriated Thousand Baht	Unappropriated Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as of 1 January 2022	10,000,000	48,686	24,439	336,426	10,409,551
Profit for the year	-	-	-	399,607	399,607
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(62,046)	-	3,260	(58,786)
Total comprehensive income for the year	10,000,000	(13,360)	24,439	739,293	10,750,372
Transferred unappropriated retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	12,525	(12,525)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2022	10,000,000	(13,360)	36,964	726,768	10,750,372
Balance as of 1 January 2023	10,000,000	(13,360)	36,964	726,768	10,750,372
Profit for the year	-	-	-	878,352	878,352
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	20,372	-	(421)	19,951
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	10,000,000	20,372	-	877,931	898,303
Transferred unappropriated retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	19,980	(19,980)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2023	10,000,000	7,012	56,944	1,584,719	11,648,675

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profits from operation before income tax	1,098,354	499,328
Adjustments to reconcile profits from operation before income tax		
to net cash received (paid) from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	95,018	92,939
Expected credit losses	388,351	88,303
Impairment (reversal) charge on non-financial assets	(14,895)	14,895
Amortisation of discount (premium) on debt instruments	3,456	21,322
Gains on investments	28,283	(4,183)
Unrealised losses (gains) on changes in fair value of financial derivative instruments	31,630	3,713
Unrealised losses (gains) on exchange rate	(979,491)	190,456
Gains on disposal of equipments	(4,941)	(16,457)
Losses on lease modification	-	210
Losses on assets written-off	14,317	-
Provisions for employee benefits	14,179	11,885
Net interest income	(1,592,934)	(1,256,835)
Cash received on interest income	2,420,168	1,619,315
Cash paid on interest expenses	(654,833)	(503,020)
Cash paid on income tax	(158,802)	(117,868)
Profits from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	687,860	644,003
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Interbank and money market items	(12,888,831)	814,593
Loans to customers	6,070,270	6,498,669
Properties foreclosed	-	42,837
Other assets	(33,664)	2,251
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits	9,184,788	(1,544,265)
Interbank and money market items	(2,818,813)	(7,897,880)
Liabilities payable on demand	471,660	(52,711)
Provisions for employee benefits	(1,126)	-
Other liabilities	(24,948)	(201,911)
Net cash flows from operating activities	647,196	(1,694,414)



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from redemption of investment in debt designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,741,381	3,354,183
Cash paid for investment in debt designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,098,507)	(96,354)
Proceeds from redemption of investment in debt at amortised cost	545,000	-
Cash paid for investment in debt at amortised cost	(1,749,086)	(1,484,149)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and equipment	6,576	19,520
Purchases of premises and equipment	(27,015)	(31,756)
Purchases of intangible assets	(3,537)	(5,650)
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>(585,188)</u>	<u>1,755,794</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash paid on lease liabilities	(60,303)	(67,102)
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>(60,303)</u>	<u>(67,102)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,705	(5,722)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	124,803	130,525
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	<u>126,508</u>	<u>124,803</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information		
Non-cash items:		
Increase in account payables from premises and equipment purchased	-	12
Increase in lease liabilities	140,312	11,904
Increase in right-of-use assets	148,093	18,769



(Mr. Liu Quanlei)

Chief Executive Officer, Country Head

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

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1 General information

Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited (“the Bank”) is a public company incorporated under Thai law and domiciled in Thailand. The Bank has been operated mainly commercial banking business and its registered office is located at No.179/4 Bangkok City Tower, South Sathorn Road, Tungmahamek Sub District, Sathorn District, Bangkok.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank conducts its business through a network of 6 branches throughout all regions in Thailand (2022: 6 branches). Its major shareholder is Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, a company registered in Hong Kong.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Bank’s Board of Directors on 14 March 2024.

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Bank’s financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”). The primary financial statements (including statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows) are prepared in the full format as required by the Notification of the Bank of Thailand (“BoT”), No. SorNorSor. 21/2561 dated 31 October 2018, “The Preparation and Format of the financial statements of Commercial Bank and Holding Parent Company of Financial Group” and BoT circular letter No. TorPorTor ForNorSor 2. Wor. 802/2564 dated 3 September 2021, “Guidance on temporary relief measures for entities assisting debtors affected by COVID-19 (Measures for Sustainable Debt Solutions)”.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

An English version of the financial statements has been prepared from the financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language financial statements shall prevail.

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards

Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2024 and are related to the Bank.

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Bank has not early adopted them.

- A) Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements revised the disclosure from ‘significant accounting policies’ to ‘material accounting policies’. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- B) Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors revised to the definition of ‘accounting estimates’ to clarify how the Bank should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

- C) Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes require the Bank to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or another component of equity, as appropriate.

The above amendment financial reporting standards and accounting guidance do not have significant impact on the Bank.

2.3 Revenue recognition

a) Interest and discount

The Bank recognises interest income on an accrual basis by using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate used to discount the estimated future cashflow receipts throughout the expected lifetime of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account any discounts or premiums on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount (gross carrying amount net of allowance for expected credit losses) of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross carrying amount.

Discount received on purchase of bills are recognised based on the effective interest method over the period to maturity.

b) Fees and service income

Unless included in the effective interest rate calculation, the Bank recognises fee income on an accrual basis when the service has been provided or upon satisfaction of performance obligations including income recognised over the time of servicing such as fees and service income from acceptances, avals and guarantees, certain fee income received from corporate business customers and income recognised at a point in time such as other fee income related to transaction business of the bank.

c) Interest on investments

Interest on investments is recognised as revenue on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate.

2.4 Expenses recognition

The Bank recognises expenses on an accrual basis.

2.5 Cash

Cash represents cash on hand and cash items in process of the collection.

2.6 Interbank and money market items (assets/liabilities)

The Bank recognises and derecognises interbank and money market items on settlement date.

2.7 Financial derivatives

Financial derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value on which the derivative contracts are entered into trade date.

Financial derivative contracts are recorded as commitments. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding financial derivative contracts are measured at fair value while the changes in their fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Unrealised gains or losses on outstanding financial derivative contracts are presented as derivative assets or liabilities in the statements of financial position.

The fair values of the contracts are based on the quoted market prices. If the fair value of a financial derivatives cannot be determined with reference to market price, it is determined using valuation techniques and models in which the variables used are derived from observable market factors and adjusted to reflect counterparty credit risk (if any).

2.8 Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

The Bank recognises financial assets or financial liabilities when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial asset - debt instruments

The Bank classifies its financial asset - debt instruments as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value in accordance with the Bank's business model in managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets. The classifications of debt instruments are as follows;

- Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) are measured at amortised cost. Interest income is included in finance income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset as well as the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses from changes in their fair value are reported as a component of shareholders' equity through other comprehensive income until disposal of the instruments, after which such gains or losses on disposal are recognised as gains or losses in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains or losses on foreign exchange, expected credit losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on subsequent measurement is presented in other gains/(losses).

Investment in equity instruments

The Bank classifies investment in equity instruments as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and this classification is irrevocable. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and not subsequently transferred to profit or loss upon disposal. Instead, they are transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on these investments are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies and measures financial liabilities at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Income from investments and disposals of investments

Gains or losses on disposals of investments are recognised in profit or loss on the transaction date by using weighted average method for computation of the cost of investments, except that those of investments in equity instruments classified as the financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are directly recognised in retained earnings.

Changes in classification of investments in debt instruments

When there are changes in the Bank's business model for management of financial assets, the Bank has to reclassify investments in debt instruments and adjust the value of these investments to their fair value on the reclassification date. Differences between the book value and fair value of investments in debt instruments on the reclassification date are recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income depending on the classification of the investments.

Modifications of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the modified financial asset are significantly different from the original financial assets. The original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial asset and the new financial asset is recognised in profit or loss as a part of the expected credit losses.

If the cash flows of the modified financial asset are not substantially different, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the new financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss, which is presented as a part of the expected credit losses.

The Bank applies staging guideline to debtors, who make debt restructuring contract as a result from being affected by the situation impacting the Thai economy, from BoT circular letter number TorPorTor ForNorSor 2. Wor. 802/2564 dated 3 September 2021, "Guidance on temporary relief measures for entities assisting debtors affected by COVID-19 (Measures for Sustainable Debt Solutions)" with effective date from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2023 as following detail:

- The Bank will classify debt restructuring for debtors without non-performing loans (non-NPL) as Stage 1 immediately. If analysing the status and business of debtors and it's clear that the debtors can comply with debt restructuring agreements without waiting for the results of debt restructuring compliance conditions, it will be considered as pre-emptive debt restructuring and not troubled debt restructuring (TDR).
- The Bank will classify debt restructuring for debtors with non-performing loans (NPL) as Stage 1 if the debtors can repay in accordance with the debt restructuring contract for three consecutive months or three instalment payment periods, whichever period is longer.
- In case that the debt restructuring causes the previously effective interest rate (EIR) no longer reflect the estimated cash flow received from the loan. The Bank can use new calculated EIR as an interest rate for the new debt restructuring under the guidelines of the BoT circular.

When the accounting guidance on temporary relief measures for the entities assisting debtors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is ended, the Bank needs to recognise transactions and consider staging of new restructuring debtors following TFRS 9.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified financial liability are substantially different. A new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability is recognised in profit or loss.

If the cash flows of the modified financial liability are not substantially different, the Bank adjusts the carrying amount of the financial liability to reflect the net present value of the revised cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the carrying amount as modification gains or losses.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest from transferred financial assets, which is created or retained by the Bank is recognised separately as asset or liability.

A financial liability is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the Bank has discharged its obligation, or the contract is cancelled or expires.

Write-off

Bad debts are written-off (in part or in full) in the period in which the Bank decides the debts are irrecoverable. This is generally the case 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, financial assets that are written off are still subject to enforcement activities in compliance with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Cash collateral on exchange traded derivative transactions is presented gross unless the collateral cash flows are always settled net with the derivative cash flows. In certain situations, even though master netting agreements exist, the lack of management intention to settle on a net basis results in the financial assets and liabilities being reported gross on the statement of financial position.

2.9 Loans to customers

Loans to customers are presented at the principal balances. Unrealised discounts received in advances on loans to customers are deducted from loans to customers. Accrued interest receivables on all items categorised under loans to customers are presented separately as a single line item in the statements of financial position.

Overdrafts are stated at the drawn amounts together with any accrued interest receivables.

Discounts received in advance in respect of bills purchased and other unearned interest income are recognised as revenue on an accrual basis over the terms of the bills.

2.10 Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

The Bank recognises expected credit losses of financial asset - debt instruments, which are interbank and money market (assets), loans to customers and investments in debt instruments, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, which are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income using the General Approach.

The Bank classifies its financial assets into three stages based on the changes in credit risk since initial recognition as follows:

Stage 1: Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)

For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months. The Bank will use a probability of default that corresponds to remaining maturity for financial assets with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months.

Stage 2: Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of financial assets.

Stage 3: Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)

Financial assets are assessed as credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit-impaired, the Bank recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of financial assets.

At every reporting period-end date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default over the expected lifetime at the reporting date with the credit risk at the date of initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank uses internal quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess the deterioration in credit quality of financial assets. When the financial asset meets criteria such as being arrears of over 30 days past due or a non-retail exposure on the watch list, it should be classified as Stage 2. Financial assets meeting criteria such as being arrears of over 90 days or having an internal credit rating of level 8, should be classified as Stage 3.

Financial assets are assessed to be credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the counterparties have occurred. Evidence of credit-impaired financial assets includes indications that the issuer or the borrower are experiencing significant financial difficulties, a breach of contract, bankruptcy, distressed restructuring or a significant increase in the country risk and industry risk of the borrower/issuer and so on.

The Bank considers its historical loss experience, adjusted by current observable data and plus on the reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, including appropriate use of judgement, to estimate the amount of an expected credit losses. The Bank determines both current and future economic scenario, and probability-weighted in each scenario (good scenario, baseline scenario and downturn scenario) for calculating expected credit losses. The use of macroeconomic factors is also applied. The Bank has established the process to review and monitor methodologies, assumptions and forward-looking macroeconomics scenarios on an annual basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the management considered to provision the additional expected credit losses as management overlay due to the Bank cautionary measure after assessing the various conditions and economic uncertainties arising from the COVID-19 situation which could result in asset quality deterioration in the coming periods.

In the case of investments in debt instruments, the factors used to justify a significant increase in credit risk are a drop in the market value of a debt security, the downgrading of a bond issuer's credit rating and significant deterioration of a bond issuers' financial performance, operations or management. The Bank recognises impairment charged for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortised cost in profit or loss as expected credit losses.

The measurement of expected credit losses on loan commitments is the present value difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive (undrawn credit facility). The measurement of expected credit losses on financial guarantees is based on the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit losses is recognised as expenses during the period in profit or loss.

2.11 Premises and equipment and depreciation

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss (if any).

Depreciation is calculated by reference to their cost based on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives for each type of assets:

Buildings and building improvement	10 - 20 years
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each reporting period.

No depreciation is determined for assets under construction/installation.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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 amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.12 Leases

At inception of contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Bank as a lessee

The Bank applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Bank recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date, right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings

3 - 12 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Bank at the end of the lease term or the cost of such asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Bank includes costs of dismantling, relocating and restoring the site on which it is located, when the Bank has obligation to do so, as a part of right-of-use assets. The Bank calculates the depreciation using straight-line method over the residual life of rental contract.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising an option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the year in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Bank discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and Leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less which comprise car rental.

2.13 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indicator that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. The amortisation expenses are charged to profit or loss.

Useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives are 3 - 10 years.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank assesses whether there is an indicator that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount of the asset. In determining 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on available information, reflects the amount that the Bank could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In the assessment of asset impairment, if there is any indicator that previously recognised impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying value of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined in case that no impairment loss has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Bank and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The employees contribute to the fund at the rate of 3% - 15% of their basic salary and the Bank contributes to the fund at the rate of 3% - 7% of their basic salary. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Bank's contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The Bank has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labour law. The Bank treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation amount.

2.17 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises of the current and deferred income taxes. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in head office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity. In this case the income tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Bank's operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is recognised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.18 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Bank's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and commitments, which are limited to forward exchange contracts and currency swap contracts, outstanding at the end of reporting date are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling by the BoT at the end of reporting date.

Gains and losses on exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss.

2.19 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that is expected to be received from selling an asset or to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Bank applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Bank measures fair value using valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured and disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on category of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices for the same assets or liabilities in an observable active market
- Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

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

3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates effect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

3.1 Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

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

3.2 Allowance for expected credit losses of loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

The management is required to use judgement in estimation in determining the allowance for expected credit losses of loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses of the Bank is based on the criteria of assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the development of complex expected credit losses model with a series of underlying assumptions, including the choice of inputs the forecasted macroeconomic variables in the model. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

3.3 Fair value of financial instruments

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

3.4 Premises and equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of premises and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of premises and equipment, and to review estimated useful lives and residual values when there is any change.

In addition, the management is required to review premises and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgement regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

3.5 Intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to exercise judgement as to the recoverable amount to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units, and to select a suitable discount rate in order to determine the present value of that cash flow.

3.6 Leases

Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal or termination options - Bank as a lessee

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Bank to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

3.7 Deferred tax assets

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

3.8 Post-employment benefits under the defined benefit plan

Obligations under the defined benefit plan are determined based on actuarial techniques which involves various assumptions including discount rate, future salary incremental rate, staff turnover rate and mortality rate.

3.9 Litigation

The Bank has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The management has used judgement to assess results of the litigation and believes that no loss will be incurred. Therefore, no contingent liabilities are recorded as at the end of reporting period.

4 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

	2023				
	Financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity Instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	126,508	126,508
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	25,652,174	25,652,174
Derivative assets	61,008	-	-	-	61,008
Investments - net	-	4,825,735	5	2,673,267	7,499,007
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	34,775,000	34,775,000
Total financial assets	61,008	4,825,735	5	63,226,949	68,113,697
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	52,245,051	52,245,051
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	1,220,508	1,220,508
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	743,901	743,901
Derivative liabilities	110,767	-	-	-	110,767
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	1,368,932	1,368,932
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	314,851	314,851
Total financial liabilities	110,767	-	-	55,893,243	56,004,010

	2022				
	Financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity Instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	124,803	124,803
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	-	12,593,045	12,593,045
Derivative assets	97,891	-	-	-	97,891
Investments - net	-	5,516,544	5	1,479,774	6,996,323
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	41,303,046	41,303,046
Total financial assets	97,891	5,516,544	5	55,500,668	61,115,108
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	43,060,263	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	4,039,321	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	272,241	272,241
Derivative liabilities	116,020	-	-	-	116,020
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	2,419,368	2,419,368
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	234,842	234,842
Total financial liabilities	116,020	-	-	50,026,035	50,142,055

5 Interbank and money market items (assets)

	2023			2022		
	At call Thousand Baht	Term Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	At call Thousand Baht	Term Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand and Financial Institutions Development Fund	570,688	-	570,688	507,157	-	507,157
Commercial banks	50,109	10,318,689	10,368,798	31,270	5,210,000	5,241,270
Total	620,797	10,318,689	10,939,486	538,427	5,210,000	5,748,427
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables	-	11,677	11,677	-	651	651
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	(2,089)	(2,090)	-	(146)	(146)
Total domestic items	620,796	10,328,277	10,949,073	538,427	5,210,505	5,748,932
Foreign items						
US Dollar	7,078,477	3,852,244	10,930,721	726,089	4,173,533	4,899,622
Yen	12,129	-	12,129	8,447	-	8,447
Euro	193,872	-	193,872	31,749	-	31,749
Hong Kong Dollar	1,473	-	1,473	846	-	846
Chinese Yuan	3,338,427	-	3,338,427	1,122,363	744,960	1,867,323
Other currencies	109,957	-	109,957	80,819	-	80,819
Total	10,734,335	3,852,244	14,586,579	1,970,313	4,918,493	6,888,806
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables	-	116,805	116,805	-	15,990	15,990
<u>Less</u> Deferred income	-	(58)	(58)	-	(60,223)	(60,223)
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(11)	(214)	(225)	-	(460)	(460)
Total foreign items	10,734,324	3,968,777	14,703,101	1,970,313	4,873,800	6,844,113
Total domestic and foreign items	11,355,120	14,297,054	25,652,174	2,508,740	10,084,305	12,593,045

6 Derivatives

Derivatives held for trading

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has fair value and notional amount of derivatives held for trading classified by type of risk as follows:

Type of risk	2023			2022		
	Fair value		Notional Amount*	Fair value		Notional Amount*
	Assets Thousand Baht	Liabilities Thousand Baht		Assets Thousand Baht	Liabilities Thousand Baht	
Foreign exchange	35,831	85,590	7,845,792	30,705	48,834	5,286,864
Interest rate	25,177	25,177	2,156,068	67,186	67,186	2,799,554
Total	61,008	110,767	10,001,860	97,891	116,020	8,086,418

* Disclosed only in case that the Bank has an obligation to pay.

7 Investments

Classified by type of investments

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has investments, as detailed follows:

	2023 Fair value Thousand Baht	2022 Fair value Thousand Baht
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprises instruments	2,196,315	987,651
Foreign debt instruments	478,400	492,833
Total	2,674,715	1,480,484
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,448)	(710)
Total	2,673,267	1,479,774
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprises instruments	3,648,292	4,227,120
Private debt instruments	14,684	34,697
Foreign debt instruments	1,162,759	1,254,727
Total	4,825,735	5,516,544
Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,630)	(6,292)
Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-marketable domestic equity instruments	5	5
Total	5	5
Investments - net	7,499,007	6,996,323

As at 31 December 2023, Government bonds amounting to Baht 4,455 million (2022: Baht 3,261 million) are used as collateral for credit balance on clearing position with the Bank of Thailand.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The following gains (losses) were recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Gains (losses) from changes in value of investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(1,178)	(75,352)
<u>Less</u> Gains (losses) realised from sale of investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(28,283)	4,183
Total	27,105	(79,535)

8 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables**8.1 Classified by loan type**

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Overdrafts	10,467	29,455
Loans	37,032,503	43,029,941
Trade bills	-	53,845
Total loans to customers	37,042,970	43,113,241
<u>Add</u> Interest receivables and undue interest receivables	212,569	255,262
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	37,255,539	43,368,503
<u>Less</u> Deferred income	(77,409)	(63,423)
Total loans to customers and interest receivables net of deferred income	37,178,130	43,305,080
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,403,130)	(2,002,034)
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	34,775,000	41,303,046

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has provided assistance to 5 affected debtors in total which are classified as corporate loans with outstanding balances of Baht 1,601 million whose classification remains at the same stage as prior to the measures.

8.2 Classified by currency and residency of debtors

	2023			2022		
	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Baht	22,798,511	-	22,798,511	25,841,842	-	25,841,842
US Dollar	5,411,762	6,582,253	11,994,015	8,147,727	8,144,569	16,292,296
Euro	322,057	-	322,057	-	978,557	978,557
Other currencies	1,015,068	913,319	1,928,387	546	-	546
Total loans to customers	29,547,398	7,495,572	37,042,970	33,990,115	9,123,126	43,113,241

8.3 Classified by loan classification

	2023	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Thousand Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Thousand Baht
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	35,046,861	835,874
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	40,485	4,417
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	2,168,193	1,562,839
Total	37,255,539	2,403,130
	2022	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Thousand Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Thousand Baht
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	39,948,568	430,996
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	1,862,510	708,268
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	1,557,425	862,770
Total	43,368,503	2,002,034

8.4 Movement of loans to customers and interest receivables

	2023			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	39,947,568	1,863,510	1,557,425	43,368,503
Changes due to changes in stages	(340,043)	(566,087)	906,130	-
New financial assets purchased or acquired	22,138,898	-	-	22,138,898
Derecognised financial assets	(24,141,967)	(1,232,564)	(27,868)	(25,402,399)
Changes due to collection and modification	(2,427,728)	(23,435)	(20,574)	(2,471,737)
Bad debt written - off	(898)	(937)	(226,298)	(228,133)
Foreign exchange	(128,969)	(2)	(20,622)	(149,593)
Ending balance	35,046,861	40,485	2,168,193	37,255,539
	2022			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	46,887,763	1,018,060	1,900,864	49,806,687
Changes due to changes in stages	(1,550,164)	1,541,579	8,585	-
New financial assets purchased or acquired	19,103,138	-	-	19,103,138
Derecognised financial assets	(22,002,111)	(504,784)	(341)	(22,507,236)
Changes due to collection and modification	(2,903,140)	(238,938)	(4,222)	(3,146,300)
Bad debt written - off	(692)	(694)	(396,567)	(397,953)
Foreign exchange	412,774	48,287	49,106	510,167
Ending balance	39,947,568	1,863,510	1,557,425	43,368,503

9 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2023			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	606	-	-	606
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	10	-	-	10
New financial assets purchased or acquired	2,302	-	-	2,302
Derecognised financial assets	(603)	-	-	(603)
Ending balance	2,315	-	-	2,315
Investments in debt instruments				
Beginning balance	7,003	-	-	7,003
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(349)	-	-	(349)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	1,687	-	-	1,687
Derecognised financial assets	(2,263)	-	-	(2,263)
Ending balance	6,078	-	-	6,078
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	430,996	708,268	862,770	2,002,034
Changes due to changes in stages	(493,814)	(180,932)	674,746	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	135,339	(2,039)	119,866	253,166
New financial assets purchased or acquired	870,542	-	-	870,542
Derecognised financial assets	(107,170)	(520,639)	(1,477)	(629,286)
Bad debt written-off	(19)	(241)	(93,066)	(93,326)
Ending balance	835,874	4,417	1,562,839	2,403,130

	2022			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items (assets)				
Beginning balance	2,512	-	-	2,512
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	86	-	-	86
New financial assets purchased or acquired	296	-	-	296
Derecognised financial assets	(2,288)	-	-	(2,288)
Ending balance	606	-	-	606
Investments in debt instruments				
Beginning balance	7,468	-	-	7,468
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	855	-	-	855
New financial assets purchased or acquired	764	-	-	764
Derecognised financial assets	(2,084)	-	-	(2,084)
Ending balance	7,003	-	-	7,003
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance	624,664	191,827	1,049,293	1,865,784
Changes due to changes in stages	(341,948)	340,663	1,285	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	14,080	195,171	209,301	418,552
New financial assets purchased or acquired	329,112	-	-	329,112
Derecognised financial assets	(194,876)	(18,975)	(549)	(214,400)
Bad debt written-off	(36)	(418)	(396,560)	(397,014)
Ending balance	430,996	708,268	862,770	2,002,034

10 Premises and equipment

Movements of the premises and equipment are summarised as follows:

	Building and building improvements Thousand Baht	Computer equipment Thousand Baht	Furniture and office equipment Thousand Baht	Vehicles Thousand Baht	Asset under construction/ installation Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2022						
Cost	262,317	81,764	114,524	31,260	-	489,865
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(181,070)	(69,002)	(107,099)	(27,177)	-	(384,348)
Net book amount	81,247	12,762	7,425	4,083	-	105,517
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	81,247	12,762	7,425	4,083	-	105,517
Additions	3,511	1,781	4,098	3,395	19,040	31,825
Transfer in (out)	907	-	73	-	(980)	-
Disposal, net	(2,813)	-	(247)	(3)	-	(3,063)
Reclassification	-	50	(119)	-	-	(69)
Depreciation charge	(12,102)	(6,067)	(3,705)	(1,053)	-	(22,927)
Impairment charge	(14,895)	-	-	-	-	(14,895)
Closing net book amount	55,855	8,526	7,525	6,422	18,060	96,388
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	246,071	83,595	116,008	31,691	18,060	495,425
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(175,321)	(75,069)	(108,483)	(25,269)	-	(384,142)
<u>Less</u> Accumulated impairment	(14,895)	-	-	-	-	(14,895)
Net book amount	55,855	8,526	7,525	6,422	18,060	96,388
As at 1 January 2023						
Cost	246,071	83,595	116,008	31,691	18,060	495,425
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(175,321)	(75,069)	(108,483)	(25,269)	-	(384,142)
<u>Less</u> Accumulated impairment	(14,895)	-	-	-	-	(14,895)
Net book amount	55,855	8,526	7,525	6,422	18,060	96,388
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book amount	55,855	8,526	7,525	6,422	18,060	96,388
Additions	755	11,114	5,939	-	9,207	27,015
Transfer in (out)	27,147	-	62	-	(27,209)	-
Disposal, net	(1,551)	-	(84)	-	-	(1,635)
Write-off, net	(14,184)	-	(133)	-	-	(14,317)
Depreciation charge	(13,896)	(6,951)	(3,359)	(1,621)	-	(25,827)
Impairment charge	14,895	-	-	-	-	14,895
Closing net book amount	69,021	12,689	9,950	4,801	58	96,519
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	229,311	93,859	114,792	31,691	58	469,710
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(160,290)	(81,170)	(104,842)	(26,890)	-	(373,191)
Net book amount	69,021	12,689	9,950	4,801	58	96,519

Depreciation included in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Depreciation for the years	25,827	22,927

11 Leases

The Bank has entered into the lease agreements for rental of premises for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 3 and 12 years.

11.1 Right-of-use assets

Movements of the right-of-use assets are summarised below:

	Building Thousand Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022	
Opening net book amount	295,761
Additions	23,966
Lease modifications and reassessment	(5,197)
Depreciation charge	(67,381)
Closing net book amount	247,149
For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Opening net book amount	247,149
Additions	7,781
Lease modifications and reassessment	140,312
Depreciation charge	(66,588)
Closing net book amount	328,654

11.2 Lease liabilities

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Lease payments	340,372	250,417
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	(25,521)	(15,575)
Total	314,851	234,842

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 34.3 to the financial statements under the liquidity risk.

11.3 Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	66,588	67,381
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	8,611	8,012
Expense relating to short-term leases	127	-
Losses on lease modification	-	210

The Bank had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Baht 68 million (2022: Baht 67 million).

12 Intangible assets

	License fee Thousand Baht	Computer software Thousand Baht	Software under development Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2022				
Cost	38,083	20,716	-	58,799
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(36,030)	(13,357)	-	(49,387)
Net book amount	2,053	7,359	-	9,412
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	2,053	7,359	-	9,412
Additions	311	237	5,112	5,660
Amortisation charge	(298)	(2,333)	-	(2,631)
Transfer in (out)	-	2,728	(2,728)	-
Reclassification	(1,638)	1,638	-	-
Closing net book amount	428	9,629	2,384	12,441
As at 31 December 2022				
Cost	36,756	25,319	2,384	64,459
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(36,328)	(15,690)	-	(52,018)
Net book amount	428	9,629	2,384	12,441
As at 1 January 2023				
Cost	36,756	25,319	2,384	64,459
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(36,328)	(15,690)	-	(52,018)
Net book amount	428	9,629	2,384	12,441
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	428	9,629	2,384	12,441
Additions	61	510	2,966	3,537
Amortisation charge	(387)	(2,216)	-	(2,603)
Transfer in (out)	-	5,350	(5,350)	-
Closing net book amount	102	13,273	-	13,375
As at 31 December 2023				
Cost	36,817	31,179	-	67,996
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(36,715)	(17,906)	-	(54,621)
Net book amount	102	13,273	-	13,375

Amortisation included in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Amortisation for the year	2,603	2,631

13 Other assets

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Accrued interest receivables from investments	54,136	45,281
Deposits	21,242	21,280
Prepaid expenses	11,754	15,356
Margin receivables	60,237	19,225
Others	1,625	5,336
Total	148,994	106,478

14 Deposit**14.1 Classified by type of deposits**

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Current accounts	980,514	795,377
Saving accounts	28,546,102	25,382,339
Fixed accounts	22,718,435	16,882,547
Total	52,245,051	43,060,263

14.2 Classified by currency and residency of deposits

	2023			2022		
	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Baht	22,966,622	45,176	23,011,798	22,883,940	30,702	22,914,642
US Dollar	22,981,949	256,393	23,238,342	16,016,783	341,838	16,358,621
Chinese Yuan	5,091,690	634,357	5,726,047	3,023,562	656,522	3,680,084
Other currencies	262,836	6,028	268,864	100,788	6,128	106,916
Total	51,303,097	941,954	52,245,051	42,025,073	1,035,190	43,060,263

15 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

	2023			2022		
	At call Thousand Baht	Term Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	At call Thousand Baht	Term Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Domestic items						
Commercial banks	22,556	-	22,556	2,995	700,000	702,995
Total domestic items	22,556	-	22,556	2,995	700,000	702,995
Foreign items						
Baht	185,101	-	185,101	289,278	-	289,278
US Dollars	-	433,609	433,609	-	2,119,712	2,119,712
Hong Kong Dollars	-	-	-	-	6,651	6,651
Australian Dollars	-	236,941	236,941	-	-	-
Euro	-	342,301	342,301	-	920,685	920,685
Total foreign items	185,101	1,012,851	1,197,952	289,278	3,047,048	3,336,326
Total domestic and foreign items	207,657	1,012,851	1,220,508	292,273	3,747,048	4,039,321

16 Debts issued and borrowings

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, debts issued and borrowings classified by type of securities, maturity and interest rate are as follows:

Type	Maturity	Interest rate per annum (%)	Currency	2023			2022		
				Amount			Amount		
				Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Subordinated debentures	21 August 2033	O/N SOFR + 0.97	USD	-	1,368,932	1,368,932	-	-	-
Subordinated debentures	21 August 2027	3M LIBOR + 0.3	USD	-	-	-	-	2,419,368	2,419,368
Total				-	1,368,932	1,368,932	-	2,419,368	2,419,368

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the subordinated debentures are name-registered, unsecured, subordinated debentures with no debenture holders' representative through Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited amounting to USD 40 million and 70 million, respectively. The debentures have a 10-year tenor and bear interest at a floating rate of Overnight SOFR plus 0.97 percent per annum and 3-month LIBOR plus 0.3 percent per annum respectively. The interests are payable quarterly.

The Bank has the right to early redeem all subordinated debentures from the fifth anniversary of the issuance date. The debentures have loss absorption features that will come into effect at the point of non-viability, in accordance with the BoT's guidelines with reference to Basel III framework. In addition, as at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank was approved by BoT to count proceeds received from the issuance of the above subordinated debentures for an amount of Baht 1,413 and 1,861 million respectively as a part of its Tier II capital, in accordance with the conditions specified in the BoT's guidelines regarding the Basel III framework.

17 Provisions

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	117,349	114,754
Provision for restoration and dismantling cost	85,509	77,727
Provision for long-term employee benefits	61,124	48,258
Others	3,017	2,304
Total	266,999	243,043

17.1 Allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts by classification are as follows:

	2023	
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts Thousand Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Thousand Baht
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	22,006,371	43,171
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	268	28
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	74,150	74,150
Total	22,080,789	117,349
	2022	
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts Thousand Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Thousand Baht
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	17,872,561	29,304
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	82,443	11,300
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	74,150	74,150
Total	18,029,154	114,754

Change in allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are as follows:

	2023			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Beginning balance	29,304	11,300	74,150	114,754
Changes due to changes in stages	4,677	(4,677)	-	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	3,367	-	-	3,367
New loan commitments/ guarantee contracts issued	18,145	-	-	18,145
Derecognised financial assets	(12,322)	(6,595)	-	(18,917)
Ending balance	43,171	28	74,150	117,349

	2022			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Beginning balance	45,694	6,106	74,150	125,950
Changes due to changes in stages	(844)	844	-	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(10,727)	4,528	-	(6,199)
New loan commitments/ guarantee contracts issued	5,561	-	-	5,561
Derecognised financial assets	(10,380)	(178)	-	(10,558)
Ending balance	29,304	11,300	74,150	114,754

17.2 Provisions for long-term employee benefits

Changes in provisions for long-term employee benefits for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Provisions for long-term employee benefits at the beginning of the year	48,258	40,201
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	12,486	11,526
Interest cost	1,023	606
Gains from settlement	(43)	-
Total benefits recognised in profit or loss	13,466	12,132
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from		
Demographic assumption changes	180	1,381
Financial assumption changes	(510)	(2,033)
Experience adjustments	856	(3,423)
Total benefits recognised in other comprehensive income	526	(4,075)
Benefits paid during the year	(1,126)	-
Provisions for long-term employee benefits at the end of the year	61,124	48,258

As at 31 December 2023, the weighted average duration of the Bank's long-term employee benefit obligation is 6 years (2022: 7 years).

The principal assumptions used in determining employee benefits under retirement plans can be summarised as follows:

	2023 Percentage per annum	2022 Percentage per annum
Average salary incremental rate	5.00	5.00
Average staff turnover rate	0.00 - 22.00	0.00 - 22.00
Discount rate	2.31	2.17

Sensitivity analysis for principal assumptions that affects provisions for long-term employee benefits as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Increased by 1% Thousand Baht	Decreased by 1% Thousand Baht	Increased by 1% Thousand Baht	Decreased by 1% Thousand Baht
Average salary incremental rate	4,104	(3,711)	3,516	(3,172)
Average staff turnover rate	(3,714)	2,081	(3,206)	1,816
Discount rate	(3,414)	3,845	(2,954)	3,332

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 1 year	8,101	1,169
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	8,459	8,124
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	34,622	17,635
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	575,822	552,810

18 Other liabilities

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Accrued expenses	208,491	194,618
Cash subscription payable	203,013	203,013
Other liabilities payable on behalf of Bank of China Limited, Bangkok branch	10,789	10,789
Corporate income tax payable	133,440	68,003
Others	43,703	52,953
Total other liabilities	599,436	529,376

19 Other components of equity

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments		
Revaluation surplus on investments		
Debt instruments	43,703	31,271
Revaluation deficit on investments		
Debt instruments	(34,938)	(49,611)
Total revaluation surplus (deficit) on investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,765	(18,340)
<u>Less</u> Income tax effects	(1,753)	4,980
Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	7,012	(13,360)

20 Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Bank is required to set aside a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit for the year 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.

During the year of 2023, the Bank allocated additional legal reserve amounting to Baht 20.0 million. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank had total legal reserve amounting to Baht 56.9 million (2022: Baht 37.0 million).

21 Capital funds

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to maintain the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Act on Undertaking of Banking business B.E. 2551.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, Capital funds of the Bank calculated in accordance with the BoT's guidelines with reference to Basel III framework consist of the following:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Tier I capital		
Common Equity Tier I capital		
Issued and fully paid-up share capital	10,000,000	10,000,000
Statutory reserve	56,944	36,964
Retained earnings after appropriation	1,080,239	700,612
Other components of equity	7,012	(13,360)
<u>Less</u> Deduction items from Common Equity Tier I	(666,237)	(657,982)
Total Tier I capital	10,477,958	10,066,234
Tier II capital		
Subordinated debentures	1,412,790	1,860,583
Total Tier II capital	1,412,790	1,860,583
Total capital funds	11,890,748	11,926,817

	2023		2022	
Capital Adequacy Ratio	Minimum requirement by BoT Percentage	The Bank Percentage	Minimum requirement by BoT Percentage	The Bank Percentage
Common Equity Tier I to risk-weighted assets	7.00	19.48	7.00	18.99
Tier I capital funds to risk-weighted assets	8.50	19.48	8.50	18.99
Total capital funds to risk-weighted assets	11.00	22.11	11.00	22.50

In accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand regarding the disclosure of capital maintenance for commercial banks, the Bank will disclose capital maintenance information as at 31 December 2023 on its website (www.bankofchina.com/th) by April 2024.

22 Interest income

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items	467,324	142,234
Investments in debt instruments	155,551	129,616
Loans to customers	1,918,019	1,455,044
Total interest income	2,540,894	1,726,894

23 Interest expenses

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Deposits	616,989	203,491
Interbank and money market items	95,985	165,087
Contributions to the Deposit Protection Agency	113,826	61,850
Debts issued and borrowings	116,005	52,941
Others	8,611	8,012
Total interest expense	951,416	491,381

24 Net fees and service income

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Fees and service income		
- Acceptances, avals and guarantees	85,202	97,804
- Others	172,168	159,640
Total fees and service income	257,370	257,444
Fees and service expenses	(28,352)	(20,788)
Net fees and service income	229,018	236,656

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

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Foreign currencies and derivatives on foreign exchange	896,415	362,492
Total	896,415	362,492

26 Expected credit losses

Expected credit losses for financial assets for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items	155	(2,528)
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,662)	(466)
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	738	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	664,729	502,197
Total	663,960	499,203
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	4,385	(12,948)
Total expected credit losses	668,345	486,255

27 Income tax

Income tax expenses of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Current income tax		
Income tax for the years	223,839	183,655
Adjustments in respect of corporate income tax of previous years	411	(134)
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax on temporary differences and reversal of temporary differences	(4,248)	(83,800)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income	220,002	99,721

The amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments	(6,733)	17,489
Actuarial (gains) losses on defined benefit plan	105	(815)
Income tax recorded directly to other comprehensive income	(6,628)	16,674

A reconciliation between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rates for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Accounting profits before tax	1,098,354	499,328
Applicable tax rates	20%	20%
Accounting profits before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	219,671	99,866
Adjustments in respect of corporate income tax of previous years	411	(134)
Tax effect of non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	615	113
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(695)	(124)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income	220,002	99,721

The weighted average income tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2023 was 20.03% (2022: 19.97%).

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	Change in deferred tax assets/liabilities for the year ended	
			2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) arose from				
Revaluation surplus on investments	(827)	4,979	(5,806)	17,489
Allowance for expected credit losses	23,762	24,214	(452)	(2,470)
Provisions	51,983	48,520	3,463	5,362
Stop accrued interest	816	816	-	-
Deferred fees income	7,370	7,944	(574)	(5,250)
Others	93,802	92,813	989	85,343
Deferred tax assets	176,906	179,286	(2,380)	100,474
Changes in deferred income tax				
Recognised in profit or loss			4,248	83,800
Recognised in other comprehensive income (loss)			(6,628)	16,674
Total			(2,380)	100,474

28 Contingent liabilities

28.1 Commitments

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Guarantees of loans	737,053	872,674
Letters of credit	122,290	141,225
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	110,689	377,247
Other commitments		
- Undrawn overdraft amount	128,315	48,389
- Other guarantees	20,090,129	15,825,159
- Others	892,313	764,460
Total	22,080,789	18,029,154

28.2 Service commitments

The Bank has entered into other service commitments. The terms of the agreements are approximately 1 year. As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has future minimum payments required under these non-cancellable contract ending on 31 March 2024 amounting to approximately Baht 0.3 million (2022: Baht 0.3 million).

28.3 Contingent liabilities/Litigation cases

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has contingent liabilities amounting to approximately Baht 92 million (2022: Baht 74 million) in respect of litigation, which final judgement has not yet been reached. However, the management of the Bank believes that no material losses to the financial statements will be incurred as a result of the mentioned lawsuit and therefore no liabilities are currently recorded.

29 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises that control or are controlled by the Bank, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Bank.

They also include associated companies, and individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the plan and the direction of the Bank's operations, together with close family members of such persons and companies which are controlled and influenced by them, whether directly or indirectly.

During the years, the Bank had significant business transactions with its related companies and related persons. These transactions have been concluded on commercial terms and based agreed upon in the ordinary course of business between the Bank and those parties are summarised as follow:

	For the year ended		Terms and pricing policy
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	
Parent company			
Interest income	229,005	100,529	At market price
Interest expenses	156,459	105,389	At market price
Premises and equipment expenses	1,766	4,210	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Fee income	31,631	23,782	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Fee expenses	-	290	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Other expenses	671	681	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Companies in the Bank of China Group			
Interest income	14,119	6,661	At market price
Interest expenses	52,049	109,395	At market price
Premises and equipment expenses	2,156	7,416	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Fee income	2,782	17,070	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Fee expenses	1,586	1,179	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Other expenses	7,036	-	At the rate agreed under the service contract
Related parties			
Interest expenses	1,149	388	At market price

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the outstanding balances of the accounts between the Bank and related companies are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Outstanding balance		
Parent company		
Interbank and money market items (assets)	14,035,737	4,677,974
Derivative assets	28,711	74,223
Accrued interest receivables	116,805	11,286
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	579,242	927,336
Derivative liabilities	6,542	2,913
Debts issued and borrowings	1,368,932	2,419,368
Accrued interest payables	10,172	14,195
Accrued expenses	2,750	3,940
Commitment from foreign exchange contracts	2,285,669	1,170,974
Commitment from interest rate swap contracts	1,078,034	1,399,777
Companies in the Bank of China Group		
Interbank and money market items (assets)	387,685	2,107,439
Accrued interest receivables	-	4,704
Accrued fee income	-	1,542
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	618,710	2,408,990
Accrued interest payables	13,706	16,685
Cash subscription payable	203,013	203,013
Other liabilities on behalf of Bank of China Limited, Bangkok branch	10,789	10,789
Accrued expenses	11,733	16,000
Other liabilities	-	6,521
Related parties		
Investments	5	5
Deposits	210,935	170,032
Accrued interest payables	301	90

Outstanding balances with directors and key management personnel are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Loans to customers	10	303
Deposits	9,880	16,382

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had short-term benefit expenses paid to their directors and key management as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Short-term benefits*	56,747	70,603
Total	56,747	70,603

* Short-term benefits include directors' remuneration amounting to Baht 4.8 million (2022: Baht 4.4 million).

30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profits for the years attributable to equity holders of the Bank (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the years.

	2023	2022
Profits for the years (Thousand Baht)	878,352	399,607
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.88	0.40
Weighted average number of shares (shares)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

31 Financial position and results of operations classified by business activity

Financial position of the Bank classified by geographic locations as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 and the operating results of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 classified by geographic locations are only from domestic operation. The Bank does not operate in foreign locations.

32 Fair value of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had the financial assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value or disclosed fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

	2023				
	Carrying value Thousand Baht	Fair value			Total Thousand Baht
		Level 1 Thousand Baht	Level 2 Thousand Baht	Level 3 Thousand Baht	
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Derivative assets	61,008	-	61,008	-	61,008
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,825,735	-	4,825,735	-	4,825,735
Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	-	5	-	5
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	110,767	-	110,767	-	110,767
Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Cash	126,508	126,508	-	-	126,508
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)	25,652,174	11,355,120	14,297,054	-	25,652,174
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,673,267	-	2,681,476	-	2,681,476
Loan to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	34,775,000	-	34,775,000	-	34,775,000
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	52,245,051	29,526,616	22,718,435	-	52,245,051
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	1,220,508	207,657	1,012,851	-	1,220,508
Liabilities payable on demand	743,901	-	743,901	-	743,901
Debts issued and borrowings	1,368,932	-	1,296,354	-	1,296,354

	2022				
	Carrying value Thousand Baht	Level 1 Thousand Baht	Level 2 Thousand Baht	Level 3 Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Derivative assets	97,891	-	97,891	-	97,891
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,516,544	-	5,516,544	-	5,516,544
Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	-	5	-	5
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	116,020	-	116,020	-	116,020
Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value					
Financial assets					
Cash	124,803	124,803	-	-	124,803
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)	12,593,045	2,508,740	10,084,305	-	12,593,045
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,479,774	-	1,506,047	-	1,506,047
Loan to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	41,303,046	-	41,303,046	-	41,303,046
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	43,060,263	26,177,716	16,882,547	-	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	4,039,321	292,273	3,747,048	-	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand	272,241	-	272,241	-	272,241
Debts issued and borrowings	2,419,368	-	2,395,783	-	2,395,783

During the current year, there were no transfers among the fair value hierarchy levels.

Fair value of each item of assets and liabilities is estimated using the following methods and assumptions.

(a) Cash

The fair value is assumed to approximate its book value in the statement of financial position.

(b) Interbank and money market items (asset)

The fair value is assumed to approximate their book value in the statement of financial position due to their short-term maturity.

(c) Derivatives

For derivatives, their fair value has been determined by using a discounted future cash flow model and a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market such as spot rates, forward rates of foreign currencies and interest rate yield curves. The Bank had considered an effect of counterparty's credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.

(d) Investments

The fair value of investments in domestic debts instruments is generally derived from quoted market prices or determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.

The fair value of investments in foreign debt instruments is determined based on the latest published price obtained from reliable sources.

The fair value of investments in non-marketable equity instruments is determined based on generally accepted pricing models.

(e) Loans to customers

The fair value of loans to customers is presented at the carrying value of loans to customers and accrued interest receivables net of allowance for expected credit losses. The majority of loans to customer are floating rate loans, which the management has assessed that their effective interest rate are comparable to effective interest rate in the market.

(f) Deposits

The fair value of demand deposits, floating-rate deposits and deposits that are re-priced within 1 year as from the financial reporting date is estimated to approximate their carrying values. The fair values for other fixed-rate deposits are estimated using the discounted cash flow techniques by discounting the expected future cash flows at the Bank's interest rate for similar deposits.

(g) Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

The fair value of interbank and money market items payable on demand, floating-rate deposits or fixed-rate deposits with no more than 1 year from the statement of financial position date remaining to maturity is assumed to approximate their book value.

(h) Liabilities payable on demand

The fair value is assumed to approximate its book value in the statement of financial position due to its short-term maturity.

(i) Debts issued and borrowings

The fair value of floating rate debts issued and borrowings with a remaining maturity period of longer than 1 year as from the financial reporting date is estimated using the discounted cash flow techniques and applying an average rate of interest currently charged on borrowings with similar arrangements.

(j) Lease liabilities

The fair value of lease liabilities is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows by the Bank's incremental borrowing rates with similar conditions.

33 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

2023						
Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements						
			Amount not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amounts	Amount offset	Net amounts in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial assets						
Derivatives assets	23,848	-	23,848	23,848	84,900	-
Total financial assets	23,848	-	23,848	23,848	84,900	-
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities	31,268	-	31,268	31,268	60,237	-
Total financial liabilities	31,268	-	31,268	31,268	60,237	-
2022						
Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements						
			Amount not set off in the statement of financial position			
	Gross amounts	Amount offset	Net amounts in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Cash collateral	Net amount
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial assets						
Derivatives assets	15,204	-	15,204	1,094	-	1,094
Total financial assets	15,204	-	15,204	1,094	-	1,094
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities	27,945	-	27,945	13,836	19,225	-
Total financial liabilities	27,945	-	27,945	13,836	19,225	-

34 Risk management

34.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill an obligation, causing the Bank to incur a financial loss. The amount of maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the financial instrument less allowance for expected credit losses as stated in the statements of financial position and the risk of commitments from avals, guarantees of loans and other guarantees.

In addition, the Bank manages credit risk by the means of careful consideration of credit approval process, analysis of risk factors and the ability of customers to service debt, and a credit review process, which examines and reviews the quality of the loan portfolio so as to prevent and provide a remedy for problem loans in the future.

The Bank's credit risk management involves the performance of independent due diligence without management intervention, which takes both business developments and risk mitigation into consideration; credit approval based on careful decision-making and a systematic post-approval review, monitoring and evaluation process. The Bank's guidelines for credit risk management are consistent with both the policies of the parent company and regulatory guidelines.

Concentration of exposure

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties or exposures have comparable economic characteristics, or such counterparties are engaged in similar activities or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors so that their collective ability to meet contractual obligations is uniformly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Bank use a number of controls and measures to minimise undue concentration of exposure in the portfolios across industries. These include portfolio and counterparty limits, approval and review controls, and stress testing.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, concentrations of credit risk relative to the loans and receivables net of deferred revenue summarised by type of industry are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Agriculture and mining	3,170,471	4,339,149
Manufacturing and commercial	16,549,793	16,752,984
Property development and construction	2,864,176	3,468,238
Infrastructure and service	5,218,542	7,335,308
Housing loans	1,718,849	1,955,729
Others	7,521,139	9,261,833
Total	37,042,970	43,113,241

The maximum exposure to credit risk

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

For financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount or for non-derivative off-statement of financial position transaction equals to their contractual nominal amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For undrawn credit limits that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the maximum exposure to credit risk are as follows:

	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items (assets)	25,654,547	12,653,874
Investments in debt instruments	7,549,414	7,023,240
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	37,255,539	43,368,503
Other accrued interest receivables	54,136	45,281
Total financial assets	70,513,636	63,090,898
Loan commitments	1,020,628	812,850
Financial guarantee contracts and others.	21,060,161	17,216,305
Total	22,080,789	18,029,155
Total credit risk exposure	92,594,425	81,120,053

Credit quality analysis

Credit risk refers to the risk that a customer or a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Bank. The Bank has adopted a policy to mitigate this risk, whereby credit analysis is performed based on customer information and the status of customers is followed up consistently.

The table below shows the credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk. The amounts presented for financial assets are the gross carrying amount (before netting allowance for expected credit losses). The amounts presented for undrawn credit limits and financial guarantee contracts are the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Explanations of the 12-month expected credit losses, lifetime expected credit losses - not credit impaired, and lifetime expected credit losses - credit impaired are included in Note 2.10 to the financial statements.

	2023			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Thousand Baht	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)				
Investment grade*	25,654,489	-	-	25,654,489
Non-investment grade*	-	-	-	-
Total	25,654,489	-	-	25,654,489
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,315)	-	-	(2,315)
Net carrying amount	25,652,174	-	-	25,652,174
Investments in debt instruments				
Investment grade*	7,500,450	-	-	7,500,450
Non-investment grade*	-	-	-	-
Total	7,500,450	-	-	7,500,450
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,078)	-	-	(6,078)
Net carrying amount	7,494,372	-	-	7,494,372
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net				
0 - 30 days overdue	34,973,927	27,896	-	35,001,823
31 - 90 days overdue	-	12,537	-	12,537
Over 90 days overdue	-	-	2,163,770	2,163,770
Total	34,973,927	40,433	2,163,770	37,178,130
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(835,874)	(4,417)	(1,562,839)	(2,403,130)
Net carrying amount	34,138,053	36,016	600,931	34,775,000
Loan commitments				
Loan commitments	1,020,360	268	-	1,020,628
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(8,500)	(28)	-	(8,528)
Net carrying amount	1,011,860	240	-	1,012,100
Financial guarantee contracts				
Financial guarantee contracts	20,986,011	-	74,150	21,060,161
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(34,671)	-	(74,150)	(108,821)
Net carrying amount	20,951,340	-	-	20,951,340

* Rating of external credit risk rating agency

	2022			
	Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items - net (assets)				
Investment grade*	12,593,651	-	-	12,593,651
Non-investment grade*	-	-	-	-
Total	12,593,651	-	-	12,593,651
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(606)	-	-	(606)
Net carrying amount	12,593,045	-	-	12,593,045
Investments in debt instruments				
Investment grade*	6,997,028	-	-	6,997,028
Non-investment grade*	-	-	-	-
Total	6,997,028	-	-	6,997,028
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(7,002)	-	-	(7,002)
Net carrying amount	6,990,026	-	-	6,990,026
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net				
0 - 30 days overdue	39,889,866	1,698,869	-	41,588,735
31 - 90 days overdue	-	164,153	-	164,153
Over 90 days overdue	-	-	1,552,192	1,552,192
Total	39,889,866	1,863,022	1,552,192	43,305,080
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(430,996)	(708,268)	(862,770)	(2,002,034)
Net carrying amount	39,458,870	1,154,754	689,422	41,303,046
Loan commitments				
Loan commitments	812,470	380	-	812,850
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(9,134)	(114)	-	(9,248)
Net carrying amount	803,336	266	-	803,602
Financial guarantee contracts				
Financial guarantee contracts	17,060,091	82,063	74,150	17,216,304
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(20,170)	(11,186)	(74,150)	(105,506)
Net carrying amount	17,039,921	70,877	-	17,110,798

* Rating of external credit risk rating agency

Collateral and any operations to increase creditability

The Bank holds collateral and any operations to increase the creditability of its exposure to credit risk. Fair value of collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

Type of collateral	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Lands, buildings, vehicle, and deposits	25,554,628	23,465,310

34.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Bank may be affected by changes in value of position on the statements of financial position and off-the statements of financial position which is caused by fluctuation of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity securities price and commodity price resulting in negative impact on income and capital. The Bank has strict, prudent and reliable market risk management guidelines to ensure that the market risk remains at the low level and can be efficiently managed since the Bank's market risk is relatively limited. This enables the Bank to maintain foreign currency position within the specified risk limits and to improve the effectiveness in its monitoring of the value of positions, processes related to the management of derivative transactions, issuance of new derivative products as well as the adjustment of interest rates, when necessary, and adjustment related to the efficiency of the Bank's use of capital.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in banking book is the risk or potential loss to earnings and economic value of the Bank due to the change in interest rates. This interest rate risk arises from mismatches between the maturities and the repricing terms of assets and liabilities.

These mismatches are actively monitored and managed as part of the overall interest rate risk management process which is conducted in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies.

However, financial assets and financial liabilities represented their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position, are classified by types of interest rates as follows:

	2023				Total Thousand Baht
	Floating rate Thousand Baht	Fixed rate Thousand Baht	Non-interest bearing Thousand Baht	Non-performing loan Thousand Baht	
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	126,508	-	126,508
Interbank and money market items	10,364,575	14,170,933	990,557	-	25,526,065
Derivative assets	-	-	61,008	-	61,008
Investments	-	7,500,450	5	-	7,500,455
Loans to customers	24,500,078	10,387,307	-	2,155,585	37,042,970
Total financial assets	34,864,653	32,058,690	1,178,078	2,155,585	70,257,006
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	28,238,486	22,718,435	1,288,130	-	52,245,051
Interbank and money market items	21,975	1,012,851	185,682	-	1,220,508
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	743,901	-	743,901
Derivative liabilities	-	-	110,767	-	110,767
Debts issued and borrowings	1,368,932	-	-	-	1,368,932
Lease liabilities	-	314,851	-	-	314,851
Total financial liabilities	29,629,393	24,046,137	2,328,480	-	56,004,010

	2022				Total Thousand Baht
	Floating rate Thousand Baht	Fixed rate Thousand Baht	Non-interest bearing Thousand Baht	Non-performing loan Thousand Baht	
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	124,803	-	124,803
Interbank and money market items	1,850,648	10,128,493	658,092	-	12,637,233
Derivative assets	-	-	97,891	-	97,891
Investments	-	6,997,028	5	-	6,997,033
Loans to customers	25,302,435	16,290,761	-	1,520,045	43,113,241
Total financial assets	27,153,083	33,416,282	880,791	1,520,045	62,970,201
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	25,251,410	16,882,547	926,306	-	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items	1,684,580	2,065,242	289,499	-	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	272,241	-	272,241
Derivative liabilities	-	-	116,020	-	116,020
Debts issued and borrowings	2,419,368	-	-	-	2,419,368
Lease liabilities	-	234,842	-	-	234,842
Total financial liabilities	29,355,358	19,182,631	1,604,066	-	50,142,055

With respect to financial instruments that carry fixed interest rates, the periods from the financial statement date to the repricing or maturity date (whichever is sooner) are presented below:

	2023					Weighted average (% per annum)
	Repricing or maturity date					
	Within 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 12 months Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	More than 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	14,170,933	-	-	-	14,170,933	3.46
Investments	240,678	-	5,413,005	1,846,767	7,500,450	2.37
Loans to customers	5,143,578	2,985,679	2,258,050	-	10,387,307	3.40
Total financial assets	19,555,189	2,985,679	7,671,055	1,846,767	32,058,690	
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	16,693,894	5,899,429	125,112	-	22,718,435	2.91
Interbank and money market items	1,012,851	-	-	-	1,012,851	2.87
Lease liabilities	15,371	43,705	224,218	31,557	314,851	2.72 - 4.52*
Total financial liabilities	17,722,116	5,943,134	349,330	31,557	24,046,137	

* Interest rate per annum

	2022					Weighted average (% per annum)
	Repricing or maturity date					
	Within 3 months Thousand Baht	3 - 12 months Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	More than 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	9,158,529	158,121	811,843	-	10,128,493	2.62
Investments	749,909	575,402	5,565,899	105,818	6,997,028	2.02
Loans to customers	8,323,657	3,580,826	4,386,278	-	16,290,761	2.79
Total financial assets	18,232,095	4,314,349	10,764,020	105,818	33,416,282	
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	9,789,151	7,091,224	2,172	-	16,882,547	1.85
Interbank and money market items	1,627,336	-	437,906	-	2,065,242	1.63
Lease liabilities	15,595	46,604	164,124	8,519	234,842	2.57 - 4.52*
Total financial liabilities	11,432,082	7,137,828	604,202	8,519	19,182,631	

* Interest rate per annum

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Analysis of sensitivity to changes in interest rates shows the impact of potential changes in interest rates on the statement of comprehensive income and equity of the Bank when other variables are set to constant values.

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of changes in interest rates to profit or loss of the year. For financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, the sensitivity of equity is calculated by measuring the fair value as at the end of the reporting period of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income using a new fixed rate.

The effect of change in interest rates on profit or loss and equity as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	2023	
	Sensitivity of	
	Profit or loss Thousand Baht	Equity Thousand Baht
Increased by 1%	29,984	(196,964)
Decreased by 1%	(29,984)	196,964
	2022	
	Sensitivity of	
	Profit or loss Thousand Baht	Equity Thousand Baht
Increased by 1%	9,211	(142,947)
Decreased by 1%	(9,211)	142,947

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may result in fluctuations in revenues or the values of financial assets and liabilities, and changes in the value of financial instruments.

Since the Bank has foreign exchange transactions, it may be exposed to foreign exchange risk. However, the Bank has a policy to mitigate this foreign exchange exposure through management of its net foreign exchange position and operation in accordance with a risk management policy which has been approved by its Board of Directors and is in strict accordance with BoT's guidelines.

The foreign currency position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	2023				
	Baht Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Chinese Yuan Thousand Baht	Others Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	98,399	19,646	8,463	-	126,508
Interbank and money market items	10,223,966	11,772,177	3,338,599	317,432	25,652,174
Investments	5,858,035	-	1,640,972	-	7,499,007
Loans to customers	22,095,279	10,436,195	1,015,451	1,228,075	34,775,000
Other accrued interest receivables	21,590	-	32,546	-	54,136
Total financial assets	38,297,269	22,228,018	6,036,031	1,545,507	68,106,825
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	23,011,798	23,238,342	5,726,047	268,864	52,245,051
Interbank and money market items	185,682	433,609	21,975	579,242	1,220,508
Liabilities payable on demand	83,354	439,931	220,279	337	743,901
Debts issued and borrowings	-	1,368,932	-	-	1,368,932
Lease liabilities	314,851	-	-	-	314,851
Accrued interest payable	51,016	287,838	19,835	336	359,025
Total financial liabilities	23,646,701	25,768,652	5,988,136	848,779	56,252,268
Commitments					
Guarantees of loans	-	-	-	737,053	737,053
Letters of credit	-	122,290	-	-	122,290
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	14,190	96,499	-	-	110,689
Other commitments					
- Undrawn overdraft amount	128,315	-	-	-	128,315
- Other guarantees	17,408,883	2,182,882	323,168	175,196	20,090,129
- Others	603,855	40,015	-	248,443	892,313

	2022				
	Baht Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Chinese Yuan Thousand Baht	Others Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	89,085	24,103	11,615	-	124,803
Interbank and money market items	5,748,910	4,854,685	1,867,588	121,862	12,593,045
Investments	5,248,933	-	1,747,390	-	6,996,323
Loans to customers	25,559,785	14,796,602	520	946,139	41,303,046
Other accrued interest receivables	10,762	-	34,519	-	45,281
Total financial assets	36,657,475	19,675,390	3,661,632	1,068,001	61,062,498
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	22,914,642	16,358,621	3,680,084	106,916	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items	989,499	2,119,712	2,774	927,336	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand	42,951	171,186	57,441	663	272,241
Debts issued and borrowings	-	2,419,368	-	-	2,419,368
Lease liabilities	234,842	-	-	-	234,842
Accrued interest payable	38,936	41,114	11,468	486	92,004
Total financial liabilities	24,220,870	21,110,001	3,751,767	1,035,401	50,118,039
Commitments					
Guarantees of loans	-	-	-	872,674	872,674
Letters of credit	-	96,003	45,222	-	141,225
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	-	377,247	-	-	377,247
Other commitments					
- Undrawn overdraft amount	48,389	-	-	-	48,389
- Other guarantees	13,493,965	2,109,635	78,611	142,948	15,825,159
- Others	668,454	96,007	-	-	764,461

In addition, the Bank has commitments from foreign exchange contracts made for trading transactions as follows:

	2023				
	Baht Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Chinese Yuan Thousand Baht	Others Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Foreign exchange contracts					
- Bought	1,822,095	5,346,839	305,419	341,796	7,816,149
- Sold	4,532,066	1,949,352	338,986	1,025,388	7,845,792
Interest rate swap contracts	-	2,156,068	-	-	2,156,068
	2022				
	Baht Thousand Baht	US Dollar Thousand Baht	Chinese Yuan Thousand Baht	Others Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Foreign exchange contracts					
- Bought	1,216,837	3,181,987	875,383	-	5,274,207
- Sold	2,694,504	1,867,306	725,054	-	5,286,864
Interest rate swap contracts	-	2,799,554	-	-	2,799,554

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity analysis

Analysis of sensitivity to changes in foreign exchange rates shows the impact of potential changes in foreign exchange rates on the statement of comprehensive income and the shareholders' equity of the Bank when other variables are set to constant values. The risks encountered, and methods used for sensitivity analysis are unchanged from the previous period.

The effect of changes in exchange rate on profit or loss and equity as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	2023	
	Sensitivity of	
	Profit or loss Thousand Baht	Equity Thousand Baht
Increased by 10%	666	666
Decreased by 10%	(666)	(666)

	2022	
	Sensitivity of	
	Profit or loss Thousand Baht	Equity Thousand Baht
Increased by 10%	3,086	3,086
Decreased by 10%	(3,086)	(3,086)

Note: The effect of increase (decrease) in exchange rate is the appreciation (depreciation) of foreign currencies compared to US Dollars.

34.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet repayment obligations when they fall due. This could arise from a failure in asset conversion or to raise adequate funds for timely fulfillment of obligations.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient assets and marketable investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank's guidelines for liquidity risk management involve continuous risk analysis and assessment to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained for the business operations while risk appetites are not exceeded, and management costs are appropriate, including liquidity gap analysis covering both normal and crisis situations. Impact analysis is conducted under three scenarios i.e., a bank-specific liquidity crisis, a market-wide liquidity crisis and a combination liquidity crisis. The Bank has also adopted a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) to mitigate the severity of impacts that may occur and tests the plan at least once a year. In addition, the Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with the Basel III guidelines relating to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

The maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities presented at their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position and commitments presented at notional amount, which are computed from the remaining maturity to repayment date is as follows:

	2023					Total Thousand Baht
	At call Thousand Baht	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	More than 5 years Thousand Baht	Unspecified maturity date Thousand Baht	
Financial assets						
Cash	126,508	-	-	-	-	126,508
Interbank and money market items	11,373,799	14,280,690	-	-	-	25,654,489
Derivative assets	-	61,008	-	-	-	61,008
Investments	-	240,678	5,413,005	1,846,767	5	7,500,455
Loans to customers*	-	21,094,174	11,674,410	4,345,190	64,356	37,178,130
Other accrued interest receivables	-	54,136	-	-	-	54,136
Total financial assets	11,500,307	35,730,686	17,087,415	6,191,957	64,361	70,574,726
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	29,526,616	22,593,323	125,112	-	-	52,245,051
Interbank and money market items	207,657	1,012,851	-	-	-	1,220,508
Liabilities payable on demand	743,901	-	-	-	-	743,901
Derivative liabilities	-	110,767	-	-	-	110,767
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	-	1,368,932	-	1,368,932
Lease liabilities	-	67,459	240,752	32,161	-	340,372
Accrued interest payable	2,351	356,555	119	-	-	359,025
Total financial liabilities	30,480,525	24,140,955	365,983	1,401,093	-	56,388,556

* Credit-impaired loans have been classified within loans to customers with maturity of more than 5 years.

	2022					Total Thousand Baht
	At call Thousand Baht	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	More than 5 years Thousand Baht	Unspecified maturity date Thousand Baht	
Financial assets						
Cash	124,803	-	-	-	-	124,803
Interbank and money market items	2,508,847	9,329,187	755,617	-	-	12,593,651
Derivative assets	-	30,705	67,186	-	-	97,891
Investments	-	1,325,311	5,565,899	105,818	5	6,997,033
Loans to customers*	17,693	23,710,273	15,614,103	3,748,574	214,437	43,305,080
Other accrued interest receivables	-	45,281	-	-	-	45,281
Total financial assets	2,651,343	34,440,757	22,002,805	3,854,392	214,442	63,163,739
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	26,177,715	16,880,376	2,172	-	-	43,060,263
Interbank and money market items	292,273	1,926,646	1,820,402	-	-	4,039,321
Liabilities payable on demand	272,241	-	-	-	-	272,241
Derivative liabilities	-	48,834	67,186	-	-	116,020
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	2,419,368	-	-	2,419,368
Lease liabilities	-	68,660	172,506	9,251	-	250,417
Accrued interest payable	2,447	80,732	8,825	-	-	92,004
Total financial liabilities	26,744,676	19,005,248	4,490,459	9,251	-	50,249,634

* Credit-impaired loans have been classified within loans to customers with maturity of more than 5 years.

In accordance with the Notification of the BoT No. Sor Nor Sor. 2/2561 regarding liquidity coverage ratio disclosure standards, the Bank will disclose liquidity coverage ratio information as at 31 December 2023 on its website (www.bankofchina.com/th) by April 2024.

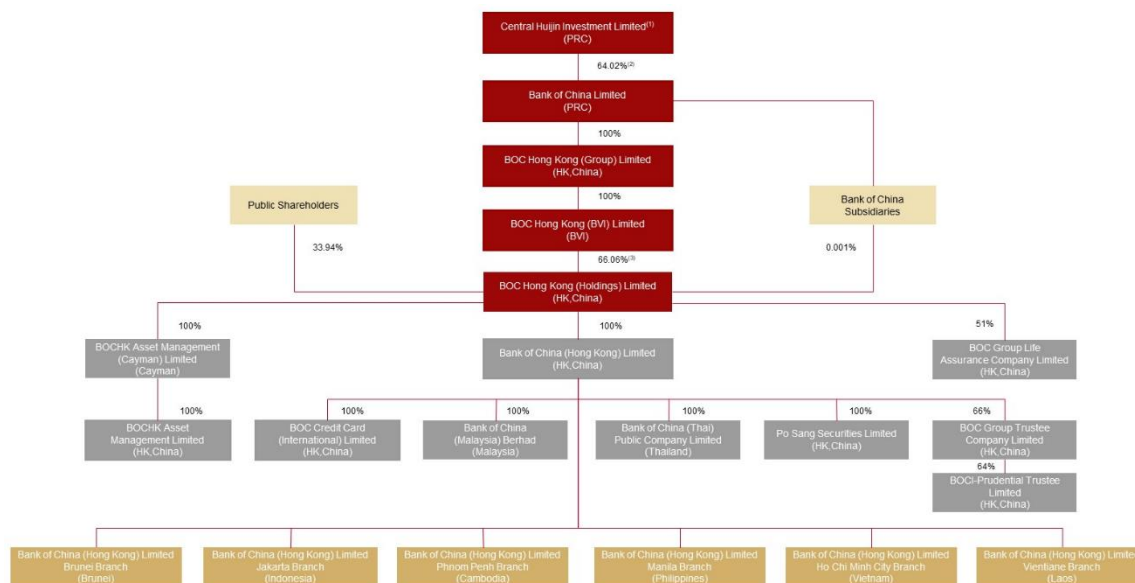
35 Subsequent Events

On 14 March 2024, the Board of Director's Meeting passed a resolution to propose the allocation of legal reserve from profit for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounting to Baht 43.9 million to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for approval.

As of the end of 2023, the Bank had a registered capital of 10,000,000,000 Baht, issued and fully paid-up capital 10,000,000,000 Baht. Totally were 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares, par value 10 Baht.

Shareholder Structure

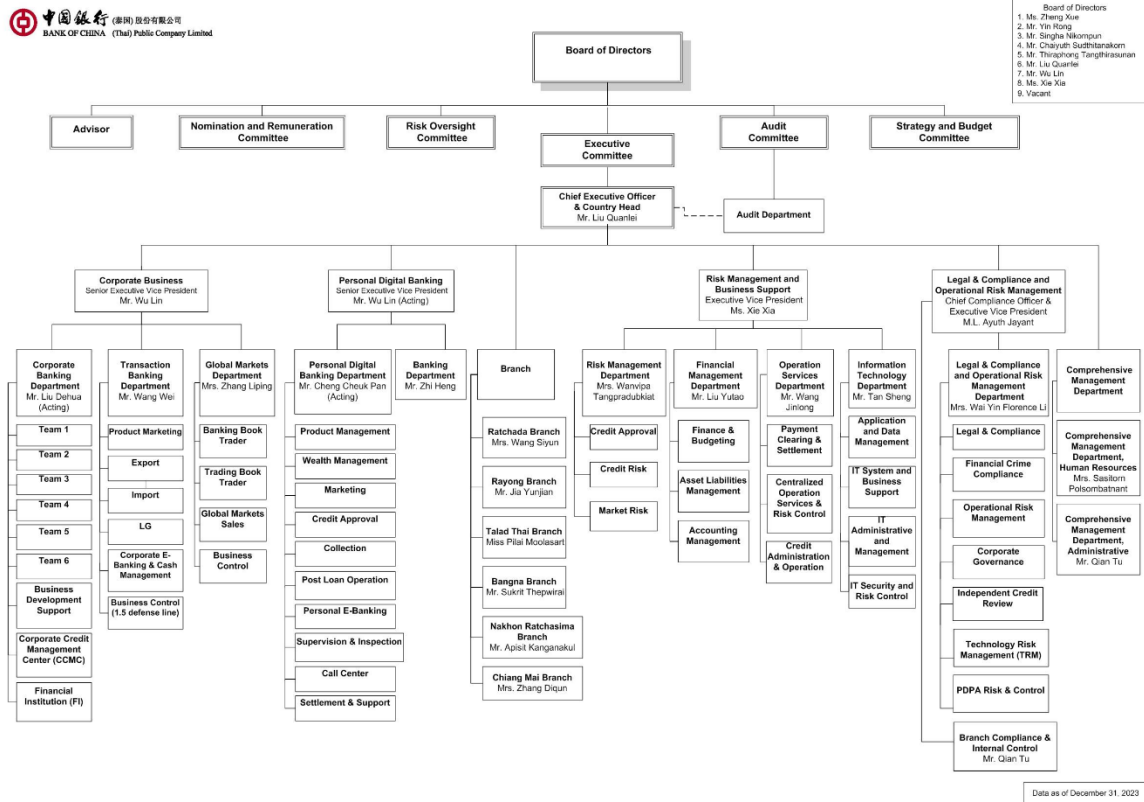
The shareholding chart of the bank as of 31 December 2023 as following



Name List of Major Shareholders

Name List of Shareholder	Number of Shares	Proportion of Shares
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited	999,999,986	99.99%

The organization chart as of 31 December 2023 as follows:



BANK OF CHINA (THAI) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Register Address	1 st - 4 th Floor Bangkok City Tower, 179/4 South Sathorn Road, Tungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120 Thailand
Registration No.	0107557000098
Date of first registration	1 April 2014
Registered capital	10,000,000,000 Baht (As of 31 December 2023)
Paid-up capital	10,000,000,000 Baht (As of 31 December 2023)
Par value	10 Baht
Website	www.bankofchina.com/th
Telephone	(66)2-286-1010
Facsimile	(66)2-286-1020
Customer Service Centre	(66)2-679-5566
Email	service.th@bankofchina.com
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited 15rd Floor Bangkok City Tower, 179/74-80 South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120 Thailand

Branch Office**Bangkok and Metropolitan**

Head office 1st- 4th Floor Bangkok City Tower, 179/4 South Sathorn Road
Tungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120 Thailand
Tel: (66)2-286-1010
Fax: (66)2-286-1020

Ratchada Branch 1st Floor Pakin Building No.9, Ratchadaphisek Road
Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400 Thailand
Tel: (66)2-203-7333
Fax: (66)2-203-7340

Talad Thai Branch 55/28-29 Moo 9 Tambol Klongsong
Amphoe Klongluang, Prathumthani 12120 Thailand
Tel: (66)2-150-2456-8
Fax: (66)2-150-2460

Bangna Branch 1st Floor Mega Bangna Plaza, Bangna-Trad Road, Bangkaew
Bangphli, Samutprakarn 10540 Thailand
Tel: (66)2-105-2102
Fax: (66)2-105-2101

Eastern

Rayong Branch

(Old) Amata City Industrial Estate, 9/21, Moo 4 Mabyangporn
District, Pluakdaeng, Rayong 21140 Thailand

Tel: (66)3-802-5837

Fax: (66)3-802-5830

(New)* 7/51-7/52 Moo 3 Bowin Sub-district, Sriracha District,
Chonburi Province 20230 Thailand

Tel: (66)3-300-6999

Fax: (66)3-313-6717

*Note: branch was relocated to the new office on 7th February 2023

North Eastern

Nakhon Ratchasima Branch

440/9–11, Mittraparb-Nongkai Road, Tumbol Naimuang
Amphoe Muang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima Province
30000

Tel: (66)4-424-8909

Fax: (66)4-424-8901

North

Chiang Mai Branch

161, 161/1, Moo 4, Tumbol Nongpakrang
Amphoe Muang Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai Province, 50000

Tel: (66)5-326-1880

Fax: (66)5-326-1875