



UOB Thailand Annual Report 2022

Building the Future of ASEAN



Tree
Karina Delicia Simon

About This Report

United Overseas Bank Limited (UOB) has been committed to creating long-term value for our customers, our colleagues and our communities since 1935. In building a sustainable business over time and across borders, we engage our stakeholders constructively and regularly. This enables us to align our strategies with what is important to them and for them to have a deeper appreciation of how we contribute to enterprise, innovation and economic growth across the region.

Through the reporting of our financial and non-financial performance in the UOB Thailand Annual Report 2022, we explain our business approach, objectives and achievements in the context of the year's operating environment. We also share how we create value for our stakeholders over the short, medium and long term to enable them to make informed decisions.

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and is published on 21 April 2023. It is available online at www.UOB.co.th/AR2022-EN. Print copies, which are available only on request, are printed on sustainably-sourced Forest Stewardship Council-certified paper.

Please scan the QR codes to view:



UOB Thailand
Annual Report 2022



Tree

Karina Delicia Simon

Coloured pencil on paper
90 x 80 cm

Tree, a Highly Commended artwork of the 2022 UOB Painting of the Year (Singapore) competition, Established Artist Category, is the design inspiration for this year's Annual Report. The artwork is inspired by the spontaneity and playfulness of a child where the outcome is filled with possibilities.

Using a specialised photorealistic coloured pencil technique, the artist achieved a realistic impression of a healthy tree growing tall and wide. As a Bank with strong Asian heritage and deep Southeast Asian roots, UOB is committed to our Purpose of 'Building the future of ASEAN'; doing Right By You as we continue to support the success of our customers. Embodying strength and resilience, the blossomed tree also reflects the sustainability impact we hope to make for the long term.

As the leading patron of the arts in Asia, UOB believes in the vital role of art in connecting communities. In its 41st year in 2022, the Bank's flagship art programme, the UOB Painting of the Year competition, is currently held across four Southeast Asian markets in which UOB has a deep presence.

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2022 UOB Thailand Financial Highlights



Net Profit
฿5.1 billion
+9%



Operating Profit
฿9.3 billion
+2%



Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio
10.70%
-6.3% pt



Non-Performing Loan Ratio
3.0%
+0.2 pt



Gross Customer Loans
฿588 billion
+21%



Customer Deposits
฿644 billion
+24%



Total Assets
฿839 billion
+16%



Net Stable Funding Ratio
122%
+2 pt



Building the Future of ASEAN

For the people and businesses within, and connecting with, ASEAN.

Our Purpose statement above underscores UOB's promise to do right by its stakeholders, including customers, colleagues and the community. It reflects our long-term strategy, signaling the Bank's intent to intensify investment in the region to help realise the potential of the people and businesses in ASEAN. It also reinforces UOB's commitment to facilitate economic flows within, and with ASEAN to support businesses across generations.




About UOB

UOB is a leading bank in Asia with a global network of around 500 offices in 19 countries and territories in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America. Since its incorporation in 1935, UOB has grown organically and through a series of strategic acquisitions. In Asia, UOB operates through its head office in Singapore and banking subsidiaries in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as branches and representative offices across the region.

As part of UOB, United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited ("UOB Thailand") is a regional bank rooted in Thailand that provides customers with financial expertise and connectivity across Asia. It offers innovative financial solutions, quality products and excellent service through understanding and identifying the needs of its customers.

UOB Thailand is a fully-licensed commercial bank with its network of 151 branches, 349 ATMs nationwide (as at 31 December 2022). UOB Thailand has consistently been amongst the top rated Thai banks according to Moody's Investor Service ('A3' for Long-Term Bank Deposits rating) and Fitch Ratings ('A-' for Long-Term Issuer Default Rating, 'AAA(tha)' for National Long-Term Rating).

With our strong foothold in the region, UOB understands the Asian corporate culture and business mindset, and is well-placed to create opportunities by linking our customers to their counterparts in Asia. Over more than eight decades, generations of UOB employees have carried through the entrepreneurial spirit, focusing on long-term value creation and an unwavering commitment to do what is right for our customers and colleagues.



At UOB, we believe in being a responsible financial services provider and are committed to making a difference in the lives of our stakeholders and in the communities in which we operate. Just as we are dedicated to helping our customers manage their finances wisely and grow their businesses, UOB is steadfast in supporting social development, particularly in the areas of art, children and education.

Rated Among Top Banks in Thailand

A3

by Moody's Investors Service

AAA(th)

by Fitch Ratings

Where We Operate

~500

branches and offices in Asia Pacific,
Europe and North America

USA

3

Canada

3

United Kingdom

1

France

1

Australia

2



Asia

458

Brunei	2	Myanmar	2
Hong Kong	3	Philippines	1
India	2	Singapore	70
Indonesia	134	South Korea	1
Japan	2	Taiwan	2
Mainland China	21	Thailand	151
Malaysia	59	Vietnam	8

Our Purpose and Strategic Priorities

Building the future of ASEAN
- for the people and businesses
within, and connecting with ASEAN.

Guided by our values and
supported by our fundamental
strengths, we focus on supporting
our customers as we drive
performance across our franchise.

Integral to supporting our customers
and achieving our business
ambitions is our prudent and
disciplined approach to balancing
growth with responsibility.

Our Strategic Focus



Create financial solutions that are personalised to every individual to help our customers achieve their personal and business financial goals through our omni-channel approach.



Help customers grow sustainably and integrate sustainability into our business and operations to drive responsible growth for positive and meaningful impact to the economy, society and environment.



Connect our customers across ASEAN, and with Greater China and the rest of the world, through our sector specialisation, ecosystem partnerships and integrated digital platform, using a One Bank approach.



Build employee pride through fostering a culture of care, growth and trust, as we attract and grow our own timber.

Our Fundamental Strengths



Robust governance and risk management; strong capital and funding base



Established and integrated network



Diverse pool of talent and expertise



Asian heritage and Southeast Asian roots

Our Values



Honourable



Enterprising



United



Committed

Our Commitment to Fair Dealing

Regulatory compliance is a top priority at UOB. We are committed to upholding the highest standards of ethics, integrity and fairness to our customers and actively promote such awareness in our Organisation.

With customers as our focal point, we ensure that fair dealing is entrenched in all aspects of our relationship with the customers.

- Fair Dealing is central to our corporate culture.
- Our offering products and services are suitable for our customers.
- We ensure the competency of our sales staff in providing quality advices and appropriate recommendations.
- We provide the customers with clear, relevant and timely information, which would enable the customers to make informed financial decisions.
- We take customer complaints seriously and have robust process in place to ensure that the customer complaints are managed in a transparent, independent, and efficient manner.
- Personal data protection and customer privacy are crucial to maintaining customers' trust. We exercise robust controls over access to customer data and monitoring process to ensure customer's privacy and confidentiality of customers' data are effectively managed and fully protected.

Board of Directors and Senior Management Team

Board of Directors

Wee Ee Cheong	Chairman
Chan Kok Seong	Deputy Chairman
Chanitr Charnchainarong	Independent Director
Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Independent Director
Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	Independent Director
Atchana Waiquamdee	Independent Director
Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	Director
Tan Choon Hin	Director
Sanchai Apisaksirikul	Director

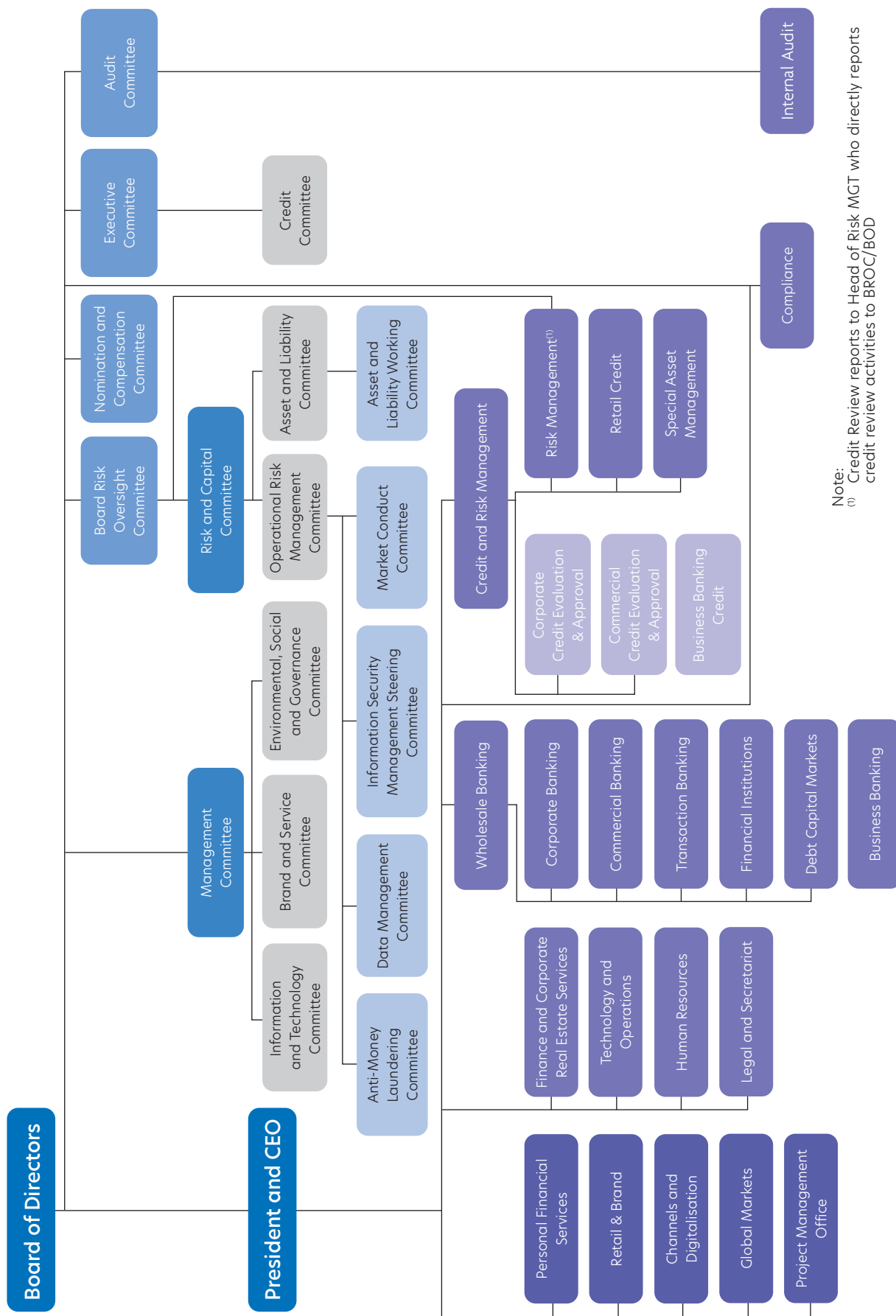
Senior Management Team (as at 31 December 2022)

Name	Position
1. Tan Choon Hin	President, Chief Executive Officer and Acting Head of Wholesale Banking
2. Sanchai Apisaksirikul	Managing Director, Country Function Head of Finance and Corporate Real Estate Services
3. Ngeo Swee Guan Steven	Managing Director, Head of Project Management Office
4. Yuttachai Teyarachakul	Managing Director, Country Function Head of Personal Financial Services
5. Roongthip Angkasirisan	Managing Director, Country Function Head of Credit and Risk Management
6. Vira-anong Chiranakhorn Phutrakul	Managing Director, Head of Retail and Brand
7. Tearavath Tirutdilokkul	Managing Director, Head of Card Payment and Unsecured Products
8. Ammaraporn Sivasen	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Internal Audit
9. Chintana Kittiviboolmas	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Global Markets
10. Dhornratana Olanhankij	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Brand, Media and Communications
11. Kesthip Tiemwech	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Compliance
12. Nag Srimannarayan Addepalli	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Technology and Operations
13. Piyaporn Ratanaprasartporn	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Channels and Digitalisation
14. Sasiwimol Arayawattanapong	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Human Resources
15. Veerachai Chuenchompoonut	Executive Director, Country Function Head of Legal and Secretariat
16. Amporn Supjindavong	Executive Director, Head of Commercial Banking
17. Apasara Lipipan	Executive Director, Head of Retail Credit
18. Arshaduddin Mir	Executive Director, Head of Consumer Business Operational Risk and Control
19. Ketsuda Phanphruk	Executive Director, Head of Industry Group 2 and Wealth Management
20. Komsun Yuvajita	Executive Director, Head of Corporate Credit Evaluation and Approval
21. Luiza Karolina Rosinska	Executive Director, Head of Risk Management
22. Nakhon Vorakanonta	Executive Director, Head of Sales and Distribution
23. Numchoke Siamhan	Executive Director, Head of Channels Strategic Business Management
24. Nutthasan Tantasuralerk	Executive Director, Head of Credit Operations
25. Panitsanee Tansavatdi	Executive Director, Head of Corporate Banking
26. Panittra Vejajiva	Executive Director, Head of Financial Institutions
27. Pannee Chongcharoen	Executive Director, Head of Retail Technology and Operations
28. Patchanee Vongsilpawattana	Executive Director, Head of Transaction Banking

Senior Management Team

Name	Position
29. Pimphan Opapirom	Executive Director, Head of Enterprise Banking 2
30. Pisal Kattiyothaivong	Executive Director, Head of Debt Capital Markets
31. Pongsakorn Julsawad	Executive Director, Area Manager (Area 2)
32. Pongtorn Supornchai	Executive Director, Head of Global Markets Sales
33. Poomchai Chusakultanachai	Executive Director, Deputy Head of Corporate Banking
34. Prathana Amonlirdviman	Executive Director, Head of Personal Banking and Wealth Banking
35. Pratheep Kamath	Executive Director, Head of Retail Transformation
36. Reiwadee Amornsiripanich	Executive Director, Head of Corporate Banking Division 3
37. Sakchai Sathainsoontorn	Executive Director, Head of Up Country 2
38. Sakoolrut Amyongka	Executive Director, Head of Trade Finance and Financial Supply Chain Management Sales
39. Sayumrat Maranate	Executive Director, Head of Business Banking
40. Sooppawit Sooppapipatt	Executive Director, Head of Up Country 1
41. Suwassa Anantasa	Executive Director, Head of Universal Sales Network
42. Suwintip Chuenban	Executive Director, Head of Retail Operations
43. Taravadee Manuschinapisit	Executive Director, Head of Industry Group 1
44. Thiranee Thiragirayuta	Executive Director, Head of Segment Management and Retail Strategy
45. Usanee Chiowanich	Executive Director, Head of Special Asset Management
46. Vajee Pramualrat	Executive Director, Head of CMB Central Review Team 1
47. Vardhan Jagannadhan Kanthadai Srinivasa	Executive Director, Head of PFS Risk
48. Vipa Harisdangkul	Executive Director, Head of Wholesale and Markets Technology and Operations
49. Viyada Valyasevi	Executive Director, Head of Commercial Credit Evaluation and Approval
50. Wasinee Sivakua	Executive Director, Head of Finance
51. Wipaporn Techamaitrechit	Executive Director, Head of Business Analytics

Organisation Structure



An aerial photograph of a steep hillside covered in terraced rice fields. The terraces are filled with green rice plants, and the hillside is lush with vegetation. A small river or stream flows through the lower part of the image. The sky is a warm orange and yellow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Balancing Growth with Stability for the Long Term

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Mu Cang Chai, Vietnam

Chairman's Statement



"2022 was a year with many important milestones for UOB Thailand. We made a major acquisition and opened our new head office building. This shows our unwavering commitment to Thailand, where we have always been guided by our core values and commitment to do right by our stakeholders."

2022 was a year with many important milestones for UOB Thailand. We made a major acquisition and opened our new head office building. This shows our unwavering commitment to Thailand, where we have always been guided by our core values and commitment to do right by our stakeholders.

Unlocking ASEAN's Potential:

In January, UOB Group announced the acquisition of Citigroup's consumer banking businesses in four countries across ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. The consumer businesses comprised Citigroup's unsecured and secured lending portfolios, wealth management and retail deposit services. The acquisition in Malaysia and Thailand was completed in November. We aim to close in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2023.

This transformational acquisition forms a major part of UOB's strategy to scale up our ASEAN retail business, accelerating our regional growth plans by five years. It is a game changer as it will double the Group's customer base in the four ASEAN markets and enlarge UOB's network, ecosystem partnership and our bench strength. With a larger scale and a stronger market position, the Group is well-placed to capture payments and wealth flows in the region, bringing us closer to becoming the bank of choice for consumers.

Deepening our roots in Thailand:

For more than 20 years, we have been steadfast in deepening our commitment to Thailand. Our latest investment is our new head office UOB Plaza Bangkok, located in the heart of Bangkok's Sukhumvit road. The 30-floor building spans over 27,000 square metres and currently houses around 2,000 employees.

Throughout the construction and operation of the facility, we employed advanced technology that reduced the

overall impact on the environment. The building's opening ceremony was graced by Mr Arkom Termpittayapaisith, Thailand's Minister of Finance, Mr Gan Kim Yong, Singapore's Minister for Trade and Industry, and Mr Kevin Cheok, Singapore's Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, together with more than 200 customers and business partners.

Operating Environment

The Thai economy recovered gradually from the COVID-19 pandemic as lockdowns were lifted and the country reopened to international travel.

Thailand's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) continued on its recovery path in 2022, expanding 2.3 per cent, up from 1.5 per cent a year ago. During the year, the Thai government also introduced initiatives to help individuals and businesses cope with higher costs, giving the economy an extra boost.

As a result, economic development surged, backed by rising private spending and robust tourism inflows.

Thailand's monetary policy was consistent with other major central banks in Asia as well as globally. In 2022, the policy interest rate increased from 0.50 per cent to 1.25 per cent. Headline inflation for the year came in at 6.10 per cent while core inflation was 2.50 per cent.

2022 Financial Performance: Solid performance and resilient asset quality

UOB Thailand performed well across all customer segments amid an improving operating environment, along with a notable uptick in business activities and consumer spending.

Total income grew 19 per cent to Baht 25.29 billion in 2022. Total expenses rose 31 per cent to Baht 16.03 billion.

Income was boosted with the consolidation of Citigroup's consumer banking business in November. Expenses also increased due to one-time expenses relating to TSA (Transitional Service Agreement) requirements and integration. Despite these upfront expenses, we are confident that our prudent and disciplined approach, and enhanced scale and operating model will result in long-term savings, synergies and notable return on investment.

Operating profit increased 2 per cent to Baht 9.26 billion from a year ago due to higher net interest income and fee income. Net profit after tax grew 9 per cent to Baht 5.06 billion, mainly due to an improvement in operating profit and lower expected credit loss.

Total loans surged 21 per cent to Baht 587.65 billion, led by growth in retail lending from the acquisition of Citigroup's consumer loan portfolio. Total deposit base jumped 24 per cent to Baht 643.6 billion.

Maintaining a strong balance sheet is our top priority, as it provides the foundation to support our customers through economic cycles. Through our prudent risk culture, our asset quality remained benign with healthy levels of provisions.

UOB Thailand has consistently been amongst the top rated Thai banks according to Moody's Investor Service ('A3' for Long-Term Bank Deposits rating) and Fitch Ratings ('A-' for Long-Term Issuer Default Rating, 'AAA(tha)' for National Long-Term Rating).

Corporate Developments

Sustaining long-term growth through our strategic priorities:

As one of the leading banks in Thailand, our business is built on deep, long-term relationships and our ability to open doors for our clients in ASEAN and Greater China. With the establishment of our Foreign Direct Investment Advisory unit in Thailand in 2011, UOB Thailand has been providing companies with the tools and resources to confidently venture overseas. Our deep local knowledge, industry expertise and regional network have enabled more than 200 Thai companies to expand regionally, resulting in an estimated Baht 1 billion worth of investment.

The success of many small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) relies on digital transformation, making UOB Thailand's 2022 Smart Business Transformation Programme a pivotal resource. Since its inception in 2019, the programme has seen a strong uptake with close to 4,000 Thai SMEs participating in it. Many SMEs have since adopted technology to improve their front-end marketing and back-end operational processes.

As part of our omni-channel approach which gives customers greater autonomy in deciding how they want to interact with us, we continued to transform our branch network. Our new main branch at UOB Plaza Bangkok with three wealth centres, UOB Privilege Reserve Centre, UOB Privilege Banking and UOB Wealth Banking Centre, caters to different needs through face-to-face conversations and tailored advisory services and investment solutions.

To advance responsibly together with the businesses, communities and individuals in the country, the Group has in recent years developed financing frameworks that enable companies to make meaningful progress towards sustainability. Beyond the award-winning U-Solar programme, UOB Thailand also rolled out two other programmes, U-Drive and U-Energy, assisting companies and individuals transition to electric vehicles and retrofitting buildings with energy-saving features.

Doing right by our colleagues

Our people are our greatest asset and we are dedicated to helping them create a sustainable and meaningful career. In 2022, UOB Thailand launched the LEAD programme in partnership with Mahidol University International College (MUIC) and Southeast Asia Center (SEAC). It is a one-year training programme which equips branch employees with advanced financial knowledge, risk management skills, regulatory insight and critical thinking capabilities.

The UOB ASEAN Consumer Sentiment Study revealed that more than 80 per cent of working population in Thailand desire greater flexibility in work arrangements post-pandemic. Last year, to proactively meet the changing needs of our colleagues, we enabled over 4,000 employees to work remotely up to two days per week. We also offered a Flexi-2 scheme where all colleagues can take two hours off during one work day each month to attend

Chairman's Statement

to personal matters and colleagues in non-customer-facing roles were given options as to when they start their work day at the office.

Caring for the community

At UOB Thailand, we are committed to supporting the communities we serve. In 2022, we contributed Baht 15 million to help the underprivileged, those with special needs, and those with untapped talents through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in the areas of art, children and education.

Art transcends language, distances, and differences and it can unify people from all walks of life. For more than a decade, we have provided local artists the opportunity for international recognition through the UOB Painting of the Year (POY) award. Last year, a talented Thai artist clinched the top prize in the annual award.

Through UOB My Digital Space, we partnered the Thailand Collaboration for Education to provide more than 2,000 lower secondary-level students with computers and digital educational resources to help bridge digital gaps for students from disadvantaged backgrounds while connecting them to a world of digital learning opportunities.

Our colleagues also volunteered more than 4,900 hours towards community building projects. Through our flagship UOB Heartbeat Programme, we provided relief in funds and in-kind to those affected by COVID-19 pandemic as well as people facing hunger.

2023 Outlook

The Thai economy is expected to grow moderately in 2023, led by consumption, investment, and tourism receipt as the regional ASEAN economies reopen. Inflation will likely ease from its peak in 2022 on lower energy prices, improved global and domestic food supply chains and distribution channels. While Thai Baht is expected to weaken due to dovish policies, negative real rates and an uncertain global economy, recovery in tourism and China's reopening could partially offset these headwinds. At UOB Thailand, we are well positioned to capture the growth opportunities of Thailand's resurgent economy.

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our gratitude for the invaluable guidance from my predecessor, Dr Wee Cho Yaw, in his 18 years of leading the Bank. I am also delighted to welcome Dr Atchana Waiquamdee as our new independent director.

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Board of Directors for their insights, advice and leadership. I would also like to specially thank UOB Thailand's CEO, management team, and all our colleagues who have worked tirelessly with great passion to attain exceptional results throughout the year. Lastly, I would like to thank our loyal customers and shareholders, for their trust in UOB Thailand, which has enabled us to scale greater heights.

Wee Ee Cheong

Chairman

February 2023

Financial Highlights

	Consolidated Financial Statements	
	2022	2021
Financial Position (Million Baht)		
Assets	839,011	725,407
Loans	587,652	485,273
Allowance for expected credit losses	17,507	12,845
Deposits	643,601	520,746
Liabilities	765,507	656,436
Shareholders' equity	73,505	68,971
Capital funds	76,044	73,858
Earnings Performance (Million Baht)		
Net interest income	19,385	16,413
Non-interest income	5,901	4,869
Net profit before tax	6,355	5,793
Net profit after tax	5,056	4,641
Ratios (%)		
Net interest income to average assets	2.48	2.42
Return on average assets	0.65	0.68
Return on average equity	7.09	6.92
Earnings per share - basic (Baht)	2.03	1.87
NPLs (gross) to total loans	3.00	2.82
Book value per share (Baht)	29.57	27.75
Common equity tier 1	10.70	16.96
Capital adequacy	15.08	19.06

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited

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Management Discussion and Analysis 2022

Statutory Financial Results

The Bank and its subsidiaries reported net profit after tax for the year 2022 of Baht 5,056 million, 415 million or 8.9% higher than last year.

Total operating income increased by Baht 4,004 million to Baht 25,286 million in 2022. Net interest income significantly increased by Baht 2,972 million or 18.1% to Baht 19,385 million, contributed by credit card loans growth coupled with shift in loan yield from acquisition of Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch ("CBNA")'s consumer businesses in November 2022.

Non-interest income of Baht 5,901 million, increased by Baht 1,032 million or 21.2% compared to last year, mainly from higher gain from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Net fee and service income of Baht 3,709 million increased from last year by Baht 372 million.

Total operating expenses were at Baht 16,025 million increased by Baht 3,792 million or 31.0% year-on-year, contributed by staff expenses, one-time expenses on CBNA's acquisition and other expenses based on the Bank's activities.

In addition, the Bank set up expected credit loss of Baht 2,906 million in 2022, comparing to Baht 3,256 million in 2021.

Summarised Statutory Financial Results

For the Years Ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Statements of income	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022	2021	% change
Interest income	25,354	20,791	21.9
Interest expenses	5,969	4,378	36.3
Net Interest income	19,385	16,413	18.1
Non-interest income	5,901	4,869	21.2
Total operating income	25,286	21,282	18.8
Total operating expenses	16,025	12,233	31.0
Operating profit	9,261	9,049	2.3
Expected credit losses	2,906	3,256	(10.7)
Net profit before income tax expenses	6,355	5,793	9.7
Income tax expenses	1,299	1,152	12.8
Net profit	5,056	4,641	8.9

Management Discussion and Analysis 2022

Key Financial Position Items

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022	2021	% change
Total assets	839,011	725,407	15.7
Gross loans to customers	587,652	485,273	21.1
Net loans to customers	575,820	476,263	20.9
Total deposits	643,601	520,746	23.6
Total liabilities	765,507	656,436	16.6
Total shareholders' equity	73,505	68,971	6.6
Non-performing loans (NPLs)	20,593	16,664	23.6

Key Financial Ratios (%)

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022	2021	% change
Net interest income to average assets	2.5	2.4	0.1
Gross loans to deposits	91.3	93.2	(1.9)
Net loans to deposits	89.5	91.5	(2.0)
NPLs to total loans*	3.0	2.8	0.2
Common Equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets	10.7	17.0	(6.3)
Total capital funds to risk-weighted assets	15.1	19.1	(4.0)

* Including interbank and money market loans

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for 2022 was Baht 19,385 million, 18.1% or Baht 2,972 million higher than last year. Interest income from loans increased by Baht 4,130 million from rise in the Bank's lending rates, ranging of 0.15% to 0.40% in October and December of this year. Interest income from interbank and money market went up by Baht 404 million, corresponding to continuous rise in Bank of Thailand's policy rates to end at 1.25% as of December 2022. Meanwhile, interest expenses from deposits went up by Baht 681 million from an increase in the Bank's board deposit rates.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income for 2022 was Baht 5,901 million, an increase of Baht 1,032 million or 21.2% compared with the previous year due to higher gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Net fee and service income was Baht 3,709 million, increased from last year by Baht 372 million, resulting from card income of CBNA as well as loan-related income.

Operating Expenses

The Bank and its subsidiaries' operating expenses for 2022 was at Baht 16,025 million, an increase of Baht 3,792 million or 31.0% compared with last year.

The staff expenses for 2022 of Baht 6,941 million, increased by Baht 779 million or 12.7% mainly attributed to expenses related to CBNA's staffs, as well as higher staff benefit in this year.

Headcount, including CBNA's staffs as of 31 December 2022 was 6,346 compared to 4,392 in December 2021.

Other non-staff expenses were higher than previous year by Baht 3,013 million to THB 9,084 million, which due primarily to one-off expenses upon CBNA's integration, higher data processing based on business volume, advertising expenses and professional fee.

Expected credit losses

The Bank set aside expected credit losses for 2022 in a total of Baht 2,906 million, decreased by Baht 350 million, comparing to Baht 3,256 million in 2021 on loan portfolio improvement.

Capital Expenditure

The Bank's capital expenditure for 2022 totaled Baht 2,206 million, compared to Baht 1,588 million in 2021, an increase of Baht 618 million primarily relating to expenditure for software and computer equipment and renovation of new Head Office building in 2022.

Dividend Payment Policy

The Bank's dividend payment policy is governed by Bank of Thailand and The Public Limited Companies Act. The dividend payment is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Assets

Total assets as at 31 December 2022 stood at Baht 839,011 million, a notably increase of Baht 113,604 million or 15.7% from the previous year, largely due to growth in credit card and personal loans on acquisition of CBNA's retail businesses.

As of 31 December 2022, net loans of the Bank increased from last year by 20.9% or Baht 99,558 million to Baht 575,820 million, largely contributed by personal finance service lending.

Liabilities

Total liabilities as at 31 December 2022 was Baht 765,507 million, an increase of Baht 109,070 million or 16.6% year-on-year, mainly owing to deposits and debt issued in 2022.

Total deposits as at 31 December 2022 went up by 23.6% or Baht 122,855 million to Baht 643,601 million, driven by retail deposits.

Shareholders' Equity

As of 31 December 2022, shareholders' equity stood at at Baht 73,505 million, an increase of Baht 4,534 million, or 6.6% from end of 2021, mainly due to the net profit for 2022 of Baht 5,056 million.

Management Discussion and Analysis 2022

Loans to Top 20 Customer Groups

	% of total loans	
	2022	2021
Loans to top 20 customer groups	6.9	9.3
Others	93.1	90.7
Total loans	100.0	100.0

The loan concentration in 2022 decreased from the previous year. Loans to top 20 largest customer groups accounted for 6.9% of total loans, decreasing from 9.3% in 2021.

Classification of Loans and interest receivables

	2022	
	Million Baht	%
Stage 1 (Performing)	540,947	91.2
Stage 2 (Under-Performing)	31,469	5.3
Total Performing Loans	572,416	96.5
Stage 3 (Non-Performing)	19,933	3.3
Purchased or originated credit impaired	978	0.2
Grand total	593,327	100.0

	2021	
	Million Baht	%
Stage 1 (Performing)	438,850	89.7
Stage 2 (Under-Performing)	33,368	6.8
Total Performing Loans	472,218	96.5
Stage 3 (Non-Performing)	16,847	3.5
Purchased or originated credit impaired	43	0.0
Grand total	489,108	100.0

Asset Quality Ratios

	%	
	2022	2021
NPL/ Total loans*	3.0	2.8
Allowance for doubtful accounts*/ Total loans*	2.4	2.2

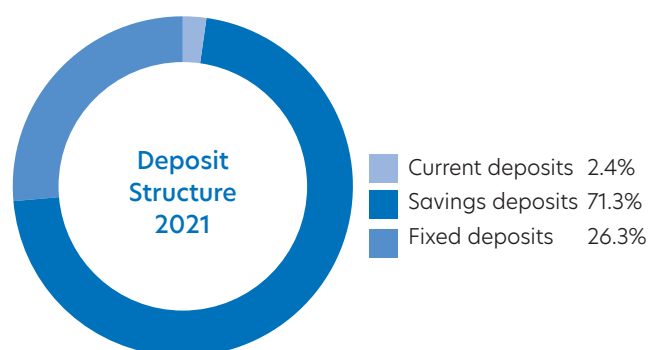
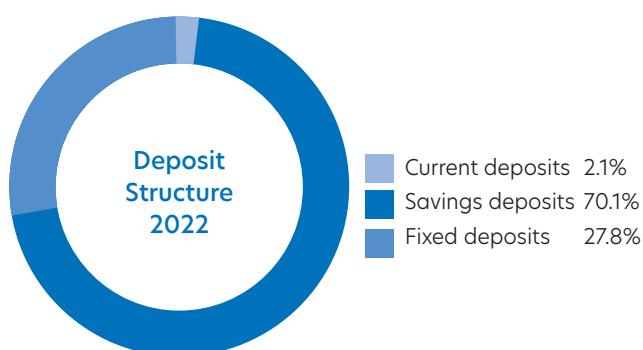
* Including interbank and money market loans

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) Management

As of 31 December 2022, NPLs stood at Baht 20,593 million, an increase of Baht 3,929 million, compared with Baht 16,664 million in 2021, of which from CBNA's NPLs (THB 2,503m). NPLs to total loans ratio in 2022 was at 3.0%, increasing from 2.8% in 2021.

Deposit Structure

	% of total deposits	
	2022	2021
Current deposits	2.1	2.4
Savings deposits	70.1	71.3
Fixed deposits	27.8	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0



As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had total deposits of Baht 643,601 million, an increase of Baht 122,855 million from end of 2021, which was largely contributed by savings deposits. Total current and savings deposits accounted for 72.2% of total deposit base, while fixed deposits accounted for 27.8%. Net loans-to-deposits ratio was 89.5% as at end of 2022, lower than end of 2021 at 91.5%.

Capital Funds

	2022		2021	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Total capital funds	75,235	15.1	73,859	19.1
Tier 1 capital / Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	53,376	10.7	65,741	17.0
Tier 2 capital	21,859	4.4	8,118	2.1

The Bank has adopted the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRB) under Basel III capital framework. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries' total Capital Adequacy Ratio remained strong at 15.1% while and Tier 1 capital and CET1 ratios were at 10.7%, which above the sum of Bank of Thailand's minimum requirement and conservation buffer.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2022, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Bank of Thailand's regulations and Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matters

I draw attention to Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, which described that, on 1 November 2022, the Bank completed the business acquisition of the consumer business of Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch and all issued ordinary shares of a company under Citigroup by receiving the transfer of these entities' assets, liabilities and ordinary shares. The independent valuers are determining the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the business acquisition. In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank has estimated the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the business acquisition, taking into account the draft appraisal report obtained from the independent valuers. The differences between the consideration transferred and values of the assets and liabilities were recorded in "Goodwill" account. As at the reporting date, the appraisal report has not been completed. Therefore the determination of the recognised fair value and the allocation of the consideration transferred have been made provisionally, subject to potential adjustments.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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

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



Saranya Pludsri

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6768

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 1 March 2023

Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021

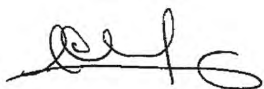
		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets					
Cash		3,024,671	3,233,661	3,024,671	3,233,661
Interbank and money market items - net	9	117,127,314	101,882,260	116,252,682	101,882,260
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	3,553,518	16,292,188	3,553,518	16,292,188
Derivatives assets	11	11,419,948	5,124,707	11,419,948	5,124,707
Investments - net	12	82,605,054	102,554,699	82,605,054	102,554,699
Investments in subsidiaries - net	13	-	-	8,550,888	60,000
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	14	575,820,232	476,262,563	558,158,016	476,262,563
Properties foreclosed - net	16	163,954	160,012	163,954	160,012
Premises and equipment - net	17	16,809,006	15,693,846	16,749,235	15,687,618
Right-of-use assets - net	18	468,883	423,622	411,261	423,622
Goodwill and other intangible assets - net	19	17,215,999	1,061,902	12,923,557	1,061,151
Deferred tax assets - net	20.1	929,395	3,758	578,849	-
Deposits		5,374,098	646,008	5,325,134	645,998
Other assets - net	21	4,499,414	2,067,909	4,143,218	2,066,894
Total assets		839,011,486	725,407,135	823,859,985	725,455,373

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

Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
Note		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Liabilities					
Deposits	22	643,600,716	520,745,956	644,007,917	520,845,916
Interbank and money market items	23	54,652,759	103,576,340	41,852,759	103,576,340
Liabilities payable on demand		2,705,963	2,973,635	2,705,963	2,973,635
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	24	49,749	-	49,749	-
Derivatives liabilities	11	11,464,796	4,093,092	11,464,796	4,093,092
Debts issued and borrowings	25	30,818,837	12,100,260	28,818,837	12,100,260
Lease liabilities	26	459,938	407,083	402,253	407,083
Provisions for long-term employee benefits	27	2,497,109	2,000,169	2,398,960	1,981,963
Provisions for other liabilities	28	1,092,496	1,001,786	1,092,496	1,001,786
Deferred tax liabilities - net	20.1	-	214,695	-	214,695
Accrued expenses		6,069,382	3,718,155	5,764,661	3,711,783
Guarantee deposits		3,809,679	2,567,561	3,809,732	2,569,613
Other liabilities	29	8,285,136	3,037,355	8,119,015	3,047,477
Total liabilities		765,506,560	656,436,087	750,487,138	656,523,643
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered, issued and paid-up share capital 2,485,661,305 ordinary shares at par value of Baht 10 each		24,856,613	24,856,613	24,856,613	24,856,613
Other components of equity	30	5,469,071	6,131,355	5,469,071	6,131,355
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Statutory reserve	31	2,165,000	1,915,000	2,165,000	1,915,000
Unappropriated		41,014,242	36,068,080	40,882,163	36,028,762
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		73,504,926	68,971,048	73,372,847	68,931,730
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		73,504,926	68,971,048	73,372,847	68,931,730
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		839,011,486	725,407,135	823,859,985	725,455,373



Tan Choon Hin

President and Chief Executive Officer




Sanchai Apisaksirikul

Director and Managing Director

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

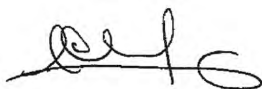
		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit or loss:					
Interest income	42	25,353,683	20,791,288	24,750,488	20,791,288
Interest expenses	43	5,968,486	4,378,470	5,911,233	4,378,666
Net interest income		19,385,197	16,412,818	18,839,255	16,412,622
Fees and service income		5,084,191	4,122,368	5,069,897	4,122,368
Fees and service expenses		1,375,288	784,975	1,444,187	927,386
Net fees and service income	44	3,708,903	3,337,393	3,625,710	3,194,982
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	45	1,582,512	909,534	1,582,512	909,534
Net gains on investments	46	67,982	140,612	67,982	140,612
Dividend income		11,434	9,034	11,434	44,034
Other operating income		529,835	472,578	561,859	490,271
Total operating income		25,285,863	21,281,969	24,688,752	21,192,055
Operating expenses					
Employee's expenses		6,940,563	6,161,398	6,785,776	6,085,486
Directors' remunerations		11,602	11,316	11,602	11,316
Premises and equipment expenses		1,638,744	1,441,050	1,605,364	1,435,734
Taxes and duties		920,637	734,054	897,334	733,906
Advertising and sale promotion expenses		1,972,582	893,854	1,943,426	893,853
Data processing charges		1,762,464	1,332,404	1,762,464	1,332,404
Other operating expenses		2,778,706	1,659,031	2,649,900	1,648,125
Total operating expenses		16,025,298	12,233,107	15,655,866	12,140,824
Expected credit losses	47	2,905,828	3,255,681	2,779,803	3,255,681
Profits from operation before income tax expenses		6,354,737	5,793,181	6,253,083	5,795,550
Income tax expenses	20.2	1,298,483	1,152,170	1,258,439	1,146,162
Profits for the years		5,056,254	4,641,011	4,994,644	4,649,388
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:					
Losses on valuation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(802,045)	(1,216,216)	(802,045)	(1,216,216)
Income tax benefits		160,409	243,243	160,409	243,243
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income taxes		(641,636)	(972,973)	(641,636)	(972,973)

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	Note	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:					
Gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		7,517	(4,120)	7,517	(4,120)
Losses on valuation of own credit risk of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		(5)	-	(5)	-
Actuarial gains on the defined benefit plans		144,063	74,074	105,124	72,796
Income tax expenses		(30,315)	(13,991)	(22,527)	(13,735)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years - net of income taxes		121,260	55,963	90,109	54,941
Total other comprehensive loss for the years		(520,376)	(917,010)	(551,527)	(918,032)
Total comprehensive income for the years		4,535,878	3,724,001	4,443,117	3,731,356
Profits for the years attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		5,056,254	4,641,011	4,994,644	4,649,388
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
		5,056,254	4,641,011		
Total comprehensive income for the years attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		4,535,878	3,724,001	4,443,117	3,731,356
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
		4,535,878	3,724,001		
Earnings per share of equity holders of the Bank					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	39	2.03	1.87	2.01	1.87



Tan Choon Hin

President and Chief Executive Officer




Sanchai Apisaksirikul

Director and Managing Director

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

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	Consolidated financial statements							(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank							
	Other components of equity				Retained earnings			
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Revaluation surplus on assets	Revaluation surplus on investments	Appropriated-Statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	Total
Beginning balance as of 1 January 2021	24,856,613	6,297,061	848,511	1,680,000	31,557,089	65,239,274	-	65,239,274
Decrease due to disposal and amortisation of revaluation surplus on assets	-	(37,948)	-	-	40,764	2,816	-	2,816
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,641,011	4,641,011	-	4,641,011
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(976,269)	-	59,259	(917,010)	-	(917,010)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(976,269)	-	4,700,270	3,724,001	-	3,724,001
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	4,957	4,957	-	4,957
Appropriated retained earnings to be statutory reserve	-	-	-	235,000	(235,000)	-	-	-
Ending balance as of 31 December 2021	24,856,613	6,259,113	(127,758)	1,915,000	36,068,080	68,971,048	-	68,971,048
Beginning balance as of 1 January 2022	24,856,613	6,259,113	(127,758)	1,915,000	36,068,080	68,971,048	-	68,971,048
Decrease due to disposal and amortisation of revaluation surplus on assets	-	(26,658)	-	-	26,658	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	5,056,254	5,056,254	-	5,056,254
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(635,626)	-	115,250	(520,376)	-	(520,376)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(635,626)	-	5,171,504	4,535,878	-	4,535,878
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Appropriated retained earnings to be statutory reserve	-	-	-	250,000	(250,000)	-	-	-
Ending balance as of 31 December 2022	24,856,613	6,232,455	(763,384)	2,165,000	41,014,242	73,504,926	-	73,504,926

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

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

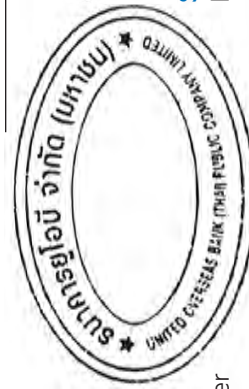
For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	Separate financial statements						(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Other components of equity			Retained earnings			
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Revaluation surplus on assets	Revaluation surplus on investments	Appropriated-Statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Total	
Beginning balance as of 1 January 2021	24,856,613	6,297,061	848,511	1,680,000	31,510,416	65,192,601	
Decrease due to disposal and amortisation of revaluation surplus on assets	-	(37,948)	-	-	40,764	2,816	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,649,388	4,649,388	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(976,269)	-	58,237	(918,032)	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(976,269)	-	4,707,625	3,731,356	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	4,957	4,957	
Appropriated retained earnings to be statutory reserve	-	-	-	235,000	(235,000)	-	
Ending balance as of 31 December 2021	24,856,613	6,259,113	(127,758)	1,915,000	36,028,762	68,931,730	
Beginning balance as of 1 January 2022	24,856,613	6,259,113	(127,758)	1,915,000	36,028,762	68,931,730	
Decrease due to disposal and amortisation of revaluation surplus on assets	-	(26,658)	-	-	26,658	-	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,994,644	4,994,644	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(635,626)	-	84,099	(551,527)	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	(635,626)	-	5,078,743	4,443,117	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	
Appropriated retained earnings to be statutory reserve	-	-	-	250,000	(250,000)	-	
Ending balance as of 31 December 2022	24,856,613	6,232,455	(763,384)	2,165,000	40,882,163	73,372,847	



Tan Choon Hin

President and Chief Executive Officer




Sanchai Apisaksirikul

Director and Managing Director

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

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profits before income tax expenses	6,354,737	5,793,181	6,253,083	5,795,550
Adjustments to reconcile profits from operation before income tax expenses to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities				
Depreciation	750,514	677,858	738,566	676,014
Amortisation and losses on assets written off	340,524	221,907	322,019	221,689
Unrealised gains on revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,289,282)	(349,038)	(1,289,282)	(349,038)
Expected credit losses	1,927,566	2,153,607	1,933,880	2,153,607
Reversal of impairment losses on properties foreclosed and other assets	(159,957)	(30,544)	(159,957)	(30,544)
Gains on disposals of investments	(67,982)	(140,612)	(67,982)	(140,612)
Gains on disposals of property foreclosed	(5,867)	(18,711)	(5,867)	(18,711)
(Increase) decrease in accrued other income	(483,806)	22,101	(445,884)	22,101
Increase in provisions for long-term employee benefits	215,989	180,144	221,704	178,538
Increase (decrease) in provisions for other liabilities	90,710	(2,721)	90,710	(2,721)
Increase in accrued other expenses	1,747,121	578,438	1,570,865	577,997
Net interest income	(19,385,197)	(16,412,817)	(18,839,255)	(16,412,621)
Dividend income	(11,434)	(9,034)	(11,434)	(44,034)
Cash received on interest income	23,443,241	19,889,785	23,045,925	19,889,785
Cash received on dividend income	11,434	9,034	11,434	9,034
Cash paid on interest expenses	(5,740,485)	(4,501,098)	(5,663,180)	(4,501,293)
Cash received on income taxes refund	-	111,648	-	111,648
Cash paid on income taxes	(1,363,688)	(650,490)	(1,339,316)	(642,295)
Income from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	6,374,138	7,522,638	6,366,029	7,494,094

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

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(Increase) decrease in operating assets				
Interbank and money market items - net	(14,379,747)	(33,568,003)	(14,382,254)	(33,568,003)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
through profit or loss	12,700,072	(12,823,845)	12,700,072	(12,823,845)
Derivatives assets	4,147,388	3,236,573	4,147,388	3,236,573
Loans to customers	(8,653,255)	(55,366,535)	(10,721,464)	(55,366,535)
Properties foreclosed	45,745	83,575	45,745	83,575
Other assets	(5,064,026)	1,623,553	(5,097,166)	1,623,478
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Deposits	91,818,051	28,677,028	92,125,291	28,669,104
Interbank and money market items	(63,738,975)	57,300,777	(60,918,975)	57,300,777
Liabilities payable on demand	(267,881)	340,129	(267,881)	340,129
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
through profit or loss	50,000	-	50,000	-
Derivatives liabilities	(2,661,772)	(3,277,277)	(2,661,772)	(3,277,277)
Provisions for long-term employee benefits	(128,501)	(99,971)	(128,501)	(99,971)
Other liabilities	(1,281,489)	1,868,995	(1,107,616)	1,869,222
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	18,959,748	(4,482,363)	20,148,896	(4,518,679)

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sales of investments	315,272,147	259,241,044	315,272,147	259,241,044
Cash paid for investments	(295,914,727)	(254,107,456)	(295,914,727)	(254,107,456)
Cash paid for the consumer businesses	(52,768,712)	-	(45,477,824)	-
Cash paid for investment in subsidiary	-	-	(8,490,888)	-
Dividend received from subsidiary	-	-	-	35,000
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,583,361)	(1,378,779)	(1,579,894)	(1,377,463)
Purchases of other intangible assets	(582,608)	(209,154)	(582,608)	(209,154)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(35,577,261)	3,545,655	(36,773,794)	3,581,971
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash paid on lease liabilities	(221,230)	(208,120)	(213,845)	(208,120)
Cash received on long-term debts issued and borrowings	23,868,147	6,100,260	23,868,147	6,100,260
Cash paid on long-term debts issued and borrowings	(7,238,394)	(5,000,000)	(7,238,394)	(5,000,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,408,523	892,140	16,415,908	892,140
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(208,990)	(44,568)	(208,990)	(44,568)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	3,233,661	3,278,229	3,233,661	3,278,229
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	3,024,671	3,233,661	3,024,671	3,233,661

Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information

Non-cash items:

Properties foreclosed in settlement of loans to customers

43,821

25,844

43,821

25,844

Tan Choon Hin

President and Chief Executive Officer



Sanchai Apisaksirikul

Director and Managing Director

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

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

1. General information

1.1 Corporate information

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated as a public limited company under Thai law and domiciled in Thailand. The Bank has been operated mainly commercial banking business and its registered office is located at No. 690 Sukhumvit Road, Khlong Tan Nuea Sub-district, Khlong Toei District, Bangkok. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank conducts its business through a network of 151 branches throughout all regions in Thailand (31 December 2021: 149 branches). Its major shareholder is United Overseas Bank Limited, a company registered in Singapore.

The subsidiaries were incorporated as a limited company under Thai law and have been operating its business in Thailand. Its principal business is debt collection, asset management services and personal loans.

1.2 Coronavirus disease 2019 Pandemic

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is directly and indirectly impacting various businesses and industry sectors. This situation creates uncertainties and impacts the Bank's operating results and cash flows at present, and is expected to do so in the future. However, the Bank's management has continuously monitored ongoing developments and assessed the financial impact in respect of the valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities, and has used estimates and judgement in various matters in order to continuously assess the impact as the situation evolves.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the financial statements are presented in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and with reference to the principles stipulated by the Bank of Thailand ("BoT") and accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand ("BoT") No. Sor Nor Sor. 21/2561 dated 31 October 2018, regarding the Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Commercial Banks and Parent Companies of Financial Holding Groups, including any other supplementary BoT's Notifications and the Accounting Guidance issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except otherwise disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements regarding a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Bank. The financial statements in English language have been translated from such financial statements in Thai language.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- (a) These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries the following:

Company name	Business type	Country of Registration	Percentage of shares held by the Bank as at		Percentage of total assets included in consolidated assets as at		Percentage of revenues included in consolidated revenues for the years ended	
			31 December 2022	2021	31 December 2022	2021	31 December 2022	2021
UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd. (formerly known as "UOB Services Co., Ltd.")*	Debt Collection and Asset Management Services*	Thailand	99.99	99.99	0.11	-	0.21	0.01
UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd. (formerly known as "Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Ltd.")**	Personal loans	Thailand	99.99	-	3.07	-	1.76	-

* On 10 February 2022, the subsidiary registered the name change and expand the Company's objective for operating on asset management services.

** As a result of the business acquisition from Citigroup, on 1 November 2022, became a subsidiary of the Bank.

- (b) The Bank is deemed to have control over investee companies or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- (c) Subsidiaries are entities in which the Bank has control over the financial and operating policies of those entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Bank obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The effects to the consolidated financial statements of all significant transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements, including investments in subsidiaries and share capital of subsidiaries.
- (d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared having the same reporting period and using the same significant accounting policies as those of the Bank. In case where there are different accounting policies, the Company has adjusted the effect of these in the consolidated financial statements.
- (e) The Bank's financial statements include the accounts of all branches after elimination of significant inter-branch transactions and balances.
- (f) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of net profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Bank and are presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

2.3 Separate financial statements

The Bank prepares its separate financial statements, which present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Bank and its subsidiaries have adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions for users.

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

3.2 Accounting guidance that became effective in the current year

The Federation of Accounting Professions has announced Accounting Guidance on Guidelines regarding the Provision of Financial Assistance to Debtors Affected by COVID-19. Its objectives are to provide temporary relief measures and an alternative for all entities providing assistance to debtors in accordance with guidelines of the BOT. The accounting guidance is applicable for provisions of assistance to such debtors made during the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2023 or until the BOT makes changes.

Under this accounting guidance, the Group may elect to adopt accounting treatments consistent with the circular of the BOT No. BOT.RPD2.C.802/2564 dated 3 September 2021 "Guidelines regarding the provision of financial assistance to debtors affected by COVID-19 (sustainable debt resolution)". The assistance to debtors can be classified into 2 groups by debt restructuring method as follows:

1. Debt restructuring for the purpose of reducing the debt burden of debtors that involves more than just a payment timeline extension. For this type of debt restructuring, the Bank may elect to apply the temporary relief measures relating to staging assessment and setting aside of provisions (Assistance type 1), whereby:
 - Loans that are not yet non-performing (Non-NPL) are classified as loans with no significant increase in credit risk (Performing or Stage 1), provided that the payment terms and conditions are clearly stated in the debt restructuring agreement and the debtor is considered able to comply with the debt restructuring agreement.
 - Non-performing loans (NPL) are classified as performing loans or Stage 1 if the debtor is able to make payment in accordance with the debt restructuring agreement for 3 consecutive months or installments, whichever is the longer period.
 - Additional loans provided to a debtor for use as additional working capital or to increase liquidity to enable the debtor to continue its business operations during the debt restructuring are classified as performing loans or Stage 1 if the debtor is considered able to comply with the debt restructuring agreement.
 - Loans are classified as loans with significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing or Stage 2) only when principal or interest payments are more than 30 days past due or 1 month past due, counting from the due date.

- A new effective interest rate is applied to determine the present value of loans that have been restructured if the debt restructuring causes the existing effective interest rate to no longer reflect the estimated cash inflows from the loan.
2. Debt restructuring involving only a payment timeline extension, e.g. an extension of payment period, a provision of grace period on principal and/or interest payments, a conversion of short-term debts into long-term debts. For this type of debt restructuring, the Bank is required to perform staging assessment and set aside provisions in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards (Assistance type 2). However, the Bank may elect to adopt treatments regarding significant increase in credit risk according to the appendix to the circular of the BOT No. BOT.RPD2.C. 802/2564 to assess whether a debtor is to move to under-performing stage or Stage 2.

For both types of assistance, the Group may determine expected credit loss based on the outstanding balance of the drawn down portion only.

During the year ended 31 December 2022, The Bank provides both types of assistance to debtors.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue recognition

(a) Interest income

The Bank and its subsidiaries have recognised interest income on an accrual basis by using effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The effective interest rate is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have calculated interest income by using effective interest rate method applied to the gross carrying value of financial assets. If financial assets are later credit-impaired, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognise interest income using effective interest rate method applied to the net carrying value (carrying value minus allowance for expected credit losses) of financial assets. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank and its subsidiaries revert to calculating interest income on a gross carrying value.

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.

- (b) Brokerage fees and service fees on derivatives trading are recognised as revenue on the transaction dates.
- (c) Gains (losses) on securities and derivatives trading are recognised as revenues or expenses on transaction dates.
- (d) Interest and dividends on investments

Interest on investments is recognised as revenue on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend is established.

- (e) Fees and other service fees are recognised as revenues on an accrual basis.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

4.2 Expenses recognition

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise expenses on an accrual basis.

4.3 Net gains (losses) from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains (losses) from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transactions, gains (losses) from changes in the fair value of derivatives and financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, gains (losses) from sales of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives, and net gains (losses) from hedge accounting. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise them as revenues or expenses on the transaction dates.

4.4 Cash

Cash is the amount included in the statements of financial position under the caption of cash, which consists of cash on hand and cheques in transit.

4.5 Securities purchased under resale agreements/ securities sold under repurchase agreements

The Bank enters into agreements with private entities to purchase/sell securities whereby there is an agreement to resell/repurchase the securities at certain dates in the future and at fixed prices. Amounts paid for the securities purchased under resale agreement are presented as assets under the caption of "Interbank and money market items" or "Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss" in the statements of financial position, and the underlying securities are treated as collateral to such receivables, while securities sold under repurchase agreement are presented as liabilities under the caption of "Interbank and money market items" in the statement of financial position at the amounts received from the sale of those securities, and the underlying securities are treated as collateral.

4.6 Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss unless hedge accounting is applied.

Hedge accounting

The Bank makes use of derivatives and other financial instruments to manage exposures arising from assets, liabilities, off-balance sheet items, net position or cash flow. Hedging accounting can be applied for hedged items and hedging instruments upon meeting specified criteria for hedge accounting.

Fair value hedges

The Bank uses fair value hedges to hedge the risk from changes in fair value of financial assets, financial liabilities or contractual obligations. In hedging, the Bank takes into consideration the relationship between hedging instruments and the hedged items, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge as well as the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. In addition, the Bank has also considered a qualitative approach by comparing the critical terms of significant characteristics such as cash flow, interest rate, and the duration of hedged items and hedging instruments that make perfectly match from the designation date. Causes of ineffectiveness of hedging could be arisen from the differences in cash flow and the differences in time between hedged items and hedging instruments.

The Bank recognises the movement in fair value of the hedged item and of the hedging instrument in profit or loss. The cumulative changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged risk of hedged item is made as an adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged assets or liabilities.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item is amortised to profit or loss using effective interest rate. Where the hedged item is derecognised from the statement of financial position, the unamortised fair value adjustment is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

4.7 Interbank and money market items (Assets/Liabilities)

The Bank recognises and derecognises such items in the financial statements on the settlement dates.

4.8 Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise financial assets or financial liabilities when the Bank and its subsidiaries become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets - debt instruments

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify its financial assets in debt instruments as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value in accordance with the Bank and its subsidiaries' business model in managing the financial assets and according to the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets as follows:

A financial asset measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost only if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the designation date. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any).

A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be 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 on the designation date. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealised gains or losses from changes in their fair value are recognised as a component of shareholders' equity in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, after which such gains or losses on disposal of the instruments will be recognised as gain or losses in profit or loss. The gains or losses on foreign exchange, expected credit losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset shall be classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows or, the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the designation date. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses from change in fair value, and gains or losses on disposal of instruments are recognised as gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value in profit or loss.

Financial assets - equity securities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have classified investments in equity securities that are not held for trading but held for strategic purposes or for securities with potential for high market volatility as the financial asset designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by the management. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and not subsequently recognised in profit or loss when 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

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Modifications of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial assets are modified, the Bank and its subsidiaries evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified financial assets are different from the original financial assets significantly. The original financial assets are derecognised and a new financial assets are recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets extinguished and the new financial assets are recognised in profit or loss as a part of impairment loss.

If the cash flows of the modified financial assets are not substantially different, the Bank and its subsidiaries recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial assets and recognise the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss which is presented as impairment losses.

Financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise 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 and its subsidiaries adjust 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 a modification gains or losses.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when the Bank and its subsidiaries have a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank and its subsidiaries derecognise a financial asset when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Bank and its subsidiaries have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Bank and its subsidiaries have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but have transferred control of the asset. Any interest from transferred financial asset, which is created or retained by the Bank and its subsidiaries, are recognised separately as an asset or a liability.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Write-off

Debts that are determined to be irrecoverable are written off (either partially or in full) in the period in which the decision is taken. This is generally the case when the Bank and its subsidiaries determine 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 order to comply with the Bank and its subsidiaries' procedures for recovery of amount due.

4.9 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries as presented in the separate financial statements are stated at cost net of allowance for impairment (if any). Losses on impairment are recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

4.10 Loans to customers

Loans to customers include overdrafts, term loans, trade bills, hire purchase and financial lease receivables and other loans. All items categorised under loans to customers (except for hire purchase and financial lease receivables and overdrafts) are presented at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned discounts received in advance.

Hire purchase and financial lease receivables are stated at the outstanding balances per contract values net of outstanding balances of deferred revenue, which are presented after netting deferred commission expenses and initial direct cost on the inception of the hire-purchase agreements and advances received from debtors under financial lease agreements.

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

Loans purchased by or transferred to the Bank are stated at acquisition costs, after netting allowance for impairment loss.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

4.11 Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

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

a) Simplified Approach

The Bank and its subsidiaries adopted simplified approach for loans to customers for the specific portfolio, credit cards, ready credit and personal loans, which are transferred from the business acquisition. The Bank and its subsidiaries classify its financial assets into three stages based on the changes in credit risk since initial recognition as follows:

Stage 3: Financial assets for which the principal or interest payments are more than 90 days past due, counted from the due date or indications of the borrower experiencing significant financial difficulty, probate status or bankruptcy notification. The calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses uses a rate of allowance for credit losses of 100 percent of the outstanding balances of accounts receivable adjusted by the bad debt recovery ratio.

Stage 2: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for Stage 3 classification and the principal and/or interest payments are between 30-89 days past due, or debt restructuring cannot be performed, or a behavior score falls below the established criteria (if any). The calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses uses the same rate applied for the financial assets in Stage 3.

Stage 1: All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for Stage 2 or 3 classification. To calculate the allowance for expected credit losses, the rate of allowance for loss is determined as follows: $(12 - (\text{number of defaulted months} - 1)) / 12 \times 12\text{-month forward looking loss rate}$. The 12-month forward looking loss rate estimate is the best estimate of the next 12-month loss rate of the business/country, which includes consideration of macro-economic assumptions.

Forward Looking Loss Rate

The 12-month forward looking loss rate is calculated based on each type of loan portfolio, taking into account the following factors:

- Management's understanding of the underlying portfolio dynamics such as the impact on portfolio growth and vintage seasoning on performance.
- Idiosyncrasies in the respective portfolio such as collection issues, local regulatory changes (e.g. new credit bureau, announcement of a new bankruptcy court, etc).
- The latest macro-economic forecasts provided by Enterprise Scenario Group (ESG).

Stage 2 and 3 Recovery Rates

The recovery rate used in the methodology is leveraging the average gross recoveries from the last 12-month to ensures that the most recently observed recovery trends, as well as expected macro-economic conditions, are considered into the recovery rate.

Undrawn Lines

Financial assets under Stage 2 and 3 and debtors under Stage 2 that fail the behavior score threshold and have their lines suspended/permanently closed will not be considered for additional lines.

For stage 1 accounts, the forward looking loss rate used in the calculation incorporates additional utilization of the lines through the 12-month forecasting horizon.

Model Adjustment

In addition to the methods mentioned above, the Bank and its subsidiaries have revised additional information to comply with the criteria of TFRS 9 by considering both internal and external risks environment, in addition to the methodology.

(b) General Approach

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify 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 and its subsidiaries recognise allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the expected credit losses in the next 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 and its subsidiaries recognise 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 and its subsidiaries recognise allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of financial assets.

At every reporting date, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess 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 and its subsidiaries use internal quantitative and qualitative indicators, and forecasts information to assess the deterioration in credit quality of financial assets such as arrears of over 30 days past due, forbearance status for debt restructuring agreements, loans under the watchlist (Early warning sign), loans that are classified as in the high risk group, changes of internal credit rating of the borrower since initial recognition, and issuer credit rating as either 'under investment grade' or 'no rating' for investments in debt securities, etc.

The Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly from the date of initial recognition on an individual or collective basis. In order to perform collective evaluation of impairment,

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

the Bank and its subsidiaries classify financial assets on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account type of instrument, credit limit, internal credit ratings, overdue status, and other relevant factors.

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 arrears of over 90 days past due or having indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract, bankruptcy or distressed restructuring.

A loan to customer that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be significant increase in credit risk or credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

The Bank and its subsidiaries consider their 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 and its subsidiaries determine both current and future economic scenario, and probability-weighted in each scenario (base scenario and downturn scenario) for calculating expected credit losses. The use of macroeconomic factors which major are included, but are not limited to, unemployment rate and property price index, etc. The Bank and its subsidiaries have established the process to review and monitor methodologies, assumptions and forward-looking macroeconomics scenarios on an annual basis.

In the case of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognise impairment charge in profit or loss as expected credit losses and the allowance for expected credit losses with the corresponding amount in other comprehensive income, whereas the carrying amount of the investments in debt securities in the statement of financial position still present at fair value.

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 and its subsidiaries if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to receive. The measurement of expected credit losses for financial guarantees is based on the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to recover.

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

Bad debts are written off during the year in which the Bank considers that they are uncollectible as approved by the Special Asset Management Credit Committee and are accounted for by deducting from the allowance for expected credit losses. All bad debt recovered are recognised as revenue on a cash basis and is presented as an offset transaction to expected credit loss accounts in profit or loss.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a policy to write-off unsecured consumer loans that are overdue longer than 120-180 days. Those unsecured consumer loans comprise of credit card receivables and other unsecured personal loans.

4.12 Financial assets with modification of terms/troubled debt restructuring

When a financial asset's terms of repayment are renegotiated or modified, or debt is restructured, or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new financial asset because a debtor is having financial difficulties, the Bank assesses whether to derecognise the financial asset and measures the expected credit losses, as follows:

- If the modification of terms does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the Bank calculates the gross book value of the new financial asset based on the present value of the new or modified cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the financial asset, and recognises a gain or loss on modification of terms in profit or loss.
- If the modification of terms results in derecognition of the financial asset, the fair value of the new financial asset is the latest cash flows of the original financial asset as at the date of derecognition. The difference between the book value and the fair value of the financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

At the debt restructuring date, if debt restructuring does not result in derecognition. In the case where the respective debtor that is classified as Under Performing / Stage 2, shall be upgraded to Performing/Stage 1 if their repayment under the new debt restructuring contract have been made for at least 3 months from the restructuring date. Those debtor who is classified as Non-Performing/Stage 3 shall be upgraded to Performing/Stage 1 when repayment under the new debt restructuring contract have been made at least 12 months from the restructuring date. Nevertheless, the debtor shall not fall under the Significant Increase in Credit Risk indicator (SICR) prior to upgrading to Performing/Stage 1. However, the Bank may carefully consider to classify the financial asset and commitment to be in alignment to the debtor's financial performance and repayment ability.

4.13 Properties foreclosed

Properties foreclosed of the Bank are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined by using the latest appraisal value, taking into consideration selling expenses, and in accordance with the BOT's guidelines. Properties foreclosed, which have been received as a result of a debt/asset swap are recorded at the lower of the legally claimable value of the loan or the net realisable value of the foreclosed properties.

Losses on impairment are charged to profit or loss. Gains or losses on the sale of properties foreclosed are recognised only when such properties are sold.

4.14 Premises and equipment and depreciation

Land is stated at cost or reappraised value. Buildings are stated at cost or reappraised value less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss (if any). Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss (if any).

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

Buildings	-	50 years
Building improvement	-	10 years
Equipment	-	3 years 5 years 10 years and 25 years

No depreciation is determined for land and assets under construction/installation.

Premises are initially recorded at cost and then subsequently revalued by the independent appraisers to their fair value in accordance with the guidelines announced by the BOT. The Bank's policy is to revalue these assets every 3 - 5 years in order that their carrying value at the end of reporting period does not differ materially from their fair value.

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In addition, the Bank has considered and reviewed the economic useful life of the fully depreciated buildings based on the residual economic useful life of the buildings in accordance with the appraisal of independent appraiser.

Differences arising from revaluation are dealt with as follows:

- When the carrying value of asset is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is credited directly to other comprehensive income (loss) and the cumulative increase is recognised in shareholders' equity as "Revaluation surplus on assets", presented as a part of other components of shareholders' equity in statement of financial position. However, if the asset was previously devalued and the Bank used to recognise such a revaluation decrease as an expense in profit or loss, a revaluation increase from this revaluation is then recognised as a revenue to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- When the carrying value of asset is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised as an expense in profit or loss. However, if the asset was previously revalued and still has the outstanding revaluation surplus left in "Revaluation surplus on assets", the revaluation decrease is then charged to the other comprehensive income (loss) to the extent that it does not exceed on amount already held in "Revaluation surplus on assets" in respect of the same assets.

Amortisation of the revaluation surplus on assets is charged directly against retained earnings.

The revaluation surplus on assets can neither be used to offset against deficit nor for dividend distribution.

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.

4.15 Leasehold rights

Leasehold rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation under the heading of "Right-of-use assets" in statements of financial position. Leasehold rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease periods and the amortisation amounts are recognised as expenses in profit or loss.

4.16 Goodwill, other intangible assets and amortisation

Goodwill is arise from the business acquisition recognised in intangible assets and initially recorded was mentioned in note 4.25 to the consolidated financial statement , and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets are arise from the business acquisition such as customer relationship are initially recorded at fair value , and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

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

Other intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication 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 expense is charged to profit or loss.

Other intangible assets with finite useful lives are customer relationship and application softwares, which have estimated useful lives of 10 years.

Application softwares and application development purchased since 1 January 2018 onwards have estimated useful lives of 8 years.

4.17 Provisions for other liabilities

Provisions for other liabilities are recognised when the Bank and its subsidiaries have 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. In the event that the amount cannot be clearly identifiable, then an estimate of such obligation is made.

4.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank and its subsidiaries perform impairment reviews in respect of an asset whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate 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. 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 information available, reflects the amount that the Bank and its subsidiaries 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. However in cases where premises were previously revalued and the revaluation surplus was taken to equity, a part of such impairment loss is recognised in equity up to the amount of the revaluation surplus previously recognised.

In the assessment of asset impairment (except for goodwill), if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimate 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 had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal, which exceeds the carrying value that would have been determined, is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.19 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term benefits

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

Leave entitlements are recognised when they accrue to employees. Provision for leave entitlements is made based on contractual terms, with adjustment for expected attrition.

(b) Post-employment benefits

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Defined contribution plans

The Bank, its subsidiaries and their employees established the provident funds under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. According to the funds' regulations, every employees, after the probation period, is entitled to apply for membership. The employees contribute to the fund at the rate of 2% - 15% of their basic salary and the Bank and its subsidiaries contribute to the funds at the rate of 5% or 10% of their basic salary. The employees are entitled to the benefits upon termination of employment in accordance with the rules of the funds, except when termination of employment is due to violations of the rules and regulations of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The funds set up by the Bank and its subsidiaries are managed independently by UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Krungthai Asset Management Public Company Limited. Therefore, these funds do not appear in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

The Bank and its subsidiaries' contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plan and other defined benefit plan

The Bank and its subsidiaries have severance payment obligations to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Bank and its subsidiaries treat these severance payments as the defined benefit plan. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries also have other long-term employment benefit scheme for employees of the Bank under the previous name of "Bank of Asia Public Co., Ltd.," who joined the Bank prior to 16 May 2005 and have been employed for at least 15 years, the benefits of which are based on the latest month's salary and the number of years of service. Employees will receive half of this other long-term employment benefits when they resign or will receive it in full when they retire. The Bank and its subsidiaries treats these benefits to be other long-term defined benefit plan.

The defined benefit plan obligations are determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income or loss.

4.20 Lease

Right-of-use assets

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any), and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised through initial measurement, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Bank and its subsidiaries are reasonably certain that it will obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognise lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Bank and its subsidiaries' 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 modification or reassessment.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments under leases that, have a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.21 Share-based payments

The cost of the share-based payment plan of United Overseas Bank Limited ("major shareholder") will be invoiced by the major shareholder, and the Bank will record the invoiced amounts as a liability in statement of financial position, and recognise them as an expense in profit or loss over the vesting period as defined in the plan.

4.22 Income taxes

Income tax expenses represent the sum of corporate income taxes currently payable and deferred income taxes.

(a) Current income taxes

Current income taxes are provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

(b) Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting periods.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences and recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences including tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Bank and its subsidiaries review and reduce the carrying value of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or a part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

The Bank and its subsidiaries record deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the taxes relate to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.23 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Bank and its subsidiaries'

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

functional currency. Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. 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 periods are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling by the BOT at the end of reporting periods.

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

4.24 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Bank and its subsidiaries apply 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 when there is no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximise 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 or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categories of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| Level 1 | - | Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities |
| 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 and its subsidiaries determine 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.

4.25 Business combinations

The Bank applies the acquisition method when the Bank assess that the acquired set of activities and assets include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the Bank, other than business combinations with entities under common control. Transaction costs that the Bank incur in connection with a business combination, such as legal fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred and including in administration expense.

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

Consideration transferred is measured as the fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Bank to the previous equity holders of the acquiree. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Bank estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Bank reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

5.1 Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

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

5.2 Allowance for expected credit losses for loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

The management is required to use judgement in estimation in determining the allowance for expected credit losses for loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, including loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses of the Bank and its subsidiaries 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, and estimation in 12-month forward looking loss rate 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.

5.3 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 exercised 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 (the Bank and its counterparties), 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.

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5.4 Allowance for impairment on investments

The Bank and its subsidiaries treat investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires management's judgement.

5.5 Allowance for impairment on properties foreclosed

The Bank assesses allowance for impairment on properties foreclosed when their net realisable value is below their carrying value. The management uses judgement in estimating impairment loss, taking into account changes in the value of an asset, appraisal value, the type and quality of the asset, how long it is expected to take to dispose of the asset and changes in economic circumstances.

5.6 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 estimate useful lives and residual values when circumstance changes.

The Bank measures land and buildings at revalued amounts. Fair value from revaluation is determined by independent appraisers using market approach for land and depreciated replacement cost approach for buildings. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates as described in Note 17 to the financial statements.

In addition, the management is required to consider premises and equipment for impairment at the end of reporting period and record impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

5.7 Leases

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Bank and its subsidiaries are 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 and its subsidiaries to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Bank and its subsidiaries 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 and its subsidiaries 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.

5.8 Goodwill and intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash-generating units

and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

5.9 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and 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 estimate future taxable profits.

5.10 Obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan

Obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term benefit plan are determined based on actuarial techniques which involve, various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary incremental rate, staff turnover rate, mortality rate and inflation rates. Management exercises judgement to determine the appropriateness of these assumptions, based on their best knowledge of current events and arrangements.

5.11 Litigation

The Bank has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Bank's management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigation and recorded the estimated loss that may incur under contingent liabilities as at the end of reporting periods.

6. Business acquisition

At the Extraordinary General Meeting No. 1/2022 held on 28 January 2022, the meeting approved the Bank's acquisition of all the issued shares in Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Company Limited from Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation and acquisition of the consumer businesses of Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch, and acquisition of the assets of Citi Consumer Products (Thailand) Company Limited. ("Business Acquisition"), to reinforce the consumer banking business and support the opportunities to increase income from expanding the business operations and related service offerings between products (Cross-selling). This includes acquisition of written-off receivables for which the Bank designated UOB Services Asset Management Company Limited (formerly known as "UOB Services Company Limited", the company registered the name changed on 10 February 2022 and obtained the approval from the BoT to operate asset management services on 25 October 2022), to be the transferee, and, therefore, UOB Services Asset Management Company Limited was the owner of such written-off receivables.

On 26 August 2022, the Bank of Thailand announced the approval of the business acquisition transaction in the Government Gazette.

At the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 2/2022 held on 23 September 2022, the Bank's shareholders approved the acceptance of business transfer and all ordinary shares of Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Company Limited from Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation and the consumer businesses of Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch.

On 1 November 2022, the Bank received the transfer of assets and liabilities from the consumer businesses of Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch. As at the transfer date, major transferred assets and liabilities consisted of credit card loans, personal loans, other assets, deposits and all ordinary shares of Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Company Limited. As a result, Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Company Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank with 99.99% shareholding, changed its name to UOB Capital Services Company Limited and registered

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the name change with the Ministry of Commerce on 1 November 2022. Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Company Limited was incorporated as a limited company under Thai law and has been operating its business in Thailand. Its principal business is providing financial services, loans, hire purchase, non-life and life insurance broker services.

The Bank engaged independent valuers to appraise the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and allocation of fair value at the date of business acquisition. At the report date, the independent valuers are still in the process of appraising the fair value of those; and the fair value appraisal has not yet been completed.

For the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank has provisionally estimated the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed from the business combination by considering information in the latest draft appraisal report obtained from the independent valuers and recorded the difference between the consideration transferred and values of the assets and liabilities in the account "Goodwill" amounting to Baht 11,657 million.

The following summarises recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

a) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

	Fair value (Unit: Million Baht)
The Consumer business of Citibank, N.A., Bangkok Branch	
Assets:	
Cash	7,376
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	71,735
Intangible assets - net	3,469
Other assets - net	1,199
Liabilities:	
Deposits	(31,414)
Other liabilities	(7,624)
Total identifiable net assets	44,741
Goodwill	8,112
Total consideration	52,853

	Fair value (Unit: Million Baht)
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited (Changed the status to the Bank's subsidiary on 1 November 2022 and registered the name change to UOB Capital Services Company Limited)	
Assets:	
Interbank and money market items - net	877
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	19,518
Intangible assets - net	760
Other assets - net	1,004
Liabilities:	
Interbank and money market items	(15,620)
Debt issued and borrowings	(1,999)
Other liabilities	(794)
Total identifiable net assets	3,746
Goodwill	3,545
Total consideration	7,291

For the acquisition of written-off receivables for UOB Services Asset Management Company Limited (a subsidiary of the Bank)

	Fair value (Unit: Million Baht)
Written-off receivable	1,000
Total consideration	1,000

The Bank is continuing its review of these matters during the measurement period. If new information obtained within one year from the date of business acquisition about facts and circumstances that existed at the date of business acquisition identifies adjustments to the above provisional fair values, or any additional assets or liabilities that existed at the date of business acquisition, then the business acquisition accounting will be revised.

b) Business acquisition-related costs

The Bank had business acquisition-related costs, totaling Baht 247 million, which were recorded in the administrative expenses account in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2022.

c) Operation of business acquisition

In the preparation of the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank included the total revenues of business acquisition for the period as from 1 November 2022 to 31 December 2022 totaling Baht 2,581 million.

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If the business acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2022, management estimates the consolidated total revenues of the Group would have increased by Baht 13,700 million. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2022.

Since the business acquisition occurred in late 2022, the management has to gain understanding and evaluate the change in operation and process that impact the financial result. Therefore, net profit cannot be estimated had the business acquisition occurred on 1 January 2022.

d) Goodwill

	Consolidated financial statement	(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statement
	2022	2022
Cost		
From business acquisition	11,657	8,112
Less: impairment loss	-	-
Net book value as at 31 December	11,657	8,112

The principal factors that contributed to goodwill are from the reinforce the consumer banking business and support the opportunities to increase income from expanding the business operations and related service offerings between products (Cross-selling).

7. Regulatory rule related to capital fund and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure Standards

7.1 Regulatory rule related to capital fund

According to the BoT's Notification Sor Nor Sor 4/2556, Sor Nor Sor 5/2556, Sor Nor Sor 14/2562 and Sor Nor Sor 15/2562, commercial banks are required to disclose certain additional capital information for their position. The Bank will disclose such information as at 31 December 2022 in its website (www.uob.co.th) by the end of April 2023. The Bank disclosed such information as at 31 December 2021 on 29 April 2022.

7.2 Regulatory rule related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure Standards

According to the BoT's Notification Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, commercial banks are required to disclose certain information for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The Bank will disclose such information for the second half of the year 2022 in its website (www.uob.co.th) by the end of April 2023. The Bank disclosed such information for the first half of the year 2022 on 26 October 2022.

8. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December 2022						
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,025	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	510	-	116,617	117,127
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,554	-	-	-	-	3,554
Derivatives assets	11,420	-	-	-	-	11,420
Investments - net	-	-	50,519	79	32,007	82,605
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	-	575,820	575,820
Deposits	-	-	-	-	5,374	5,374
Other assets - net	-	-	-	-	4,499	4,499
Total financial assets	14,974	-	51,029	79	737,342	803,424
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	643,601	643,601
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	54,653	54,653
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,706	2,706
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	50	-	-	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	11,465	-	-	-	-	11,465
Debt issued and borrowings	11,084	-	-	-	19,735	30,819
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	460	460
Provision for other liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,092	1,092
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	6,069	6,069
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	3,810	3,810
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,285	8,285
Total financial liabilities	22,549	50	-	-	740,411	763,010

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(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	3,234	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	-	1,948	-	99,934	101,882
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,292	-	-	-	16,292
Derivatives assets	5,125	-	-	-	5,125
Investments - net	-	102,483	72	-	102,555
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	476,263	476,263
Deposits	-	-	-	646	646
Other assets - net	-	-	-	2,068	2,068
Total financial assets	21,417	104,431	72	582,145	708,065
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	520,746	520,746
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	103,576	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	2,974	2,974
Derivatives liabilities	4,093	-	-	-	4,093
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	12,100	12,100
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	407	407
Provision for other liabilities	-	-	-	1,002	1,002
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	3,718	3,718
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	2,568	2,568
Other liabilities	-	-	-	3,037	3,037
Total financial liabilities	4,093	-	-	650,128	654,221

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2022

	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,025	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	-	-	510	-	115,743	116,253
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,554	-	-	-	-	3,554
Derivatives assets	11,420	-	-	-	-	11,420
Investments - net	-	-	50,519	79	32,007	82,605
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	-	558,158	558,158
Deposits	-	-	-	-	5,325	5,325
Other assets - net	-	-	-	-	4,143	4,143
Total financial assets	14,974	-	51,029	79	718,401	784,483
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	-	-	-	-	644,008	644,008
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	-	41,853	41,853
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,706	2,706
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	50	-	-	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	11,465	-	-	-	-	11,465
Debt issued and borrowings	11,084	-	-	-	17,735	28,819
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	402	402
Provision for other liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,092	1,092
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	5,765	5,765
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	-	3,810	3,810
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,119	8,119
Total financial liabilities	22,549	50	-	-	725,490	748,089

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	3,234	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	-	1,948	-	99,934	101,882
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,292	-	-	-	16,292
Derivatives assets	5,125	-	-	-	5,125
Investments - net	-	102,483	72	-	102,555
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	-	-	-	476,263	476,263
Deposits	-	-	-	646	646
Other assets - net	-	-	-	2,067	2,067
Total financial assets	21,417	104,431	72	582,144	708,064
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	520,846	520,846
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	103,576	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	2,974	2,974
Derivatives liabilities	4,093	-	-	-	4,093
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	12,100	12,100
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	407	407
Provision for other liabilities	-	-	-	1,002	1,002
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	3,712	3,712
Guarantee deposits	-	-	-	2,570	2,570
Other liabilities	-	-	-	3,047	3,047
Total financial liabilities	4,093	-	-	650,234	654,327

9. Interbank and money market items (Assets)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December						
2022			2021			
On demand	Term	Total	On demand	Term	Total	
Domestic items						
The Bank of Thailand and the Financial Institutions Development Fund	10,164	-	10,164	9,951	-	9,951
Commercial banks	8,931	57,505	66,436	77	34,935	35,012
Specialized financial institutions	-	31,000	31,000	-	52,450	52,450
Other financial institutions	29	4,722	4,751	29	3,471	3,500
Total	19,124	93,227	112,351	10,057	90,856	100,913
Add: Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	-	12	12	-	4	4
Less: Deferred revenue	-	(1)	(1)	-	(10)	(10)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(26)	(32)	(58)	(11)	(26)	(37)
Total domestic items	19,098	93,206	112,304	10,046	90,824	100,870
Foreign items						
US Dollar	1,289	1,270	2,559	132	34	166
Yen	67	-	67	12	-	12
Euro	48	737	785	32	-	32
Other currencies	622	794	1,416	314	489	803
Total	2,026	2,801	4,827	490	523	1,013
Add: Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	-	1	1	-	-	-
Less: Deferred revenue	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(1)
Total foreign items	2,022	2,801	4,823	489	523	1,012
Total domestic and foreign items	21,120	96,007	117,127	10,535	91,347	101,882

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

	As at 31 December					
	2022			2021		
	On demand	Term	Total	On demand	Term	Total
Domestic items						
The Bank of Thailand and the Financial Institutions Development Fund	10,164	-	10,164	9,951	-	9,951
Commercial banks	8,057	57,505	65,562	77	34,935	35,012
Specialized financial institutions	-	31,000	31,000	-	52,450	52,450
Other financial institutions	29	4,722	4,751	29	3,471	3,500
Total	18,250	93,227	111,477	10,057	90,856	100,913
Add: Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	-	12	12	-	4	4
Less: Deferred revenue	-	(1)	(1)	-	(10)	(10)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(26)	(32)	(58)	(11)	(26)	(37)
Total domestic items	18,224	93,206	111,430	10,046	90,824	100,870
Foreign items						
US Dollar	1,289	1,270	2,559	132	34	166
Yen	67	-	67	12	-	12
Euro	48	737	785	32	-	32
Other currencies	622	794	1,416	314	489	803
Total	2,026	2,801	4,827	490	523	1,013
Add: Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	-	1	1	-	-	-
Less: Deferred revenue	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(1)
Total foreign items	2,022	2,801	4,823	489	523	1,012
Total domestic and foreign items	20,246	96,007	116,253	10,535	91,347	101,882

10. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Government and state enterprises securities	518	1,364
Bill of exchange	3,036	3,218
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	11,710
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,554	16,292

11. Derivatives assets/liabilities

11.1 Derivatives held for trading

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has notional amounts and fair value of derivatives held for trading classified by type of risk as follows:

Type of risk	(Unit: Million Baht)									
	Consolidated and separate financial statements									
	As at 31 December									
	2022					2021				
	Fair Value		Notional amounts classified by remaining maturity			Fair Value		Notional amounts classified by remaining maturity		
	Assets	Liabilities	Up to 1 year*	Over 1 year	Total	Assets	Liabilities	Up to 1 year*	Over 1 year	Total
Foreign exchange	9,996	10,267	431,843	27,426	459,269	4,168	3,103	594,339	14,180	608,519
Interest rate	1,224	1,079	32,425	118,549	150,974	948	977	39,387	64,594	103,981
Bond forward	17	-	-	300	300	5	-	-	300	300
Commodity derivatives	146	143	1,842	-	1,842	25	24	498	-	498
Credit/Debit value adjustments (CVA/DVA)	(68)	(34)	-	-	-	(21)	(11)	-	-	-
Total	11,315	11,455	466,110	146,275	612,385	5,125	4,093	634,224	79,074	713,298

* Including derivatives have maturity at call.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

11.2 Derivatives held for hedging

As at 31 December 2022, hedging instrument classified by type of hedging and risk are detailed as follows:

Fair value hedges

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

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated and separate financial statements				
31 December 2022				
Type of risk	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged items	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate risk				
THB fixed-rate debt issued	-	11,084	-	84

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

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated and separate financial statements				
31 December 2022				
Type of risk	Notional amounts	Fair value		
		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate swap	11,000	105	10	

The below table sets out the outcome of the Bank's hedging strategy, set out in Note 4.6 to the consolidated financial statements, in particular, to changes in the fair value of the hedged items and hedging instruments during the year, used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness:

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated and separate financial statements				
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Type of risk		Gains (losses) attributable to the hedged risk		Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness
Hedged items	Hedging instruments	Hedged items	Hedging instruments	
Interest rate risk				
THB fixed-rate debt issue	Interest rate swap	(84)	84	-

12. Investments

12.1 Classified by types of investment

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has investments, as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
	Fair value/ Amortised cost	Fair value
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprises securities	32,028	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(21)	-
Total	32,007	-
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprises securities	50,519	102,484
Total	50,519	102,484
Allowance for expected credit losses	(39)	(55)
Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-marketable domestic equity securities	76	69
Non-marketable foreign equity securities	3	2
Total	79	71
Investments - net	82,605	102,555

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

12.2 Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	Fair value		Dividend income	
	As at 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Non-marketable domestic equity securities	76	69	11	9
Non-marketable foreign equity securities	3	2	-	-
Total	79	71	11	9

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has no commitments to purchase debt securities but has commitments to sell debt securities of Baht 149 million (31 December 2021: Baht 171 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank disposed equity investments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income of Baht 10 million (2021: nil).

13. Investments in subsidiaries

Company's name	Nature of business	Type of security	Separate financial statements						
			Paid-up share capital	Percentage of shareholding		Investments stated under cost method		Dividend income recognised	
			As at 31 December	2022	2021	As at 31 December	As at 31 December		
			2022	2022	2021	2022	2021	For the years ended 31 December	
			(Million Baht)	(%)	(%)	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)
Subsidiaries									
UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Debt collection and asset management services	Ordinary shares	60	99.99	99.99	60	60	-	35
UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Personal loans	Ordinary shares	3,324	99.99	-	8,491	-	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

14. Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables

14.1 Classified by loan types

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Overdrafts	14,795	14,343
Loans	453,793	345,651
Trade bills	113,489	118,485
Hire-purchase receivables	41	205
Financial lease receivables	321	601
Others	5,213	5,989
Less: Deferred revenue	(129)	(197)
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue	587,523	485,077
Add: Accrued interest receivables	5,804	4,031
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue, and accrued interest receivables	593,327	489,108
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(17,507)	(12,845)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	575,820	476,263

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Overdrafts	14,795	14,343
Loans	435,141	345,651
Trade bills	113,489	118,485
Hire-purchase receivables	41	205
Financial lease receivables	321	601
Others	5,213	5,989
Less: Deferred revenue	(129)	(197)
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue	568,871	485,077
Add: Accrued interest receivables	5,598	4,031
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue, and accrued interest receivables	574,469	489,108
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(16,311)	(12,845)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	558,158	476,263

14.2 Classified by currencies and debtors' residency

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Baht	560,712	2,822	563,534	459,528	509	460,037
US Dollar	17,004	3,575	20,579	24,340	-	24,340
Other currencies	721	2,689	3,410	700	-	700
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue	578,437	9,086	587,523	484,568	509	485,077

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements						
As at 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Baht	542,060	2,822	544,882	459,528	509	460,037
US Dollar	17,004	3,575	20,579	24,340	-	24,340
Other currencies	721	2,689	3,410	700	-	700
Loans to customers, net of deferred revenue	559,785	9,086	568,871	484,568	509	485,077

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

14.3 Classified by loan classification

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2022	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	540,947	5,287	524,318	4,842
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	31,469	3,813	30,422	3,208
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	19,933	8,364	19,686	8,218
Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit-impaired	978	43	43	43
Total	593,327	17,507	574,469	16,311

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Consolidated and separate financial statements		
As at 31 December 2021		
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	438,850	3,259
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	33,368	2,516
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	16,847	6,017
Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit-impaired	43	43
Excess allowance	-	1,010
Total	489,108	12,845

Due to the first time adoption of TFRS 9, on 1 January 2020 the Bank had an excess allowance which was the difference between the allowance for doubtful accounts determined based on the prior year's accounting policy and the allowance for expected credit losses determined under TFRS 9. The Bank notified the Bank of Thailand in its letter dated 2 October 2020 that the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak and debt relief measures to assist debtors during the COVID-19 situation had significantly affected and requiring the Bank to set aside additional loan loss provisions. The Bank, therefore, notified the BOT to maintain the remained existing excess provision as at 30 September 2020 until COVID-19 pandemic situation relief. However, the Bank will manage by reducing the excess provision to be completed within 5 years in order to comply with the requirements of the BOT.

Subsequently, The Bank notified the Bank of Thailand in its letter dated 20 October 2022 that the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic relief and requiring the Bank to change the excess provision guidelines by reducing all excess provision as at 30 September 2022 amounting to Baht 1,010 million and reclassified to Management Overlay in November 2022 according to the Bank's TFRS9 policy.

During the year 2021, the Bank has entered into the scheme to provide assistance to affected debtors and has elected to apply Accounting Guidance by the Federation of Accounting Professions on Temporary Relief Measures for Entities Providing Assistance to Debtors Impacted by Situations that Affect the Thai Economy. As at 31 December 2021, the Bank's outstanding loan balances under the relief measures totaling 44,407 in the amount of Baht 42,613 million.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Therefore, as at 31 December 2021, the aforementioned accounting guidelines are no longer in use. Besides that, during the year 2021, the Federation of Accounting Professions announced a new Accounting Guidance on Guidelines regarding the Provision of Financial Assistance to Debtors Affected by COVID-19 that is effective for financial statements with fiscal year beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The new Accounting Guidance is effective for entities providing assistance to debtors impacted by COVID-19 that provided such assistance to such debtors between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023 or until the Bank of Thailand makes changes, with which the entities are to comply.

During the year 2022, the Bank has entered into the scheme to provide assistance to affected debtors and has applied the Accounting Guidance on the Guidelines regarding the Provision of Financial Assistance to Debtors Affected by COVID-19 (sustainable debt resolution issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions ("TFAC")). As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's outstanding loan balances under the 1st type of financial assistance amounting to Baht 11,114 million and the 2nd type of financial assistance amounting to Baht 21,536 million.

14.4 Hire-purchase/financial lease receivables

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has receivables under hire-purchase and financial lease agreements net of deferred revenue amounting to Baht 344 million (31 December 2021: Baht 767 million), which are mostly for vehicles and machines. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 - 10 years and a majority of them charged fixed rates of interest.

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated and separate financial statements					
As at 31 December 2022					
Amounts due under hire-purchase/ financial lease agreements					
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Financial assets that are credit impaired	Total
Gross investments under hire-purchase/ financial lease agreements	152	185	-	25	362
Less: Deferred revenue*					(19)
Present value of minimum payments required under hire-purchase/ financial lease agreements					343
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses					(35)
Hire-purchase/financial lease receivables - net					308

* After deduction of deferred commission and initial direct costs on hire-purchases (if any)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

Amounts due under hire-purchase/
financial lease agreements

	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Financial assets that are credit impaired	Total
Gross investments under hire-purchase/ financial lease agreements	393	366	-	47	806
Less: Deferred revenue*					(39)
Present value of minimum payments required under hire-purchase/ financial lease agreements					767
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses					(57)
Hire-purchase/financial lease receivables - net					710

* After deduction of deferred commission and initial direct costs on hire-purchases (if any)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

15. Allowance for expected credit losses

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
31 December 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)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit-impaired	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)						
Beginning balance	38	-	-	-	-	38
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	24	-	-	-	-	24
Ending balance	62	-	-	-	-	62
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost						
Beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or acquired	21	-	-	-	-	21
Ending balance	21	-	-	-	-	21
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Beginning balance	55	-	-	-	-	55
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
Ending balance	39	-	-	-	-	39
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables						
Beginning balance	3,259	2,516	6,017	43	1,010	12,845
Acquired from business acquisition	1,643	2,302	988	-	-	4,933
Changes due to changes in stages	296	(411)	115	-	-	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(691)	(858)	3,347	-	-	1,798
New financial assets purchased or acquired	825	433	68	-	-	1,326
Bad debt written-off	-	-	(2,171)	-	-	(2,171)
Amortisation of excess allowance	-	-	-	-	(1,010)	(1,010)
Others	(45)	(169)	-	-	-	(214)
Ending balance	5,287	3,813	8,364	43	-	17,507

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

31 December 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)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit-impaired	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)						
Beginning balance	38	-	-	-	-	38
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	24	-	-	-	-	24
Ending balance	62	-	-	-	-	62
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost						
Beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or acquired	21	-	-	-	-	21
Ending balance	21	-	-	-	-	21
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Beginning balance	55	-	-	-	-	55
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
Ending balance	39	-	-	-	-	39
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables						
Beginning balance	3,259	2,516	6,017	43	1,010	12,845
Acquired from business acquisition	1,196	1,705	831	-	-	3,732
Changes due to changes in stages	296	(411)	115	-	-	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(600)	(858)	3,347	-	-	1,889
New financial assets purchased or acquired	736	425	79	-	-	1,240
Bad debt written-off	-	-	(2,171)	-	-	(2,171)
Amortisation of excess allowance	-	-	-	-	(1,010)	(1,010)
Others	(45)	(169)	-	-	-	(214)
Ending balance	4,842	3,208	8,218	43	-	16,311

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements

31 December 2021

	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)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit-impaired	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)						
Beginning balance	21	-	-	-	-	21
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	17	-	-	-	-	17
Ending balance	38	-	-	-	-	38
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Beginning balance	56	-	-	-	-	56
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(21)	-	-	-	-	(21)
New financial assets purchased or acquired	20	-	-	-	-	20
Ending balance	55	-	-	-	-	55
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables						
Beginning balance	3,343	3,285	6,379	-	1,010	14,017
Changes due to changes in stages	244	(524)	280	-	-	-
Changes due to revaluation of allowance for credit losses	(925)	(308)	2,362	43	-	1,172
New financial assets purchased or acquired	(591)	(63)	-	-	-	654
Bad debt written-off	-	-	(3,004)	-	-	(3,004)
Others	6	-	-	-	-	6
Ending balance	3,259	2,516	6,017	43	1,010	12,845

16. Properties foreclosed

Properties foreclosed represent properties obtained from debtors as a result of debt restructuring or properties obtained as a result of a successful bid for the mortgaged assets of debtors at auction including the owned premises of the closed branches awaiting for sale.

Under the debt restructuring agreements, in cases the debtors restructure their debts by means of asset swap, the Bank grants buy-back rights or first refusal rights to certain debtors for a certain period, at prices as agreed in the debt restructuring agreements. The buy-back prices are normally agreed to be the transfer prices of the properties on the restructuring dates or plus interest.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, properties foreclosed are summarised as follows:

Type of properties foreclosed	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2022			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts and assets from successful bids				
Immovable	2,020	44	(40)	2,024
Movable	-	-	-	-
Total properties foreclosed	2,020	44	(40)	2,024
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,860)	-	-	(1,860)
Properties foreclosed - net	160	44	(40)	164

Type of properties foreclosed	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2021			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
Assets transferred in settlement of debts and assets from successful bids				
Immovable	2,059	26	(65)	2,020
Movable	-	-	-	-
Total properties foreclosed	2,059	26	(65)	2,020
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,860)	-	-	(1,860)
Properties foreclosed - net	199	26	(65)	160

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, costs of immovable properties foreclosed were classified by external and internal appraisers as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Properties foreclosed - immovable		
Appraised by external appraisers	2,024	2,020
Appraised by internal appraisers	-	-
Total	2,024	2,020

17. Premises and equipment

17.1 Movements

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated financial statements					
	Revaluation basis		Cost basis		Total
	Land	Buildings	Building improvement and equipment	Assets under construction/installation	
Cost/Revaluation					
As at 1 January 2021	9,228	2,703	4,657	1,834	18,422
Acquisitions	-	-	174	1,204	1,378
Transfer in (out)	-	-	17	(17)	-
Disposal and written off	-	-	(107)	-	(107)
As at 31 December 2021	9,228	2,703	4,741	3,021	19,693
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	-	-	157	-	157
Acquisitions	-	-	374	1,250	1,624
Transfer in (out)	-	2,318	1,803	(4,121)	-
Disposal and written off	(11)	(9)	(181)	-	(201)
Adjustment	-	-	(5)	(36)	(41)
As at 31 December 2022	9,217	5,012	6,889	114	21,232
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2021	-	(725)	(2,912)	-	(3,637)
Depreciation charged for the year	-	(64)	(404)	-	(468)
Disposal and written off	-	-	106	-	106
As at 31 December 2021	-	(789)	(3,210)	-	(3,999)
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	-	-	(70)	-	(70)
Depreciation charged for the year	-	(87)	(444)	-	(531)
Disposal and written off	-	5	172	-	177
As at 31 December 2022	-	(871)	(3,552)	-	(4,423)
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2021	9,228	1,914	1,531	3,021	15,694
As at 31 December 2022	9,217	4,141	3,337	114	16,809
Depreciation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021					468
2022					531

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements				Total
	Revaluation basis		Cost basis		
	Land	Buildings	Building improvement and equipment	Assets under construction/ installation	
Cost/Revaluation					
As at 1 January 2021	9,228	2,703	4,641	1,834	18,406
Acquisitions	-	-	173	1,204	1,377
Transfer in (out)	-	-	17	(17)	-
Disposal and written off	-	-	(107)	-	(107)
As at 31 December 2021	9,228	2,703	4,724	3,021	19,676
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	-	-	27	-	27
Acquisitions	-	-	370	1,250	1,620
Transfer in (out)	-	2,318	1,803	(4,121)	-
Disposal and written off	(11)	(9)	(164)	-	(184)
Adjustment	-	-	(5)	(36)	(41)
As at 31 December 2022	9,217	5,012	6,755	114	21,098
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2021	-	(725)	(2,902)	-	(3,627)
Depreciation charged for the year	-	(64)	(403)	-	(467)
Disposal and written off	-	-	106	-	106
As at 31 December 2021	-	(789)	(3,199)	-	(3,988)
Depreciation charged for the year	-	(87)	(439)	-	(526)
Disposal and written off	-	5	160	-	165
As at 31 December 2022	-	(871)	(3,478)	-	(4,349)
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2021	9,228	1,914	1,525	3,021	15,688
As at 31 December 2022	9,217	4,141	3,277	114	16,749
Depreciation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021					467
2022					526

Had the land and buildings been carried based on a historical cost basis, their net book value as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 would have been as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Land		
Cost	2,230	2,232
Buildings		
Cost	4,143	1,831
Accumulated depreciation	(757)	(708)
Net book value	3,386	1,123

As at 31 December 2022, certain buildings and equipment items of the Bank and its subsidiaries were fully depreciated but are still in use. The historical costs or the reappraised values, before deducting accumulated depreciation, of those assets totalled Baht 2,192 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,886 million) and The Bank only: Baht 2,192 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,881 million).

17.2 Revaluation surplus on assets

Revaluation surplus on assets are surplus from revaluation of land and buildings. Their movements during the years are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Beginning balances	7,824	7,871
Revaluation surplus for the years	-	-
Amortisation for the years	(33)	(47)
Ending balances	7,791	7,824

Revaluation surplus on assets can neither be used to offset against deficit nor for dividend distribution.

Differences arising from revaluation on assets are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy as described in Note 4.14 to the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

During the year 2020, the Bank arranged for independent professional valuers to appraise the value of land and buildings on an asset-by-asset basis. The basis of the revaluation was as follows:

- Appraisal of land: Market comparison approach is used whereby the buying and selling prices for assets with similar characteristics are obtained.
- Appraisal of buildings: The depreciated replacement cost approach is used for buildings specifically used for the Bank's operation. The market comparison approach is used for general buildings whereby the buying and selling prices for assets with similar characteristics are obtained. The income approach is used for assets that generate income.

Key assumptions in the valuation, which are unobservable inputs generally, are summarised below:

	Assumptions used in revaluation	Result to fair value where as an increase in assumption value
Land price per square wah (Baht)	50,058 - 2,500,000	Increase in fair value (Market comparison approach)
Building construction cost per square metre (Baht)	9,800 - 47,376	Increase in fair value (Depreciated replacement cost approach)
Yield rate (%)	11	Decrease in fair value (Income approach)

18. Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2021	630	97	727
Additions	219	26	245
Closed contract	(15)	-	(15)
As at 31 December 2021	834	123	957
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	153	-	153
Additions	102	12	114
Closed contract	(47)	(21)	(68)
As at 31 December 2022	1,042	114	1,156
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2021	(307)	(32)	(339)
Depreciation for the year	(181)	(28)	(209)
Closed contract	15	-	15
As at 31 December 2021	(473)	(60)	(533)
Depreciation for the year	(193)	(27)	(220)
Closed contract	45	21	66
As at 31 December 2022	(621)	(66)	(687)
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2021	361	63	424
As at 31 December 2022	421	48	469
Depreciation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021			209
2022			220

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Separate financial statements		
	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2021	630	97	727
Additions	219	26	245
Closed contract	(15)	-	(15)
As at 31 December 2021	834	123	957
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	98	-	98
Additions	92	12	104
Closed contract	(47)	(21)	(68)
As at 31 December 2022	977	114	1,091
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 January 2021	(307)	(32)	(339)
Depreciation for the year	(181)	(28)	(209)
Closed contract	15	-	15
As at 31 December 2021	(473)	(60)	(533)
Depreciation for the year	(186)	(27)	(213)
Closed contract	45	21	66
As at 31 December 2022	(614)	(66)	(680)
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2021	361	63	424
As at 31 December 2022	363	48	411
Depreciation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021			209
2022			213

19. Goodwill and other intangible assets

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					Total
	Goodwill	Customer relationship	Application software	Assets in progress	Others	
Cost						
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	3,100	90	2	3,192
Acquisitions	-	-	114	95	-	209
Transfer in (out)	-	-	40	(40)	-	-
Written off	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	3,252	145	2	3,399
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	11,657	4,229	-	-	-	15,886
Acquisitions	-	-	167	415	-	582
Transfer in (out)	-	-	414	(414)	-	-
Written off	-	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
As at 31 December 2022	11,657	4,229	3,817	146	2	19,851
Accumulated amortisation						
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	(2,119)	-	-	(2,119)
Amortisation for the year	-	-	(219)	-	-	(219)
Written off	-	-	1	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	(2,337)	-	-	(2,337)
Amortisation for the year	-	(67)	(247)	-	-	(314)
Written off	-	-	16	-	-	16
As at 31 December 2022	-	(67)	(2,568)	-	-	(2,635)
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	915	145	2	1,062
As at 31 December 2022	11,657	4,162	1,249	146	2	17,216
Remaining useful lives (years)	-	10	0 - 8	-	-	
Amortisation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021						219
2022						314

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	Goodwill	Customer relationship	Application software	Assets in progress	Others	Total
Cost						
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	3,084	90	2	3,176
Acquisitions	-	-	114	95	-	209
Transfer in (out)	-	-	40	(40)	-	-
Written off	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	3,236	145	2	3,383
Acquired from business acquisition (Note 6)	8,112	3,469	-	-	-	11,581
Acquisitions	-	-	167	415	-	582
Transfer in (out)	-	-	414	(414)	-	-
Written off	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
As at 31 December 2022	8,112	3,469	3,816	146	2	15,545
Accumulated amortisation						
As at 1 January 2021	-	-	(2,104)	-	-	(2,104)
Amortisation for the year	-	-	(219)	-	-	(219)
Written off	-	-	1	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	(2,322)	-	-	(2,322)
Amortisation for the year	-	(54)	(247)	-	-	(301)
Written off	-	-	1	-	-	1
As at 31 December 2022	-	(54)	(2,568)	-	-	(2,622)
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2021	-	-	914	145	2	1,061
As at 31 December 2022	8,112	3,415	1,248	146	2	12,923
Remaining useful lives (years)	-	10	0 - 8	-	-	
Amortisation included in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2021						219
2022						301

As at 31 December 2022, certain items of other intangible assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries were fully amortised but are still in use. The historical costs, before deducting accumulated amortisation, of those assets totalled Baht 1,492 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,343 million) and The Bank only: Baht 1,492 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,330 million).

20. Deferred tax assets/liabilities and income tax expenses

20.1 Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The following table shows major components of deferred tax assets/liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	Statements of financial position as at 31 December		Changes in deferred income taxes for the years ended 31 December		Statements of financial position as at 31 December		Changes in deferred income taxes for the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets on:								
Allowance for expected credit losses	568	183	385	(27)	408	183	225	(27)
Allowance for impairment on properties foreclosed	372	372	-	-	372	372	-	-
Allowance for impairment and revaluation on assets	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Allowance for impairment and revaluation on investments	16	18	(2)	-	16	18	(2)	-
Provisions for long-term employee benefits	417	400	17	1	394	396	(2)	1
Provisions for other liabilities	31	35	(4)	1	31	35	(4)	1
Unrealised losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	27	2	25	1	27	2	25	1
Revaluation deficit on investments	195	35	160	35	195	35	160	35
Bad debts	268	1	267	(1)	1	1	-	(1)
Other receivables	6	9	(3)	3	6	9	(3)	3
Unearned revenue	273	-	273	-	249	-	249	-
Accrued expenses	267	208	59	63	251	208	43	63
Fixed asset	37	18	19	9	28	18	10	9
Others	216	165	51	(33)	215	165	50	(33)
Total	2,696	1,449	1,247	52	2,196	1,445	751	52
Deferred tax liabilities on:								
Revaluation surplus on assets	1,558	1,565	7	9	1,558	1,565	7	9
Revaluation surplus on investments	5	3	(2)	209	5	3	(2)	209
Unrealised gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-
Amortization on intangible asset	150	-	(150)	-	-	-	-	-
Others	54	89	35	20	54	89	35	20
Total	1,767	1,660	(107)	238	1,617	1,660	43	238
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net	929	(211)			579	(215)		
Changes in deferred income taxes			1,140	290			794	290

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Movements in the deferred tax assets (liabilities) during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Beginning balances	(211)	(501)	(215)	(505)
Changes in deferred income taxes				
Recognised in profit or loss	581	58	566	58
Recognised in unappropriated retained earnings	(2)	3	(2)	3
Recognised in other comprehensive income or loss	130	229	138	229
Recognised from business acquisition	431	-	92	-
Total changes in deferred income taxes for the years	1,140	290	794	290
Ending balances	929	(211)	579	(215)

20.2 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current income taxes:				
Current income tax charge for the years	1,866	1,214	1,811	1,208
Adjustments in respect of corporate income taxes of previous year	13	(4)	13	(4)
Deferred income taxes:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(581)	(58)	(566)	(58)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	1,298	1,152	1,258	1,146

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profits for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accounting profits before income tax expenses	6,355	5,793	6,253	5,796
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profits before income tax expenses multiplied by applicable tax rate	1,271	1,159	1,251	1,159
Tax effects from:				
Adjustments in respect of corporate income taxes of previous year	13	(4)	13	(4)
Additional tax-deductible expenses	(1)	(19)	(1)	(18)
Tax effect on tax-exempted revenues	(1)	(1)	(1)	(8)
Tax effect on non-tax deductible expenses	32	11	12	11
Adjustments	(16)	6	(16)	6
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	1,298	1,152	1,258	1,146

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

20.3 Components of other comprehensive income (losses) and related income taxes

	(Unit: Million Baht)					
	Consolidated and separate financial statements					
	For the years ended 31 December					
	2022			2021		
	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount
Items to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss:						
Losses on revaluation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(802)	160	(642)	(1,216)	243	(973)
Total items to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss	(802)	160	(642)	(1,216)	243	(973)
Items not to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss:						
Gains (losses) on revaluation of investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(2)	6	(4)	1	(3)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	144	(29)	115	74	(15)	59
Total items not to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss	152	(31)	121	70	(14)	56
	(650)	129	(521)	(1,146)	229	(917)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements						
For the years ended 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount
Items to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss:						
Losses on revaluation of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(802)	160	(642)	(1,216)	243	(973)
Total items to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss	(802)	160	(642)	(1,216)	243	(973)
Items not to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss:						
Gains (losses) on revaluation of investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(2)	6	(4)	1	(3)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	105	(21)	84	73	(15)	58
Total items not to be recognised subsequently in profit or loss	113	(23)	90	69	(14)	55
	(689)	137	(552)	(1,147)	229	(918)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

21. Other assets

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December		As at 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accrued income	852	384	815	385
Suspense debtors	2,228	918	2,224	918
Prepaid and deferred expenses	309	283	305	281
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	145	286	145	286
Others	1,137	525	826	525
Total	4,671	2,396	4,315	2,395
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses/impairment	(172)	(328)	(172)	(328)
Other assets - net	4,499	2,068	4,143	2,067

22. Deposits

22.1 Classified by types of deposits

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December		As at 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current accounts	13,349	12,410	13,521	12,410
Savings accounts	451,283	371,451	451,473	371,506
Fixed deposits	178,969	136,885	179,014	136,930
Total	643,601	520,746	644,008	520,846

22.2 Classified by currencies and depositors' residency

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Baht	598,261	20,636	618,897	491,841	12,481	504,322
US Dollar	17,443	3,286	20,729	13,746	1,514	15,260
Others	1,446	2,529	3,975	503	661	1,164
Total	617,150	26,451	643,601	506,090	14,656	520,746

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements						
As at 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Baht	598,668	20,636	619,304	491,941	12,481	504,422
US Dollar	17,443	3,286	20,729	13,746	1,514	15,260
Others	1,446	2,529	3,975	503	661	1,164
Total	617,557	26,451	644,008	506,190	14,656	520,846

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

23. Interbank and money market items (Liabilities)

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December					
	2022			2021		
	On demand	Term	Total	On demand	Term	Total
Domestic items						
The Bank of Thailand and the Financial Institutions Development Fund	-	4,088	4,088	-	6,316	6,316
Commercial banks	94	-	94	55	-	55
Specialized financial institutions	12	13,717	13,729	8	4,676	4,684
Other financial institutions	18,208	593	18,801	21,843	740	22,583
Total domestic items	18,314	18,398	36,712	21,906	11,732	33,638
Foreign items						
US Dollar	266	11,924	12,190	59	69,346	69,405
Euro	-	-	-	52	-	52
Other currencies	1,179	4,572	5,751	481	-	481
Total foreign items	1,445	16,496	17,941	592	69,346	69,938
Total domestic and foreign items	19,759	34,894	54,653	22,498	81,078	103,576

	Separate financial statements						(Unit: Million Baht)
	As at 31 December						
	2022			2021			
	On demand	Term	Total	On demand	Term	Total	
Domestic items							
The Bank of Thailand and the Financial Institutions Development Fund	-	4,088	4,088	-	6,316	6,316	
Commercial banks	94	-	94	55	-	55	
Specialized financial institutions	12	2,917	2,929	8	4,676	4,684	
Other financial institutions	18,208	593	18,801	21,843	740	22,583	
Total domestic items	18,314	7,598	25,912	21,906	11,732	33,638	
Foreign items							
US Dollar	266	11,924	12,190	59	69,346	69,405	
Euro	-	-	-	52	-	52	
Other currencies	1,179	2,572	3,751	481	-	481	
Total foreign items	1,445	14,496	15,941	592	69,346	69,938	
Total domestic and foreign items	19,759	22,094	41,853	22,498	81,078	103,576	

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

24. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	Fair value	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Debts issued	50	-

The Bank presents the effects of changes in credit risk in other comprehensive income as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
The cumulative change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk recognised in other comprehensive income	0.005	-
The difference between carrying amount and the contractually amount required to pay at maturity	0.3	-

25. Debts issued and borrowings

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, debts issued and borrowings comprised subordinated debentures, senior debentures and structured debentures. They are classified by type of securities, maturity, interest rate and currency as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2022			
	Maturity	Interest rate per annum	Currency	Domestic amount
		(%)		
Subordinated Debentures	19 Sep 2034	4.00	THB	5,000
Subordinated Debentures	7 Jun 2032	4.07	THB	13,834
Senior Debentures	26 Jun 2023	2.36	THB	2,000
Senior Debentures	26 Apr 2025	2.01	THB	2,495
Senior Debentures	26 Apr 2024	1.53	THB	2,490
Senior Debentures	23 Sep 2024	0.97	THB	5,000
Total				30,819

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2022				
Type	Maturity	Interest rate per annum	Currency	Domestic amount
		(%)		
Subordinated Debentures	19 Sep 2034	4.00	THB	5,000
Subordinated Debentures	7 Jun 2032	4.07	THB	13,834
Senior Debentures	26 Apr 2025	2.01	THB	2,495
Senior Debentures	26 Apr 2024	1.53	THB	2,490
Senior Debentures	23 Sep 2024	0.97	THB	5,000
Total				28,819

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021				
Type	Maturity	Interest rate per annum	Currency	Domestic amount
		(%)		
Subordinated Debentures	20 Sep 2027	3.56	THB	6,000
Senior Debentures	24 Jan 2022	Compounded THOR +0.10	THB	1,000
Senior Debentures	23 Sep 2024	0.97	THB	5,000
Structured debentures	10 Jan 2022	3.55	USD	100
Total				12,100

Subordinated debenturesSubordinated Debenture No.1/2017

On 20 September 2017, the Bank issued Subordinated Debenture No.1/2017 amounting to Baht 6,000 million, via private placement to institutional and high net worth investors. The debentures have a tenor of 10 years and bear interest at the rate of 3.56% per annum, and the Bank has the right to make early redemption, as approved by the BOT. The debentures have loss absorption features that will come into effect at the point of non-viability, in accordance with the BOT guidelines laid down with reference to Basel III framework.

On 2 November 2017, the BOT granted an approval for the Bank to count proceeds received from the issue of the above subordinated debentures for an amount of Baht 6,000 million as a part of its Tier 2 capital effective 20 September 2017 onwards, in accordance with the conditions specified in the BOT's notifications regarding the Basel III framework.

However, the Bank exercised the option to redeem subordinated debentures on 20 September 2022.

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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Subordinated Debenture No.1/2022

On 7 June 2022, the Bank issued Subordinated Debenture No.1/2022 amounting to Baht 13,735 million, via private placement to institutional and high net worth investors. The debentures have a tenor of 10 years and bear interest at the rate of 4.07% per annum, and the Bank has the right to make early redemption, as approved by the BOT. The debentures have loss absorption features that will come into effect at the point of non-viability, in accordance with the BOT guidelines laid down with reference to Basel III framework.

On 24 June 2022, the BOT granted an approval for the Bank to count proceeds received from the issue of the above subordinated debentures for an amount of Baht 13,735 million as a part of its Tier 2 capital effective 7 June 2022 onwards, in accordance with the conditions specified in the BOT's notifications regarding the Basel III framework.

Subordinated Debenture No. 3/2022

On 19 September 2022, the Bank issued Subordinated Debenture No. 3/2022 amounting to Baht 5,000 million, via private placement to institutional and high net worth investors. The debentures have a tenor of 12 years and bear interest at the rate of 4.00% per annum, and the Bank has the right to make early redemption, as approved by the BOT. The debentures have loss absorption features that will come into effect at the point of non-viability, in accordance with the BOT guidelines laid down with reference to Basel III framework.

On 28 September 2022, the BOT granted an approval for the Bank to count proceeds received from the issue of the above subordinated debentures for an amount of Baht 5,000 million as a part of its Tier 2 capital effective 19 September 2022 onwards, in accordance with conditions specified in the BOT's notifications regarding the Basel III framework.

Senior debentures

On 26 March 2020, a subsidiary issued the unsecured senior debentures without debenture holder representatives amounting to Baht 2,000 million, via private placement to institutional investors established under Thai Law. The debentures have a tenor of 3 years with semi-annual coupon payment and bear interest at the rate of 2.36% per annum.

On 23 March 2021, the Bank issued the unsecured senior debentures without debenture holder representatives amounting to Baht 1,000 million, via private placement to institutional investors established under Thai Law. The debentures have a tenor of 185 days and pay floating rate interest linked to the compounded THOR plus 10 basis points per annum.

On 23 September 2021, the Bank issued the unsecured senior debentures without debenture holder representatives amounting to Baht 5,000 million, via private placement to institutional investors established under Thai Law. The debentures have a tenor of 3 years with semi-annual coupon payment and bear interest at the rate of 0.97% per annum.

On 26 April 2022, the Bank issued the unsecured senior debentures without debenture holder representatives amounting to Baht 2,500 million, via private placement to institutional investors established under Thai Law. The debentures have a tenor of 3 years with semi-annual coupon payment and bear interest at the rate of 2.01% per annum.

On 26 April 2022, the Bank issued the unsecured senior debentures without debenture holder representatives

amounting to Baht 2,500 million, via private placement to institutional investors established under Thai Law. The debentures have a tenor of 2 years with semi-annual coupon payment and bear interest at the rate of 1.53% per annum.

Structured debentures

On 4 November 2021, the Bank issued unsecured structured debentures to institutional and/ or high net worth investors with embedded derivatives based on foreign exchange rates with type where the principal repayment is in Thai Baht or a foreign currency (Dual-Currency Note) amounting to Baht 100 million bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.55% per annum.

26. Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Undiscounted lease payments	468	414
Less: deferred interest expenses	(8)	(7)
Lease liabilities	460	407
Less: current portion of lease liabilities	(263)	(183)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	197	224

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Undiscounted lease payment	409	414
Less: deferred interest expenses	(7)	(7)
Lease liabilities	402	407
Less: current portion of lease liabilities	(224)	(183)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	178	224

The Bank and its subsidiaries have entered into the finance lease agreements for rental of buildings and vehicles for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 and 30 years.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease payments is presented below.

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated financial statements				
As at 31 December 2022				
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Undiscounted lease payments	269	199	-	468
Deferred interest expenses	(6)	(2)	-	(8)
Lease liabilities	263	197	-	460

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Separate financial statements				
As at 31 December 2022				
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Undiscounted lease payments	229	180	-	409
Deferred interest expenses	(5)	(2)	-	(7)
Lease liabilities	224	178	-	402

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated and separate financial statements				
As at 31 December 2021				
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Undiscounted lease payments	187	226	1	414
Deferred interest expenses	(4)	(3)	-	(7)
Lease liabilities	183	223	1	407

The Bank and its subsidiaries had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Baht 221 million (2021: Baht 208 million) and The Bank only: Baht 214 million (2021: Baht 208 million)

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

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Consolidated financial statements		
For the years ended 31 December		
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	220	209
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10	7
Expense relating to short-term leases	2	4
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	11	6
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-

(Unit: Million Baht)		
Separate financial statements		
For the years ended 31 December		
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	213	209
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10	7
Expense relating to short-term leases	3	4
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	11	6
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

27. Provisions for long-term employee benefits

Changes in provisions for long-term employee benefits for years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 can be summarised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Provisions for long-term employee benefits at the beginning of the year	2,000	1,994	1,982	1,976
Acquisition from business acquisition (Note 6)	554	-	429	-
Recognised in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	183	161	171	159
Interest cost	33	19	32	19
Total benefits recognised in profit or loss	216	180	203	178
Recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains arising from				
Financial assumption changes	(110)	(152)	(104)	(149)
Experience adjustments	(34)	78	(1)	76
Total benefits recognised in other comprehensive income or loss	(144)	(74)	(105)	(73)
Employee benefits paid during the year	(129)	(100)	(129)	(100)
Employee transferal in	-	-	19	1
Provisions for long-term employee benefits at the end of the year	2,497	2,000	2,399	1,982

The Bank and its subsidiaries expect to pay long-term employee benefits during the next year amounting to Baht 121 million (31 December 2021: Baht 120 million) and The Bank only: Baht 121 million (31 December 2021: Baht 120 million).

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' long-term employee benefit obligation is 11.6 and 14.6 years (31 December 2021: 11.7 years) and The Bank only: 11.6 and 14.6 years (31 December 2021: 11.7 years).

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

(Unit: Percentage per year)		
Consolidated and separate financial statements		
As at 31 December		
	2022	2021
Future salary incremental rates (depending on age)	4.0 - 7.0	4.0 - 7.0
Turnover rates (depending on age)	0 - 30	1 - 30
Average discount rate	2.7694 and 3.0521	2.0922
Mortality development rate	3	3

Sensitivity analysis for principal assumptions that affect provisions for long-term employee benefits as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)							
Consolidated financial statements							
As at 31 December 2022							
	Salary incremental rate		Turnover rate		Discount rate		Mortality development rate
	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 20%	Decreased by 20%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 1% Decreased by 1%
Increase (decrease) in provisions for long-term employee benefits	191	(173)	(93)	108	(173)	196	5 (5)

(Unit: Million Baht)							
Consolidated financial statements							
As at 31 December 2021							
	Salary incremental rate		Turnover rate		Discount rate		Mortality development rate
	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 20%	Decreased by 20%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 1% Decreased by 1%
Increase (decrease) in provisions for long-term employee benefits	148	(134)	(58)	66	(135)	150	3 (3)

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements								
As at 31 December 2022								
	Salary incremental rate		Turnover rate		Discount rate		Mortality development rate	
	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 20%	Decreased by 20%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%
Increase (decrease) in provisions for long-term employee benefits	179	(162)	(83)	96	(163)	184	4	(5)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements								
As at 31 December 2021								
	Salary incremental rate		Turnover rate		Discount rate		Mortality development rate	
	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 20%	Decreased by 20%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 1%
Increase (decrease) in provisions for long-term employee benefits	146	(132)	(56)	65	(133)	148	3	(3)

28. Provisions for other liabilities

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements		
As at 31 December		
	2022	2021
Allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	829	820
Financial commitments	217	114
Obligation for litigation cases	46	68
Total	1,092	1,002

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts classified by classification were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December 2022	
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	292,448	620
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	4,581	89
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	508	120
Total	297,537	829

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December 2021	
	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	Allowance for expected credit losses
Financial assets where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	264,018	587
Financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Under-Performing)	5,142	105
Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-Performing)	157	128
Total	269,317	820

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

29. Other liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht) Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December		As at 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Suspense creditors and accounts payable - others	4,004	2,003	3,890	2,014
Deferred revenues	3,187	353	3,187	353
Accrued interest expenses	607	337	571	337
Others	487	344	471	343
Total	8,285	3,037	8,119	3,047

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has received advances from electronic money transfer transactions according to the BOT's Notification Sor Nor Chor 2/2562 of Baht 1 million.

30. Other components of equity

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Revaluation surplus on assets	7,791	7,824
Revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Revaluation surplus		
Debt instruments	42	99
Equity instruments	40	32
Total	82	131
Revaluation deficit		
Debt instruments	(1,019)	(273)
Equity instruments	(18)	(18)
Total	(1,037)	(291)
Total revaluation surplus (deficit) on investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(955)	(160)
Total other components of equity	6,836	7,664
Less: income taxes	(1,367)	(1,533)
Other components of equity - net of income taxes	5,469	6,131

31. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Company Limited Act B.E. 2535, the Bank is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profits, after deducting any balance of deficit brought forward (if any), until such reserve reaches 10% of the Bank's registered share capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

32. Capital Funds

The primary objective of the Bank's capital management is to maintain an optimal level of capital. Policies, which are approved by the Bank's Board of Directors and overseen by the Bank's senior management, are set to ensure that the capital maintenance is in accordance with the BOT's requirements and at an appropriate and adequate level to support the business growth within the acceptable level of risk and to maintain the good credit rating.

The Capital Funds and Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 in accordance with the BOT's requirements with reference to Basel III framework consist of the followings:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Financial business group	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Tier 1 Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Paid-up share capital	24,857	24,857
Statutory reserve	2,165	1,915
Retained earnings after appropriation	39,043	33,977
Other components of equity	5,439	6,111
Less: Deduction items from Common Equity Tier 1	(18,128)	(1,077)
Total Tier 1 Capital	53,376	65,783
Tier 2 Capital		
Subordinated debentures	18,735	6,000
Provision for assets classified as normal and surplus of provision	3,124	2,117
Total Tier 2 Capital	21,859	8,117
Total Capital Funds	75,235	73,900

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Tier 1 Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Paid-up share capital	24,857	24,857
Statutory reserve	2,165	1,915
Retained earnings after appropriation	39,004	33,930
Other components of equity	5,439	6,111
Less: Deduction items from Common Equity Tier 1	(17,137)	(1,072)
Total Tier 1 Capital	54,328	65,741
Tier 2 Capital		
Subordinated debentures	18,735	6,000
Provision for assets classified as normal and surplus of provision	2,981	2,117
Total Tier 2 Capital	21,716	8,117
Total Capital Funds	76,044	73,858

	BOT Minimum Requirement and Conservation Buffer*	Capital Adequacy Ratio			
		Financial business group		Separate financial statements	
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	(Percentage)	(Percentage)
Common Equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets	7.00	10.70	16.96	11.21	16.94
Tier 1 Capital Funds to risk-weighted assets	8.50	10.70	16.96	11.21	16.94
Total Capital Funds to risk-weighted assets	11.00	15.08	19.06	15.69	19.03

* According to BOT's Basel III framework, the Bank is required to maintain Common Equity Tier 1 of at least 2.5% of total risk-weighted assets, as a capital buffer, in addition to minimum capital ratio. This capital buffer ("Conservation buffer") will gradually increase at least 0.625% a year starting from 1 January 2016 until the ratio of at least 2.5% is reached on 1 January 2019.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has maintained a minimum reserve rate of not less than 1% of assets and off-balance sheet items that have not a significant increase in credit risk. According to the BOT's Notification ForNorSor (01) Wor. 129/2562 Subject: Minimum reserve to be maintained by financial institutions and financial business groups dated 18 December 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

33. Share-based payment plan for the Bank's senior management

The Bank's Board of Directors Meeting No. 573 approved a resolution to join the share-based payment plan ("the Plan") under Long Term Incentives Plan (LTI) with compensation in the form of restricted shares (RS) and share appreciation rights (SAR) of United Overseas Bank Limited ("major shareholder") is awarded to selected senior managements. The selection criteria indicated by the Nomination and Compensation Committee (NCC) of the Bank, considering from several factors such as individual performance, potential, leadership skills, job level and market competitive.

Details of the plan are below:

- (a) Restricted Shares (RS), represent ordinary shares of United Overseas Bank Limited that participants will be entitled to receive upon fulfilment of certain time and performance conditions. Upon vesting, participants will receive United Overseas Bank Limited's shares represented by the restricted shares as per the plan's rules.
- (b) Share Appreciation Rights (SAR) are the rights to receive a number of United Overseas Bank's Limited shares equivalent in value to the difference between the prevailing market value and the grant value of the shares of the major shareholder multiplied by number of SAR as per the Plan's rules and divided by the prevailing market value of the shares of the major shareholder. Upon vesting of the SAR, participants have up to six years from the grant date to exercise their rights.

Since 2014, Long Term Incentives Plan (LTI) has been replaced by Executive Equity Plan (EEP) whereby under the EEP there remains remunerations in the form of RS as mentioned in (a) whilst remunerations in the form of SAR as mentioned in (b) were ceased from 2014 onwards. However, any SAR previously granted under LTI would still remain enforced until SAR expired in 2014 or their exercise rights expire in 2019.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank recorded Baht 90 million (2021: Baht 83 million) for the above plan as expenses and also recorded such obligations by the same amount as liabilities. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has obligations of Baht 127 Million (2021: Baht 137 million) which were presented as a part of other liabilities.

34. Commitments and contingent liabilities

34.1 Commitments

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Aval to bills	1,160	1,581
Guarantees of loans	5,680	4,064
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	7,544	4,467
Letters of credit	8,603	7,275
Other commitments		
- Undrawn overdraft amount	21,407	22,590
- Spot foreign exchange contracts	2,594	3,733
- Other guarantees	49,213	45,448
- Others	24,458	18,916
Total	120,659	108,074

34.2 Other commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries have contractual commitments in respect to construction of office buildings and the purchase of information technology systems as well as other agreements under the Bank's projects. The outstanding balances of such contractual commitments were approximately Baht 362 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,388 million) and The Bank only: Baht 362 million (31 December 2021: Baht 1,388 million) and the Bank also has commitments to pay the service fees in relation to service contracts amounting to Baht 205 million (31 December 2021: Baht 153 million).

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has commitments to purchase the foreclosed properties amounting to Baht 43 million (31 December 2021: Baht 38 million).

35. Assets placed as collateral

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	Carrying value	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Government bonds		
Placed as collateral for Intraday Liquidity Facilities with the BOT	34,064	17,533
Placed as collateral for hedging of settlement risk	7,545	5,304
Placed as collateral for government departments	73	76

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36. Litigation

In the course of normal business operation of the Bank, the Bank has been sued under various labor and civil lawsuits, including torture cases. Under these lawsuits, claims against the Bank as at 31 December 2022 totaled Baht 1,037 million (31 December 2021: Baht 631 million). The Bank's management has exercised their judgement to the possible losses to the Bank and recorded the amount under "Provisions for other liabilities" as described in Note 28 to the financial statements and believe that should the outcome of the lawsuits be finalised, there will not be a material impact to the Bank's financial position or operating performance.

37. Related party transactions

37.1 Significant of related party transactions

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

They also include associated subsidiaries, and individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Bank and its subsidiaries that gives them significant influence over the Bank and its subsidiaries, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the plan and the direction of the Bank's and its subsidiaries 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 subsidiaries, related companies (related by ways of shareholding and/or common shareholders and/or common directors) and related persons (Directors and Senior Management who are in the level of Executive Director upwards, and their close family members). These transactions have been concluded on commercial terms and based agreed upon in the ordinary course of business between the Bank, and those parties. Interest rates on loans to employees are calculated based on the Bank's employee welfare rule.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has outstanding staff welfare loans to executives from level of Executive Director upwards of Baht 35 million (31 December 2021: Baht 33 million) and also has general loans to Senior Management and their close family members with the outstanding balance of Baht 25 million (31 December 2021: Baht 55 million).

In addition, as at 31 December 2022, the Bank also has deposits of Baht 209 million (31 December 2021: Baht 198 million) taken from related persons, including their close family members.

Significant transactions, income and expenses incurred with related parties (apart from those disclosed in the other notes to financial statements) for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below.

Consolidated financial statements						(Unit: Million Baht)
For the years ended 31 December						
2022			2021			
	Related companies	Group of major shareholder (UOB)	Total	Related companies	Group of major shareholder (UOB)	Total
Interest income	13	47	60	10	11	21
Interest expenses	4	463	467	31	83	114
Fees and service income	1	374	375	1	765	766
Fees and service expenses	-	1	1	-	3	3
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	(11,660)	(11,660)	17	(7,294)	(7,277)
Premises and equipment expenses	18	-	18	15	-	15
Data processing charges (tax included)	-	1,762	1,762	-	1,332	1,332
Other expenses	-	163	163	-	131	131

Separate financial statements								(Unit: Million Baht)
For the years ended 31 December								
2022				2021				
	Subsidiaries	Related companies	Group of major shareholder (UOB)	Total	Subsidiaries	Related companies	Group of major shareholder (UOB)	Total
Interest income	17	13	47	77	-	10	11	21
Interest expenses	-	4	463	467	-	31	83	114
Fees and service income	37	1	374	412	14	1	765	780
Fees and service expenses	118	-	1	119	142	-	3	145
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(11,660)	(11,660)	-	17	(7,294)	(7,277)
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35
Other operating income	4	-	-	4	6	-	-	6
Premises and equipment expenses	3	18	-	21	(3)	15	-	12
Data processing charges (tax included)	-	-	1,762	1,762	-	-	1,332	1,332
Other expenses	-	-	163	163	-	-	131	131

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank disbursed for software development as capital expenditure to United Overseas Bank Limited, its major shareholder, amounting to Baht 477 million (2021: Baht 161 million).

In addition, during the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank purchased equipment from related companies amounting to Baht 12 million (2021: Baht 2 million).

37.2 Remunerations to directors and senior management

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, remunerations payable to the Bank's and its subsidiaries' directors and senior management, who are key management personnel with authority and responsibility, whether direct or indirect, for planning, direction and controlling the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries, are consisted of monthly remunerations, salaries, provident fund contributions and long-term benefits as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	459	559
Post-employment benefits	36	33
Share-based payments	75	83
Total	570	675

37.3 Outstanding balances

The outstanding balances of significant related party transactions as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)				
Consolidated financial statements As at 31 December 2022				
	Major shareholders (UOB)			Total
	Related companies	United Overseas Bank Limited	United Overseas Bank Group of Companies	
Outstanding loans to customers	451	-	-	451
Interbank and money market items (assets)	-	2,992	11	3,003
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	38	38
Derivatives assets	-	3,837	-	3,837
Deposits and other assets	-	1	26	27
Commitments	140	89,796	17	89,953
Deposits	1,393	-	-	1,393
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	4	14,564	4,614	19,182
Derivatives liabilities	-	485	-	485
Debts issued and borrowings	-	4,000	-	4,000
Other liabilities	-	3,696	3	3,699

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements As at 31 December 2021

	Related companies	Major shareholders (UOB)		Total
		United Overseas Bank Limited	United Overseas Bank Group of Companies	
Outstanding loans to customers	241	-	-	241
Interbank and money market items (assets)	-	680	102	782
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	608	608
Derivatives assets	9	680	-	689
Deposits and other assets	-	2	42	44
Commitments	223	175,123	6	175,352
Deposits	400	-	-	400
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	14	69,415	5,402	74,831
Derivatives liabilities	-	650	-	650
Other liabilities	8	621	2	631

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements As at 31 December 2022

	Subsidiaries	Related companies	Major shareholders (UOB)		Total
			United Overseas Bank Limited	United Overseas Bank Group of Companies	
Outstanding loans to customers	3,006	451	-	-	3,457
Interbank and money market items (assets)	-	-	2,992	11	3,003
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	38	38
Derivatives assets	-	-	3,837	-	3,837
Deposits and other assets	-	-	1	26	27
Commitments	2	140	89,796	17	89,955
Deposits	407	1,393	-	-	1,800
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	-	4	14,564	4,614	19,182
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	485	-	485
Debts issued and borrowings	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
Other liabilities	25	-	3,696	3	3,724

(Unit: Million Baht)

**Separate financial statements
As at 31 December 2021**

			Major shareholders (UOB)		Total
			United Overseas Bank Limited	United Overseas Bank Group of Companies	
	Subsidiaries	Related companies			
Outstanding loans to customers	-	241	-	-	241
Interbank and money market items (assets)	-	-	680	102	782
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	608	608
Derivatives assets	-	9	680	-	689
Deposits and other assets	1	-	2	42	45
Commitments	-	223	175,123	6	175,352
Deposits	100	400	-	-	500
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	-	14	69,415	5,402	74,831
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	650	-	650
Other liabilities	13	8	621	2	644

38. Other benefits paid to the directors and management

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries had no benefits payable to their directors and management other than those they normally receive whereby directors receive monthly directors' remuneration and management receive salary, bonus and other benefits as discussed in Note 33 and Note 37.2 to the financial statements.

39. Earnings per share

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

40. Segment Information

40.1 Operating segments

The following segment information are in accordance with the internal management report of the Bank submitted to Management Committee who form as Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to determine resources allocation and to evaluate performance of business segment.

The Bank segregate business unit into 3 segments; Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and Others, for driving business and decision-making which based on key customer segments and product groups which are used in business decision and internal management reporting as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Retail Banking

The Retail Banking segment covers Personal Financial Services (PFS) with products of deposits, credit and debit cards, insurance, wealth management, investments planning, consumer loan, secured and unsecured loan which provided services through a variety of distribution channels, automated teller machines (ATMs), internet banking, mobile banking and digital banking platforms.

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking segment covers Corporate Banking (CBK), Commercial Banking (CMB), Business Banking (BB) and Financial Institution Group (FI). The Corporate Banking provides integrated banking solution to large corporations. The products and services are sophisticated and customised to specific customers. The Commercial Banking focuses on medium-sized companies with a broad range of products and services e.g., current account, deposits, lending, syndicate loans, cash management, letter of guarantee, trade finance & cross-border payments, underwriting and corporate advisory services. While the Business Banking focuses on micro-SMEs via partnership ecosystem as well as strategic alliance both online and offline. Lastly, the Financial Institution Group maintains correspondence with and provides financial services to bank and non-bank financial institutions.

Others group

Others group includes Global Markets (GM) group, risk management, property management, including income and expenses not attributable to the above-mentioned operating segments. The Global Markets group provides treasury products and advisory services such as foreign exchange, derivatives and fixed income instruments to customers.

40.2 Accounting policies for transactions presented in operating segment information

The accounting policies for any transactions presented in operating segment information were summarised in Note 4 to the financial statements regarding a summary of significant accounting policies. The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

Total operating income included net interest income after deducted internal fund transfer pricing cost in accordance with the Bank's performance measurement criteria, net fees and service income and other income. The total operating expenses included allocated expenses between operating segments. The management relies on total operating profit and uses as a part of performance measurement.

Transfer pricing between operating segments is based on arm's length basis and in a manner similar to transaction with third parties.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have no operating income from transactions with any external customer equal to or greater than 10% of the consolidated operating income.

Capital expenditure and related depreciation together with income tax expense will not be allocated to each operating segment, which is in accordance with management reporting policy.

Operating segment information of the Bank and its subsidiaries is summarised as follow:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Retail	Wholesale Banking	Other group	Elimination	Total operating segment
Net interest income	11,876	6,795	714	-	19,385
Non-interest income	3,027	2,244	684	(54)	5,901
Operating income	14,903	9,039	1,398	(54)	25,286
Operating expenses	9,297	3,480	3,249	(1)	16,025
Expected credit losses	1,948	871	87	-	2,906
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses	3,658	4,688	(1,938)	(53)	6,355
Income tax expenses					1,299
Net profits for the year before non-controlling interests					5,056
Total operating income included of:					
Operating income from third party*	15,381	8,029	1,930	(54)	25,286
Inter-segment operating income (expenses)	(478)	1,010	(532)	-	-
Depreciation					751
Capital expenditure					1,583

* Including income from a major shareholder and United Overseas Bank Group of Companies.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
For the year ended 31 December 2021					
	Retail	Wholesale Banking	Other group	Elimination	Total operating segment
Net interest income	11,753	4,076	584	-	16,413
Non-interest income	3,268	1,296	359	(54)	4,869
Operating income	15,021	5,372	943	(54)	21,282
Operating expenses	8,343	1,936	1,973	(19)	12,233
Expected credit losses	2,103	473	680	-	3,256
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses	4,575	2,963	(1,710)	(35)	5,793
Income tax expenses					1,152
Net profits for the year before non-controlling interests					4,641
Total operating income included of:					
Operating income from third party*	14,744	4,761	1,831	(54)	21,282
Inter-segment operating income (expenses)	277	611	(888)	-	-
Depreciation					677
Capital expenditure					1,379

* Including income from a major shareholder and United Overseas Bank Group of Companies.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022					
	Retail	Wholesale Banking	Other group	Elimination	Total operating segment
Total Assets	370,849	223,944	252,647	(8,429)	839,011
Total Liabilities	400,397	336,517	31,971	(3,378)	765,507

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021					
	Retail	Wholesale Banking	Other group	Elimination	Total operating segment
Total Assets	248,004	230,588	246,990	(175)	725,407
Total Liabilities	238,800	311,389	106,362	(115)	656,436

40.3 Geographic information

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate in Thailand only. Therefore, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical report.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

41. Statements of financial position and results of operations classified by geographic locations and type of businesses

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, statements of financial position are classified by type of business as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)				
	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2022				
	Commercial Bank	Others*	Total	Eliminated transactions**	Consolidated total
Total assets	823,860	23,580	847,440	(8,429)	839,011
Interbank and money market items (assets) - net	116,253	1,281	117,534	(407)	117,127
Investments - net	91,156	-	91,156	(8,551)	82,605
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	558,158	21,470	579,628	(3,808)	575,820
Deposits	644,008	-	644,008	(407)	643,601
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	41,853	15,800	57,653	(3,000)	54,653
Debts issued and borrowings	28,819	2,000	30,819	-	30,819

* Personal loans, debt collection and asset management services are operated under the subsidiaries.

** Eliminated transactions are transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries and are eliminated upon consolidation in accordance with accounting standards.

	(Unit: Million Baht)				
	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2021				
	Commercial Bank	Others*	Total	Eliminated transactions**	Consolidated total
Total assets	725,455	127	725,582	(175)	725,407
Interbank and money market items (assets) - net	101,882	100	101,982	(100)	101,882
Investments - net	102,615	-	102,615	(60)	102,555
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	476,263	-	476,263	-	476,263
Deposits	520,846	-	520,846	(100)	520,746
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	103,576	-	103,576	-	103,576
Debts issued and borrowings	12,100	-	12,100	-	12,100

* Debt collection services are operated under the subsidiary.

** Eliminated transactions are transactions between the Bank and its subsidiary and are eliminated upon consolidation in accordance with accounting standards.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, statements of financial position are classified by geographic locations of the Bank as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)						
Separate financial statements						
As at 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Total assets	823,860	-	823,860	725,455	-	725,455
Interbank and money market items (assets) - net	116,253	-	116,253	101,882	-	101,882
Investments - net	91,156	-	91,156	102,615	-	102,615
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	558,158	-	558,158	476,263	-	476,263
Deposits	644,008	-	644,008	520,846	-	520,846
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	41,853	-	41,853	103,576	-	103,576
Debts issued and borrowings	28,819	-	28,819	12,100	-	12,100

Results of the Bank's operations for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified by type of business as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated financial statements					
For the year ended 31 December 2022					
	Commercial Bank	Others*	Total	Eliminated transactions**	Consolidated total
Interest income	24,750	620	25,370	(17)	25,353
Less: Interest expenses	5,911	74	5,985	(17)	5,968
Net interest income	18,839	546	19,385	-	19,385
Net fees and service income	3,626	96	3,722	(13)	3,709
Other operating income	2,224	9	2,233	(41)	2,192
Less: Other operating expenses	15,656	370	16,026	(1)	16,025
Less: Expected credit losses	2,780	126	2,906	-	2,906
Profit from operation before income tax expenses	6,253	155	6,408	(53)	6,355

* Personal loans, debt collection and asset management services are operated under the subsidiaries.

** Eliminated transactions are transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries and are eliminated upon consolidation in accordance with accounting standards.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated financial statements					
For the year ended 31 December 2021					
	Commercial Bank	Others*	Total	Eliminated transactions**	Consolidated total
Interest income	20,791	-	20,791	-	20,791
Less: Interest expenses	4,378	-	4,378	-	4,378
Net interest income	16,413	-	16,413	-	16,413
Net fees and service income	3,195	142	3,337	-	3,337
Other operating income	1,584	2	1,586	(54)	1,532
Less: Other operating expenses	12,140	112	12,252	(19)	12,233
Less: Expected credit losses	3,256	-	3,256	-	3,256
Profit from operation before income tax expenses	5,796	32	5,828	(35)	5,793

* Debt collection services are operated under the subsidiary.

** Eliminated transactions are transactions between the Bank and its subsidiary and are eliminated upon consolidation in accordance with accounting standards.

Results of the Bank's operations for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are classified by geographic locations as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)						
Separate financial statements						
For the years ended 31 December						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Interest income	24,750	-	24,750	20,791	-	20,791
Less: Interest expenses	5,911	-	5,911	4,378	-	4,378
Net interest income	18,839	-	18,839	16,413	-	16,413
Net fees and service income	3,626	-	3,626	3,195	-	3,195
Other operating income	2,224	-	2,224	1,584	-	1,584
Less: Other operating expenses	15,656	-	15,656	12,140	-	12,140
Less: Expected credit losses	2,780	-	2,780	3,256	-	3,256
Profit from operation before income tax expenses	6,253	-	6,253	5,796	-	5,796

42. Interest income

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Interbank and money market items	780	376	780	376
Investments and trading transactions	31	29	31	29
Investments in debt securities	1,111	1,095	1,110	1,095
Loans	23,368	19,238	22,765	19,238
Hire purchase and financial lease	27	49	27	49
Others	37	4	37	4
Total interest income	25,354	20,791	24,750	20,791

Interest income for the years ended 31 December 2022, included interest income from financial assets that are credit impaired of Baht 284 Million (2021: Baht 259 Million).

43. Interest expenses

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deposits	3,505	2,824	3,506	2,824
Interbank and money market items	458	81	410	81
Contributions to Deposit Protection Agency and Financial Institutions Development Fund	1,372	1,177	1,372	1,177
Debts issued and borrowings				
- Subordinated debentures	471	215	471	215
- Senior debentures	90	37	81	37
Others	72	44	71	44
Total interest expenses	5,968	4,378	5,911	4,378

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

44. Fees and service income

	Consolidated financial statements		(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate financial statements			
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Fees and service income				
- Acceptances, aval and guarantees	420	374	420	374
- Credit cards	2,200	1,226	2,200	1,226
- Insurance fees	884	844	874	844
- Mutual Fund management and underwriting fees	497	811	497	811
- Others	1,083	867	1,079	867
Total fees and service income	5,084	4,122	5,070	4,122
Fees and service expenses				
- Agency referral fees	316	207	291	207
- Service expenses	33	45	128	187
- Others	1,026	533	1,025	533
Total fees and service expenses	1,375	785	1,444	927
Net fees and service income	3,709	3,337	3,626	3,195

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
- Foreign currencies and derivatives on foreign exchange	1,403	847
- Foreign currencies (Swap Cost)	(11)	(20)
- Derivatives on interest rates	356	32
- Investments in debt securities	4	27
- Debt issued and borrowings	(171)	-
- Others	2	24
Total	1,583	910

46. Net gains on investments

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Gains on disposal of investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	68	141
Net gains on investments	68	141

47. Expected credit losses

Expected credit losses and gains or losses resulting from changes in criteria for financial assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Expected credit losses:				
Interbank and money market items	24	16	24	16
Investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(16)	(1)	(16)	(1)
Investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost	21	-	21	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	2,868	3,251	2,742	3,251
Total	2,897	3,266	2,771	3,266
Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	9	(10)	9	(10)
Total expected credit losses	2,906	3,256	2,780	3,256

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

48. Fair values of assets and liabilities

48.1 Fair value estimation process

The Bank and its subsidiaries estimate fair values of assets and liabilities under the following policies, controls, methods and assumptions.

The Bank's fair value estimation process is monitored under the policies, which cover methods of calculation, market data, counterparty credit risk and reserve provisioning. Such policies determine the methods and controls in estimating fair values of assets and liabilities where mark-to-market or mark-to-model is required.

The rates and parameters used in estimating fair values are reviewed independently by Product Control (PC) Unit and other relevant units whereby in case of products or financial instruments that are traded in the liquid market or the exchange, the fair values will be cross-checked with other service providers in the market or other market sources. If the market prices obtained have no liquidity, the Bank will use other additional techniques, i.e. valuation using historical information or using market rates and parameters available to test the level of reasonableness of such fair values.

In case that the fair values are determined using data that is not available in an observable market, the Bank will use other available financial information, e.g. cash flows, profit or loss, or net asset value to determine the fair values. The Bank sets aside additional valuation reserves to compensate for the uncertainties in such valuations.

Fair value measurement hierarchy is as follows:

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

48.2 Fair values of assets and liabilities

Fair values of each item of assets and liabilities are estimated using the following methods and assumptions.

(a) Cash and interbank and money market items

The fair values of cash and interbank and money market items, which have a remaining maturity period of less than 1 year as from the financial reporting dates or bear floating interest rates, are estimated at their carrying values.

In addition, the carrying amount of interbank and money market items reliably reflected the fair value, as most of the items were short term in nature.

(b) Investments

For government and state enterprises bonds, fair value is calculated based on the average latest bidding price posted on the Thai Bond Market Association.

For non-marketable equity securities, fair value is based on the net asset values of such investments.

(c) Loans to customers

The fair values of the floating rate loans that are scheduled to be re-priced regularly and have no significant change in credit risk or of the fixed rate loans that are re-priced within 1 year as from the financial reporting dates are estimated at their carrying values.

In addition, the carrying amount of loans to customers reliably reflected the fair value, as most of the items were short term or used floating interest rate or used fixed interest rate that are scheduled to be re-priced less than 1 year.

(d) Accrued interest receivables

The fair values of accrued interest receivables are estimated at their carrying values.

(e) Land and buildings

- Appraisal of land: Market comparison approach is used whereby the buying and selling prices for assets with similar characteristics are obtained.
- Appraisal of buildings: The depreciated replacement cost approach is used for buildings specifically used for the Bank's operation. The market comparison approach is used for general buildings whereby the buying and selling prices for assets with similar characteristics are obtained. The income approach is used for assets that generate revenues.

(f) Deposits

The fair values of demand deposits, floating rate deposits and deposits that are re-priced within 1 year as from the financial reporting dates are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

In addition, deposits are reasonable approximation of fair value because they are mostly short term in nature, referent to floating interest rates index.

(g) Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

The fair values of interbank and money market items that have a remaining maturity period of less than 1 year as from the financial reporting dates or bear floating rates of interest are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

In addition, interbank and money market items (liabilities) are reasonable approximation of fair value because they are mostly short term in nature.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(h) Debts issued and borrowings

The fair values of borrowings with a remaining maturity period of less than 1 year as from the financial reporting dates are estimated at their carrying values. The fair values of borrowings with a remaining maturity period of longer than 1 year as from the financial reporting dates are estimated using the discounted cash flow techniques and applying an average rate of interest currently charged on borrowings with similar arrangements.

The fair values of debt issuances are calculated using the prices quoted in the market.

(i) Derivatives

The fair values of future contracts are prices quoted in the exchange.

The fair values of foreign exchange contracts are obtained from observable market rates of similar foreign exchange contracts.

The fair values of interest rate contracts are estimated using discounted cash flow techniques and discounting by observable market rates.

The valuation process for these financial instruments is supplemented by valuation reserves to adjust for valuation uncertainties. Market Risk and Product Control Unit proposes the valuation reserve methodologies and adjustments to Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). Such adjustments or reserves will take into accounts the use of bid/offer for short or long positions, long term market conditions, and market parameters.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value or disclosed at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)					
Consolidated financial statements					
As at 31 December 2022					
	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,554	-	3,554	-	3,554
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,519	-	50,519	-	50,519
Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	79	-	79	-	79
Derivative assets	11,420	-	11,420	-	11,420
Other assets	2	-	2	-	2
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	50	-	50	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	11,465	-	11,465	-	11,465
Other liabilities	3	-	3	-	3
Non-financial assets measured at fair value					
Land and building	13,358	-	-	13,358	13,358
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash	3,025	3,025	-	-	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	117,127	-	117,127	-	117,127
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	32,007	-	32,742	-	32,742
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	575,820	-	575,820	-	575,820
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	145	-	145	-	145
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Deposits	643,601	464,632	178,969	-	643,601
Interbank and money market items	54,653	-	54,653	-	54,653
Liabilities payable on demand	2,706	2,706	-	-	2,706
Debts issued and borrowings	30,819	-	30,562	-	30,562
Lease liabilities	460	-	460	-	460

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
As at 31 December 2021					
		Fair value			
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,292	-	16,292	-	16,292
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	102,484	-	102,484	-	102,484
Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	71	-	71	-	71
Derivative assets	5,125	-	5,125	-	5,125
Other assets	3	-	3	-	3
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivatives liabilities	4,093	-	4,093	-	4,093
Other liabilities	5	-	5	-	5
Non-financial assets measured at fair value					
Land and building	11,142	-	-	11,142	11,142
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash	3,234	3,234	-	-	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	101,882	-	101,882	-	101,882
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	476,263	-	476,263	-	476,263
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	286	-	286	-	286
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Deposits	520,746	383,861	136,885	-	520,746
Interbank and money market items	103,576	-	103,576	-	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	2,974	2,974	-	-	2,974
Debts issued and borrowings	12,100	-	12,163	-	12,163
Lease liabilities	407	-	407	-	407

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2022				
	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,554	-	3,554	-	3,554
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,519	-	50,519	-	50,519
Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	79	-	79	-	79
Derivative assets	11,420	-	11,420	-	11,420
Other assets	2	-	2	-	2
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	50	-	50	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	11,465	-	11,465	-	11,465
Other liabilities	3	-	3	-	3
Non-financial assets measured at fair value					
Land and building	13,358	-	-	13,358	13,358
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash	3,025	3,025	-	-	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	116,253	-	116,253	-	116,253
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	32,007	-	32,742	-	32,742
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	558,158	-	558,158	-	558,158
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	145	-	145	-	145
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Deposits	644,008	464,994	179,014	-	644,008
Interbank and money market items	41,853	-	41,853	-	41,853
Liabilities payable on demand	2,706	2,706	-	-	2,706
Debts issued and borrowings	28,819	-	28,555	-	28,555
Lease liabilities	402	-	402	-	402

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

		Separate financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2021			
	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,292	-	16,292	-	16,292
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	102,484	-	102,484	-	102,484
Investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	71	-	71	-	71
Derivative assets	5,125	-	5,125	-	5,125
Other assets	3	-	3	-	3
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivatives liabilities	4,093	-	4,093	-	4,093
Other liabilities	5	-	5	-	5
Non-financial assets measured at fair value					
Land and building	11,142	-	-	11,142	11,142
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash	3,234	3,234	-	-	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	101,882	-	101,882	-	101,882
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	476,263	-	476,263	-	476,263
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	286	-	286	-	286
Financial liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Deposits	520,846	383,916	136,930	-	520,846
Interbank and money market items	103,576	-	103,576	-	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	2,974	2,974	-	-	2,974
Debts issued and borrowings	12,100	-	12,163	-	12,163
Lease liabilities	407	-	407	-	407

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

49. Disclosure of financial instruments

The Bank's business activities involve the use of financial instruments, including derivatives. These activities may expose the Bank to a variety of financial risks, credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. In entering into those committed financial transactions, the Bank is governed by policies and parameters approved by a designated committee from the Board of Directors as appropriated. The Risk Management Sector assumes the independent oversight of risks undertaken by the Bank, and takes the lead in the formulation and approval of risk policies, controls and processes whereby the Market Risk and Product Control (MRPC) Unit under the Risk Management Sector monitors Global Markets' operation to be in compliance with prescribed trading policies and risk limits. This is further enhanced by the audit of internal control in relation to risk management as carried out by the Internal Audit.

49.1 Relevant accounting policies

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including criteria for revenue and expense recognition in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, are already disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

49.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from any failure by a borrower or a counterparty to meet its financial obligations when such obligations are due. The Risk and Capital Committee and Credit Committee are the committees delegated by the Board of Directors to oversee all credit risk and credit related matters. These committees maintain oversight of the effectiveness of the Bank's credit risk management structure and framework including policies, processes, information, infrastructure, analysis and information technology including management of all elements of credit risk in order to facilitate the business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient credit risk management framework.

Credit risk exposures are managed through a robust credit underwriting, structuring and monitoring process. The process includes monthly review of all Non Performing (or Stage 3) and Under-Performing (or Stage 2) accounts, ensuring credit quality and the timely recognition of asset impairment. In addition, credit review are performed regularly to proactively manage any delinquency, minimise undesirable concentrations, maximise recoveries, and ensure compliance with credit policies and procedures. Past dues and credit limit excesses are also tracked and analysed regularly.

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 gross 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 values.

For financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. For loan commitments and other credit related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the maximum exposure to credit risk were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Interbank and money market items (assets)	117,191	101,930
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,853	101,738
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	32,059	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	593,327	489,108
Accrued interest receivables on non-loans	177	193
Total financial assets	793,607	692,969
Loan commitments	259,113	238,241
Financial guarantees	38,424	31,076
Total	297,537	269,317
Total credit exposures	1,091,144	962,286

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December	
	2022	2021
Interbank and money market items (assets)	116,316	101,930
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,853	101,738
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	32,059	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	574,469	489,108
Accrued interest receivables on non-loans	177	193
Total financial assets	773,874	692,969
Loan commitments	259,113	238,241
Financial guarantees	38,424	31,076
Total	297,537	269,317
Total credit exposures	1,071,411	962,286

Credit quality analysis

The Bank has adopted the policy to prevent this risk by performing credit analysis from customers' information and follow-up on customer status consistently.

The table below shows the credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk. The amounts presented for financial assets are gross carrying amount (before impairment allowances). For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

The explanation of expected credit losses for 12 months, life-time and credit-impaired was described in Note 4.11 to the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
31 December 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)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit - impaired)	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)					
Investment grade*	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
Total	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(62)	-	-	-	(62)
Net Book Value	117,127	-	-	-	117,127
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment grade*	50,558	-	-	-	50,558
Total	50,558	-	-	-	50,558
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(39)	-	-	-	(39)
Net Book Value	50,519	-	-	-	50,519
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost					
Investment grade*	32,028	-	-	-	32,028
Total	32,028	-	-	-	32,028
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(21)	-	-	-	(21)
Net Book Value	32,007	-	-	-	32,007
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net					
Overdue 0 day	529,350	23,143	5,210	935	558,638
Overdue 1 - 30 days	11,597	4,067	1,313	-	16,977
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	3,205	1,092	-	4,297
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	1,054	1,104	-	2,158
More than 90 days onwards	-	-	11,214	43	11,257
Total	540,947	31,469	19,933	978	593,327
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(5,287)	(3,813)	(8,364)	(43)	(17,507)
Net Book Value	535,660	27,656	11,569	935	575,820
Loan commitments					
Overdue 0 day	254,937	4,176	-	-	259,113
Total	254,937	4,176	-	-	259,113
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(475)	(82)	-	-	(557)
Net Book Value	254,462	4,094	-	-	258,556
Financial guarantee contracts					
Overdue 0 day	37,511	405	508	-	38,424
Total	37,511	405	508	-	38,424
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(145)	(7)	(120)	-	(272)
Net Book Value	37,366	398	388	-	38,152

* Rating of external credit risk rating agency

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

31 December 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)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at purchased or originated credit - impaired)	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)					
Investment grade*	116,315	-	-	-	116,315
Total	116,315	-	-	-	116,315
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(62)	-	-	-	(62)
Net Book Value	116,253	-	-	-	116,253
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment grade*	50,558	-	-	-	50,558
Total	50,558	-	-	-	50,558
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(39)	-	-	-	(39)
Net Book Value	50,519	-	-	-	50,519
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost					
Investment grade*	32,028	-	-	-	32,028
Total	32,028	-	-	-	32,028
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(21)	-	-	-	(21)
Net Book Value	32,007	-	-	-	32,007
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net					
Overdue 0 day	513,193	23,143	5,210	-	541,546
Overdue 1 - 30 days	11,125	3,761	1,313	-	16,199
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	2,696	1,092	-	3,788
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	822	1,038	-	1,860
More than 90 days onwards	-	-	11,033	43	11,076
Total	524,318	30,422	19,686	43	574,469
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,842)	(3,208)	(8,218)	(43)	(16,311)
Net Book Value	519,476	27,214	11,468	-	558,158
Loan commitments					
Overdue 0 day	254,937	4,176	-	-	259,113
Total	254,937	4,176	-	-	259,113
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(475)	(82)	-	-	(557)
Net Book Value	254,462	4,094	-	-	258,556
Financial guarantee contracts					
Overdue 0 day	37,511	405	508	-	38,424
Total	37,511	405	508	-	38,424
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(145)	(7)	(120)	-	(272)
Net Book Value	37,366	398	388	-	38,152

* Rating of external credit risk rating agency

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated and separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	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 (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit impaired at or originated credit-impaired)	Excess allowance	Total
Interbank and money market items (assets)						
Investment grade*	101,920	-	-	-	-	101,920
Total	101,920	-	-	-	-	101,920
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(38)	-	-	-	-	(38)
Net Book Value	101,882	-	-	-	-	101,882
Investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment grade*	102,539	-	-	-	-	102,539
Total	102,539	-	-	-	-	102,539
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(55)	-	-	-	-	(55)
Net Book Value	102,484	-	-	-	-	102,484
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net						
Overdue 0 day	428,855	26,283	3,447	-	-	458,585
Overdue 1 - 30 days	9,995	3,853	614	-	-	14,462
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	2,595	889	-	-	3,484
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	637	549	-	-	1,186
More than 90 days onwards	-	-	11,348	43	-	11,391
Total	438,850	33,368	16,847	43	-	489,108
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,259)	(2,516)	(6,017)	(43)	(1,010)	(12,845)
Net Book Value	435,591	30,852	10,830	-	(1,010)	476,263
Loan commitments						
Overdue 0 day	233,678	4,563	-	-	-	238,241
Total	233,678	4,563	-	-	-	238,241
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(462)	(97)	-	-	-	(559)
Net Book Value	233,216	4,466	-	-	-	237,682
Financial guarantee contracts						
Overdue 0 day	30,339	580	157	-	-	31,076
Total	30,339	580	157	-	-	31,076
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(125)	(8)	(128)	-	-	(261)
Net Book Value	30,214	572	29	-	-	30,815

* Rating of external credit risk rating agency

Collateral and any arrangements to increase creditability

The Bank has held collateral and any arrangement to increase creditability of exposure to credit risk. The details of the collateral held by the Bank for each type of financial assets were as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)			
Consolidated financial statements			
Exposure to credit risk with collateral			
As at 31 December			
	2022	2021	Type of collateral
Interbank and money market items (assets)	88,507	86,823	Securities
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	478,431	458,219	Land, building, machines etc.
Financial guarantees	38,424	31,076	Deposits, land and building

(Unit: Million Baht)			
Separate financial statements			
Exposure to credit risk with collateral			
As at 31 December			
	2022	2021	Type of collateral
Interbank and money market items (assets)	88,507	86,823	Securities
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	477,502	458,219	Land, building, machines etc.
Financial guarantees	38,424	31,076	Deposits, land and building

49.3 Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk arising from the price change of commodities, which may affect the value of the Bank's financial instruments or may cause volatility in the Bank's earnings and cost of funds.

All commodity derivatives are managed on a back-to-back basis. The risk is independently monitored by Market Risk and Product Control (MRPC) Unit. Because the Bank records commodity derivatives at fair value, the Bank's commodity price risk is considered according to their carrying value.

49.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the impact to earnings and economic value of the Bank due to the fluctuations in interest rates. This interest rate exposure arises from differences in the maturity and repricing dates of assets and liabilities items.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

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.

The Bank's interest rate risk sensitivity is measured as changes in economic value of equity (EVE) or net interest income (NII) based on Basel Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book requirements.

EVE is the present value of assets less present value of liabilities of the Bank. NII is the simulated change in the Bank's net interest income.

However, financial assets and liabilities represented their carrying values in statements of financial position, which are classified by types of interest rates and repricing periods as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)						
Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December 2022						
	Floating rate/ Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Average return rate (% per annum)
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,025	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	96,086	812	-	-	20,229	117,127
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,571	1,481	1	501	-	3,554
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	11,420	11,420
Investments - net	11,200	10,673	25,722	34,931	79	82,605
Loans to customers*	19,767	439,506	87,785	39,184	1,410	587,652
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	136	-	-	-	9	145
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	500,663	114,908	15,695	-	12,335	643,601
Interbank and money market items	27,407	14,054	11,050	-	2,142	54,653
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,706	2,706
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	40	10	-	-	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,465	11,465
Debt issued and borrowings	-	2,000	9,985	18,834	-	30,819
Lease liabilities	74	190	196	-	-	460

* Under the Bank's interest rate risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired and loans to customers that are overdue and contracts were matured are reported in the "non-interest bearing" bucket.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Floating rate/ Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total	Average return rate (% per annum)
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,234	3,234	-
Interbank and money market items - net	89,259	2,108	5	-	10,510	101,882	0.42
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,142	6,028	-	923	3,199	16,292	0.44
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	5,125	5,125	-
Investments - net	27,903	45,656	3,380	25,544	72	102,555	1.61
Loans to customers*	312,126	81,279	73,689	16	18,164	485,274	4.55
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	214	-	-	-	72	286	1.60
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	402,498	104,383	2,477	-	11,388	520,746	0.49
Interbank and money market items	72,924	29,244	135	23	1,250	103,576	0.24
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,974	2,974	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,093	4,093	-
Debt issued and borrowings	1,100	-	11,000	-	-	12,100	2.24
Lease liabilities	52	131	223	1	-	407	1.43

* Under the Bank's interest rate risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired and loans to customers that are overdue and contracts were matured are reported in the "non-interest bearing" bucket.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements							
As at 31 December 2022							
	Floating rate/ Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total	Average return rate (% per annum)
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,025	3,025	-
Interbank and money market items - net	95,212	812	-	-	20,229	116,253	1.03
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,571	1,481	1	501	-	3,554	0.46
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	11,420	11,420	-
Investments - net	11,200	10,673	25,722	34,931	8,630	91,156	2.08
Loans to customers*	19,780	442,468	87,218	19,534	-	569,000	4.19
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	136	-	-	-	9	145	1.95
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	500,854	114,952	15,695	-	12,507	644,008	0.84
Interbank and money market items	26,407	9,554	3,750	-	2,142	41,853	1.43
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,706	2,706	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	40	10	-	-	-	50	8.06
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,465	11,465	-
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	9,985	18,834	-	28,819	3.12
Lease liabilities	63	162	177	-	-	402	1.73

* Under the Bank's interest rate risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired and loans to customers that are overdue and contracts were matured are reported in the "non-interest bearing" bucket.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Floating rate/ Within 3 months	3 - 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total	Average return rate (% per annum)
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,234	3,234	-
Interbank and money market items - net	89,259	2,108	5	-	10,510	101,882	0.42
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,142	6,028	-	923	3,199	16,292	0.44
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	5,125	5,125	-
Investments - net	27,903	45,656	3,380	25,544	132	102,615	1.61
Loans to customers*	312,126	81,279	73,689	16	18,164	485,274	4.55
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	214	-	-	-	72	286	1.60
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	402,553	104,428	2,477	-	11,388	520,846	0.49
Interbank and money market items	72,924	29,244	135	23	1,250	103,576	0.24
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	2,974	2,974	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,093	4,093	-
Debt issued and borrowings	1,100	-	11,000	-	-	12,100	2.24
Lease liabilities	52	131	223	1	-	407	1.43

* Under the Bank's interest rate risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired and loans to customers that are overdue and contracts were matured are reported in the "non-interest bearing" bucket.

49.5 Exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to revenues and economic value of foreign currency assets, liabilities, and financial derivatives caused by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank's foreign exchange exposures comprise of trading and non-trading. Non-trading foreign exchange exposures are principally derived from investment and customer businesses. The Bank utilises mainly spot foreign exchange, foreign currency forwards, and swaps to reduce its foreign exchange risk.

Foreign exchange risk is independently managed through policies and risk limits and monitored by Market Risk and Product Control (MRPC) Unit.

49.6 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries may not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due as a result of inability to liquidate their assets or to cover funding requirements at an appropriate price, resulting in losses to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage liquidity risk in accordance with the liquidity framework, which comprises policies, controls and limits. These controls and policies include setting of net cumulative cash flow mismatch limits, monitoring of liquidity early warning indicators, stress test analysis of cash flows in liquidity crisis scenarios and establishment of a comprehensive contingency funding plan. The Bank is also required by the regulators to maintain sufficient high liquid assets to support potential cash outflows under severe liquidity stressed scenario. The main objectives are honouring all cash outflow commitments on an on-going basis, satisfying statutory liquidity and reserve requirements, and avoiding raising funds at market premiums or through forced sale of assets.

The maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities representing their carrying values in statements of financial position is as follows:

							(Unit: Million Baht)
Consolidated financial statements							
As at 31 December 2022							
	Call	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	22,671	94,343	113	-	-	-	117,127
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,631	1,481	1	441	-	3,554
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,420	11,420
Investments - net	-	11,200	10,673	25,722	34,931	79	82,605
Loans to customers*	3,285	117,070	48,039	104,695	314,563	-	587,652
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	-	19	58	68	-	-	145
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	464,632	48,367	114,907	15,695	-	-	643,601
Interbank and money market items	19,758	9,791	14,054	11,050	-	-	54,653
Liabilities payable on demand	2,706	-	-	-	-	-	2,706
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	40	10	-	-	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	11,465	11,465
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	2,000	9,985	18,834	-	30,819
Lease liabilities	-	74	190	196	-	-	460

* Under the Bank's liquidity risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired such as certain restructured loans and NPLs are reported in the "more than 5 years" bucket.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Call	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	3,234	-	-	-	-	-	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	11,336	88,733	1,808	5	-	-	101,882
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,346	7,046	-	900	-	16,292
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,125	5,125
Investments - net	-	27,903	45,656	3,380	25,544	72	102,555
Loans to customers*	5,953	110,150	76,338	87,496	205,337	-	485,274
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	-	19	123	144	-	-	286
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	383,861	29,242	105,166	2,477	-	-	520,746
Interbank and money market items	22,497	51,677	29,244	135	23	-	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	2,974	-	-	-	-	-	2,974
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,093	4,093
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,100	-	11,000	-	-	12,100
Lease liabilities	-	52	131	223	1	-	407

* Under the Bank's liquidity risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired such as certain restructured loans and NPLs are reported in the "more than 5 years" bucket.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements							
As at 31 December 2022							
	Call	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
Interbank and money market items - net	21,797	94,343	113	-	-	-	116,253
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,631	1,481	1	441	-	3,554
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,420	11,420
Investments - net	-	11,200	10,673	25,722	34,931	8,630	91,156
Loans to customers*	3,285	120,032	47,472	85,044	313,167	-	569,000
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	-	19	58	68	-	-	145
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	464,994	48,367	114,952	15,695	-	-	644,008
Interbank and money market items	19,758	8,791	9,554	3,750	-	-	41,853
Liabilities payable on demand	2,706	-	-	-	-	-	2,706
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	40	10	-	-	-	50
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	11,465	11,465
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	-	9,985	18,834	-	28,819
Lease liabilities	-	63	162	177	-	-	402

* Under the Bank's liquidity risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired such as certain restructured loans and NPLs are reported in the "more than 5 years" bucket.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	Call	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	3,234	-	-	-	-	-	3,234
Interbank and money market items - net	11,336	88,733	1,808	5	-	-	101,882
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,346	7,046	-	900	-	16,292
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	5,125	5,125
Investments - net	-	27,903	45,656	3,380	25,544	132	102,615
Loans to customers*	5,953	110,150	76,338	87,496	205,337	-	485,274
Other receivables from sold non-performing loans - net	-	19	123	144	-	-	286
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	383,916	29,242	105,211	2,477	-	-	520,846
Interbank and money market items	22,497	51,677	29,244	135	23	-	103,576
Liabilities payable on demand	2,974	-	-	-	-	-	2,974
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,093	4,093
Debt issued and borrowings	-	1,100	-	11,000	-	-	12,100
Lease liabilities	-	52	131	223	1	-	407

* Under the Bank's liquidity risk management policy, loans to customers that are credit-impaired such as certain restructured loans and NPLs are reported in the "more than 5 years" bucket.

49.7 Interest rate benchmark reform

UOB Thailand has established a IBOR Transition Project Steering Committee (IBOR PSC) with taskforces and business unit program managers in order to assess the impact, study and analyze the implications on changes arising from the replacement of various interest rate benchmarks including LIBOR and THBFIX, with Alternative Reference Rate (ARR) in order to ensure a smooth transition for the bank and its customers in matters pertaining to IBOR reform. The key risks being managed arise from pricing risk on amending existing contracts; operational risk from updating systems and processes; and conduct risk - ensuring we treat our clients fairly when we update existing contracts.

The IBOR PSC is chaired by the Head of Global Markets and comprises senior management representatives from functions across the Bank including Finance, Compliance, Risk Management, Technology & Operations, Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking. IBOR PSC is under the oversight of Risk & Capital Committee (RCC).

Due to USD LIBOR and THBFIX discontinuation from 1 July 2023 onwards, Bank of Thailand (BOT) has set the proactive timeline for the IBOR reform transition. UOB Thailand has set up an action plan, process and procedure to reduce the outstanding contracts and exposures referencing USD LIBOR and THBFIX and speed up the process of contract amendment to ARR as per BOT timeline.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

As at 31 December 2022, the exposures to potential impact of interest rate benchmark reform classified by type of interest are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	As at 31 December 2022	
	Non-derivative financial assets - carrying value	Derivatives - nominal value
LIBOR	5,120	14,681
THBFIX	-	33,406
Total	5,120	48,087

50. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors on 1 March 2023.

Risk Management

Managing risk is an integral part of UOB Thailand Group's business strategy. UOB Thailand Group's risk management approach focuses on ensuring continued financial soundness and safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders, while remaining nimble to seize value-creating business opportunities in a fast-changing environment. UOB Thailand Group is committed to upholding high standards of corporate governance, sound risk management principles and business practices to achieve sustainable long-term growth. UOB Thailand Group continuously strives towards best risk management practices to support the strategic objectives.

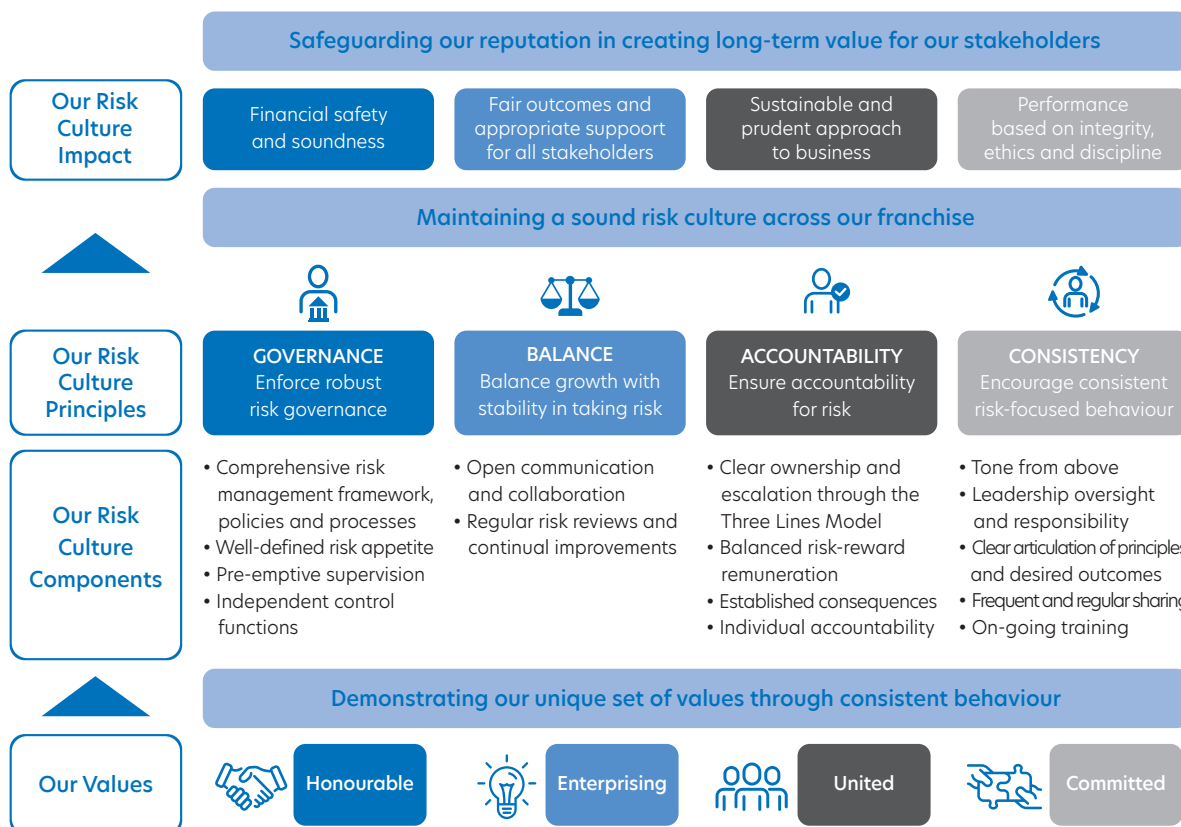
Maintaining a Sound Risk Culture

A strong risk culture is vital to the long-term sustainability of UOB Thailand Group's business franchise. Specifically, risk culture refers to the norms, attitudes, and behaviours related to risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management, and controls that shape decisions on risks. At UOB Thailand Group, our risk culture is based on our values. A strong risk culture ensures that our decisions and actions are considered and focused on our stakeholders, and that we are not distracted by short-term gains.

Risk Culture Statement

Managing risk is integral to how we create long-term value for our customers and other stakeholders. Our risk culture is built on four principles: enforcing robust governance of risk; balancing growth with stability; ensuring accountability for all our risk-based decisions and actions; and encouraging awareness, engagement, and consistent behavior in every employee. Each of these principles is based on our

distinctive set of values that guides every action we take. In entrenching our risk culture further across our franchise, we uphold our commitment to financial safety and soundness; fair outcomes and appropriate support for our stakeholders; sustainable and prudent business approach, and performance based on integrity, ethics, and discipline.



Risk Management

Our risk management strategy embeds our risk culture across UOB Thailand Group to facilitate ongoing effective discovery, management, and mitigation of risks arising from external factors and our business activities and to use capital efficiently to address these risks. Risks are managed within levels established by senior management committees and approved by the Board and its committees. We have put in place frameworks, policies, methodologies, tools and processes that help us identify, measure, monitor and manage material risks faced by UOB Thailand Group. These enable us to focus on the fundamentals of banking and create long-term value for all our stakeholders.

Risk Governance

Our risk management philosophy is driven by our UOB Group's Purpose Statement:

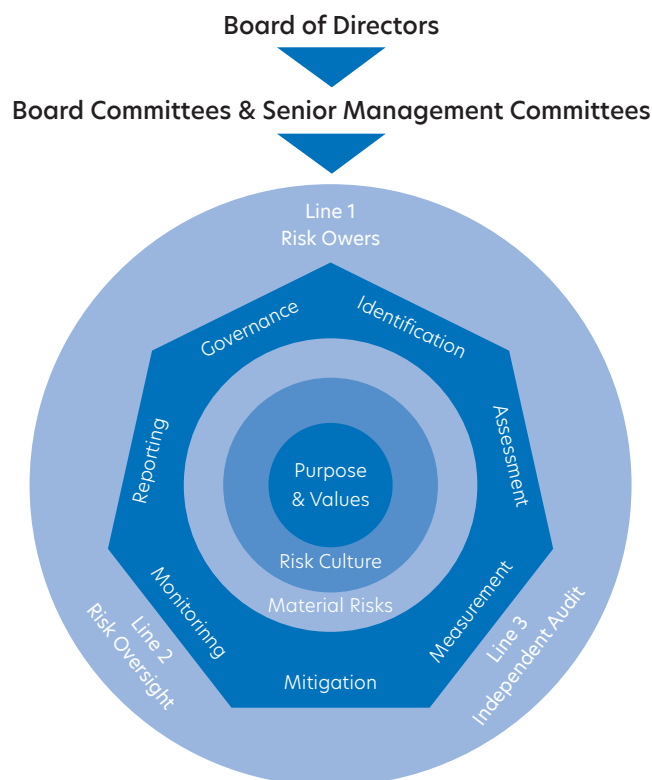
Building the future of ASEAN

For the people and businesses within, and connecting with, ASEAN

The Purpose, along with our Values, forms the foundation of our Risk Culture principles as described in the UOB Thailand Group Risk Culture and Conduct Risk Framework. Our risk management strategy is targeted at embedding our risk culture to facilitate ongoing effective discovery, management and mitigation of risks arising from external factors and our business activities.

Material risks are managed within different levels of the organisation through appropriate governance, risk identification, assessment, measurement, mitigation, monitoring and reporting. The business and supporting units' roles and responsibilities for managing risk are organised along the 3 Lines Model outlined in the Operational Risk Management Framework. The risk profile of UOB Thailand Group will be reported to relevant senior management committees, Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC), and to the Board.

The overview of our risk governance framework is summarised in the following diagram.



Our risk frameworks, policies and appetite provide the principles and guidance for UOB Thailand Group's risk management activities. They guide our key decisions for capital management, strategic planning and budgeting, and performance management to ensure that the risk dimension is appropriately and sufficiently considered. Stress testing and scenario analysis are also incorporated to ensure that the UOB Thailand Group's capital, risk and return are within acceptable levels under various stress scenarios.

UOB Thailand Group has adopted the Basel Framework and is in compliance with regulatory requirements on Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirements. We continue to take a prudent and proactive approach in navigating the evolving regulatory landscape, with emphasis on sound risk management principles in delivering sustainable returns. We also adopt the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to assess on an ongoing basis the amount of capital necessary to support our

activities. We review the ICAAP periodically to ensure that UOB Thailand Group remains well-capitalised taking into account all material risks. Stress testing is conducted to determine capital adequacy under stress conditions. UOB Thailand Group's Pillar 3 Disclosure Policy addresses the disclosure requirements specified by regulators.

Responsibility for risk management starts with the Board oversight of the governance structure which ensures that UOB Thailand Group's business activities are:

- conducted in a safe and sound manner and in line with the highest standards of professionalism;
- consistent with UOB Thailand Group's overall business strategy and risk appetite; and
- subject to adequate risk management and internal controls.

Our Board is assisted primarily by the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC), which reviews the overall risk appetite and level of risk capital to be maintained for UOB Thailand Group.

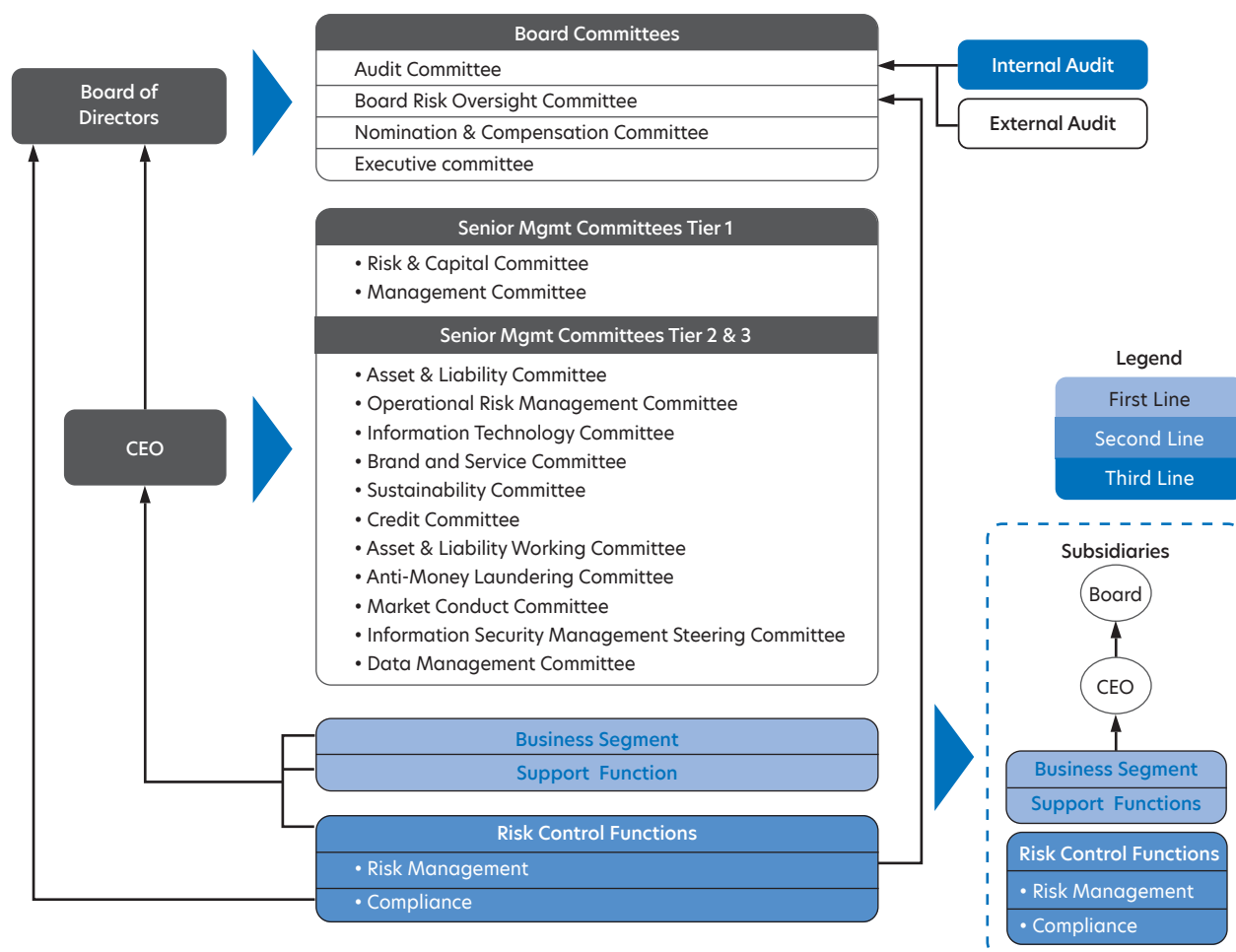
Our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has established senior management committees to assist him in making business decisions with due consideration to risks and returns. The main senior management committees involved in this are Management Committee (MC), Risk and Capital Committee (RCC), Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Committee (CC), and Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC). These committees also assist the Board Committees in specific risk areas.

Senior management and senior management committees are responsible for cascading risk appetite limits by business lines, and/or broad product lines.

Risk management is the responsibility of every employee in UOB Thailand Group. We strive to instill awareness of the risks created by their actions and the accountability for the consequences of those actions in our employees. We have an established framework to ensure appropriate oversight, accountability and management of all risk types encountered in the course of our business. Our organisational control structure provides the Three Lines Model as follows:

Risk Management

Risk Governance Structure



First Line - The Risk Owner:

The business and business support functions have primary responsibility for implementing and executing effective controls to manage the risks arising from their business activities. This includes establishing adequate managerial and supervisory controls to ensure compliance with risk policies, appetite, limits and controls and to highlight control breakdowns, inadequacy of processes and unexpected risk events.

Second Line - Risk Oversight:

The risk and control oversight functions (such as Risk Management and Compliance), and the Head of Risk

Management and Head of Compliance support UOB Thailand Group's strategy of balancing growth with stability by establishing risk frameworks, policies, appetite and limits within which the business functions must operate. The risk and control functions are also responsible for the independent review and monitoring of UOB Thailand Group's risk profile on an enterprise-wide basis and reporting of significant vulnerabilities and risk issues to the respective senior management committees.

The independence of risk and control oversight functions from business functions ensures the necessary checks and balances are in place.

Third Line - Independent Audit:

UOB Thailand Group's internal and external auditors conduct risk-based audits covering all aspects of the First and Second Lines to provide independent assurance to the CEO, Audit Committee and the Board, on the adequacy and effectiveness of our system of risk management and internal controls.

Risk Appetite

Our risk appetite framework defines the amount of risk we are able and willing to take in pursuit of our business objectives. It ensures that UOB Thailand Group's risk profile remains within well-defined and tolerable boundaries. The framework was formulated based on the following key criteria:

- alignment to UOB Thailand Group's key business strategy;
- relevance to respective stakeholders, with appropriate levels of granularity;
- practical, consistent and easy to understand metrics for communication and implementation;
- analytically substantiated and measurable metrics.

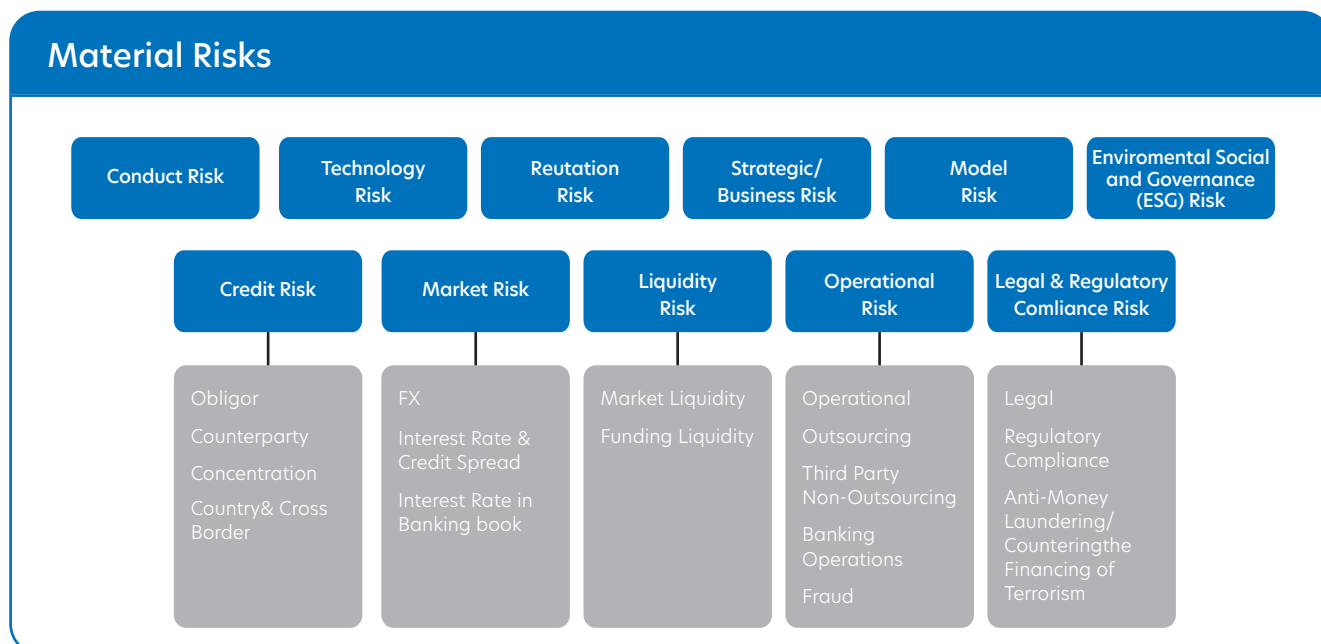
The risk appetite defines suitable thresholds and limits

across key areas of credit risk, country risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputation risk. Our risk-taking approach is focused on businesses which we understand and whose risks we are well-equipped to manage. This approach helps us to minimize earnings volatility and concentration risk and ensures that our high credit rating, strong capital and stable funding base remain intact. This way, we will remain a steadfast partner of our customers through changing economic conditions and cycles.

Our risk appetite framework and risk appetite are reviewed and approved annually by the Board. Management monitors and reports the risk profiles and compliance with the risk appetite to the senior management committees and the Board on a regular basis.

Material Risks

Our business strategies, products, customer profiles and operating environment expose us to a number of financial and non-financial risks. Identifying and monitoring of key risks are integral to UOB Thailand Group's approach to risk management. It enables us to make proper assessments of and to mitigate these risks proactively across UOB Thailand Group. The following table lists the key risks which could impact the achievement of UOB Thailand Group's strategic objectives:



Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from any failure by a borrower or counterparty to meet their financial obligations when such obligations are due. Credit risk is the single largest risk that UOB Thailand Group faces in our core business as a commercial bank, arising primarily from loans and other lending related commitments to retail, corporate and institutional borrowers. Treasury and capital market operations and investments also expose UOB Thailand Group to counterparty and issuer credit risks.

Integral to the management of credit risk is a framework that clearly defines policies and processes relating to the identification, measurement and management of credit risk. We review and stress test our portfolio regularly, and we continually monitor the operating environment to identify emerging risks and to formulate mitigation action.

Credit Risk Governance And Organisation

The Credit Committee (CC) is the key oversight committee for credit risk. They support the CEO, EXCO and the Board in managing the UOB Thailand Group's overall credit risk exposures. The RCC and CC serves as an executive forum for discussions on all credit-related issues including the credit risk management framework, policies, processes, infrastructure, methodologies and systems. The CC reviews and assesses UOB Thailand Group's credit portfolios, processes and credit risk profiles.

Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for the reporting, analysis and management of all elements of credit risk. It develops credit policies and guidelines, and focuses on facilitating business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient credit risk management framework.

Credit Risk Policies And Processes

UOB Thailand Group has established credit policies and processes to manage credit risk in the following key areas:

Credit Approval Process

To maintain the independence and integrity of the credit approval process, the credit origination and approval functions are clearly segregated. Credit approval authority is delegated to officers based on their experience, seniority and track record, and is based on a risk-adjusted scale according to a borrower's credit rating. All credit approval officers are guided by credit policies that are periodically reviewed

to ensure their continued relevance to the UOB Thailand Group's business strategy and the business environment.

Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk may arise from a single large exposure or from multiple exposures that are closely correlated. This is managed by setting exposure limits on obligors, industries, portfolios, and countries, generally expressed as a percentage of the capital base.

We manage our credit risk exposures through a robust credit underwriting, structuring and monitoring process. Credit exposures are well-diversified across industries. We perform regular assessments of emerging risks and reviews on industry trends and country outlooks to provide a forward-looking view on developments that could impact UOB Thailand Group's portfolio. We also conduct stress testing periodically to assess the resilience of the portfolio in the event of a marked deterioration in operating conditions.

Moreover and to be in compliance with the Bank of Thailand's guidelines, financial institutions shall assess their own credit concentration risk based on quantitative approach and establish their own capital add-on guidelines to address the credit concentration risk. Where the credit concentration risk exceeds the acceptable level, financial institutions shall hold additional capital in addition to minimum capital requirements under Pillar I, to cover such risk. Therefore, UOB Thailand Group has established the guideline on additional capital required for credit concentration risk in which the approach relates to the RWA calculation and is added onto credit risk RWA under Pillar I.

Credit Stress Test

Credit stress testing is a core component of UOB Thailand Group's credit portfolio management process. The three objectives of stress-testing are (i) to assess the profit and loss and balance sheet impact of business strategies, (ii) to quantify the sensitivity of performance drivers under various macroeconomic and business planning scenarios, and (iii) to evaluate the impact of management decisions on capital, funding and leverage. Supervisory and / or internal stress tests may be conducted periodically under the change in economic conditions to identify if any risk mitigation actions should be taken. Under stress scenarios such as a severe recession, significant losses from the credit portfolio may occur. Stress tests are used to assess if UOB Thailand Group capital can withstand such losses and their impact on profitability and balance sheet quality. It also helps to identify the vulnerability of various business

units under such scenario and formulate appropriate mitigating actions.

Our stress test scenarios consider potential and plausible macroeconomic and geopolitical events in varying degrees of likelihood and severity. We also consider varying strategic planning scenarios where the impact of different business scenarios and proposed managerial actions are assessed. These are developed through consultation with relevant business units and reviewed by senior management prior to submission to relevant committees for approval.

Credit Risk Mitigation

Potential credit losses are mitigated through a variety of instruments such as collateral, guarantees and netting arrangements. As a fundamental credit principle, UOB Thailand Group generally does not extend credit facilities solely on the basis of the collateral provided. All credit facilities are granted based on the credit standing of the borrower, source of repayment and debt servicing ability of the borrower.

Collateral is taken whenever possible to mitigate the credit risk assumed and the value of the collateral is monitored periodically. The frequency of valuation depends on the type, liquidity and volatility of the collateral value as well as in accordance with BOT's requirements. The main types of collateral taken by UOB Thailand Group are cash, qualified marketable securities, and real estate. Appropriate haircuts are applied to the market value of collateral, reflecting the underlying nature of the collateral, quality, volatility and liquidity. In addition, collateral taken by UOB Thailand Group has to fulfill certain eligibility criteria (such as legal certainty across relevant jurisdictions) in order to be eligible for IRB purposes.

In extending credit facilities, we also often take personal guarantees as a form of moral support to ensure moral commitment from the principal shareholders and directors. For IRB purposes, we do not recognise personal guarantees as an eligible credit risk protection. Corporate guarantees are often obtained when the borrower's creditworthiness is not sufficient to justify an extension of credit. To recognise the effects of guarantees under the FIRB approach, we adopt the Probability of Default (PD) substitution approach whereby the PD of an eligible guarantor of an exposure will be used for calculating the capital requirement.

Counterparty Credit Risk

Unlike normal lending risk where the notional amount at risk can be determined with a high degree of certainty during the contractual period, counterparty credit risk exposure fluctuates with market variables. Counterparty credit risk is measured as the sum of current mark-to-market value and an appropriate add-on factor for potential future exposure (PFE). The PFE factor is an estimate of the maximum credit exposure over the remaining life of the foreign exchange (FX) / derivative transaction and is used for limit-setting and internal risk management.

Exposures arising from foreign exchange, derivatives, and securities financing / trading transactions are typically mitigated through agreements such as the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements, the Credit Support Annex (CSA) and the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA). Such agreements help to minimise credit exposure by allowing UOB Thailand Group to offset what we owe to a counterparty against what is due from that counterparty in the event of a default. These net exposures are "collateralized", further reducing counterparty risk.

Intra-group Transaction

Any intra-group transactions shall be executed on an arms-length basis at market commercial terms. Risk exposure incurred from intra-group transactions shall be monitored and controlled as a normal business practice. UOB Thailand Group has stipulated the approval process for intra-group transactions e.g. normal intra-group transactions such as granting credit, which is subject to approval by EXCO with ratification by the Board.

Credit Monitoring And Remedial Management

We regularly monitor credit exposures, portfolio performance and emerging risks that may impact our credit risk profile. Internal risk reports are updated to relevant senior management committees on credit trends and to provide alerts on key economic, political and environment developments across major portfolios so that necessary mitigating actions can be taken promptly.

Delinquency Monitoring

UOB Thailand Group closely monitors the delinquency of borrowing accounts as it is a key indicator of credit quality. An account is considered as delinquent when payment is not received on the due date. Any delinquent account,

Risk Management

including a revolving credit facility (such as an overdraft) with limit excesses, is closely monitored and managed through a disciplined process by business units and risk management functions. Where appropriate, such accounts are also subject to more frequent credit reviews.

Classification and Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

UOB Thailand Group classifies its loan portfolios according to the borrower's ability to repay the credit facility from their normal source of income. There is an independent credit review process to ensure the appropriateness of loan grading and classification in accordance with internal policy and regulatory guidelines. In accordance to the Thai Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) 9 and as per regulatory guideline, all financial assets and commitments are categorized into 3 stages as "Performing or Stage 1", "Under-Performing or Stage 2" and "Non-Performing or Stage 3". Any account which is delinquent (or in excess for a revolving credit facility such as an overdraft) for more than 90 days or more than 3 months will be classified automatically as Non-Performing'. In addition, any account that exhibits weaknesses which are likely to adversely affect repayment on existing terms may be classified as 'Non-Performing'.

Upgrading or declassification of a NPL account to "Performing (Stage 1) or Under-Performing (Stage 2) status must be supported by a credit assessment of the repayment capability, cash flows and financial position of the borrower. UOB Thailand Group must also be satisfied that once the account is upgraded, the account should be unlikely to be classified again in the near future.

A restructured account is categorized as either 'Non-Performing', 'Under-Performing' or 'Performing' based on the assessment of the financial condition of the borrower and the ability of the borrower to repay under the restructured terms.

Under TFRS 9 guideline, provision impairment will be based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Approach.

Special Asset Management

Special Asset Management (SAM) / Credit Management are the independent division in which SAM manages the non-performing portfolios of UOB Thailand Group's non-retail portfolio whereas Credit Management manages the retail non-performing portfolios. SAM and Credit Management proactively manage portfolios of NPL accounts, with the primary intention of nursing these accounts back to health and transferring them back to the respective business

units when they meet the guidelines. In addition, SAM also manages accounts that UOB Thailand Group intends to exit in order to maximise debt recovery.

Write-off Policy

A classified account that is not secured by any realisable collateral or account with collateral that are worthless will be written off either when the prospect of recovery is considered poor or when all feasible avenues of recovery have been exhausted. This is in compliance with regulatory guidelines.

Internal Credit Rating System

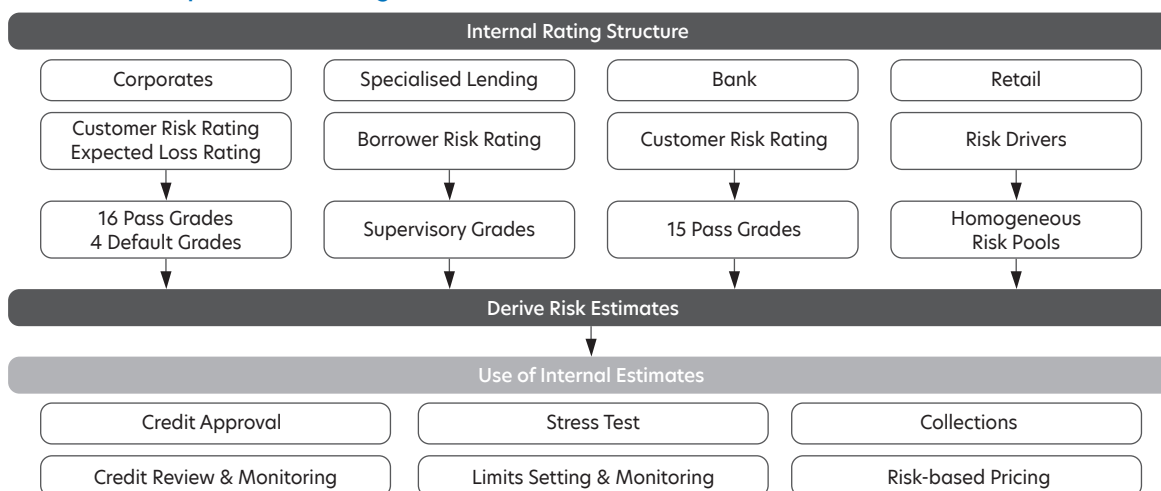
UOB Thailand Group employs internal rating models to support the assessment of credit risk and the assignment of exposures to rating grades or pools. Internal ratings are used pervasively by UOB Thailand Group in the areas of credit approval, credit review and monitoring, credit stress testing, limits setting, pricing and account management.

UOB Thailand Group has established a credit rating governance framework to ensure the reliable and consistent performance of its rating systems. The framework defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties in the credit rating process, including independent model performance monitoring, annual model validation and independent reviews by Internal Audit.

Credit risk models are independently validated before they are implemented to ensure they are fit for purpose. To monitor the robustness of these rating models on an ongoing basis, all models are subject to annual review conducted by model owners to ascertain that the chosen risk factors and assumptions continue to remain relevant for the respective portfolios. All new models, model changes and annual reviews are approved by RCC or the BROCC, depending on the materiality of the portfolio.

Rating Structure

UOB Thailand Group's internal rating structure is illustrated below.



Non-retail Exposures

UOB Thailand Group has adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach for its non-retail exposures with an exception for Sovereign asset class where Standardised Approach is applied. Under FIRB approach, the probability of default (PD) for each borrower is estimated using internal models. These PD models employ qualitative and quantitative factors to provide an assessment of the borrower's ability to meet their financial obligations, and are calibrated to provide an estimate of the likelihood of default over a one-year time horizon. A default is considered to have occurred if:

- the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full to UOB Thailand Group, without recourse by UOB Thailand Group to actions such as realising the security; or
- the obligor is past due for more than 90 days.

Regulatory loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) parameters prescribed by BOT are used together with the internal credit ratings to calculate risk weights and regulatory capital requirements.

While UOB Thailand Group's internal risk rating grades may show some correlation with the rating grades of External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs), they are not directly comparable or equivalent to the ECAI ratings.

Corporate Asset Class

In UOB Thailand Group, the exposure in Claims on Corporate Asset Class has been rated by Large Corporate (LC), Corporate SME (CSME) and NBFI Models. Credit risk factors used to derive a customer risk rating include its' financial strength, quality of management, business risks, and the industry in which it operates. The customer risk rating process is augmented by facility risk ratings, which take into account the type and structure of the facility, availability and type of collateral, and seniority of the exposure.

The internal rating grade structure for the corporate asset class consists of 16 pass grades and 4 default grades. The models are mapped to the rating scale by calibration that takes into account UOB Thailand Group's long-term average portfolio default rate.

Specialised Lending Asset Sub-Class

Within the corporate asset class, UOB Thailand Group has four sub-classes for Specialised Lending: Income Producing Real Estate (IPRE), Commodity Finance (CF), Project Finance (PF) and Ship Finance (SF). The internal risk grades are derived based on a comprehensive assessment of financial and non-financial risk factors using internal scorecards. The internal risk grades are mapped to the five supervisory slotting categories, which determine the risk weights to be applied to the exposures.

Risk Management

Bank Asset Class

Our internal Bank scorecard takes into account asset quality, capital adequacy, liquidity, management, regulatory environment and robustness of the overall banking system. The scorecard has an internal rating grade structure consisting of 15 pass grades.

Retail Exposures

We have adopted the AIRB Approach for our retail exposures, which consist of residential mortgages, qualifying revolving retail exposures and other retail exposures. Exposures within each of these asset classes are not managed individually, but as part of a pool similar exposures that are segmented based on borrower and transaction characteristics. As loss characteristics of retail exposures are geography and product specifics, bespoke PD, LGD and EAD segmentation models are developed using empirical loss data for the respective exposures across the UOB Thailand Group. Where internal loss data is insufficient to provide robust risk estimates, the segmentation models may incorporate internal and/ or external proxies, and where necessary, may be augmented with appropriate margins of conservatism. These models are regularly validated.

Retail Probability of Default Models

Retail PD models are based on pools of homogeneous exposures segmented by a combination of application scores, behavioural scores and other risk drivers reflecting borrower, facility and delinquency characteristics. PD pools are calibrated through-the-cycle using at least five years of historical data that cover a full economic cycle. For low default portfolios, internal and/ or external proxies that are highly correlated with internal defaults are used to estimate the long-run average PD.

In general, the long-run observed default rates are largely lower than the PD estimated due to the model's calibration philosophy and the application of conservative overlays to account for model risk.

Retail Loss Given Default Models

Retail LGDs are estimated directly using historical default and recovery data via the "workout" approach, which considers the economic losses arising from different post-default scenarios such as cured, restructured and liquidate. LGD models are segment using material pre-default risk drivers such as facility and collateral characteristics.

LGD models are adjusted to reflect a portfolio's economic downturn experience.

Retail Exposure at Default Models

For revolving products, EAD is based on the current outstanding balance and the estimated potential drawdown of undrawn commitments, which is statistically determined based on historical data. For closed-end products, the EAD is the current outstanding balance. EAD models are generally segmented by material pre-default risk drivers such as facility type, limit and utilization. EAD models also cover the effect from economic downturn conditions. EADs must be at least equal to the current outstanding balances.

Credit Exposures Subject to Supervisory Prescribed Risk Weight

Equity Asset Class

According to BOT's guidelines, UOB Thailand Group is eligible to apply 100% risk weight to equity exposures which have been exempted from IRB capital computation.

Credit Exposures Subject to Standardised Approach

UOB Thailand Group applies the SA for portfolios which are immaterial in terms of both size and risk profile and for transitioning portfolios. For exposures subject to the SA, prescribed risk weights based on asset class are used in the computation of regulatory capital except for Claims on Corporate where 100% risk weight is applied.

Responsible Financing

UOB Thailand Group are committed to responsible financing to support sustainable development and to mitigate environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in our lending. UOB Thailand Group's Credit Policy includes a Responsible Financing Policy and guidelines with clear roles and responsibilities for due diligence. This ensures that ESG considerations are integrated into our credit evaluation and approval process. Credit Approval is responsible for ensuring that all ESG-related risks are adequately addressed and, where necessary, borrowers or projects with any ESG risk are escalated to relevant credit approval and committees for further review and approval.

Our Responsible Financing Policy prohibits financing to the companies:

- with operations or projects that threaten the outstanding universal value or special characteristics of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, RAMSAR Wetlands, forests of high conservation value or sites that would impact critical natural habitat significantly;
- involved in animal cruelty and the trade of endangered species as defined by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- without measures in place to manage or to mitigate the risk of air, soil and water pollution;
- involved in the exploitation of labour, including forced labour and child labour based on the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards;
- in violation of the rights of local or indigenous communities;
- involved in open burning for land clearance; and
- for the development of nuclear power plants.

In recognition of the increasing threat of climate change and the adverse effect it increasingly has on the environment, businesses, and society, we discontinued new financing of coal-fired power plant projects and prohibited the project financing of greenfield thermal coal mines. Within the thermal coal sector, our financing is limited to mines that have calorific values corresponding to sub-bituminous or higher grade coal. We also prohibit financing of asbestos mining and new building projects that use asbestos in the construction process. We will continue to engage with and to support our clients in their transition to lower carbon energy sources. Moreover, we have also discontinued new financing of greenfield palm oil plantations to address the risk of deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

The Responsible Financing Policy is embedded within UOB Thailand Group's Credit Policy which is reviewed periodically. The Responsible Financing Policy applies to UOB Thailand Group's all borrowing customers within Wholesale Banking (except Business Banking) and to the Bank's capital market activities. Under the policy, Relationship Managers are required to conduct due diligence on all new and existing borrowers during the onboarding process and annual credit review. We have

implemented sector-specific Credit Acceptance Guidelines and have ESG checklists in place to help our relationship managers in identifying, assessing, and reviewing ESG risks. Borrowers that fall within the following ESG industries, are subject to enhanced due diligence with sector specific guidance:

- Agriculture
- Metals and Mining
- Chemical
- Infrastructure
- Forestry
- Defence
- Energy
- Waste Management.

As part of our ESG risk classification approach to identify, measure and manage the ESG risks in our portfolio, borrowers are classified as 'high', 'medium' or 'low' ESG risk. This is based on the level of ESG risk inherent in their business operations and the residual ESG risk after taking into consideration their ability to mitigate the inherent risk through policies and measures.

The Responsible Financing Policy, supported by a comprehensive set of guidelines, requires the borrowers to comply with local ESG regulations. We notify our borrowers of their need to adhere to our Responsible Financing Policy and request for their representation and warranties to ensure compliance. We also encourage them to follow established industry standards and to obtain relevant certifications.

UOB Thailand Group formally adopted the Equator Principles (EP) in 2021 to determine, assess and manage environmental and social risk in projects.

UOB Thailand Group engage with our borrowers proactively to improve their ESG practices. In addition, we monitor our borrowers on an ongoing basis for any adverse ESG-related news. Borrowers with any known material ESG-related incidents will trigger an immediate review with the ESG risks to be addressed and managed appropriately. We

Risk Management

require our borrowers to rectify any breaches of our policy within a reasonable timeframe with relationship managers responsible for monitoring their progress. However, if we deem our borrowers unable or unwilling to commit to managing the potential adverse impact of their operations adequately, we prepare to review and to reassess the relationship, or to reject the transaction.

We review our portfolio's ESG exposure periodically. All applicable borrowers underwent the ESG risk assessment with relevant risks adequately managed and mitigated. We did not have a significant concentration in any of the eight ESG-sensitive sectors. All colleagues serving in relevant roles are trained on our Responsible Financing Policy and its related processes.

As part of the Stakeholder Engagement, we are committed to doing our part in shaping industry developments and to promoting a more level playing field. We have actively participated in sustainability forums for knowledge exchange and to deepen understanding of ESG best practices. These have helped to ensure better integration of sustainability considerations into the Bank's overall strategy.

We will continue to engage with regulators as we collectively shape the path towards a more sustainable financial system. We will also continue to engage with other key stakeholders, including our customers, colleagues, investors, community and non-governmental organisations, to ensure that we meet evolving expectations and remain abreast of industry developments.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses arising from the volatility of the price or value of assets, liabilities and financial obligations held by UOB Thailand Group. Market factors which may affect such prices or values are changes on interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices and commodity prices.

Market risk is governed by the ALCO, which meets monthly to review and provide directions on market risk matters. The Market Risk Management Unit (MRM) supports the BROCC, RCC and ALCO with independent assessment of the market risk profile of UOB Thailand Group.

UOB Thailand Group's market risk framework comprises market risk policies, practices, control, and risk limits

structure with appropriate delegation of authority. In addition, we have a stringent Product/Service Programme due diligence process in place to ensure that market risk issues are adequately addressed prior to product launches.

Market risk capital is provided for all trading exposures within UOB Thailand Group, as well as Banking Book FX and commodity exposures. UOB Thailand Group currently adopts the Standardised Approach for the calculation of regulatory market risk capital but uses daily ES (Expected Short Fall) or Value-at-Risk (VaR) to measure and control trading market risks. To complement the ES or VaR measure, stress and scenario tests are performed to identify UOB Thailand Group's vulnerability to event risk. These tests serve to provide early warnings of plausible extreme losses to facilitate proactive management of market risks.

In addition, VaR estimates are backtested against profit and loss of the trading book to validate the robustness of the methodology. The backtesting process analyses whether exceptions are due to model deficiencies or market volatility.

Interest Rate Risk In Banking Book

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is defined as the risk of potential loss of capital or reduction in earnings due to changes in the interest rates environment.

The ALCO maintains oversight of the effectiveness of the interest rate risk management structure. Balance Sheet Risk Management Division (BSRM) supports the ALCO in monitoring the interest rate risk profile of the banking book.

The primary objective of interest rate risk management is to protect and enhance capital or economic net worth through adequate, stable and reliable growth in net interest earnings under a broad range of possible economic conditions. This is achieved by ensuring that interest rate risk in banking book is identified, measured, monitored and managed over a range of potential and realistic interest rate scenarios, including under stress situations.

Interest rate risk in banking book exposure is quantified using static and simulation analysis tools. Static analysis tools include re-pricing mismatch analysis, whereas the simulation analysis is performed based on the different interest rate scenarios. From the analysis, we are able to assess the impact on both net interest income (NII) and

economic value of equity (EVE) due to the interest rate changes. Mismatches in the longer tenor will experience greater change in the EVE than similar positions in the shorter tenor while mismatches in the shorter tenor will have a greater impact on NII.

In addition, stress test is also performed regularly to assess the adequacy of capital in meeting the impact of extreme interest rate movements on the balance sheet. Such tests are performed to provide early warnings of potential extreme losses, facilitating the proactive management of interest rate risks in an environment of rapid financial market changes.

The risks arising from the trading book, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices are managed and controlled under the market risk framework that is discussed under the Market Risk section.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that UOB Thailand Group may not be able to meet their obligations as they fall due as a result of inability to liquidate their assets or to cover funding requirements at an appropriate price, resulting in losses to UOB Thailand Group.

UOB Thailand Group maintains sufficient liquidity to fund its day-to-day operations, meet deposit withdrawals and loan disbursements, and repay borrowings. Hence, liquidity is managed in a manner to address known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with a framework of policies, controls and limits established by the ALCO. These policies, controls and limits enable the Bank to monitor and manage liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient sources of funds are available over a range of market conditions. These include minimizing excessive funding concentrations by diversifying the sources and terms of funding as well as maintaining a portfolio of high quality and marketable debt securities.

UOB Thailand Group takes a conservative stance in its liquidity management by continuing to gather core deposits, ensuring that liquidity limits are strictly adhered to and that there are adequate liquid assets to meet cash shortfall.

The distribution of deposits is managed actively to ensure a balance between cost effectiveness, continued accessibility to funds, and diversification of funding sources. Important factors in ensuring liquidity are competitive pricing, proactive management of UOB Thailand Group's core deposits and the maintenance of customer confidence.

Liquidity risk is aligned with the regulatory liquidity risk management framework and is measured and managed on a projected cash flow basis. UOB Thailand Group is monitored under business as usual, and stress scenarios. Cash flow mismatch limits are established to limit the Bank's liquidity exposure. The Bank also employs liquidity early warning indicators and trigger points to signal possible contingency situations.

With regard to the regulatory requirements on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) which are effective from 1 January 2016, our LCR was above 100% for the position as of December 2022.

Contingency funding plans are in place to identify potential liquidity crises using a series of warning indicators. Crisis escalation processes and various strategies including funding and communication have been developed to minimize the impact of any liquidity crunch.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes fraud risk, legal risk, regulatory compliance risk, reputational risk, outsourcing & third party non-outsourcing risks, other services risk (including insourcing risk) and technology & cyber risks.

Our primary objective is to foster a sound reputation and operating environment.

Operational Risk Governance, Framework and Programmes

Operational risk is managed through frameworks, policies, and procedures by which business and support units properly identify, assess, monitor, and control/mitigate operational risks. The Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) meets monthly to provide oversight of operational risk matters across the UOB Thailand Group.

The Operational Risk Governance structure adopts the Three Lines Model. The business and support units as the

Risk Management

First Line are responsible for implementing and executing effective controls for the management of operational risks arising from their activities. Internal controls are embedded into business, systems and operational processes.

The Operational Risk Management Division as the Second Line provides overarching governance of operational risk through relevant frameworks, policies, programmes and systems. It also monitors key risk self-assessment results, outsourcing & third party non-outsourcing risks, other services risk (including insourcing risk) matters, key operational risk indicator breaches, self-identified operational risks and incidents and reports these to the relevant senior management committees and the Board. Internal Audit acts as the Third Line by providing, through periodic audit reviews, an independent and objective assessment on the overall effectiveness of the risk management and control structure, policies, frameworks, systems and processes.

Two key components of the operational risk management framework are risk identification and control self-assessments. These are achieved through the implementation of a set of operational risk programmes. Several risk mitigation policies and programmes are in place to maintain a sound operating environment.

Our business continuity and crisis management programmes ensure prompt recovery of critical business and support units should there be unforeseen events. An annual attestation is provided to the Board on the state of business continuity readiness of the UOB Thailand Group.

Our insurance programme covers civil and crime liability, cyber liability, property damage, terrorism, public liability, as well as directors' and officers' liability. The programme reduces operational losses through adequate insurance coverage.

We adopt the SA for the calculation of operational risk capital.

The subject-specific key risks that we focus on include but are not limited to:

Fraud Risk

Fraud is defined as an act, with an element to deceive or to conceal facts, and is not restricted to the gain of monetary or material benefits.

The UOB Thailand Group actively manages fraud risks. The Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) Division, as the Second Line of Defence, drives strategy, governance and the framework of fraud risk management. The corporate governance of fraud risk is provided by the Board Risk Oversight Committee at the Board level, and primarily by the Risk and Capital Committee at the Management level.

All employees are required to uphold the UOB Code of Conduct, which includes anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions. The Group's fraud hotline to IFM ensures independent fraud investigation. The division also works closely with business and support units to strengthen their current practices across the five pillars of prevention, detection, response, remediation and reporting.

Legal Risk

Legal Risk arises from unenforceable, unfavourable, defective or unintended contracts lawsuits or claims, and non-compliance with applicable laws, non-compliance with Personal Data Protection Act and non-adherence with local country data privacy laws. Business and support units work with both internal and external legal counsel to ensure that legal risks are managed.

Regulatory Compliance Risk

Regulatory risk refers to the risk of non-compliance with laws, regulations, rules, standards and codes of conduct, including the risk that a change in laws and regulations can increase the cost of operation and the cost of capital thereby impacting the earnings or returns. We identify, monitor and manage the risk through a structured governance framework of compliance policies, procedures and guidelines. The framework also manages the risk of regulatory breaches relating to sanctions, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

Reputational Risk

Reputational Risk is the risk arising from negative perception on the part of employees, customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, debtholders, market analysts, other relevant parties or regulators that can adversely affect a bank's ability to maintain existing, or establish new, business relationships and continued access to sources of funding (e.g. through the interbank or securitisation markets).. We recognise the impact of reputation risk and have developed a policy to identify and to manage the risk across the UOB Thailand Group.

Outsourcing & Third party Non-Outsourcing Risk / Other Services Risk (including Insourcing Risk)

Outsourcing & Third party Non-Outsourcing Risk is the risk of adverse financial, operational, reputational, legal and compliance impact arising from the failure of outsourced service provider / third party non-outsourced service provider or to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, or a service provider's breaches of security. Other Services Risk refers to risk from any other services relating to or as deemed necessary for the Bank's business operations.

We manage the risk through the relevant framework, policies, procedures and guidelines (e.g. in performing risk assessment) and relevant modules in the Governance, Risk and Compliance system.

Technology & Cyber Risk

Technology Risk is defined as any potential adverse outcome, damage, loss, violation, failure or disruption arising from the use of or reliance on hardware, software, devices, systems, applications and networks. Cyber Risk is defined as risk of adverse outcome, financial loss, disruption or damage to the reputation of the Bank due to alteration or disruption of the Bank's IT assets (e.g. servers, databases), arising from a malicious threat actor over digital communication channel or changes / developments.

The governance of technology risk rests with the ORMC, who facilitates a holistic oversight of operational risk matters across the UOB Thailand Group. Our technology risk management framework ensures that technology and cyber risks are managed in a systematic and consistent manner. The scope of technology risk management covers many aspects, including technology asset management, technology resiliency and continuity aspects of business continuity management, cybersecurity management, technology third party risk management and information security management.

The Operational Risk Management Division has governance and oversight of technology risk management across the UOB Thailand Group. The team works with business and support units including the technology and information security, to oversee, to review and to strengthen their current practices in technology risk management. We adopt a risk-based approach in assessing and managing technology and cyber risks. Our Board, senior management and ORMC are briefed regularly on technology risk appetite and technology risk matters.

Conduct Risk

In UOB Thailand Group, we consider Conduct Risk as one of our material risk types as it arises from employee's behaviours and actions in day-to-day activities. Specifically, Conduct Risk is the risk of improper employee behaviours or action that result in unfair stakeholder outcomes, negative impact on market integrity and other issues that damages the reputation of UOB Thailand Group. This includes the failure of a supervising manager to reasonably manage a conduct issue or report the misconduct on a timely basis. The underlying principles that reflect the norms of proper conduct are:

- Observe policies and procedures
- Obey the spirit and the letter of the law
- Do not mislead or deceive
- Ensure fair outcomes for customers, UOB Group and other stakeholders
- Provide services that are fit for purpose
- Deliver services with reasonable care and skill
- When acting for another, act in the best interests of that other

UOB Thailand Group has proactively managed the Conduct risk through a multi-faceted approach which has leveraged the frameworks, policies and procedures in operational risk management, internal fraud management, whistleblowing, employee discipline, individual accountability, code of conduct, remuneration, fair dealing and anti-money laundering.

Model Risk

In the application of risk quantification techniques that UOB Thailand Group uses, the model risk is one of the material risks that we have realized its intelligences as well as its shortfalls. In such a term, the Model Risk can be caused by the use of inappropriate model which cannot accurately evaluate market prices, or which is not a mainstream model in the market (pricing models), and by inaccurately estimating the probability or magnitude of future losses (such as risk measurement models) and the use of those estimates.

Risk Management

Model risk is managed under the respective material risk types for which there is a quantitative risk model.

UOB Thailand Group has managed the Model Risk by complying to the Model Validation Policy which has established appropriate risk mitigation measures and controls to mitigate the model risk.

Environmental, Social and Governance (Esg) Risk

ESG risk includes both financial risks, i.e. credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, and non-financial risks, such as reputation damage, arising from ESG issues such as climate change. While a key component of ESG risk arises indirectly from the financial services we provide to our customers, it can also result directly from our own operations. The Sustainability Committee identifies and reviews ESG factors material to UOB Thailand, and ensures that sustainability factors are considered in all aspects of our operations (including day-to-day decision-making processes). The specific risk associated with each factor is monitored and managed in accordance with the respective frameworks, policies or guidelines. .

Strategic and Business Risk

Strategic risk refers to the current or prospective negative impact on earnings, capital or reputation arising from adverse strategic decisions, improper implementation of decisions or a lack of responsiveness to industry, economic or technological changes. It is the risk of not achieving the UOB Thailand Group's strategic goals.

Business risk refers to the adverse impact on earnings or capital arising from changes in business parameters such as volumes, margins and costs. The sources of business risk include uncompetitive products or pricing, internal inefficiencies, and changes in general business conditions such as market contraction or changes in customers' expectations and demand. It is the risk of not achieving the UOB Thailand Group's short-term business objectives.

The Board of Directors and senior management committees are responsible for managing risks associated with the UOB Thailand Group's business activities and play a critical role in the successful operation of the UOB Thailand Group. The senior management committees oversee the day-to-day management of the UOB Thailand Group and make business decisions within the UOB Thailand Group's risk appetite. The Management Committee and the Risk and

Capital Committee have oversight functions relating to strategic and business risk management.

Finance, together with business segment, will translate the strategic plan into annual financial targets, taking the macroeconomic environment into account. The business segment heads are responsible for developing and implementing segment-specific business strategies and for ensuring alignment with the overall UOB Thailand Group's strategy.

Report of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ("the AC") of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Pcl. comprises three independent directors as follows;

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Tithiphan Chuerboonchai | Chairman |
| 2. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul | Member |
| 3. Atchana Waiquamdee | Member ^{/1} |

Note: ^{/1} Atchana Waiquamdee has been appointed as the member of AC replacing Suebrakul Soonthornthum, effective from 22 April 2022

All the Committee members are non-executive directors and non-employees of the Bank.

In 2022, the Committee held four (4) meetings to review the Bank's internal control systems and discuss financial and operational business issues with the Bank's external and internal auditors. Relevant Management members were invited to attend the meetings to provide additional information and clarification of the internal control systems.

Major matters in the meetings were as follows:

- Reviewed and discussed the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control systems with the Senior Management, internal and external auditors as well as the Management's responses to the control deficiencies and timely remedial actions taken.
- Reviewed the scope and results of the audit and key accounting and auditing areas. Before AC meeting, the AC members were briefed by external auditor and/or the Country Head of IA, who reports directly to the AC. Every half a year, the AC also meets the auditors in the absence of the Management, and among themselves. The AC is authorised to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and had the full cooperation of and access to the Management for this purpose.
- Reviewed the major items of the financial reports, the financial related disclosures, including Pillar III and Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosures (LCR) disclosure, and the reliability of those reports, and the reasonableness of the connected and related parties' transactions.
- Noted the update on 2021 transfer pricing documentation result and recommendations presented by EY.
- Reviewed and noted the independence of the external auditors.
- Reviewed and proposed the appointment of the external auditor and the audit fee to the Board of Directors for further recommendation to the shareholders for approval. The AC also considered and proposed the updates of UOB Thailand Group's auditor (KPMG as the auditor of UOB Capital Services Company Limited) and the increase of total audit fee for UOB Thailand and its subsidiaries for 2022 to the Board for approval.
- Reviewed and noted the annual review of independence and objectivity of Internal Audit and approved the annual review of Internal Audit Charter.
- Approved and monitored the Internal Audit year plan & resources, the 3-Year strategic plan, and KPI of the Internal Audit, including approval for the revision of the 2022 IA year plan. The AC also conducted the 2021 performance evaluation of the Country Head of IA.
- Reviewed and noted the Internal Audit quarterly reports, major findings and status updates including the compliance with internal and external regulations, Timeliness and Effectiveness of Corrective Action Score (TECAS), Whistleblowing report, Integrated Fraud Management (IFM) reports (i.e., IFM report, and outsourced mortgage sale fraud case), the status update on litigation cases against the Bank, and related matters.

Report of the Audit Committee

- Noted the implementation issues, progress, and audit result of Basel II - Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRBA), the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), and Basel III.
- Noted further improvement and action taken derived from 2021 Internal Quality Assurance Report.
- Noted the updates on Group Audit's directive on External Auditor (EA) co-sourcing project (both KPMG and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos Co., Ltd) for the year 2021
- Noted 2022 independent audit on outsourcing service providers conducted by BUs/Sus
- Noted the regulatory updates, regulators' examination results, regulatory breach and violation report and implementation progress, e.g., the Bank of Thailand (BOT), Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), and other relevant regulators.
- Noted the 2021 BOT annual examination report dated 13 December 2021, and the 2021 results and issues raised under BOT's examination on the Bank's compliance with charging of default interests and debt payments hierarchy dated 16 September 2022.
- Approved the revision to Whistleblowing Policy and Procedures, Fraud Risk Management Framework, and noted the revision to Fraud Risk Management Policy.
- Noted the report on IT strategy & major projects update.
- Approved the annual planned schedules for the AC meetings, performed and reported the annual self-assessment of the AC to the Board
- Reviewed and approved the revision to AC Charter.
- Concurred with the Change of UOB Thailand's Financial Group Structure after the Business Integration.

The Committee has continuously reviewed and assessed the Bank's key risks, controls, governance and monitoring system through the Bank's Internal Audit and upon the discussions with the External Auditor and Senior Management. From the evaluation of the Bank's internal control systems, it was concluded that the Bank's Internal Control in the areas of financial reporting and risk management is adequate and reliable, and that reinforces the Bank to continue to improve the overall internal control systems.



Tithiphan Chuerboonchai

Chairman of the Audit Committee
24 February 2023

Opinion of the Audit Committee on the Bank's Internal Control System

The Board of Directors has reviewed the Audit Committee report and the opinion on the adequacy of Internal Control System prepared by the Audit Committee during the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 629 held on 1 March 2023. Participants of the meeting included the Audit Committee members comprising the 3 independent directors who are non-executive directors and non-employees of the Bank.

The Audit Committee's opinion on the Internal Control System of the Bank and its subsidiaries was summarised and based on the work performed by Internal Audit (IA) for the year according to the annual audit plan. IA opined that UOB Thailand Group's system of internal control and risk management system addressing the financial, operational, compliance and information technology are generally adequate and effective. Appropriate remedial actions had been taken or were being taken by Business/Support units to address control lapses noted in the internal audit reports.

The External Auditor of the Bank is EY Office Limited (EY) of which Saranya Pludsri, a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), as Designated External Auditor, has examined and given her opinion that the Bank and its subsidiaries' Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries, and of United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2022, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The evaluation of the Bank's Internal Control System was divided into five sections as follows:

- Organisation Control and Environment Measures
- Risk Management Measures
- Management Control Activities
- Information and Communication Measures
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The Committee has continuously reviewed and assessed the Bank's key risks, controls, governance and monitoring system through the Bank's Internal Audit and upon the discussions with the External Auditor and Senior Management. From the evaluation of the Bank's Internal Control System, it was concluded that the Bank's Internal Control in the areas of financial reporting and risk management is adequate and effective, and that reinforces the Bank to continue to improve the overall internal control system. AC Chairman coordinated with Board Risk Oversight Committee's (BROC) Chairman to exchange information for oversight both non-financial and financial risk management and internal control matters. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Bank has in place an adequate internal control system. The Audit Committee has been regularly notified of the issues arisen and remedial actions taken.



Tithiphan Chuerboonchai

Chairman of the Audit Committee
1 March 2023

Report of the Board Risk Oversight Committee

The Board Risk Oversight Committee (the BROC) was set up to assist the Board of Directors in overseeing the risk management. It comprises of four directors, of whom two are independent directors (including the BROC Chairman), one is non-executive director and one is executive director as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Chanitr Charnchainarong | Chairman and Independent Director |
| 2. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum | Member and Non-Executive Director |
| 3. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul | Member and Independent Director |
| 4. Sanchai Apisaksirikul | Member and Executive Director |

In 2022, the Committee held four (4) meetings and performed its duties in accordance to the responsibilities mandated by the Terms of Reference. All meeting results were reported to the Board of Directors, and can be summarized as follows:

- Revisited and provided recommendations on the sufficiency and effectiveness of risk management frameworks, guideline and policies, e.g. credit policy and credit related policies, responsible financing guideline, business continuity management policy, product/service programme policy, IT security management & cyber resilience policy, market risk management policy, reputational risk management policy, risk culture and conduct risk framework, and policy on managing legal risk prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed, commented and concurred UOB Thailand Recovery Plan and related frameworks, prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed, commented and concurred risk self-assessment 2021 & risk tendency 2022 of UOB Thailand and UOB Services Company Limited prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed, commented and concurred risk and capital management strategies and frameworks of the Bank (including the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and framework, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), and ICAAP stress test result prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed and deliberated on the Citibank acquisition project integration plan and transition risks. The Committee also considered, commented and concurred various matters related to the acquisition project i.e. 2022 RAS amendments and RAS 2023, necessary revisions to risk management policies & guidelines under the Constellation Project, revisions to ICAAP frameworks and policies, and TFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) governance framework and process prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- The Committee also discussed and acknowledged the stress test results under UOB Thailand's ICAAP exercise for Bank of Thailand (BOT) excluding acquired Citi portfolio and BOT supervisory stress testing results including acquired Citi portfolio.
- Reviewed and commented on revised governance escalation process prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Considered, commented and concurred the brokering of debt securities policy prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed quarterly risk management dashboards and reports of activities of monthly Risk and Capital Committees and provided advice regarding managing any evolving matters in various risk management areas, e.g. impact from Citi integration, update on UOB Thailand ongoing Financial Assistance Programs (i.e. BOT Sustainable Relief program, BOT Asset Warehousing, DR BIZ (Multi-creditor Debt Restructuring, etc.) environmental risk assessment, NPL trend, credit costs movement, and cybersecurity trends.

- Considered, commented, and concurred the establishment of the capital add-on guidelines incorporated in Credit Concentration Risk Management Policy and IRRBB Management Policy to comply with BOT requirement, prior to proposing to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Considered, discussed and approved the application of Market Risk Capital based on Scenario Analysis for Interest Rate Option to support Interest Rate Option Business.
- Reviewed and challenged risk measurement models implemented by the Bank e.g. PFS Basel Models, Non-Retail Models, RSME Models, as well as an application of I-Cash Models to "Car to Cash". The Committee also reviewed and approved the revised Mortgage PD Model with New A-Score.
- Reviewed and commented on 2021 Business and Support Units risk culture self-assessment
- Reviewed and commented on the overall state of UOB Thailand Business Continuity Management (BCM) preparedness, as required by the regulatory guidelines and/or Group BCM policy & guidelines and acknowledged the annual update on the status of BCM Program for UOB Thailand for the period of January-December 2021.
- Reviewed, commented and ratified an issuance of subordinated debenture for the Bank's Tier2 Capital under BOT Base Basel III Guidelines and acknowledged the update on the progress of the issuance as of September 2022
- Reviewed and approved 2023 credit review plan for UOB Thailand and the acquired Citi portfolio and provided advice and recommendations on trends and the major findings in the quarterly credit review progress update.
- Discussed the development of automated checks for credit review. The checklist will be used as preventive measure helping all relevant units to earlier detect the errors and to reduce findings during the credit review process.
- Considered and acknowledged Market Conduct and Service Quality Reports.
- Reviewed and approved the revised personal data protection policy and noted the progress of the implementation of Personal Data Protection Act.
- Conducted the 2021 performance evaluation of the Country Head of Risk Management.
- Discussed the updates on Compliance & Regulatory Requirements.
- Discussed economic outlook & sentiment and assessed the Bank's portfolio resilience. The Committee also discussed and deliberated on impact assessment from adding Myanmar to "Blacklist" over money laundering risks.

Throughout 2022, given the challenges resulting from Citi integration and business transition, the Committee has closely monitored the Bank's responses and implementation. This was to ensure that appropriate actions were put in place in compliance with regulatory requirements and that associated risks were taken in consideration and mitigated adequately. In that respect, the Committee carefully reviewed the assessment of the developments in areas of loan quality, capital adequacy, risk levels, IT system and data governance.

Report of the Board Risk Oversight Committee

The Committee finds it very important to conduct its activities in conformity with good corporate governance. The Committee has responsibly performed its roles and responsibilities as stipulated by the Terms of Reference with integrity, transparency and consistency in the best interests and the long-term stability of the Bank.



Chanitr Charnchainarong

Chairman of the Board Risk Oversight Committee
1 March 2023

Report of the Nomination and Compensation Committee

The Nomination and Compensation Committee ("NCC"), as appointed by the Board of Directors consists, of four independent directors as follows:

1) Chim Tantiyaswasdikul ^{/1}	Chairman
2) Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	Member
3) Chanitr Charnchainarong	Member
4) Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Member

The NCC held 7 meetings in 2022.

The NCC is responsible for the nomination of, and the remuneration for, the Bank's Board members and the Bank's Senior Management. The NCC's duties include:

- Determining the policy and criteria for the selection of candidates, reviewing suitability of candidates for appointment to the Board, as Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), and/or to Senior Management positions of Executive Director (ED) level and above, and reviewing any internal promotion to the rank of Executive Director (ED) and above; and
- Setting approaches to remuneration, recommending remuneration for the Board members, and reviewing remuneration for the Senior Management team.

In selecting a member of the Board of Directors, CEO and Senior Management, the factors to be taken into consideration, in addition to all applicable regulatory requirements, include the candidate's academic qualifications, personal character, technical and leadership competence, employment and career experience, and his or her management philosophy and management vision. A successful candidate must share the Board's and Management's philosophy and vision in managing the financial institution in order to ensure that the institution's goals are met. Furthermore, a candidate must share the same beliefs that will help establish mutual trust and close working relationships with the Board and with the Senior Management team.

The NCC will review a successful candidate for suitability before the Bank proceeds to obtain approval from the Bank of Thailand and from the Board of Directors.

In setting compensation for 2022 as disclosed in this Annual Report, the scale and component of remuneration for the independent directors and non-executive directors are based on the fee structure, roles of each director and relevant policies/ practices while the remuneration for the Senior Management are comparable to general practice in the financial industry with regard to work experience and the Bank's overall performance results and in accordance with the principles and policies which have been approved by the Board and shareholders.

The Bank believes in the remuneration policy and principle of meritocracy - which is to ensure that each employee including that of Senior Management is rewarded and recognized based on his or her level of performance and contribution to the Bank while at the same time promoting long-term success of the Bank by taking into account the risk policies of the Bank.

The Bank does not reward based solely on percentage of income brought in by an employee. The factors used in considering the overall performance evaluation consist of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) achieved at fifty percent, and the balance for demonstrating key competencies, having good behavior and upholding of the UOB values.

Remuneration given for KPIs achievement e.g. on income will be clawed-back if evidence of misconduct, mis-selling and other misdeeds surface subsequently.

^{/1} Chim Tantiyaswasdikul was appointed the Chairman of NCC, effective on 22 April 2022.

Report of the Nomination and Compensation Committee

The Bank also revised the Total Compensation Model especially on Variable Pay by introducing the deferral approach. The Deferred Cash or Shares will vest in accordance with the vesting schedule. The vesting of the Deferred Shares will be subjected to performance conditions.

For Control Functions, their respective remuneration are determined based on overall performance of the Bank, the achievement of operational KPIs for such Control Functions, competency and the performance of an individual employee, and competitiveness of the total compensation against the market.

The NCC will review performance rating of all Senior Management including the Senior Management in the relevant Control Functions, and the Human Resources (HR) Function will ensure that remuneration of all Control Functions' employees are properly benchmarked and their pay levels are fair.

The combination of independent reporting lines of Control Functions into the Board e.g. Compliance to the Board of Directors and President and CEO, Internal Audit to the Audit Committee, Risk Management to Board Risk Oversight Committee and President and CEO, the segregation of duties for Control Functions, and a compensation structure that prevents conflicts of interest provide necessary checks and balance against compromising the independence and integrity of the Control Functions.

The NCC will, based on the Bank's financial performance, market and industry reward trends, as well as, on GDP and inflation rate projections, propose annual increment and variable pay for employees to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval in the first quarter of each year.

The NCC also takes part in setting out annual performance assessment criteria for overall Board of Directors and each individual director to assess the Board of Directors' performance and efficiency by taking into account their roles and responsibilities as well as Corporate Governance Principles. The assessment was conducted in form of self-assessment and cross assessment. The result was then summarized and reported to the NCC and the Board of Directors for notation.

On the acquisition of Citigroup's consumer banking businesses, the NCC also took part in reviewing senior positions of Executive Director and above appointments and also ensured that compensation and benefits are consistent with the Bank's policy and strategy.



Chim Tantiyaswasdikul

Chairman, Nomination & Compensation Committee

18 January 2023

Corporate Governance

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited (the Bank or UOB Thailand), is committed to maintaining good standards of corporate governance. The Bank believes that good corporate governance is fundamental to sustaining business growth and safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, business partners, customers, depositors, entities with supervisory authorities and auditors. The Bank adheres to the principles prescribed by the relevant supervisory authorities. It has established a Code of Conduct which lays down the principles and best practices of personal and professional behaviour expected of all directors and employees. The code is grounded in the Bank's values of Honourable, Enterprising, United and Committed.

The Board of Directors of the Bank (the Board) also considers sustainability issues in its reviews of long-term business and organisational goals and provides the strategic direction for the Bank's sustainability practices. More information on the Bank's sustainability approach and practices can be found in the Sustainability Report published on our website (www.UOB.co.th)

Financial-related Disclosure

The Board is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and disclosure of the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary and for the financial information presented in this Annual Report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 (A.D. 2004), and in compliance with governing policies, careful judgement and best estimates. Important information has been adequately disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The independent certified public accountants, having audited the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries, have issued an unqualified audit opinion of the financial statements, and are of the opinion that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the UOB Thailand Group's financial status and performance.

The Board has maintained its oversight to ensure that the system of internal controls, compliance and internal audit is adequate and effective and that accounting records were accurate, complete and adequate, to safeguard the Bank's assets and long-term interests of our shareholders, customers and other stakeholders. The Board has opined that the Bank's system of risk management and internal

controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) was adequate and effective as at 31 December 2022. The Board notes that no system of risk management and internal controls can provide absolute assurance against material error, loss or fraud, and that the Bank's system of risk management and internal controls provides reasonable but not absolute assurance that the Bank will not be affected by any adverse event which may be reasonably foreseen.

Board of Directors

The Board comprises nine members with directorship qualifications for financial institutions, as required by law and the relevant regulations. As a whole, the Board comprises members with a range of knowledge and skills which are commensurate with the Bank's size, complexity, business, risks, strategies and long-term operation. At least one director possesses IT knowledge and experience.

At least half of them reside in Thailand, in compliance with the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 (A.D. 1992). The Board meets at least four times a year. The quorum for a meeting is not less than half of the total number of directors, meeting either in person or via electronic media.

The Board's main roles, duties and responsibilities are in compliance with law and regulatory requirements, the Bank's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the resolutions of the shareholders. The Board has delegated certain responsibilities to several board committees and the Board may also appoint one or several directors or any other person to perform any function or act on its behalf. The Board's main responsibilities are:

- a) formulating strategies and policies, including:
 - i) defining strategic directions and targets, as well as approving the key strategies of the Bank;
 - ii) approving the policies that are significant for the Bank's operation;
 - iii) determining or approving the risk governance framework and overseeing the Bank's risk management systems and procedures, including inculcating and reinforcing of the risk culture; and
 - iv) determining or approving policies promoting good corporate governance;

Corporate Governance

b) ensuring effective controls, oversight and audit (Three Lines Model); and

c) monitoring the Bank's performance.

The Board members are:

Wee Ee Cheong ^{/1}	Chairman
Chan Kok Seong ^{/2}	Deputy Chairman
Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	Non-Executive Director
Chanitr Charnchainarong	Independent Director
Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Independent Director
Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	Independent Director
Atchana Waiquamdee ^{/3}	Independent Director
Tan Choon Hin	Director
Sanchai Apisaksirikul	Director

Note:

- ^{/1} Wee Ee Cheong was appointed as Chairman on 22 April 2022
- ^{/2} Chan Kok Seong was appointed Deputy Chairman on 22 April 2022.
- ^{/3} Atchana Waiquamdee was appointed to the Board on 22 April 2022.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee (the EXCO) is established by the Board. Its main responsibilities include:

- reviewing and approving business policies and strategies as well as other policy matters in line with local practices, regulations and legislation;
- monitoring the progress of the Bank's business plan;
- reviewing and approving lending programmes, the loan/lending governance framework and any other changes in credit parameter that may have an impact on the business and reputation of the Bank, as may be delegated by the Board;
- approving Maximum Credit Discretionary Limit (CDL) Structures (approval limits) for authorised individuals and/or management committees for the approval of credit facilities and debt restructuring cases;
- approving credit applications, debt restructuring cases and/or any resolution on non-performing loans which fall above the CDLs designated to individuals and/or management committees;

f) acting on urgent and important business matters requiring immediate decision, which would normally require the attention and decision of the Board; and

g) approving other businesses which may be delegated by the Board from time to time.

The EXCO members are:

Tan Choon Hin	Chairman
Chan Kok Seong	Alternate Chairman
Sanchai Apisaksirikul	Member

Nomination and Compensation Committee

The Nomination and Compensation Committee (the NCC) consists of three independent directors and one non-executive director. The NCC is responsible for nomination of, and remuneration for, the Board members and senior management. Its main responsibilities include:

- reviewing and proposing to the Board the selection and nomination of qualified candidates for Directors, CEO, members of the Board Committees and senior management from Executive Directors (ED) level and above, including any internal promotions to the rank of ED and above; and
- setting the approach to remuneration, recommending the remuneration for Board members and reviewing the level and structure of remuneration for the senior management team.

The NCC members are:

Chim Tantiyaswasdikul ^{/1}	Chairman
Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	Member
Chanitr Charnchainarong	Member
Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Member

Note:

- ^{/1} Chim Tantiyaswasdikul was appointed as the Chairman of the NCC on 22 April 2022.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee (AC) consists of three independent directors who have the relevant knowledge and experience to effectively review the reliability of financial statements. Its main responsibilities include:

- a) reviewing the appropriateness and efficiency of the internal control systems;
- b) providing oversight of the quality of the financial reports;
- c) reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function;
- d) considering and advising the Board on the selection, nomination, appointment and remuneration of the external auditors;
- e) reviewing the disclosure of related party transactions or transactions where conflict of interest may occur; and
- f) coordinating with the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) on the oversight of non-financial and financial risk management and internal control matters.

The AC members are:

Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Chairman
Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	Member
Atchana Waiquamdee ^{/1}	Member

Note:

^{/1} Atchana Waiquamdee was appointed as a member of the AC on 22 April 2022.

All the AC are non-executive directors and non-employees of the Bank.

Board Risk Oversight Committee

The BROC was set up to assist the Board in overseeing the management of risk arising from the business of the Bank. It comprises four directors, two of whom are independent directors (including the BROC Chairman). Its main responsibilities include:

- a) making recommendations to the Board on matters relating to the risk governance of the Bank;

- b) overseeing compliance with risk management policies, strategies, and risk appetite of the bank;
- c) overseeing capital management and liquidity management strategies in accordance with the risk appetite;
- d) reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policies and overall risk management strategies, including risk appetite, at least annually or more frequently when there are material changes; and
- e) reporting to the Board on the management, control and monitoring of risk, and assessment of the effectiveness of risk management and risk culture.

The BROC members are:

Chanitr Charnchainarong	Chairman
Sueptrakul Soonthornthum ^{/1}	Member
Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	Member
Sanchai Apisaksirikul	Member

Note:

^{/1} Sueptrakul Soonthornthum was appointed as a member of the BROC on 22 April 2022.

Control Systems, Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit

The Board and Management recognise the importance of robust internal controls and effective risk management, compliance and internal audit functions. The Bank has set up various management committees to assist the President and Chief Executive Officer in overseeing the day to day operations of the Bank. It also has a comprehensive system of internal controls to safeguard its business and the interests of its stakeholders. All business and support units within the Bank are expected to comply with the guidelines on internal controls and ethics. Internal control activities form an integral part of the Bank's operational processes. To this end, the Bank has established appropriate dual controls, with segregation of the operational functions and the control and monitoring functions, to ensure that there are appropriate checks and balances.

Risk Management is an independent function that reports to the Board Risk Oversight Committee (BROC) and the Board of Directors. It is responsible for putting in place strategies, frameworks, policies and processes

Corporate Governance

for identifying, measuring, controlling, managing and reporting risks of the UOB Thailand Group. It works with business and support units and the relevant management committees and dedicated task forces to develop and to implement appropriate risk management strategies, frameworks, policies and processes. More information on the Bank's risk management approach can be found in the "Risk Management" section of this Annual Report and the Pillar III disclosure on the Bank's website (www.UOB.co.th).

Compliance is an independent function which manages compliance risks and reports directly to the Board. It is responsible for communicating, educating and advising all units in the Bank on applicable regulatory developments and their impact on business practices, and conducting compliance reviews and assessments to ensure that the Bank conducts its business in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and measures against money laundering, terrorist-financing and financial crime, and administering training on measures against bribery, money laundering and terrorist-financing.

Internal Audit (IA) is an independent unit that reports directly to the AC and the Board of Directors. The IA team comprises qualified staff and is responsible for assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls, risk management and governance processes. The operations of IA are assessed internally on annually basis. Results of the latest review conducted in 2022 indicated that the IA has generally conformed with the Internal Audit Methodology and IIA Performance Standards promulgated by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). The IA is also assessed externally by an external assessor at least once every five years. Based on the results of the latest external assessment conducted by KPMG in 2019, the Bank's IA function was generally in conformance with the IIA Standards.

The attendance of the Directors in 2022

(1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022)

Number of Meetings Attended / Total Number of Meetings Held								
Directors	The Meeting of the Board of Directors	The Meeting of The Board of Directaors (Special) ^{/1}	The Meeting of The Audit Committee	The Meeting of The Nomination and Compensation Committee	The Meeting of The Board Risk Oversight Committee	The Meeting of Non-Executive Directors	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders	Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders
Non-Executive Director								
1. Wee Cho Yaw ^{/2}	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	0/1
2. Wee Ee Cheong ^{/3}	4/4	0/1	-	-	-	1/3	0/1	0/2
3. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum ^{/4}	4/4	1/1	1/1	7/7	3/3	4/4	1/1	2/2
Independent Directors								
4. Chanitr Charnchainarong	4/4	1/1	-	7/7	4/4	4/4	1/1	1/2
5. Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	4/4	1/1	4/4	7/7	-	4/4	1/1	2/2
6. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul ^{/5}	4/4	1/1	4/4	5/5	4/4	4/4	1/1	2/2
7. Atchana Waiquamdee ^{/6}	3/3	-	3/3	-	-	3/3	-	0/1
Executive Directors								
8. Chan Kok Seong ^{/7}	4/4	0/1	-	-	-	-	0/1	0/2
9. Tan Choon Hin	4/4	1/1	-	-	-	-	0/1	2/2
10. Sanchai Apisaksirikul	4/4	1/1	-	-	4/4	-	1/1	2/2

Note:

- ^{/1} Special Board meeting refers to a Board meeting that was not included in the original Board meeting calendar for the entire year that was set in advance.
- ^{/2} Wee Cho Yaw stepped down from the Board on 22 April 2022.
- ^{/3} Wee Ee Cheong was appointed as Chairman of the Board on 22 April 2022. He was reclassified as a non-executive director and ceased to be a member of Executive Committee on the same day.
- ^{/4} Suebtrakul Soonthornthum ceased to be an independent directors, pursuant to the Bank of Thailand Notification No. SorNorSor. 10/2561 Re: Corporate Governance of Financial Institutions and was reclassified as a non-executive director. He stepped down as a member of the Audit Committee and was appointed as a member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee and the Board Risk Oversight Committee on 22 April 2022.
- ^{/5} Chim Tantiyaswasdikul was appointed as the Chairman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee on 22 April 2022.
- ^{/6} Atchana Waiquamdee was appointed to the Board, and as a member of the Audit Committee on 22 April 2022.
- ^{/7} Chan Kok Seong was appointed as Deputy Chairman on 22 April 2022.

Company Information

Auditors

Ms. Somjai Khunapasut	: Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4499 and/or
Ms. Ratana Jala	: Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3734 and/or
Ms. Saranya Pludsri	: Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6768

EY Office Limited
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193/136-137 Rajadapisek Road
Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110
G.P.O. Box 1047, Bangkok 10501, Thailand
Tel : 0 2264 9090
Fax : 0 2264 0789-90
Website : www.ey.com

Subsidiaries companies of UOB (Thai)

1. UOB Services Asset Management Company Limited

Business	Debt Collection and Asset Management Services
Location	559, 13th Floor, Phetkasem Road, Bangwa, Pasijaroen, Bangkok 10160
Telephone	0 2093 5649
Facsimile	0 2093 5525-7
Paid-up capital	Baht 60,000,000 (registered capital Baht 100,000,000) (10,000,000 ordinary shares)
UOB (Thai)'s holding	99.99%

2. UOB Capital Services Company Limited

Business	Loan /Hire Purchase/ Lease
Location	399 16th Floor Interchange Building21 Sukhumvit Road, Khongtan, Khongtoei Bangkok 10110
Telephone	0 2232 4224
Facsimile	-
Paid-up capital	Baht 3,324,000,000 (registered capital Baht 3,624,000,000) (72,483,487 ordinary shares)
UOB (Thai)'s holding	99.99%

Details of directors as at 31 December 2022

Name	Period	Work Experience
1. Wee Ee Cheong	Apr 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of the Board of Directors (Authorised signatory), UOB Thailand
	Mar 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, CYW Portfolio Pte Ltd
	Mar 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Wee (Mgt) Pte Ltd
	Mar 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Wee Portfolio Pte Ltd
	Jun 2021 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, ASEAN Banker Association
	May 2007 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Chairman and CEO, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	Oct 2019 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Commissioner, PT Bank UOB Indonesia
	1990 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	2007 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, United Overseas Bank (China) Ltd.
	1994 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.
	1991 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, United Overseas Insurance Ltd.
	1998 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, UOB Global Capital LLC
	2002 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, UOB Global Capital (Pte) Ltd.
	1990 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, UOB Travel Planners (Pte) Ltd.
	1987 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, C Y Wee & Company (Pte) Ltd.
	1981 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, E C Wee (Pte) Ltd.
	1985 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Kheng Leong Co (HK) Ltd.
	1978 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Kheng Leong Company (Pte) Ltd.
	2010 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, KLC Holdings Ltd.
	2011 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, KLC Holdings (Hong Kong) Ltd.
	1999 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Phoebus Singapore Holdings (Pte) Ltd.
	1996 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Portfolio Nominees Ltd.
	1976 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Wee Investments (Pte) Ltd.
	1994 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Pilkon Development Co., Ltd.
	1995 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Plaza Hotel Co., Ltd.

Company Information

Name	Period	Work Experience
	2012 - Present	• Director, Wee Property (UK) (Pte) Ltd.
	2004 - Present	• Member, Board of Governors, Singapore-China Foundation
	1997 - Present	• Honorary Council Member, Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry
	Apr 2021 - Present	• Chairman, The Association of Banks in Singapore
	Apr 2021 - Present	• Vice Chairman, The Institute of Banking & Finance
	2008 - Present	• Director, Wee Foundation
	Jul 2004 - Apr 2022	• Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors (Authorised Signatory), UOB Thailand
	2003 - Oct 2019	• Director, Wee Venture (Overseas) Ltd.
	1994 - Jun 2019	• Director, K.I.P. Industrial Holdings Ltd.
	2007 - Oct 2019	• Deputy President Commissioner, PT Bank UOB Indonesia
	2000 - 2007	• Deputy Chairman and President, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	2016 - 2018	• Alternate Director, Far Eastern Bank
	1988 - 2013	• Director, United International Securities
	1990 - 2018	• Director, UOB Australia
	1995 - 2021	• Director, Walden AB Ayala Ventures Co Inc.
2. Chan Kok Seong	Apr 2022 - Present	• Deputy Chairman (Authorised Signatory), UOB Thailand
	Oct 2019 - Present	• Commissioner, PT Bank UOB Indonesia
	Oct 2018 - Present	• Director, Avatec.ai (S) Pte Ltd
	Mar 2018 - Present	• Member of Members' Council, United Overseas Bank (Vietnam) Ltd.
	Sep 2012 - Present	• Group Chief Risk Officer, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	Apr 2019 - Apr 2022	• Director (Authorised Signatory), UOB Thailand
3. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	Apr 2022 - Present	• Director / Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee / Member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee, UOB Thailand
	Jan 2020 - Present	• Vice Chairman Board of Directors, Loxley PCL
	1997 - Present	• Director, Loxley Trading Co., Ltd.
	1989 - Present	• Director, Loxley Property Development Co., Ltd.
	1991 - Present	• Chairman, Foseco (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	1987 - Present	• Director, NS BlueScope (Thailand) Co., Ltd
	1987 - Present	• Director, NS BlueScope Services (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	1987 - Present	• Director, NS BlueScope Lysaght (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	1999 - Present	• Director, BP - Castrol (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	1990 - Present	• Director, Ekpavee Co., Ltd.
	1972 - Present	• Director, Zin Suapah Co., Ltd.
	1990 - Present	• Director, Loxley Joint and Hold Co., Ltd.
	2013 - Present	• Director, BlueScope Building (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Name	Period	Work Experience
	2000 - Present	• Chairman, Muang Thai Real Estate PCL
	1996 - Present	• Independent Director, Vanachai Group PCL
	2016 - Present	• Independent Director, Phatra Leasing PCL
	1987 - 2022	• Independent Director, Muang Thai Life Assurance PCL
	Aug 2016 - Apr 2022	• Chairman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, UOB Thailand
	Aug 2004 - Apr 2022	• Independent Director and Member of the Audit Committee, UOB Thailand
	Jan 2017 - Dec 2019	• Vice Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Executive Board, Loxley PCL
	Aug 2012 - Aug 2016	• Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, UOB Thailand
	1992 - 2016	• Director and Senior Executive Vice President, Loxley PCL
4. Chanitr Charnchainarong	Dec 2022 - Present	• Director, Petchsriwichai Enterprise Co., Ltd.
	Sep 2021 - Present	• Director, Synphaet Co., Ltd.
	Sep 2020 - Present	• Independent Director, Asia Plus Group Holdings PCL
	Mar 2020 - Present	• Director, The Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
	Aug 2019 - Present	• Independent Director and Audit Committee, Global Connection PCL
	Aug 2018 - Present	• Chairman of the Board Risk Oversight Committee and Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, UOB Thailand
	May 2018 - Present	• Chairman, NorthEast Rubber PCL
	2016 - Present	• Senior Executive Vice President, Harn Central Department Store Ltd.
	Nov 2015 - Present	• Independent Director and Audit Committee, GMM Grammy PCL
	May 2015 - Present	• Independent Director, UOB Thailand
5. Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	Dec 2022 - Present	• Independent Director, BJC Logistics and Warehouse Co., Ltd.
	Jun 2020 - Present	• Member of Senior Expert Committee, Chulalongkorn University Council
	Sep 2018 - Present	• Independent Director, Risk Management Committee and Corporate Governance Committee, Asset World Corp PCL
	Aug 2018 - Present	• Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, UOB Thailand

Company Information

Name	Period	Work Experience
	Apr 2017 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Member of Risk Management Committee, Member of Corporate Governance Committee and Member of Nomination Committee, Frasers Property (Thailand) PCL
	Nov 2016 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director, UOB Thailand
	2016 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director, Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee and Member of the Audit Committee, Univentures PCL
	2010 - Mar 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, C & C International Venture Co., Ltd.
	2009 - Apr 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director and Member of the Audit Committee, TSFC Securities PCL
	1995 - Sep 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director of the Law and Development Research Center of the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
	2010 - 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director and Member of Audit Committee, Siam City Bank PCL
	1978 - 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
6. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	Dec 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the University Council Board, Mahanakorn University of Technology
	Apr 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee, UOB Thailand
	Oct 2019 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Digital Council of Thailand
	Aug 2018 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director, Member of the Audit Committee and Member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee, UOB Thailand
	2017 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisor, National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC)
	2014 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management Committee Member, National ITMX Co., Ltd
	2019 - 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman/Independent Director, Comanche International PCL
	2015 - 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Comanche International PCL
	2015 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Technology Information Sub-Committee, Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)
	2014 - 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Data Center Sub-Committee, National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC)
	2014 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Technology Information Sub-Committee, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
	2013 - 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Sub-Committee for Driving Digital Organization Strategies, Sub-Committee for Overseeing Technology Information System Development, Deposit Protection Agency (DPA)

Name	Period	Work Experience
	2015 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman / Independent Director, Bangkok Commercial Asset Management PCL
7. Atchana Waiquamdee	Apr 2022 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director and Audit Committee member, UOB Thailand
	2019 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Advisory Panel, ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO), Singapore
	2018 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Public Policy and Good Governance Foundation
	2017 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Corruption Surveillance and Appraisal Commission, Office of The National Counter Corruption Commission
	2021 - Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Puey Institute of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand
	2012 - 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, Bangkok Commercial Asset Management Co. Ltd
8. Tan Choon Hin	Sep 2021 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Vice Chairperson, The Association of International Banks (AIB)
	Mar 2021 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Avatec.AI Vietnam Limited Liability Company
	Dec 2018 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, United Private Equity Investments (Cayman) Ltd.
	Jan 2018 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Ltd.
	Oct 2017 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, The Association of International Banks (AIB)
	Nov 2016 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director (Authorised Signatory) and President & CEO, UOB Thailand
	Feb 2020 - Aug 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Vice Chairperson, The Association of International Banks (AIB)
	Apr 2018 - Sep 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, United Asia Diversifier Program
	2016 - Oct 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Group Business Banking, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
9. Sanchai Apisaksirikul	2012 - 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Group Retail Credit, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore
	Aug 2018 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the Board Risk Oversight Committee, UOB Thailand
	Mar 2017 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, Asia Alpha Fund
	May 2015 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director, UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	Apr 2015 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Director, UOB Thailand
	Mar 2012 - Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director (Authorised Signatory), UOB Thailand
	2007 - Mar 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Director, UOB Thailand

Company Information

Directors' remuneration

as of 31 December 2022

	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Nomination & Compensation Committee	Baht Board Risk Oversight Committee
1. Dr. Wee Cho Yaw*	640,000	-	-	-
2. Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum	1,008,000	150,000	531,000	450,000
3. Mr. Chanitr Charnchainarong	1,008,000	-	480,000	960,000
4. Mr. Tithiphan Chuerboonchai	1,008,000	960,000	480,000	-
5. Dr. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul	1,008,000	600,000	513,000	600,000
6. Dr. Atchana Waiquamdee**	756,000	450,000	-	-
Total	5,428,000.00	1,710,000.00	2,004,000.00	2,010,000.00

*Completed his term on 22 April 2022

**Appointed on 22 April 2022

Senior Management's Remuneration

In Y2022, the Bank and its subsidiaries paid remuneration including salary, bonus, and other benefits to senior management of the Bank and its subsidiaries at the amount of Baht 569,645,563.83 (Y2021 paid Baht 674,877,455).

Directorships of Directors and Senior Management as at year-end 2022

Directors

1. Wee Ee Cheong

Company	Position
UOB Business Group	
1. PT Bank UOB Indonesia	President Commissioner
2. United Overseas Bank Ltd.	Director
3. United Overseas Bank (China) Ltd.	Chairman
4. United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.	Director
5. United Overseas Insurance Ltd.	Director
6. UOB Global Capital LLC	Chairman
7. UOB Global Capital (Pte) Ltd.	Chairman
8. UOB Travel Planners (Pte) Ltd.	Director
Wee Family Business Group	
1. C Y Wee & Company (Pte) Ltd.	Director
2. CYW Portfolio Pte Ltd	Director
3. E C Wee (Pte) Ltd.	Director
4. Kheng Leong Co (HK) Ltd.	Director
5. Kheng Leong Company (Pte) Ltd.	Director

Company	Position
6. KLC Holdings Ltd.	Director
7. KLC Holdings (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Director
8. Phoebus Singapore Holdings (Pte) Ltd.	Director
9. Pilkon Development Co., Ltd.	Director
10. Plaza Hotel Co., Ltd.	Director
11. Portfolio Nominees Ltd.	Director
12. Wee Investments (Pte) Ltd.	Director
13. Wee (Mgt) (Pte) Ltd.	Director
14. Wee Portfolio (Pte) Ltd.	Director
15. Wee Property (UK) (Pte) Ltd.	Director

Non-Profit/Community Service/Relationship (Networking)

Business Group

1. ASEAN Bankers Association	Director
2. Singapore-China Foundation	Member, Board of Governors
3. Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Honorary Council Member
4. The Association of Banks in Singapore	Chairman
5. The Institute of Banking & Finance	Vice Chairman
6. Wee Foundation	Director

2. Chan Kok Seong

Company	Position
UOB Business Group	
1. United Overseas Bank (Vietnam) Ltd.	Chairman of Members' Council
2. Avatec.ai (S) Pte Ltd.	Director
3. PT Bank UOB Indonesia	Commissioner

3. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum

Company	Position
Loxley Business Group	
1. Loxley Public Co., Ltd.	Vice Chairman
2. Loxley Trading Co., Ltd.	Director
3. Loxley Property Development Co., Ltd.	Director
4. Foseco (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Chairman
5. NS BlueScope (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
6. NS BlueScope Services (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
7. NS BlueScope Lysaght (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
8. BP - Castrol (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
9. Ekpavee Co., Ltd.	Director
10. Zin Suapah Co., Ltd.	Director
11. Loxley Joint and Hold Co., Ltd.	Director
12. BlueScope Building (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director

Company Information

Company	Position
Other Business Group	
1. Muang Thai Real Estate Public Co., Ltd.	Chairman
2. Vanachai Group Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
3. Phatra Leasing Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director

4. Chanitr Charnchainarong

Company	Position
1. GMM Grammy Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
2. Nort East Rubber Public Co., Ltd.	Chairman
3. Global Connection Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
4. Asia Plus Group Holdings Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
5. Synphaet Co., Ltd.	Director
6. Petchsrivichai Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director

5. Tithiphan Chuerboonchai

Company	Position
1. Univentures Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
2. Frasers Property (Thailand) Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
3. Asset World Corp Public Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
4. BJC Logistics and Warehouse Co., Ltd.	Independent Director

6. Chim Tantiyaswasdikul - None

7. Atchana Waiquamdee - None

8. Tan Choon Hin

Company	Position
UOB Business Group	
1. UOB Venture Management (Shanghai) Ltd.	Director
2. United Private Equity Investments (Cayman) Ltd.	Director
3. Avatec.AI Vietnam Limited Liability Company	Director
Other Business Group	
The Association of International Banks (AIB)	First Vice Chairperson

9. Sanchai Apisaksirikul

Company	Position
UOB Business Group	
1. UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
2. Asia Alpha Fund	Director

Senior Management Team as at 31 December 2022

Name	Company	Position
1. Ngeo Swee Guan Steven	-	-
2. Yuttachai Teyarachakul	AXA Insurance Public Co., Ltd.	Director
3. Roongthip Angkasirisan	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
	UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director
4. Vira-anong Chiranakhorn Phutrakul	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
	Siam Orchid Gallery Co., Ltd.	Director
	C.Once Assets Co., Ltd.	Director
	JTFP Co., Ltd.	Director
5. Tearavath Tirutdilokkul	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
	UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director
6. Ammaraporn Sivasen	-	-
7. Chintana Kittiviboolmas	-	-
8. Dhornratana Olanhankij	-	-
9. Kesthip Tiemwech	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
10. Nag Srimannarayan Addepalli	-	-
11. Piyaporn Ratanaprasartporn	-	-
12. Sasiwimol Arayawattanapong	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
13. Veerachai Chuenchompoonut	UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director
14. Amporn Supjindavong	UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Director
15. Apasara Lipipan	UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director
16. Arshaduddin Mir	-	-
17. Ketsuda Phanphruk	-	-
18. Komsun Yuvajita	-	-
19. Luiza Karolina Rosinska	-	-
20. Nakhon Vorakanonta	-	-
21. Numchoke Siamhan	-	-
22. Nutthasan Tantasuralerk	-	-
23. Panitsanee Tansavatdi	-	-
24. Panittra Vejajiva	-	-
25. Pannee Chongcharoen	-	-
26. Patchanee Vongsilpawattana	-	-
27. Pimphan Opapirom	-	-
28. Pisal Kattiyothavong	-	-
29. Pongsakorn Julsawad	-	-
30. Pongtorn Supornchai	-	-
31. Poomchai Chusakultanachai	-	-
32. Prathana Amonlirdviman	-	-
33. Pratheep Kamath	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
34. Reiwadee Amornsiripanich	-	-
35. Sakchai Sathainsoontorn	-	-
36. Sakoolrut Amyongka	-	-
37. Sayumrat Maranate	-	-
38. Sooppawit Sooppapipatt	Vinyl Creation And Trading Co., Ltd.	Director
39. Suwassa Anantasa	UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd.	Director
40. Suwintip Chuenban	-	-

Company Information

Name	Company	Position
41. Taravadee Manuschinapisit	-	-
42. Thiranee Thiragirayuta	-	-
43. Usanee Chiowanich	-	-
44. Vajee Pramualrat	-	-
45. Vardhan Jagannadhan	-	-
Kanthadai Srinivasa	-	-
46. Vipha Harisdangkul	-	-
47. Viyada Valyasevi	-	-
48. Wasinee Sivakua	UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Director
49. Wipaporn Techamaitrechit	-	-

Shareholding in UOB Thailand and Subsidiaries

Directors of UOB Thailand do not own any shares in UOB Thailand and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's Remuneration

In 2022, the Bank and its subsidiary paid for audit fee as follow.

		Bath
United Overseas Bank (Thai) PCL	EY Office Limited	13,500,000
UOB Services Asset Management Co., Ltd.	EY Office Limited	600,000
UOB Capital Services Co., Ltd	KPMG Phoomchai Audit Limited	1,400,000
Total		15,500,000

10 Major Shareholders

As of 31 December 2022

No	Name	No. of Shares paid-up shares	% of Issued and fully
1.	United Overseas Bank Limited	2,477,143,763	99.66
2.	Univest Property Co., Ltd.	1,012,000	0.04
3.	Univest Holding Co., Ltd.	1,012,000	0.04
4.	Mr. Pramote Thitayangura	982,266	0.04
5.	Mr. Chne-Weng Chow	907,500	0.04
6.	Mr. Chow Chne Weng	877,250	0.04
7.	Ms. Sumalee Atiphanampai	165,000	0.01
8.	Mr. Paichit Rojanawanich	162,443	0.01
9.	Ms. Sirirath Thitayangura	120,939	<0.01
10.	Mr. Somsak Nittayarumpong	117,975	<0.01

Ramark: Number of Issued and fully paid-up shares is 2,485,661,305 shares

Company Information

Related party transactions

The Bank's transactions with the companies related to the Bank's directors during the year 2022 are as follows:

Statements of Financial Position

	Interbank and money market items (assets)	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives assets	Other assets	Commitments	Deposits	Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	Derivatives liabilities	Debts issued and borrowings	Other liabilities	Related with UOBT Director
Related companies											
Underwater World Pattaya Co., Ltd.				/		/					/ Wee Cho Yaw
Haw Par Tiger Balm (Thailand) Limited						/					/ Wee Cho Yaw
Loxley Pcl.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxley Wireless Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxbit Pcl.						/					/ Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Professional Computer Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Netone Network Solution Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
L Hardware and Services Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxley Trading Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Harn Central Department Store Co., Ltd.						/					Mr. Chanitr Charnchainarong
Major shareholders											
United Overseas Bank Limited	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Hong Kong Branch	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Tokyo Branch							/				Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Mumbai Branch	/										Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
United Overseas Bank Group of Companies											
- United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Wee Ee Cheong
- United Overseas Bank (China) Limited						/	/	/	/	/	Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- PT Bank UOB Indonesia	/					/	/	/	/	/	Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.			/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/ Mr. Sanchai Apisaksirikul
- UOB Kay Hian Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/ Wee Cho Yaw
- United Overseas Bank (Vietnam) Limited						/	/	/	/	/	Mr. Chan Kok Seong

Details of all related party transactions are disclosed in Note 37 to the financial statements.

Related party transactions

The Bank's transactions with the companies related to the Bank's directors during the year 2022 are as follows:

Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Interest Income	Interest expenses	Fees and service income	Fees and service expenses	Net gain (loss) on foreign currency trading and exchange transaction	Premises and equipment expenses	Data processing charges	Other expenses	Related with UOB Director
Related companies									
Underwater World Pattaya Co., Ltd.		/	/			/			Wee Cho Yaw
Haw Par Tiger Balm (Thailand) Limited		/	/		/				Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
Loxley Pcl.	/	/							Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxley Wireless Co., Ltd.		/	/						Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxbit Pcl.		/	/			/			Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Professional Computer Co., Ltd.		/	/						Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
L Hardware and Services Co., Ltd.		/	/						Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Loxley Trading Co., Ltd.			/						Mr. Suebtrakul Soonthornthum
Harn Central Department Store Co., Ltd.		/	/						Mr. Chanitr Charnchainarong
Major shareholders									
United Overseas Bank Limited	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Hong Kong Branch			/		/				Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Tokyo Branch			/						Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - Sydney Branch			/						Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB - London Branch			/						Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- United Overseas Bank Limited, Seoul Branch			/						Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
United Overseas Bank Group of Companies									
- United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd	/		/		/				Wee Ee Cheong
- United Overseas Bank (Vietnam) Limited			/	/					Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- United Overseas Bank (China) Limited		/	/						Wee Cho Yaw, Wee Ee Cheong
- PT Bank UOB Indonesia			/		/				Wee Ee Cheong
- UOB Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.		/	/		/				Mr. Sanchai Apisaksirikul
- UOB Kay Hian Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	/	/	/		/	/			Wee Cho Yaw

Details of all related party transactions are disclosed in Note 37 to the financial statements.

Credit Ratings

UOB (Thailand)

Moody's Investors Service		Rating (November 3 , 2022)
Bank Deposits	- Long-Term	A3
Bank Deposits	- Short-Term	P-2
Outlook		Stable
Baseline Credit Assessment		ba1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment		a3

Fitch Ratings		Rating (April 27 , 2022)
Foreign Currency	- Long-Term	A-
Foreign Currency	- Short-Term	F1
Outlook	- Long-Term	Stable
Viability		bbb-
National Rating	- Long-Term	AAA(thai)
National Rating	- Short-Term	F1+(thai)
National Rating Outlook	- Long-Term	Stable

Branch Network

31 December 2022

Head Office

UOB Plaza Bangkok Main Branch (Wealth Banking Center, Privilege Banking Center and Privilege Reserve)

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm,
Sat 10.00am - 5.00pm)

UOB Plaza Bangkok,
690 Sukhumvit Rd., Khlong Tan,
Khlong Toei, Bangkok 10110
Tel : 0 2258 4052-4
Fax : 0 2010 4513

Bangkok Metropolitan, Nonthaburi and Pathum Thani

101 The Third Place

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
101 3rd Fl., Sukhumvit Rd., Bang Chak,
Phra Kanong, Bangkok 10260
Tel : 0 2093 2201-7
Fax : 0 2006 0147

Anusavaree Chaisamorphoom

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
911/1-3 Phaholyothin Rd., Samsen Nai,
Phaya Thai, Bangkok 10400
Tel : 0 2271 0089, 0 2271 2662,
0 2271 3447
Fax : 0 2271 0088

Asok Montri

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
Ratchapak Building, 1st Fl.,
163 Sukhumvit 21 Rd., Wattana,
Bangkok 10110
Tel : 0 2258 3259, 0 2258 3261,
0 2258 3881
Fax : 0 2258 9552

Bang Bon

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
289, 291, 293, 295 Eakachai Rd.,
Bang Bon, Bangkok 10150
Tel : 0 2898 0423-5
Fax : 0 2898 0426

Bangbuathong

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
28/33-35 Moo 4, Bangkray-Sainoi Rd.,
Sahno-loi, Bangbuathong,
Nonthaburi 11110
Tel : 0 2920 2451-4
Fax : 0 2920 2450

Bangmod

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
630, Rama II Rd., Chomthong,
Bangkok 10150
Tel : 0 2867 0203-5
Fax : 0 2867 0914

Bangna KM.2

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
21/235-236 Moo 12, Bangna-Trad Rd.,
Bangna, Bangkok 10260
Tel : 0 2399 0179-80, 0 2396 1931
Fax : 0 2393 6147

Bangplee

(Daily from 10.00am - 7.00pm)
BIG C Center Bangplee, 2nd Fl.,
89 Moo 9, Taeparak KM. 13 Rd.,
Bangplee, Samut Prakan 10540
Tel : 0 2752 4505-7
Fax : 0 2752 4504

Bangrak

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
Gems Tower Building,
1249/19, 1249/50, 1249/59
Charoen Krung Rd., Suriyawong,
Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Tel : 0 2237 5050, 0 2266 9896-7
Fax : 0 2266 9667

Bobae

(Daily from 8.30am - 5.00pm)
1086/18, 1st Fl. and 4th Fl., 1086/19,
4th Fl.,
Krungkasem Rd., Klong Mahanak,
Pomprabsattruphai, Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2282 3665, 0 2282 3694-5
Fax : 0 2282 1914

Buntudthong

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
56/20, 56/59-62 Rama I Rd., Rong
Mueang,
Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330
Tel : 0 2214 2067, 0 2214 2252,
0 2214 1292
Fax : 0 2215 4836

Central Bangna

(Wealth Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Bangna, 4th Fl.,
Unit 415, 587 Theprattana Rd.,
Bangna, Bangkok 10260
Tel : 0 2361 7851-3
Fax : 0 2361 7854

Central Festival EastVille

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Festival EastVille
69, 69/1, 69/2, 69/4, 3rd Fl.,
Unit No.304-305, Pradist Manudharm
Rd.,
Lat Phrao, Bangkok 10230
Tel : 0 2093 5888-99
Fax : 0 2553 6241

Central Grand Rama 9

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Grand Rama 9
Department Store, 5th Fl.,
Unit 508-2, 9/8, 9/9 Rama 9 Rd.,
Huai Kwang, Bangkok 10310
Tel : 0 2160 3851-3
Fax : 0 2160 3855

Central Pinklao

(Wealth Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
4th Fl., Unit 407, 7/222
Central Plaza Pinklao,
Boromratchachonnane Rd.,
Arun Amarin, Bangkoknoi,
Bangkok 10700
Tel : 0 2884 8030-2
Fax : 0 2884 8033

Branch Network

31 December 2022

Central Plaza Ladprao

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
1693 Central Plaza Ladprao,
Phaholyothin Rd., Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Tel : 0 2514 2709, 0 2933 7416-7
Fax : 0 2539 2003

Central Plaza Ramindra

(Daily from 10.30am - 19.30pm)
Central Plaza Ramindra, 3rd Fl.,
Unit 314, 109/10, Ramindra Rd.,
Anusavaree, Bangkhen,
Bangkok 10220
Tel : 0 2522 6646-7, 0 2522 6650
Fax : 0 2522 6649

Central Plaza Salaya

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Salaya, 3rd Fl., Bangtoei
Sampran, Nakhon Pathom 73210
Tel : 0 2431 1534, 0 2431 1536-7
Fax : 0 2431 1542

Central Plaza WestGate

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza WestGate, 3rd Fl.,
199, 199/1-2 Moo 6, Saothonghin,
Bangyai, Nonthaburi 11140
Tel : 0 21940 2880-2
Fax : 0 2009 1141

Central Rama 2

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Rama 2
Department Store,
G Fl., Unit G28, 160 Rama 2 Rd.,
Bang Khun Thian, Bangkok 10150
Tel : 0 2415 1648, 0 2415 1867,
0 2415 1650
Fax : 0 2415 1868

Central Rama 3

(Wealth Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Rama 3
Department Store,
4th Fl., Unit 433, 79 Sathupradit Rd.,
Chong Nonsri, Yannawa,
Bangkok 10120
Tel : 0 2164 0085-6, 0 2673 7027
Fax : 0 2164 0087

Central Rattanathibet

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central Plaza Rattanathibet, 2nd Fl.,
Zone E-Centre Department Store,
562, 566 Moo 8, Rattanathibet Rd.,
Mueang, Nonthaburi 11000
Tel : 0 2527 8619-20, 0 2527 8633
Fax : 0 2527 8636

Central World

(Privilege Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Central World, 4, 4/1-4/2, 4/4,
4th Fl., Unit A409, Ratchadamri Rd.,
Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330
Tel : 0 2252 9681-3
Fax : 0 2259 9684

Central World 2

(from acquiring Citi Business)
(Daily from 11.00am - 7.30pm)
Central World, 4th Fl., 4, 4/1-4/2, 4/4,
Ratchadamri Rd., Pathumwan,
Bangkok, 10330
Tel : 0 2079 8500

Chaengwatana

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
Na Nakorn Building, 99/349 Moo 2,
Chaengwatana Rd., Thung Song Hong,
Don Mueang, Bangkok 10210
Tel : 0 2576 1057-9
Fax : 0 2576 1533

City Complex

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 5.00pm)
City Complex Building, 831 Petchburi Rd.,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel : 0 2255 0746, 0 2255 0749
Fax : 0 2255 0748

Fashion Island

(Wealth Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Fashion Island Department Store,
587, 589 Ramintra Rd., Kan Na Yao,
Bangkok 10230
Tel : 0 2947 5307-8, 0 2947 5311
Fax : 0 2947 5310

Gateway Ekamai

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Gateway Ekamai Department Store,
3rd Fl., Unit 3129, 982/22,
Sukhumvit Rd., Phra Khanong,
Klong Toei, Bangkok 10110
Tel : 0 2108 2856-8
Fax : 0 2108 2849

Huamark

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
5, 7, 9 Soi Ramkhamhaeng 19/1,
Ramkhamhaeng Rd., Bangkok,
Bangkok 10240
Tel : 0 2318 8561-3
Fax : 0 2318 0139

ICONSIAM

(Privilege Banking Centre)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
ICONSIAM Shopping Center, 5th Fl.,
Unit 509-510, 299, Charoen Nakorn Rd.,
Klongtongsai, Klongsan, Bangkok
10600
Tel : 0 2093 5910-6
Fax : 0 2006 4801

Interchange 21
(from acquiring Citi Business)
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 5.00pm)
399 Interchange 21, Sukhumvit Rd.
(Asoke intersection), Klongtoey Nua,
Wattana, Bangkok, 10110
Tel : 0 2232 2484

Market Village Suvarnabhumi
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
99/29 Moo 1 Market Village
Suvarnabhumi, Room S302, 3rd Fl.,
Bangna-Trad Rd., Rachatawa,
Bangplee, Samutprakan 10540
Tel : 0 2030 5841, 0 2316 5326-7
Fax : 0 2030 5842

Megabangna
(Wealth Banking Corner)
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
39 Moo 6, Bangna-Trad Rd., KM. 8,
Bangkaew, Bangplee, Samut Prakan
10540
Tel : 0 2186 8703-5
Fax : 0 2186 8706

Mercury Ville Chidlom
(Daily from 10.00am - 7.00pm)
Mercury Tower, 3rd Fl., Unit 302,
540 Ploenchit Road, Lumpini,
Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330
Tel : 0 2030 5758, 0 2252 6292-3
Fax : 0 2252 7871

Minburi
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
Navamin Plaza, G Fl., 599/1 Moo 13,
Sihaburanukit Rd., Minburi,
Bangkok 10510
Tel : 0 2518 0815-7
Fax : 0 2518 0799

Mueang Thong Thani
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
339 Mueangthongthani,
Bondstreet Rd., Pakkred,
Nonthaburi 11120
Tel : 0 2503 4940-2
Fax : 0 2503 4914

Nong Khaem
(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
77/207 Moo 2, Phetkasem Rd.,
Nong Khang Phlu, Nong Khaem,
Bangkok 10160
Tel : 0 2420 7941-3
Fax : 0 2420 7940

Nonthaburi
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
32/16-19 Pracha Rat Rd., Talad Kwan,
Mueang, Nonthaburi 11000
Tel : 0 2525 1771-2, 0 2968 4594
Fax : 0 2526 2993

On Nut
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
1468, 1470 On Nut Rd., Suan Luang,
Bangkok 10250
Tel : 0 2332 3134-6
Fax : 0 2331 8519

Paradise Park
(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Paradise Park, 2nd Fl., Unit 2C004,
61 Srinakarin Rd., Nongbon,
Prawet, Bangkok 10250
Tel : 0 2047 0816-8
Fax : 0 2047 0819

Pattanakarn
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
309/1-4 Patanakarn Rd.,
Prawet, Bangkok 10250
Tel : 0 2322 0439, 0 2322 0442-3
Fax : 0 2322 0438

Phaholyothin KM.26
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
1/737 Moo 17, Soi Amporn,
Phaholyothin KM. 26, Khukhot,
Lam Luk Ka, Pathum Thani 12130
Tel : 0 2532 3646-8
Fax : 0 2532 3641

Phaholyothin Place
(Mon - Fri from 10.00am - 5.00pm)
Phaholyothin Place, 1st floor,
Phaholyothin Rd., Phaya Thai,
Bangkok 10400
Tel : 0 2357 1690-1, 0 2616 9760
Fax : 0 2357 1490

Phaholyothin Soi 19
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
Rasa Tower Building,
555 Phaholyothin Rd., Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Tel : 0 2937 0301-2, 0 2937 0304
Fax : 0 2937 0305

Phahurad
(Privilege Banking Centre)
(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 5.00pm,
Sat from 10.00am - 5.00pm)
The Old Siam Plaza, 2/30-33,
4/11-14 Burapa Rd., Phra Nakhon,
Bangkok 10200
Tel : 0 2222 0177-9
Fax : 0 2223 0708

Phra Pinklao
(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
30 Charan Sanit Wong Rd.,
Bang Yi Khan,
Bangphlat, Bangkok 10700
Tel : 0 2434 7110-2
Fax : 0 2434 7114

Rajchaprarop
(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
120/3-6 Rajchaprarop Rd.,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel : 0 2656 3068, 0 2656 3071-2
Fax : 0 2251 0404

Branch Network

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Rangsit

(Wealth Banking Centre)

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Future Park Rangsit Building,
94 Moo 2,
Phaholyothin Rd., Prachatipat,
Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani 12130
Tel : 0 2958 0562-4
Fax : 0 2958 0568

Ratchada-Huay Khwang

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
167/8 Ratchadaphisek Rd.,
Din Daeng, Bangkok 10400
Tel : 0 2276 9410-12
Fax : 0 2276 9413

Ratchada-Sathupradit

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
127/1 Nonsee Rd., Yannawa,
Bangkok 10120
Tel : 0 2681 1111-3
Fax : 0 2681 1110

Ratchawong

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
219/2 Ratchawong Rd.,
Samphanthawong, Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2622 7388-90
Fax : 0 2622 7392

Robinson Samutprakan

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Robinson Samutprakan, 3rd Fl., 789
Moo 2,
Taibanmai, Mueang, Samut Prakan,
10280
Tel : 0 2093 5160-5
Fax : 0 2093 5166

Sam Yaek

(Privilege Banking Centre)

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
601 Charoen Krung Rd., Talad Noi,
Samphanthawong, Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2222 5111-3
Fax : 0 2222 1354

Samrong

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
999/99 Moo 1, Sukhumvit Rd.,
Samrong Nua, Mueang,
Samut Prakan 10270
Tel : 0 2384 4510, 0 2384 7656,
0 2394 0422
Fax : 0 2384 4352

Sathon

(Privilege Banking Centre)

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
191 South Sathon Rd.,
Sathon, Bangkok 10120
Tel : 0 2343 2047, 0 2343 2561,
0 2343 2610, 0 2343 2612,
0 2343 2685-7, 0 2343 2693,
0 2343 2695
Fax : 0 2287 2972

Sathon 2

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
Bangkok City Tower Building,
179/3 South Sathon Rd.,
Tung Mahamek,
Sathon, Bangkok 10120
Tel : 0 2679 5700-2
Fax : 0 2679 5703

Seacon Bangkhae

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Seacon Bangkhae Department Store,
607 Phetkasem Rd., Bangwa,
Phasi Charoen, Bangkok 10160
Tel : 0 2454 8793-5
Fax : 0 2454 8796

Seacon Square

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Seacon Square Department Store,
3rd Fl., Unit 3057F, 55 Srinakharin Rd.,
Nongbon, Prawet, Bangkok 10250
Tel : 0 2138 5745, 0 2721 9103-4
Fax : 0 2138 5746

Senanikom

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
126/19 Phaholyothin 32 Rd.
(Soi Senanikom 1), Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900
Tel : 0 2561 3100-1, 0 2561 1054
Fax : 0 2579 9088

Siam Paragon

(Wealth Banking Centre)

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Siam Paragon Shopping Center,
3rd Fl., Unit 3-01A, 991 Rama 1 Rd.,
Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330
Tel : 0 2129 4841-3, 0 2610 9602-3
Fax : 0 2610 9604

Si Phraya

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
295 Si Phraya Rd., Bangrak,
Bangkok 10500
Tel : 0 2235 2886, 0 2631 5440-1
Fax : 0 2235 2882

Si Yaek Sriwara

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
573/139 Soi Ramkhamhaeng 39,
Prachauthit Rd., Wangthonglang,
Bangkok 10310
Tel : 0 2934 7941-3
Fax : 0 2934 7945

Silom Complex

(Wealth Banking Center/ High Street Wealth)

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
Silom Complex Building, 4th Fl.,
191 Silom Rd., Silom, Bangrak,
Bangkok 10500
Tel : 0 2231 3139-40, 0 2632 1177
Fax : 0 2231 3137

Sindhorn Tower

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 6.00pm)
Sindhorn Tower Building, G Fl.,
Unit 13, 130-132 Witthayu Rd.,
Pathun Wan, Bangkok 10330
Tel : 0 2263 3530-2
Fax : 0 2041 2157

Songwad

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 1252-1254 Songwad Rd., Jakrawat,
 Samphanthawong, Bangkok 10100
 Tel : 0 2225 62545, 0 2226 3606-7
 Fax : 0 2225 6256

Srinakarin

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 395/5 Srinakarin Rd., Mueang,
 Samut Prakan 10270
 Tel : 0 2385 7313-5
 Fax : 0 2385 7316

St. Louis 3

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 31, Soi Chan 18/7 (St. Louis 3)
 Thung Wat Don, Sathon,
 Bangkok 10120
 Tel : 0 2211 1407, 0 2212 7024
 Fax : 0 2211 0815

Sukhumvit 4

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
 Two Pacific Tower Building, 1st FL.,
 142 Sukhumvit Rd., Khlong Toei,
 Bangkok 10110
 Tel : 0 2253 5137, 0 2653 2178-9
 Fax : 0 2653 2181

Sukhumvit 25

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
 Vasu 1 Building, 1 Soi Sukhumvit 25,
 Khlong Toei Nua, Wattana, Bangkok
 10110
 Tel : 0 2258 9330-2
 Fax : 0 2258 4582

Suksawat

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 393, 395, 397 Suksawat Rd.,
 Bangpakok,
 Rat Burana, Bangkok 10140
 Tel : 0 2477 2409-11
 Fax : 0 2468 6028

Suntowers

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.30pm)
 Suntowers Building, A building,
 123, Unit A102, 1st Fl.,
 Wiphawadi-Rangsit Rd., Chom Phon,
 Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900
 Tel : 0 2273 8120-1, 0 2273 8939
 Fax : 0 2273 8122

Surawong

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 134 Surawong Rd., Bangrak,
 Bangkok 10500
 Tel : 0 2233 9730-2
 Fax : 0 2235 5208

Talad Si Mummuang

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 355/33-35 Moo 8, Phaholyothin Rd.,
 Khukhot, Lam Luk Ka, Pathum Thani
 12130
 Tel : 0 2536 7854-6
 Fax : 0 2536 7853

Talad Thai

(Daily from 8.30am - 5.30pm)
 32/1044 Moo 9, Khlongnueng,
 Khlongluang, Pathum Thani 12120
 Tel : 0 2908 4784-5
 Fax : 0 2908 4847

Terminal 21 Rama 3

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Terminal 21 Rama 3, 3rd floor, 356
 Rama 3 Rd.,
 Bangkhlo, Bangkholaem, Bangkok
 10120
 Tel : 0 2291 4904-5, 0 2291 4907
 Fax : 0 2291 4906

Thaiwa Tower

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 Thai Wah Tower 1 Building,
 21/63-66 South Sathon Rd.,
 Sathon, Bangkok 10120
 Tel : 0 2285 0092-4
 Fax : 0 2285 0095

Thanon Krungthonburi

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 Sinn Sathon Tower, 77/2
 Krungthonburi Rd.,
 Khlongsan, Bangkok 10600
 Tel : 0 2440 0345-7
 Fax : 0 2440 0350

Thanon Phraram 6

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
 Tipco Tower Building, G Fl.,
 118/1 Rama VI Rd., Samsen Nai,
 Phaya Thai, Bangkok 10400
 Tel : 0 2357 3460-2
 Fax : 0 2357 3464

Thanon Phraram 9

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 Worrasombat Building, G Fl.,
 100/1 Rama IX Rd., Huai Khwang,
 Bangkok 10310
 Tel : 0 2645 0686-7, 0 2645 0001
 Fax : 0 2645 0440

Thanon Pracha-U-Thit

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 147/1-4 Moo 8, Pracha-U-Thit Rd.,
 Rat Burana, Bangkok 10140
 Tel : 0 2873 1457-9
 Fax : 0 2873 1460

Thanon Sri Wara

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 314 Soi Ladphrao 94 (Panjamit),
 Sri Wara Rd., Wang Thonglang,
 Bangkok 10310
 Tel : 0 2559 3600-1, 0 2559 3605
 Fax : 0 2559 3606

Thanon Sukhaphiban 3

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 902 Ramkamhaeng Rd., Bangkapi,
 Bangkok 10240
 Tel : 0 2375 8799, 0 2377 9183,
 0 2377 5285
 Fax : 0 2375 8795

Branch Network

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Thanon Vorachak

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
94-96 Vorachak Rd., Ban Bat,
Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2225 9088, 0 2621 1246-7
Fax : 0 2225 9087

Thanon Witthayu

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 5.30pm)
CRC Tower Building, G Fl., Unit 121, 87/2
Wireless Rd., Lumpini, Pathum Wan,
Bangkok 10330
Tel : 0 2255 5392-4
Fax : 0 2255 5395

Thanon Yaowarat

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 5.00pm)
Hua Seng Heng Building,
1st Fl., 422, 424 Yaowarat Rd.,
Samphanthawong, Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2226 2930-2
Fax : 0 2226 2933

The Circle Ratchapruk

(Daily from 10.00am - 7.00pm)
The Circle Ratchapruk, Room R6,
39 Ratchapruk Rd., Bangramad,
Taling Chan, Bangkok 10170
Tel : 0 2863 8624-6
Fax : 0 2863 8627

The Crystal (from acquiring Citi Business)

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.00pm)
213,215 The Crystal Phase 3, Unit 301,
Praditmanutham Rd., Ladprao,
Bangkok, 10230
Tel : 0 2078 7444

The Mall Bangkhae

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
The Mall Bangkhae, 3rd Fl., 518 Moo 1,
Phetkasem Rd., North Bangkhae,
Bangkhae, Bangkok 10160
Tel : 0 2482 9583-5
Fax : 0 2482 9586

The Mall Bangkapi

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
The Mall Bangkapi, 3rd Fl.,
Unit 3S-C9A, 3522 Ladphrao Rd.,
Khlom-jun, Bangkapi, Bangkok 10240
Tel : 0 2363 3570-2
Fax : 0 2363 3574

The Mall Ngam Wong Wan

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
The Mall Ngamwongwan, 5th Fl.,
Unit 521, Moo 2, Ngam Wong Wan Rd.,
Bangkhen, Mueang, Nonthaburi 11000
Tel : 02 550 1135-7
Fax : 02 550 0355

The Mall Thapra

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
The Mall Thapra, 129, 3rd Fl.,
Ratchadapisek (Thapra-Taksin) Rd.,
Booklalo, Thonburi, Bangkok 10600
Tel : 0 2476 9945-7
Fax : 0 2476 9944

The Parq

(Mon - Fri from 10.00am - 7.00pm)
88 The Parq, 2nd Fl., Ratchadapisek Rd.,
Khlom Toey, Bangkok 10110
Tel : 0 2249 0886-8
Fax : 0 2249 4075

Thonglor

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 4.00pm)
283/15-17, Soi Thonglor 13,
Sukhumvit 55 Rd., Wattana,
Bangkok 10110
Tel : 0 2712 7153-5
Fax : 0 2712 7156

United Center Silom

(Mon - Fri from 10.30am - 6.30pm)
United Center Building, 2nd Fl.,
Unit 213, 323 Silom Rd., Silom,
Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
Tel : 0 2237 4891-3
Fax : 0 2237 4894

UOB Express Big C Rangsit

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
94 Big C Rangsit, 1st Fl., Phahonyotin Rd.,
Thanyaburi, Pathumthani 12130
Tel : 0 2343 3215-6
Fax : 0 2150 9778

UOB Express Central Chaengwattana

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
99/9 Central Plaza Chaengwattana
Department Store, 4th Fl.,
Chaengwattana Rd., Pakkret,
Nonthaburi 11120
Tel : 0 2343 3191, 0 2343 3195
Fax : 0 2193 8194

UOB Express Tesco Lotus Bangna

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
914/9 Tesco Lotus Bangna, 1st Fl.,
Bangna-Trad Rd., Bangkhaeo,
Bangphli, Samut Prakan 10540
Tel : 0 2343 3178, 0 2343 3180
Fax : 0 2136 5377

Wongwian Odean

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
772, 774 Charoen Krung Rd.,
Samphanthawong,
Bangkok 10100
Tel : 0 2234 3399, 0 2238 2540-1
Fax : 0 2238 2543

Central Area

Nakhon Pathom

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
63, 65 Rajvithi Rd., Phrapathomjedi,
Mueang, Nakhon Pathom 73000
Tel : 0 3425 1184-5
Fax : 0 3425 1186

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
255 Moo 5, Rojana Rd.,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 13000
Tel : 0 3524 6030, 0 3524 6118
Fax : 0 3524 1546

Ratchaburi

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 11 Kathatorn Rd., Na Mueang,
 Mueang Ratchaburi, Ratchaburi
 70000
 Tel : 0 3231 0321-3
 Fax : 0 3231 0324

Samut Sakhon

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 927/403 Sethakit 1 Rd., Mahachai,
 Mueang, Samut Sakhon 74000
 Tel : 0 3481 0514-5, 0 3442 7582
 Fax : 0 3481 0513

Samut Songkhram

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 125/28 Tang Kao Mueang Rd.,
 Mueang, Samut Songkhram 75000
 Tel : 0 3471 8111, 0 3471 8222,
 0 3471 8629
 Fax : 0 3471 8627

Saraburi

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 427 Phaholyothin Rd.,
 Mueang, Saraburi 18000
 Tel : 0 3621 2137-8, 0 3622 1630
 Fax : 0 3622 1636

Eastern Area**Amata Nakhon**

(Mon - Fri from 10.00am - 5.00pm)
 700/17 Moo 1, Khlong Tamru, Mueang,
 Chon Buri 20000
 Tel : 0 3845 7564-6
 Fax : 0 3845 7568

Ban Bung

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 403 Chon Buri-Ban Bung Rd.,
 Ban Bung, Chon Buri 20170
 Tel : 0 3844 3626-7, 0 3875 0979
 Fax : 0 3844 3039

Ban Chang

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 51/12 Moo 5, Sukhumvit Rd.,
 Ban Chang, Rayong 21130
 Tel : 0 3860 3121-3
 Fax : 0 3860 3119

Bang Lamung

(Mon - Fri from 10.00am - 5.00pm)
 90/27 Moo 5, Pattaya-Naglue Rd.,
 Naglue, Bang Lamung,
 Chon Buri 20150
 Tel : 0 3842 7748-9, 0 3842 9333
 Fax : 0 3842 3332

Central Chonburi

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Central Plaza Chonburi, 2nd Fl.,
 55/88-9, 55/91 Sukhumvit Rd., Samet,
 Mueang, Chon Buri 20000
 Tel : 0 3805 3920-2
 Fax : 0 3805 3924

Central Si Racha**(Wealth Banking Corner)**

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Central Si Racha Department Store,
 8, Flr.2, Sukhumvit Rd., Sriracha,
 Chonburi 20110
 Tel : 0 3832 8458-60
 Fax : 0 3832 8461

Chachoengsao

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 94/3 Chumphon Rd., Mueang,
 Chachoengsao 24000
 Tel : 0 3851 1621-2, 0 3853 5083
 Fax : 0 3851 1623

Chanthaburi

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 82/9 Thachalab Rd., Wat Mai,
 Mueang, Chanthaburi 22000
 Tel : 0 3934 6434-5, 0 3934 6616
 Fax : 0 3932 1201

Chon Buri**(Privilege Banking Centre)**

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 804 Kor Chetchamnong Rd.,
 Bangplasoi, Mueang, Chon Buri 20000
 Tel : 0 3827 3601-3
 Fax : 0 3827 3607

Chon Buri 2

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 116/110 Moo 3, Sukhumvit Rd.,
 Ban Suan, Mueang, Chon Buri 20000
 Tel : 0 3879 7457-9
 Fax : 0 3879 7461

Eastern Seaboard

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 Thanon Hemaraj Avenue, 24/1 Moo 4,
 Pluak Daeng, Rayong 21140
 Tel : 0 3895 5284-6
 Fax : 0 3895 5289

Map Ta Phut

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 267/11-13 Sukhumvit Rd., Map Ta Phut,
 Mueang, Rayong 21150
 Tel : 0 3860 7945, 0 3860 7947,
 0 3860 7949
 Fax : 0 3860 8718

Passione Shopping Destination

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Passione Shopping Destination,
 2nd Fl., 554/4 Sukhumvit Rd.,
 Noen Phra, Mueang, Rayong 21000
 Tel : 0 3802 3401-3
 Fax : 0 3802 3404

Pattaya

(Mon - Fri from 10.00am - 5.00pm)
 325/115-116 Moo 10, Pattaya Sai 2 Rd.,
 Nong Prue, Bang Lamung,
 Chon Buri 20150
 Tel : 0 3841 0027, 0 3842 9464
 Fax : 0 3842 9400

Branch Network

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Rayong

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
144/39-41 Sukhumvit Rd., Mueang,
Rayong 21000
Tel : 0 3861 4730-2
Fax : 0 3861 4734

Sri Racha

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
135/19 Sukhumvit Rd., Si Racha,
Chon Buri 20110
Tel : 0 3832 4500-3
Fax : 0 3832 4505

Northeastern Area

Ban Huay Udon Thani

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 5.00pm,
Sat 9.00am - 5.00pm)
214/27-29 Udon Dutsadi Rd.,
Mak Khaeng, Mueang,
Udon Thani 41000
Tel : 0 4224 3639-21
Fax : 0 4224 3643

Buriram

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
377 Moo 8, Chira road, Tumbol Isan,
Aumphur Muang , Buriram 31000
Tel : 0 4466 6733, 0 4466 6736,
0 4411 2875
Fax : 0 4411 2879

Khon Kaen

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
34, 34/1-2 Namueang Rd., Nai Mueang,
Mueang, Khon Kaen 40000
Tel : 0 4323 7620-1, 0 4333 4577
Fax : 0 4323 7435

Khon Kaen-Thanon Mittrapharb (Privilege Banking Centre)

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 5.00pm,
Sat from 9.00am - 5.00pm)
81/1 Mittrapharb Rd., Mueang,
Khon Kaen 40000
Tel : 0 4324 1686, 0 4333 2059,
0 4333 4413
Fax : 0 4323 8435

Nakhon Ratchasima

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
2-4 Choompol Rd., Nai Mueang,
Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000
Tel : 0 4426 8874-7
Fax : 0 4425 5476

Nakhon Ratchasima 2

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
545 Mittrapharb Rd., Nai Mueang,
Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000
Tel : 0 4426 3488-90
Fax : 0 4426 3493

Roiet

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
226/2 Ronnachaichanyut Rd.,
Nai Mueang, Mueang, Roiet 45000
Tel : 0 4351 5850-2
Fax : 0 4351 5854

Sakhon Nakhon

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
1551/12 Sukkasem Rd.,
That Choeng Chum, Mueang,
Sakon Nakhon 47000
Tel : 0 4271 6350, 0 4271 6765,
0 4271 6895
Fax : 0 4271 6728

Surin

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
79, 81, 83 Chitburung Rd.,
Nai Mueang, Mueang, Surin 32000
Tel : 0 4451 1848, 0 4451 8997-8
Fax : 0 4451 1081

Ubon Ratchathani

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
177 Ubparat Rd., Nai Mueang, Mueang,
Ubon Ratchathani 34000
Tel : 0 4524 3830-1, 0 4526 2904
Fax : 0 4524 3832

Udon Thani

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
359 Phosri Rd., Mueang,
Udon Thani 41000
Tel : 0 4222 1333, 0 4234 3023,
0 4234 3425
Fax : 0 4224 4062

Northern Area

Central Airport Chiang Mai

(Daily from 11.00am - 8.00pm)
2 Mahidol Rd., 252-252/1 Wualai Rd.,
Haiya, Mueang, Chiang Mai 50100
Tel : 0 5390 4143, 0 5390 4145-6
Fax : 0 5390 4147

Chiang Mai-Huaikaw

(Privilege Banking Centre)
(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
137 Huay Kaw Rd., Mueang,
Chiang Mai 50200
Tel : 0 5321 1091-3
Fax : 0 5321 1095

Chiang Rai

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
643/5 Moo 3, Utrakit Rd., Vieng,
Mueang, Chiang Rai 57000
Tel : 0 5371 1414, 0 5371 6786,
0 5374 0500
Fax : 0 5371 5429

Lampang

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
255 Boonwat Rd., Mueang,
Lampang 52000
Tel : 0 5421 8383, 0 5422 7383
Fax : 0 5422 7637

Nakhon Sawan

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
532-534 Kosi Rd., Pak Nam Pho,
Mueang, Nakhon Sawan 60000
Tel : 0 5621 4690, 0 5621 3166
Fax : 0 5621 3224

Phitsanulok

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 691/3-6 Mittraparb Rd., Nai Mueang,
 Mueang, Phitsanulok 65000
 Tel : 0 5522 5153-5
 Fax : 0 5522 5156

Thanon Highway-Chiang Mai

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 1/99 Chiang Mai-Lampang Rd.,
 Nong Pa Khrang, Mueang,
 Chiang Mai 50000
 Tel : 0 5330 4701-3
 Fax : 0 5330 4705

Thanon Sridonchai Chiang Mai

(Mon - Fri from 9.00am - 4.00pm)
 54/1 Suriwong Book Center,
 Sridonchai Rd., Haiya, Mueang,
 Chiang Mai 50100
 Tel : 0 5327 0029-30, 0 5328 2903
 Fax : 0 5328 2015

Central Festival Chiang Mai Branch

(Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Central Festival Chiang Mai 3rd Fl.,
 99/99/1,99/2 Moo 4, Superhighway Rd.,
 Fah-Ham, Muang, Chiangmai 50000
 Tel : 0 5323 3860-2
 Fax : 0 5387 4029

Southern Area**Central Festival Phuket**

(Privilege Banking Centre)
 (Daily from 10.30am - 7.30pm)
 Central Festival Phuket, 4th Fl.,
 74-75 Moo 5, Wishit, Mueang,
 Phuket 83000
 Tel : 0 7621 0526, 0 7621 0534,
 0 7621 0575
 Fax : 0 7621 0596

Hat Pa Tong

(Mon - Fri from 9.30am - 4.30pm)
 9/33 Phangmuang Sai Kor,
 Patong, Krathu, Phuket 83150
 Tel : 0 7651 0735-6, 0 7651 0750
 Fax : 0 7651 0794

Hat Yai

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 164 Nipat-utit 1 Rd., Hat Yai,
 Songkhla 90110
 Tel : 0 7424 3032, 0 7424 3810,
 0 7424 5033
 Fax : 0 7423 5606

Nakhon Sri Thammarat

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 1719-1721 Rajdamnern Rd.,
 Tha Wang, Mueang,
 Nakhon Sri Thammarat 80000
 Tel : 0 7535 6112, 0 7535 6860-1
 Fax : 0 7534 2352

Phuket**(Privilege Banking Centre)**

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 206 Phuket Rd., Talad Yai,
 Mueang, Phuket 83000
 Tel : 0 7621 1566, 0 7621 1577,
 0 7621 1606
 Fax : 0 7621 4902

Surat Thani

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 208/2-3 Chonkasem Rd., Talad,
 Mueang, Surat Thani 84000
 Tel : 0 7728 6292-4
 Fax : 0 7728 6298

Thanon Phetchakasem Hat Yai

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 452/8 Phetkasem Rd.,
 Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110
 Tel : 0 7422 0263, 0 7422 0274-5
 Fax: 0 7422 0281

Trang

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 1/5-1/6 Rama VI Rd., Thap Thiang,
 Mueang, Trang 92000
 Tel : 0 7521 7781-3
 Fax : 0 7521 7785

Yala

(Mon - Fri from 8.30am - 3.30pm)
 8-12 Pipitpakdi Rd., Sateng,
 Mueang, Yala 95000
 Tel: 0 7321 2218, 0 7321 2414,
 0 7324 0872
 Fax: 0 7321 3764



Right By You

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Public Company Limited**

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Klong Tan, Klong Toei,
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