THE THAI CREDIT RETAIL BANK PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 JUNE 2017



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the interim financial statements of Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited (the Bank) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

What I have audited

I have audited the accompanying interim financial statements of the Bank, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the interim financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Bank in accordance with the Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of his Majesty the King's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the interim financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the interim financial statements

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

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

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the interim financial statements

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

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

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

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

I also provide the audit committee with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Boonlert Kamolchanokkul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5339

Bangkok

31 August 2017

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2017

		30 June	31 December
		2017	2016
	Notes	Baht'000	Baht'000
Assets			
Cash		397,602	441,572
Interbank and money market items, net	7	2,889,619	2,288,874
Investments in securities, net	8	2,653,072	2,905,874
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	9		
Loans to customers		36,903,333	34,283,858
Add Accrued interest receivables		188,320	167,565
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables		37,091,653	34,451,423
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	10	(1,513,348)	(1,206,033)
Less Revaluation allowance for debts restructuring	11	(214,344)	(190,642)
	•		
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net		35,363,961	33,054,748
	•		
Properties for sale, net	12	40,624	15,967
Premises and equipment, net	13	251,889	163,846
Other intangible assets, net	14	105,135	111,617
Deferred tax assets	15	124,764	128,730
Other assets, net	16	218,367	223,133
Total assets	=	42,045,033	39,334,361

(Mr.Winyou Chaiyawan)

Sunavu Director

(Mr.Roy Agustinus Gunara)

Λc	at '	30	Jun	0	20	17
AS	al.	JU.	Juli		20	

		30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Liabilities and equity	Notes	Baht'000	Baht'000
L Colored Con			
Liabilities			
Deposits	17	34,752,664	32,905,104
Interbank and money market items, net	18	1,520,061	1,792,660
Liabilities payable on demand		95,671	93,241
Provisions	19	63,442	50,956
Other liabilities	20 _	461,591	527,973
Total liabilities	_	36,893,429	35,369,934
Equity			
Share capital	22		
Authorised share capital			
515,625,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each	_	5,156,250	
412,500,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each	; -		4,125,000
Issued and paid-up share capital			
500,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		5,000,000	
400,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each			4,000,000
Reserve for share-based payment	21	17,745	15,412
Other reserves		2,582	(36)
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	23	2,300	2,300
Unappropriated (Deficit)	-	128,977	(53,249)
Total Bank's equity	-	5,151,604	3,964,427
Total equity	-	5,151,604	3,964,427
Total liabilities and equify	=	42,045,033	39,334,361
Oly - Cy - Director		Sman	Director
(Mr.Winyou Chaiyawan)	(Mr.F	Roy Agustinus G	unara)

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Baht'000	2016 Baht'000
Interest income	27	1,783,017	1,369,956
Interest expenses	28	(390,535)	(362,860)
	-		
Interest income, net	_	1,392,482	1,007,096
Fees and service income	20	400,000	447.554
Fees and service expenses	29 29	132,060	117,551
r ees and service expenses	- 29	(53,769)	(20,849)
Fees and service income, net		78,291	96,702
	_		
Net gains on investments	30	6,182	2,219
Dividend income		26	86
Other operating income		18,102	13,781
Total operating income	_	1,495,083	1,119,884
Other operating expenses			
Employee's expenses		(653,825)	(516,141)
Directors' remuneration		(5,593)	(5,648)
Premises and equipment expenses		(138,442)	(121,554)
Taxes and duties		(57,270)	(41,495)
Other expenses		(72,104)	(33,905)
	_		
Total other operating expenses	_	(927,234)	(718,743)
Bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss	31 _	(341,328)	(190,231)
Profit from operating before income tax expense		226,521	210,910
Income tax	32 _	(44,295)	(40,369)
Net profit	_	182,226	170,541

(Mr.Winyou Chaiyawan)

Director

(Mr.Roy Agustinus Gunara)

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Cont'd) For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

		2017	2016	
	Note	Baht'000	Baht'000	===
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Gains (loss) on remeasuring available-for-sale investment		3,273	(1,839)	
Income tax relating to item that will be reclassified				
subsequently to profit or loss		(655)	368	
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently				
to profit or loss		2,618	(1,471)	
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net	_	2,618	(1,471)	
Total comprehensive income	_	184,844	169,070	
			16.	
Drofit was above of assessment of the David				
Profit per share of owners of the Bank		,		
Basic profit per share	36	0.40	0.43	
Baolo profit por situro	30	0.40	0.43	

Notes to the interim financial statements from an integral part of these interim financial statements

	Issued and paid-up	Reserve for	Other reserves - revaluation	Retaine	d earnings	
	share capital	share-based	surplus (deficit)	Appropriated	Unappropriated	
	Ordinary shares	payment	on investments	Legal reserve	(Deficit)	Total
Notes	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000
	4,000,000	11,987	3,014	2,300	(378,562)	3,638,739
21	-	1,713	_	-	-	1,713
			(1,471)		170,541	169,070

	4,000,000	13,700	1,543	2,300	(208,021)	3,809,522
		15,412	(36)	2,300	(53,249)	3,964,427
22	1,000,000	-		-	-	1,000,000
21	-	2,333	~	=	5	2,333
			2,618		182,226	184,844
	5,000,000	17,745	2,582	2,300	128,977	5,151,604
	21	paid-up share capital Ordinary shares Notes Baht'000 21 - 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1	Paid-up Reserve for share capital ordinary shares Payment	Paid-up Reserve for revaluation share capital payment payment	Paid-up Share capital Share-based Surplus (deficit) Appropriated Legal reserve Notes Baht'000 Baht'000	paid-up share capital share-based ordinary shares Reserve for payment payment revaluation surplus (deficit) surplus (deficit) and investments Appropriated Legal reserve (Deficit) legal reserve (Deficit) and investments Notes Baht'000 Baht'000 Baht'000 Baht'000 Baht'000 21 4,000,000 11,987 3,014 2,300 (378,562) 21 - 1,713 - - - 4,000,000 13,700 1,543 2,300 (208,021) 4,000,000 15,412 (36) 2,300 (53,249) 22 1,000,000 - - - - 21 - 2,333 - - - 21 - 2,333 - - - 21 - 2,333 - - - 21 - 2,333 - - - - 21 - 2,333 - - - - - 22 1,000,000 - -

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited Statement of Cash Flows For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Baht'000	2016 Baht'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit from operating before income tax expense		226,521	210,910
Items to reconcile profit (loss) from operating before			
income tax expense to cash received (paid)			
from operating activities			
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	31	317,626	156,914
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		33,308	24,030
Net amortisation of premium (discount)			
on investments in debt securities		(7,231)	4,645
Gain on disposal of securities	30	(6,182)	(2,219)
Gain on sales of properties for sale		(1,702)	(4,239)
Gain on disposal of premises and equipment			(9)
Loss on trouble debts restructuring	31	23,702	33,317
Employment benefit expense		10,667	7,730
Decommissioning cost of leasehold improvement		1,819	#
Directors' remuneration using share - based payment		2,333	1,713
Net interest income		(1,392,482)	(1,007,096)
Proceeds from interest income		1,767,031	1,370,815
Cash paid for interest expenses		(418,567)	(343,544)
Dividend income		(26)	(86)
Proceeds from dividend income		26	86
Cash paid for income tax	s	(63,600)	(26,148)
Profit from operations before changes		*	
in operating assets and liabilities		493,243	426,819
(Increase) decrease in operating assets			
Interbank and money market items		(600,745)	365,687
Loans to customers		(2,624,601)	(2,562,743)
Account receivable from sale of loans		-	21,000
Properties for sale		(22,955)	1,006
Other assets		(9,199)	(84,955)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Deposits		1,847,560	1,280,235
Interbank and money market items		(272,599)	(347,474)
Liabilities payable on demand		2,430	106,777
Other liabilities	•	(9,400)	(10,989)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,196,266)	(804,637)
The second of the second was the second seco	-	(1,100,200)	(55-7,557)

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd) For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 Baht'000	2016 Baht'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid for purchase of investment in		(2.402.027)	(2.050.240)
available-for-sale securities Proceeds from sale or redeem of investment in		(2,403,937)	(2,050,218)
available-for-sale securities		2,673,425	2,766,118
Cash paid for purchase of equipment		(111,182)	(8,782)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		-	13
Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets		(6,010)	(5,958)
Net cash provided by investing activities		152,296	701,173
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from share capital increase	22	1,000,000	=
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,000,000	<u>-</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(43,970)	(103,464)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		441,572	513,178
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June		397,602	409,714
Supplementary disclosures of cash flow information			
Gain (loss) on remeasuring of available-for-sale securities Properties for sale received from settlement of loans Purchase of equipment creditors	12	3,273 42,580	(1,839) 53,149 102

Con	tents	Pages
1	General information	11
2	Accounting policies	11
3	Risk management	22
4	Critical accounting estimation and assumption	28
5	Capital risk management	29
6	Fair value	30
7	Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	32
8	Investments in securities, net	33
9	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	34
10	Allowance for doubtful accounts	38
11	Revaluation allowance for debts restructuring	39
12	Properties for sale, net	39
13	Premises and equipment, net	40
14	Other intangible assets, net	41
15	Deferred tax assets and liabilities	42
16	Other assets, net	43
17	Deposits	43
18	Interbank and money market items, net (liabilities)	43
19	Provisions	44
20	Other liabilities	45
21	Reserve for share-based payment	46
22	Share capital	46
23	Legal reserve	47
24	Assets with obligations and restrictions	47
25	Capital funds	48
26	The position and the results of operation by domestic and foreign operations	49
27	Interest income	49
28	Interest expenses	49
29	Fees and service income, net	49
30	Net gains on investments	50
31	Bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss	50
32	Income tax	50
33	Long-term leases agreements	51
34	Related parties transactions	52
35	Other benefits to directors and persons with managing authority	54
36	Profit per share	54

1 General information

The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated as a limited company in Thailand on 6 October 1970 and was transformed to a public company limited on 28 July 2005. The Bank had been granted the license to operate as a retail bank from the Ministry of Finance on 22 December 2006 and commenced its operations on 18 January 2007. The Bank registered to change its name from "Thai Keha Credit Foncier Public Co., Ltd" to "The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited".

The head office is located at Thai Life Insurance Building, 123 Ratchadaphisek Road, and 1st, 7th, 10th, 17th, 25th, 26th, 37th, and 41st floors, RS Tower Building, 121 Ratchadaphisek Road, Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400.

The principal business activities are financial services under the scope of retail banking license.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 31 August 2017.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these interim financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation of the interim financial statements

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547. The primary financial statements (i.e., statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow) have been prepared in the format as required by the Notification of the Bank of Thailand (BOT) no. Sor.Nor.Sor 21/2558, "Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Commercial Banks and Parent Companies of Financial Holding Groups" dated 4 December 2015.

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

The functional and presentation currency are in Thai Baht.

The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4 to the interim financial statements.

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

TAC O (revised 0010)

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations

New financial reporting standards, revised accounting standards and revised financial reporting standards which are effective on 1 January 2017. These standards are relevant to the Bank:

a) Financial reporting standards, which have a significant impact to the Bank:

TAS 1 (revised 2016) Presentation of financial statements
TAS 19 (revised 2016) Employee benefits
TAS 34 (revised 2016) Interim financial reporting

TAS 1 (revised 2016), the amendments provide clarifications on a number of issues, including:

- Materiality an entity should not aggregate or disaggregate information in a manner that obscures useful information. Where items are material, sufficient information must be provided to explain the impact on the financial position or performance.
- Disaggregation and subtotals line items specified in TAS 1 may need to be disaggregated where this is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position or performance. There is also new guidance on the use of subtotals.
- Notes confirmation that the notes do not need to be presented in a particular order.
- OCI arising from investments accounted for under the equity method the share of OCI arising from equity-accounted investments is grouped based on whether the items will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Each group should then be presented as a single line item in the statement of other comprehensive income.

TAS 19 (revised 2016), the amendments clarify that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important and not the country where they arise.

TAS 34 (revised 2016), the amendments clarify that what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'; entities taking advantage of the relief must provide a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information and make the information available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

The Bank's management has determined that such revised accounting standards, revise financial reporting standards, and related interpretations do not significantly impact the interim financial statements being presented.

b) Financial reporting standards with minor changes and do not have impact to the Bank are as follows:

Incombania -

TAS 2 (revised 2016)	Inventories
TAS 7 (revised 2016)	Statement of cash flows
TAS 8 (revised 2016)	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors
TAS 10 (revised 2016)	Events after the reporting period
TAS 11 (revised 2016)	Construction contracts
TAS 12 (revised 2016)	Income taxes
TAS 17 (revised 2016)	Leases
TAS 18 (revised 2016)	Revenue
TAS 20 (revised 2016)	Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance
TAS 21 (revised 2016)	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
TAS 23 (revised 2016)	Borrowing costs
TAS 24 (revised 2016)	Related party disclosures
TAS 26 (revised 2016)	Accounting and reporting by retirement benefit plans

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations (Cont'd)

New financial reporting standards, revised accounting standards and revised financial reporting standards which are effective on 1 January 2017. These standards are relevant to the Bank: (Cont'd)

b) Financial reporting standards with minor changes and do not have impact to the Bank are as follows: (Cont'd)

TAS 29 (revised 2016)	Financial reporting in hyper-inflationary economies
TAS 33 (revised 2016)	Earnings per share
TAS 36 (revised 2016)	Impairment of assets
TAS 37 (revised 2016)	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
TAS 40 (revised 2016)	Investment property
TFRS 2 (revised 2016)	Share-based payment
TFRS 3 (revised 2016)	Business combinations
TFRS 4 (revised 2016)	Insurance contracts
TFRS 6 (revised 2016)	Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources
TFRS 8 (revised 2016)	Operating segments
TFRS 13 (revised 2016)	Fair value measurement
TSIC 10 (revised 2016)	Government Assistance - No specific relation to
,	operating activities
TSIC 15 (revised 2016)	Operating leases - Incentives
TSIC 25 (revised 2016)	Income taxes - Changes in the tax status of an entity or its
10.0 20 (101.000 201.0)	shareholders
TSIC 27 (revised 2016)	Evaluating the substance of transactions in the legal form
•	of a lease
TSIC 29 (revised 2016)	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures
TSIC 31 (revised 2016)	Revenue - Barter transactions involving advertising services
TSIC 32 (revised 2016)	Intangible assets - Web site costs
TFRIC 1 (revised 2016)	Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and
.•	similar liabilities
TFRIC 4 (revised 2016)	Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease
TFRIC 5 (revised 2016)	Rights to interests arising from decommissioning,
	restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds
TFRIC 7 (revised 2016)	Applying the restatement approach under TAS 29
,	(Revised 2016) Financial reporting in hyper-inflationary
	economies
TFRIC 10 (revised 2016)	Interim financial reporting and impairment
TFRIC 12 (revised 2016)	Service concession arrangements
TFRIC 13 (revised 2016)	Customer loyalty programmes
TFRIC 14 (revised 2016)	TAS 19 - The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum
,	funding requirements and their interaction
TFRIC 15 (revised 2016)	Agreements for the construction of real estate
TFRIC 17 (revised 2016)	Distributions of non-cash assets to owners
TFRIC 18 (revised 2016)	Transfers of assets from customers
TFRIC 20 (revised 2016)	Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine
TFRIC 21 (revised 2016)	Levies
TAS 104 (revised 2016)	Accounting for Troubled Debt Restructurings
TAS 105 (revised 2016)	Accounting for Investments in Debt and Equity Securities
TAS 107 (revised 2016)	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation
	TOTAL TO THE WAY OF TOTAL BUT S

The Bank's management has determined that such revised accounting standards, revise financial reporting standards, and related interpretations do not significantly impact the interim financial statements being presented.

2.3 Revenue recognition

(a) Interest income and discount on loans to customers

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis. The Bank discontinues recognition of overdue accrued interest income more than three months since the due date or there is uncertainty of collectability, a collection basis is applied. The Bank also reverses interest income on such loans in order to comply with the Bank of Thailand's Notification. The Bank continues its income recognition on the accrual basis when the entire amount of the principal and overdue interest have been paid.

The Bank recognises interest income on restructured loans on cash basis.

(b) Interest income on factoring

The Bank recognises interest income on factoring on an accrual basis, except in the case of interest on factoring which is defaulted over three months from the due date where interest is recognised on collection basis.

The Bank reverses accrued interest income on loan to customers and factoring when its principal or interest payment has become over three months past due to comply with the BOT's Notification. The Bank continues its income recognition on the accrual basis when the entire amount of the principal and overdue interest have been paid.

(c) Interest income from hire-purchase and leasing

Hire-purchase and leasing income are recorded as income through the installment period using the effective interest method. Interest income on hire-purchase and leasing which is over three months past due from the due date is recognised on collection basis.

The Bank reverses accrued interest income on hire-purchase and leasing when the principal or interest payment has become over three months past due to comply with the BOT's Notification. The Bank continue income recognition on the accrual basis when the entire amount of the principal and overdue interest have been paid.

(d) Interest income, discount and dividend income from investment in securities

Interest income on investment in securities is recognised on an accrual basis while dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is declared. Unearned discount on bill and other unearned income are recognised on an accrual basis according to the term.

(e) Fees and services income

Bank recognised fees and services income when services have been rendered.

2.3 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

(f) Gains (losses) on sale of properties for sale

Gains (losses) on sale of properties are recognised as income or expenses in statements of comprehensive income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of properties for sale have been transferred to the buyer.

(g) Gains (losses) on sale of investments

Gains (losses) on sale of investments are recognised as income/expenses on the settlement date.

(h) Brokerage fee

The Bank recognizes brokerage fee on an accrual basis.

(i) Other income

The Bank recognized other income on an accrual basis.

2.4 Expense recognition

(a) Expenses

The Bank recognises expenses on an accrual basis.

(b) Initial commission expenses and direct cost of hire-purchase and leasing contracts.

The Bank records initial commission expenses and direct cost arising from hire-purchase and leasing contracts commencing from 1 January 2008 as a part of loan to customers then recognise them as expenses using the effective interest method throughout the installment period and present these expenses net from interest income from hire-purchase and leasing. For hire-purchase contracts which were commenced before 1 January 2008, the Bank recorded initial commission expenses and direct cost as expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flows statements, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and cash on collection of the Bank which is in accordance with the BOT's Notification regarding the Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Commercial Banks and Parent Companies of Financial Holding Groups.

2.6 Investments

The Bank's investment portfolios consist of debt and equity securities which are classified as trading securities, available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity debt securities and general investment.

Investment in marketable debt securities or equity securities with readily determinable market values that are acquired with the intent to hold for a short period of time in order to take advantage of anticipated changes in market values are classified as trading securities and carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses from changes in fair value and gains and losses on disposal of securities are recognised as net gains (losses) on trading transactions in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investments in debt securities for which the Bank has the intent and the ability to hold until maturity are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities and carried at the amortised cost, net of valuation allowances for impairment (if any). Difference between acquired cost and redemption value are amortised by the effective interest method throughout the remaining year.

Investments in marketable debt equity securities with readily determinable market values that are not classified as either held-to-maturity securities, or trading securities or investment in subsidiary are classified as available-for-sale securities and carried at fair value, net of valuation allowances for impairment (if any). The change in fair value of these securities is recorded in other components of shareholders' equity through other comprehensive income until securities are sold, then, the gains or losses on disposal of investments will be recognised as gains (losses) on investments.

Non-marketable equity securities are classified as general investment and carried at cost, net of valuation allowances for impairment (if any).

Gain or loss on sales of held-to-maturity debt securities and available for sale securities are recognised as net gains (losses) on investments in the statements of comprehensive income.

Valuation allowances for impairment are established by recognising an unrealised loss upon impairment of investments in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Bank recognises investments on the settlement date and uses the weighted average method in computation of the cost of investments.

For government debt securities, state enterprise bonds and other domestic debt securities listed in The Thai Bond Market Association (ThaiBMA), the fair values are calculated using the bidding prices at The Thai Bond Market Association or other financial institutions, depending on the case of the mentioned fair value determination of debt securities.

In the event of transferring between investment portfolios, such investments are adjusted to their fair values at the transfer dates. Differences between the carrying amount of the investments and their fair values on those dates are either recognised as gains (losses) in the statements of comprehensive income or presented as item in shareholders' equity, depending on the type of the transferred investments.

2.7 Loans to customers

Overdrafts are carried at the principal amounts including interest.

Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables are carried at the principal amounts including deferred initial commission expenses and direct costs at the inception of the contracts.

Other loans to customers are carried at the principal amounts.

Deferred revenues are deducted from loans to customers of the Bank.

2.8 Allowance for doubtful accounts

According to the BOT's regulations, the Bank is allowed to categorise loans and set up the allowance for doubtful accounts on either an account-by-account basis or on a customer basis. In this respect, the Bank has chosen to categorise loans and set up the allowance for doubtful accounts on a customer basis, such that all loans extended to a customer are classified at the lowest quality category of such customer and the allowance for doubtful accounts is determined according to that classification. The Bank also performs qualitative reviews of loans and commitments in accordance with the guidelines of the BOT.

The Bank determines the minimum allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the BOT's Notifications, regarding the Classification and Allowance of Financial Institutions dated 10 June 2016 and regarding the Collateral Appraisal and Immovable Assets for Sale Received from Debt Repayment of Financial Institutions dated 10 June 2016 including individual loan analysis and assessment with respect to the Bank's experience in credit risk evaluation and collateral value.

The Bank determines the minimum allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the percentage under the BOT's guidelines of the difference between the book value of outstanding loan and the present value of estimated future cash flows from the debtor, or the difference between the book value of outstanding loan and the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the disposal of collateral. Furthermore, the Bank has set aside an additional allowance for doubtful accounts in excess of the minimum BOT's requirement by consideration the additional potential loss arising from changes in economic and legal environment and other factors that may impact the ability of the debtors in meeting their obligations under the loan agreements.

Bad debts written-off are made in accordance with the requirements of the BOT.

Bad debts recovery is recorded as other operating income in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.9 Troubled debt restructuring and loss from restructuring

The Bank's trouble debt restructuring methodology include the modification of payment schedule, reduction of principal and/or accrued interest receivable and asset transferred.

The Bank records assets transferred for debt settlements at the lower of the fair values of assets net of estimated selling expenses (if any), or the amount of investment in receivables (including accrued interest receivable).

In case of modifying repayment terms, fair value of investment in receivables after restructuring is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted by the interest rates as stated on the original loan agreements. The Bank recognises loss on debt restructuring net of allowance for bad debts as expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when debt restructuring incurred.

Legal fees and other direct costs incurred from debt restructuring are recognised as expenses when incurred.

2.10 Properties for sale

Properties for sale except for repossessed vehicles are stated at the lower of costs or net realisable value which referred to the latest appraisal value net of estimated selling expenses.

The repossessed vehicles are stated at the lower of the outstanding loan principal including accrued interest and output VAT submitted to the Revenue Department or fair value, net of selling costs and expenses. Fair value of the repossessed vehicles is based on the net realisable value.

The impairment of the property for sales carrying amount will be realised as the allowance for impairment of the property for sales when incurred.

Gain or loss on sales of such properties for sale is realised upon disposition of the underlying asset and is included in other operating income in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.11 Premises, equipment and depreciation

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of assets as follows:

Premises 25 years
Leasehold improvement 10 years
Computers and accessories 3 - 5 years
Furniture and equipment 5 years

2.11 Premises, equipment and depreciation (Cont'd)

At the end of each reporting year, the assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.12 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are stated at cost net of allowance for impairment (if any).

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are stated at cost net of accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment (if any).

Amortisation

The amortisation of intangible assets-computer program is calculated by the straight-line method over the expected future economic benefit period not over 5 years or remaining period of the term of agreement.

The amortisation expense is recognised as other operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.13 Leasehold rights

Leasehold rights are stated at cost net of accumulated amortisation and presented as part of other assets.

The amortisation of leasehold rights is calculated by the straight-line method over the lease periods between 3 to 20 years.

The amortisation amounts are recognised as other operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.14 Accounting for long-term leases

Properties under lease contracts that significant portions of risks and ownership rewards are transferred to the Bank is classified as finance leases and capitalised at the lower of the fair value of leased properties or the present value of cash payment under lease contracts. The payment consists of principal and finance charges so as to achieve a constant interest rate on the outstanding balance by individual lease contract. The outstanding rental obligations net of finance charges are recorded as other liabilities. The finance cost is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income over the lease period. Finance lease assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the useful lives of assets or the lease terms.

Long-term leases that significant portions of risks and ownership rewards are retained by to the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statements of comprehensive income.

Expense incurred from the termination of operating leases before expiration such as penalty paid to the lessor is recognised as an expense in the year in which the termination takes place.

2.15 Provisions

The Bank recognises provisions when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where the Bank expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is highly likely.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provison due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.16 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Bank has a provident fund, which are managed by external fund manager, for their employees in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 (1987). The Bank and their employees contribute to the fund at the specified rates. The employees are entitled to benefits according to the fund regulations.

The provident funds are considered defined contribution plans. The Bank recognise their contributions to the provident funds as personnel expenses in the statements of comprehensive income upon receiving the service from employees.

Defined benefit plans

The Bank provides the defined benefit plans for their employees under the employment agreements. The provision for the employee benefits is assessed by an actuary using the actuarial techniques called the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method to determine the present value of cash flows of employee benefits to be paid in the future. Under this method, the calculation is based on actuarial assumptions which include the employee's salaries, turnover rate, mortality rate, years of service and other factors.

The Bank recognises the provision for defined benefit plans on the statements of financial position with the net of the present value of defined benefits obligations. The expenses for defined benefit plans are recognised as personnel expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains (losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income (losses).

2.17 Contributions to the Deposit Protection Agency and the Financial Institutions Development Fund

Contributions to the Deposit Protection Agency and the Financial Institutions Development Fund are recorded as expenses in the statements of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

2.18 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred income tax.

Current tax

The Bank calculates corporate income tax at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislations.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit (tax base). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for temporary differences to the extent that they are probable that taxable profits will be available against which those temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets shall be reduced to the extent that utilized taxable profits are decreased. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow total or part of the tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Bank intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Income tax expense or income related to profit or loss are presented in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For current income taxes and deferred taxes related to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income in equity in the same or different year, they will be recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

2.19 Reserve for share based payment

Stock options

The Bank operates an equity-settled stock option plan to certain senior management. The fair value of rights is recognised as an expense over the vesting period and the equity provided is treated as a capital contribution. Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal Baht 10 per share. Generally, options cannot be exercised until it meets the requirement as specified by the Bank.

2.20 Earnings (loss) per share

The Bank calculates basic earnings (loss) per share by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average numbers of paid-up ordinary shares issued during the period.

2.21 Assets held-for-sale

Assets are classified as assets held-for-sale when their carrying amounts are recovered principally through a sale transaction and a sale is considered highly probable. They are stated at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell if their carrying amounts are recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

3 Risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Bank's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Bank's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Bank's Treasury identify, evaluate and hedge financial risks in close co-operation with its operating units. The Risk Committee provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment excess liquidity.

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

3.1.1 Credit risk (Cont'd)

Credit risk is risk that borrowers or counterparties fail to fulfill their obligations under the financial instruments, probably due to the fact that the borrowers or counterparties had financial problems or decided not to comply with the obligations resulting in loss to the Bank. Credit risks exist in all types of financial products and activities on statement of financial position such as loans, bank overdrafts, notes and contingent liabilities such as various types of letters of guarantee. The maximum exposure of credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial instruments net of allowance for loss as shown on the statements of financial position and risks of that off-statement of financial position items arising from bank guarantee and other transactions.

The Bank defines its credit risk management policies under the supervision of the Financial Group Risk Management Committee. The main objective is to efficiently manage the Bank credit risks in all aspects: policies, organizational structures, processes, and systems within an appropriated risks stated in the Bank business strategies as well as comply with regulations.

The Bank applies credit risk management in credit examination and approval process, risk and repayment ability analysis, credit operation process after credit approval, credit review, credit monitoring and debt reschedule or restructure in order to prevent and resolve any problems might occur in the future.

The Bank has set the credit risk preventing policy by setting up the "Check and Balance" in credit approval process, setting up risk-based authority, setting up various standard procedures for credit facilities under "Product Program" and setting up appropriate collateral consideration policy.

3.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that arises from the potential of changes in interest rates which have an adverse effect on the net interest earnings of the Bank in the current reporting year and future. Interest rate risk arises from the structure and the characteristics of the Bank's assets and liabilities and the repricing mismatch of assets and liabilities.

The Bank defines policies to adjust the structure of their financial positions to be conformed to the interest direction in the future and the defined risk frame. The Bank monitors the interest direction movement and customer's behavior closely in order to assess the most realistic risk. The Bank also monitors its risk position more frequently when there are significant changes in asset and liability structures through "Repricing Gap" reporting in order to follow up the interest rate risks and net interest income sensitivity in the next 12 months.

Furthermore, the Bank also simulates the situations by increasing or decreasing its interest rate to manage its stability of net interest income regardless of the interest direction.

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

3.1.2 Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

The Bank has summarised the financial assets and financial liabilities classified by maturity of interest repricing years as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, as follows:

	30 June 2017							
	0 - 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	Non- performing Loans Baht'000	Non- interest Bearing Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Financial assets Interbank and money market items, net Investments, net Loans to customers*	2,360,000 1,098,965 27,517,245	1,257,977 1,344,886	291,873 3,973,204	1,068 2,168,615	- - 1,899,383	529,619 3,189	2,889,619 2,653,072 36,903,333	
<u>Financial liabilities</u> Deposits Interbank and money market items Liabilities payable on demand	26,179,451 1,179,596	6,298,962	2,274,251 88,471	69,134	•	- 95.671	34,752,664 1,520,061 95,671	

^{*} Loans to customers are netted of deferred revenue.

	31 December 2016							
	0 - 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	Non- performing Loans Baht'000	Non- interest Bearing Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Financial assets Interbank and money market items, net Investments, net Loans to customers*	1,836,000 1,422,973 25,828,943	1,017,221 1,229,650	434,517 3,297,696	29,488 2,413,709	- 1,513,860	452,874 1,675	2,288,874 2,905,874 34,283,858	
Financial liabilities Deposits Interbank and money market items Liabilities payable on demand	24,645,874 1,069,122	4,879,437 536,407	3,379,793 112,867	- 74,264 -		- 93,241	32,905,104 1,792,660 93,241	

^{*} Loans to customers are netted of deferred revenue.

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

3.1.2 Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

Basic information of loans to customers net of deferred revenue classified by fixed versus floating interest rates as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016 are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Fixed interest rate	8,445,790	7,930,772
Floating interest rate	28,457,543	26,353,086
Total	36,903,333	34,283,858

The Bank has earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. The average balances of such financial assets or liabilities are calculated based on outstanding balances and averaged interest rates for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	For the six-month	period ended	30 June 2017
	Average		
	balance	Interest	Average
	6 months	amount	interest rate
	Baht'000	Baht'000	%
Earning financial assets			(*)
Interbank and money market items	2,645,260	19,877	1.50
Investments	2,740,122	22,085	1.61
Loans to customers	35,202,394	1,652,560	9.39
Interest bearing Financial Liabilities			
Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities Deposits	33,897,414	307,794	1.82
Interbank and money market items	1,534,001	1,658	0.22
interbank and money market items	1,004,001	1,000	0.22
	For the six-month	period ended	30 June 2016
	Average	period ended	30 June 2016
	Average balance	period ended	Average
	Average balance 6 months	Interest amount	Average interest rate
	Average balance	Interest	Average
Earning financial assets	Average balance 6 months	Interest amount	Average interest rate
Earning financial assets Interbank and money market items	Average balance 6 months	Interest amount	Average interest rate
Earning financial assets Interbank and money market items Investments	Average balance 6 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000	Average interest rate %
Interbank and money market items	Average balance 6 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000	Average interest rate %
Interbank and money market items Investments Loans to customers	Average balance 6 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000 9,653 25,611	Average interest rate % 1.52 1.81
Interbank and money market items Investments Loans to customers Interest-bearing Financial Liabilities	Average balance 6 months Baht'000 1,270,854 2,833,030 28,427,035	Interest amount Baht'000 9,653 25,611 1,206,634	Average interest rate % 1.52 1.81 8.49
Interbank and money market items Investments Loans to customers	Average balance 6 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000 9,653 25,611	Average interest rate % 1.52 1.81

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

3.1.3 Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that arises from the change in foreign exchange rate which may affect the value change in the financial instruments or may cause fluctuation in the earning income or in value of the financial assets or liabilities.

The Bank has no foreign exchange rate risk as there is no foreign currency transaction.

3.1.4 Equity price risk

Investments in equity securities consist of investment in general investment held from trouble debts restructuring settlement.

Such investments in equity securities are not marketable securities, presented on the statements of financial positions at cost net of valuation allowances for impairment. Loss on impairment of such investment is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income as disclosed in Note 2.6.

3.1.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may not be able to meet their financial obligations when they are due. This risk arises from an inability to convert their assets into cash or acquire adequate fund at the appropriated cost and time which results in a loss to the Bank.

The Bank defines its liquidity risk management policies under the supervision of the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee who monitors and reviews the liquidity position on a regular basis.

The following tables present the Bank's maturities of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016.

				30 June 2017			
	At Call Baht'000	0 - 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	No Maturity Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Financial assets Interbank and money market items, net Investments, net Loans to customers*	528,589 - 762,241	2,361,030 1,098,965 2,547,198	1,257,977 800,616	291,873 8,023,598	1,068 24,769,680	3,189	2,889,619 2,653,072 36,903,333
Financial liabilities Deposits Interbank and money market items Liabilities payable on demand	24,248,291 703,073 95,671	1,931,160 476,523	6,298,962 182,860	2,274,251 88,471	69,134		34,752,664 1,520,061 95,671

^{*} Loans to customers are netted of deferred revenue.

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

3.1.5 Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

	31 December 2016							
	At Call Baht'000	0 - 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	No Maturity Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Financial assets Interbank and money market	450 000	1 006 406					0.000.074	
items, net Investments, net Loans to customers*	452,388 - 583,321	1,836,486 1,422,973 2,621,272	1,017,221 891,630	434,517 6,536,818	29,488 23,650,817	1,675	2,288,874 2,905,874 34,283,858	
<u>Financial liabilities</u> Deposits Interbank and money market	22,322,422	2,323,451	4,879,437	3,379,794		-	32,905,104	
items Liabilities payable on demand	726,122 93,241	343,000 -	536,407 -	112,867	74,264 -	-	1,792,660 93,241	

^{*} Loans to customers are netted of deferred revenue.

3.2 Fair value

Since the majority of the Banks' financial instruments are short-term in nature and bear floating interest rates, their fair values are not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

The methodology of fair value measurement is depended on the characteristics of the financial instrument. For those financial instruments which are regarded as being traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to the market price of the financial instrument. If however the appropriate quoted market price cannot be determined, the fair value is determined by using an appropriate valuation technique and complied with related authorities' regulations.

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016 the estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments are as follows:

	30 June	2017	31 December 2016		
,	Carrying amount Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	Carrying amount Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items, net	2,889,619	2,889,619	2,288,874	2,288,874	
Investments, net Loans to customers and accrued	2,653,072	2,653,072	2,905,874	2,913,530	
interest receivables, net	35,363,961	35,363,961	33,054,748	33,054,748	
Financial liabilities					
Deposits Interbank and money market items Liabilities payable on demand	34,752,664 1,520,061 95,671	34,764,196 1,520,061 95,671	32,905,104 1,792,660 93,241	32,901,051 1,792,660 93,241	

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair values of financial instruments are in Note 6 to interim financial statements.

4 Critical accounting estimation and assumption

Preparation of the interim financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires managements to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances, affecting reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting years. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The significant areas requiring managements to make judgments and estimates that affect reported amounts and disclosures are as follows:

4.1 Impairment of investments in securities

The Bank assesses the impairment of investments where objective evidence of impairment exists and determines that the investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires the Bank's judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates the volatility in the investment fair value and other factors which include the estimated future cash flows, the deterioration in the financial position of the issuer of the securities and the operating environment in the industry sector of the issuer.

4.2 Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Bank estimates the minimum allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the BOT's guidelines. In addition, the Bank estimates an additional allowance which the management has used various assumptions and judgments including considering of objective evidence indicating an adverse change in the capacity of the borrowers to repay loans and accrued interest receivable, considering of the expected future cash flow collected from the borrower, the expected cash flow from collateral where the source of repayment came from the selling of the collateral, the timing of future cash flows, the potential of additional future loss and the economic conditions that may have an impact on the loan default rate. The Bank reviews these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis.

4.3 Impairment for properties for sale

The Bank provides the valuation allowance for impairment of properties for sale when there is a decline in net realisable cash flows from selling of the assets, based on the appraised value together with other factors which can affect the realisable value such as related selling expenses, holding costs and future discount expenses.

The Bank records provision for impairment loss of properties for sale on the statements of comprehensive income when book values of those assets are higher than the expected cash flow received from sale of such properties for sale.

4.4 Impairment of assets

The Bank reviews the carrying amounts of their assets at each date of the statements of financial position whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exist, the Bank will estimate the asset recoverable amounts by using discounted cash flows.

If the carrying amount of asset is greater than the recoverable amount, the Bank will record loss from impairment in the statements of comprehensive income.

4 Critical accounting estimation and assumption (Cont'd)

4.5 Provisions

The determination of the provisions on the statements of financial position requires the use of various assumptions and judgments by the Bank, taking into consideration the nature of transactions and the circumstances requiring the provisions, the probability of the outflow of economic benefits to settle such obligations and the estimate of the net future cash outflows. The consideration is based on the experience and information that is available at the time that the financial statements are being prepared. The provisions are reviewed regularly. However, the actual results may differ from the estimates.

For the estimation of the provision for the defined benefit plans under the post-employment benefits, the Bank makes estimation by using the actuarial techniques which require actuarial assumptions on financial variables such as discount rate, future salaries and benefits, expected return on planed assets etc., and demographic variables such as employee mortality and turnover etc. Such estimation is calculated by an actuary.

4.6 Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The Bank uses different methodologies for determining the fair value of financial instruments depending on the characteristics of the financial instruments and the financial markets in which it operates.

The Bank uses the quoted market prices as the fair values for financial instruments that have standard terms and conditions and are traded on an active and liquid market. For other types of financial instruments, the fair values are determined by using valuation techniques commonly used by market participants including the reference to the fair value of other instruments of a similar nature.

The Bank uses their best judgment in estimating the fair values of financial instruments. However, estimation methodologies and assumptions used to estimate fair values are inherently subjective. Accordingly, the use of different estimation methodologies and/or market assumptions may have a significant effect on the estimated fair values.

5 Capital risk management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Bank may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt obligations.

Moreover, the Bank is required to manage its capital funds in accordance with the Act on Undertaking of Banking Business B.E. 2551. The Bank's capital fund is presented in Note 25 to the interim financial statements.

6 Fair value

6.1 Fair value estimate

The Bank uses the market approach to measure its assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards, except that the cost approach or income approach is used when there is no active market or when a quoted market price is not available.

In applying the above-mentioned valuation techniques, the Bank endeavors to use relevant observable inputs as much as possible. TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy categorising such inputs into three levels as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs)

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank's financial assets measured and recognised at fair value are as follows:

	30 June 2017					
	Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	Total Baht'000		
Asset Available-for-sale financial assets Government and state enterprises						
securities	=	2,065,591	<u></u>	2,065,591		
Private enterprises debt securities		585,761	-	585,761		
Total asset	_	2,651,352	-	2,651,352		
		31 Decem	ber 2016			
	Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	Total Baht'000		
Asset Available-for-sale financial assets Government and state enterprises						
securities	-	2,260,572	<u>*</u>	2,260,572		
Private enterprises debt securities		446,179		446,179		
Total asset	-	2,706,751		2,706,751		

There were no transfers between Levels during the period.

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value on the statement of financial position are typically short-term in nature or at call and reprice to current market rate frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair values. These financial instruments include cash, saving deposits and current accounts presented as both interbank and money market asset and liability items, saving deposits, current accounts and liabilities payable on demand.

6 Fair value (Cont'd)

6.1 Fair value estimate (Cont'd)

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank's financial assets and liabilities that are not specified to measure at fair value are as follows:

	30 June 2017					
	Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	Total Baht'000		
Assets Interbank and money market items, net Loans to customers and accrued interest	-	2,889,619		2,889,619		
receivables, net	-	35,363,961		35,363,961		
Total assets	-	38,253,580		38,253,580		
Liabilities Deposits Interbank and money market items, net Liabilities payable on demand	<u>:</u>	34,764,196 1,520,061 95,671	· ·	34,764,196 1,520,061 95,671		
Total liabilities		36,379,928	-	36,379,928		
		31 Decem	ber 2016			
	Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	Total Baht'000		
Assets Interbank and money market items, net Held-to-maturity debt securities Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	<u> </u>	2,288,874 205,059 33,054,748	:	2,288,874 205,059 33,054,748		
Total assets		35,548,681	-	35,548,681		
Liabilities Deposits Interbank and money market items, net Liabilities payable on demand	- - -	32,901,051 1,792,660 93,241	:	32,901,051 1,792,660 93,241		
Total liabilities		34,786,952	-	34,786,952		

Fair value of the following assets and liabilities estimated for the purpose of disclosure are as follows:

Interbank and money market items, net

The interbank and money market items (assets) are deposits at the BOT, deposits at other financial institutions and loans to financial institutions which are short-term or at call and reprice to current market rate frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The interbank and money market items (liabilities) are deposits and borrowing from the BOT or other financial institutions, which are short-term or at call and reprice to current market rate frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

6 Fair value (Cont'd)

6.1 Fair value estimate (Cont'd)

Held-to-maturity debt securities

Fair values are calculated by using the bidding prices at The ThaiBMA or other financial institutions, as the case may be.

Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net

The fair value is the outstanding balance of loans and accrued interest less allowance for doubtful accounts. The management has assessed the existing effective rate of the outstanding loans is a reasonable approximation of market effective rate.

Deposits

Deposits are saving deposits, current accounts, fixed or certificate of deposits. These deposits are typically short-term in nature. The management has assessed the existing effective rate of the deposit is a reasonable approximation of market effective rate. Accordingly, carrying amounts of saving deposits, current accounts and fixed or certificate of deposits with the 1-year maturity or less are reasonable approximation of their fair values. Whereas fixed or certificate of deposits with longer than 1-year maturity, the fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow, applying current rates offered for fixed deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Liabilities payable on demand

Liabilities payable on demand are call liabilities. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

6.2 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

- 6.2.1 Fair values of available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity debt securities are Level 2. Their fair values are based on the yield curve of The ThaiBMA or other financial institutions at the last business day of the period.
- 6.2.2 Fair values of deposits are Level 2. The fixed or certificate of deposits with longer than 1-year maturities, the fair value are estimated using discounted cash flow, applying current rates offered for fixed deposits of similar remaining maturities.

7 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

	3	0 June 2017	<u> </u>	31 December 2016			
	At call Baht'000	Term Baht'000	Total Baht'000	At call Baht'000	Term Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Domestic:							
Bank of Thailand	464,219	60,000	524,219	367,299	336,000	703,299	
Commercial banks	764,370	:=	764,370	85,089	-	85,089	
Specialized Financial Institution	1,600,000	-	1,600,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	
Total	2,828,589	60,000	2,888,589	1,952,388	336,000	2,288,388	
Add Accrued interest receivable	1,028	2	1,030		486	486	
Total	2,829,617	60,002	2,889,619	1,952,388	336,486	2,288,874	

8 Investments in securities, net

8.1 Classified by type of investments

Classified by type of investments		
	30 June	31 December
	2017	2016
	Fair value	Fair value
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Available-for-sale securities		
Government and state enterprises securities	2,065,591	2,260,572
Private enterprises debt securities	585,761	446,179
i iivate enterprises debt securities	- 000,701	440,170
Total investments in available-for-sale securities	2,651,352	2,706,751
	30 June	31 December
	2017	2016
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Held-to-maturity securities		
Government and state enterprise securities	-	197,403
deveniment and state enterprise ecounties		
Total investments in held-to-maturity securities		197,403
•		
	30 June	31 December
	2017	2016
	Cost	Cost
	Baht'000	Baht'000
General Investment		
Domestic non-marketable equity		
securities	1,720	1,720
Total investments in general investment	1,720	1,720
. State in the state of the sta		
Total investments, net	2,653,072	2,905,874
•		

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank has some of investments in securities pledged as collateral (see Note 24).

8.2 Classified by the remaining period to maturity of the debt securities

	30 June 2017				31 December 2016			
		Periods re	maining		Periods remaining			
	1 year Baht'000	1 - 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	Total Baht'000	1 year Baht'000	1 - 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Available-for-sale securities Government and state enterprises securities	1,877,003 520,125	186,495 65,192	1,068	2,064,566	2,067,594	192,584		2,260,178
Private sector debt securities	520,125	65,192	 .	585,317	346,053	100,565		446,618
Total Add Allowance for revaluation	2,397,128 1,013	251,687 442	1,068	2,649,883 1,469	2,413,647 539	293,149 (584)		2,706,796 (45)
Available-for-sale securities, net	2,398,141	252,129	1,082	2,651,352	2,414,186	292,565	-	2,706,751
Held-to-maturity securities Government and state enterprises securities					26,548	141,367	00.488	107.400
enterprises securities					20,346	141,367	29,488	197,403
Held-to-maturity securities, net					26,548	141,367	29,488	197,403
Total debt securities	2,398,141	252,129	1,082	2,651,352	2,440,734	433,932	29,488	2,904,154

9 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

9.1 Classified by loan type

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Overdraft Loans Notes Hire-purchase receivables Financial lease receivables	498,933 31,952,108 2,392,597 2,059,550 145	531,099 28,924,207 2,419,270 2,408,576 706
Total loans to customers Add Accrued interest receivables	36,903,333 188,320	34,283,858 167,565
Total loans to customers net of deferred revenue and accrued interest receivables Less Allowance for doubtful accounts Minimum provision according	37,091,653	34,451,423
to the BOT's requirement Excess provision	(1,021,567) (491,781)	(675,452) (530,581)
Total <u>Less</u> Revaluation allowance for debts restructuring	35,578,305 (214,344)	33,245,390 (190,642)
Total loans to customers, net	35,363,961	33,054,748

As at 30 June 2017, there were defaulted loans amounting to Baht 1,899 million (31 December 2016: Baht 1,514 million) for which the Bank has ceased recognition of interest income on accrual basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Bank sold a part of its loans to customers to a third party of Baht 107.65 million net of allowance for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowance for debts restructuring. The Bank has already received the payments on 22 August 2016.

9.2 Classified by currency and customer's residence

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Thai Baht - Domestic	36,903,333	34,283,858
Total	36,903,333	34,283,858

9 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net (Cont'd)

9.3 Classified by type of business and loan classification

	30 June 2017						
	Normal Baht'000	Special mention Baht'000	Sub- standard Baht'000	Doubtful Baht'000	Doubtful loss Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Agriculture and mining Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Public utility and services Housing loans Others	532,936 14,647,734 3,907,411 5,713,336 3,182,394 4,542,054	28,366 1,137,787 227,344 328,343 414,167 342,078	183,531 32,311 53,897 60,559 79,017	4,341 316,662 20,392 82,492 82,051 50,334	3,913 424,833 73,320 138,829 186,522 106,379	569,556 16,710,547 4,260,778 6,316,897 3,925,693 5,119,862	
Total loans net of deferred revenue	32,525,865	2,478,085	409,315	556,272	933,796	36,903,333	
	31 December 2016						
			31 Decem	ber 2016			
	Normal Baht'000	Special mention Baht'000	31 December Sub- standard Baht'000	Doubtful Baht'000	Doubtful loss Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Agriculture and mining Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Public utility and services Housing loans Others		mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	loss	and the second second	

9.4 Classified by type of classification

	30 June 2017					
	Loans and accrued interest receivables Baht'000	Outstanding balance use for allowance set up Baht'000	% of Allowance	Allowance for doubtful account Baht'000		
Minimum provision according to the BOT's requirement						
- Normal	32,695,693	8,827,882	1	86,300		
 Special mention 	2,496,577	537,542	2	6,527		
- Sub-standard	409,315	202,906	100	194,442		
- Doubtful	556,272	296,766	100	281,013		
- Doubtful loss	933,796	481,338	100	453,285		
Total Surplus reserve	37,091,653	10,346,434		1,021,567 491,781		
				1,513,348		

9 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net (Cont'd)

9.4 Classified by type of classification (Cont'd)

	Loans and accrued interest receivables Baht'000	31 December Outstanding balance use for allowance set up Baht'000	% of Allowance	Allowance for doubtful account Baht'000
Minimum provision according to				
the BOT's requirement				
- Normal	30,202,285	7,237,441	1	71,988
 Special mention 	2,735,279	665,625	2	7,649
- Sub-standard	465,195	131,319	100	121,440
- Doubtful	297,788	121,281	100	111,243
- Doubtful loss	750,876	383,673	100	363,132
Total	34,451,423	8,539,339		675,452
Surplus reserve				530,581
				1,206,033

9.5 Non-performing loans

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank has non-performing loans (NPLs) according to the BOT's Notification No. Sor.Nor.Sor. 5/2559 dated 10 June 2016. Such non-performing loans consist of loans classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful loss under the BOT's guideline details as follows:

30 June 2017 Principal	31 December 2016 Principal
1,899,383 5.15 933,357	1,513,860 4.42 889,222 2.59
	2017 Principal 1,899,383 5.15

9.6 Troubled debt restructuring

	30 Ju	ne 2017	31 December 2016		
	Number of debtor	Outstanding balance before restructuring Baht'000	Number of debtor	Outstanding balance before restructuring Baht'000	
Accounts receivable under troubled debt restructuring agreements Total accounts receivable	2,290 57,414	5,719,799 36,903,333	2,034 33,602	5,059,148 34,283,858	

9 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net (Cont'd)

9.6 Troubled debt restructuring (Cont'd)

Details of customers whose debt have been restructured during the year are as follows:

		30 Ju	ne 2017		31 December 2016			
Restructuring method	Number of loans	Outstanding balance before restructuring Baht	Fair value of assets Baht	Book value after restructuring Baht	Number of loans	Outstanding balance before restructuring Baht	Fair value of assets Baht	Book value after restructuring Baht
Transfer of properties Modifications of terms of receivables	1 2,289	25,947 5,693,852	13,580	11,816 5,423,452	2,034	5,059,148		4,820,087
Total	2,290	5,719,799	13,580	5,435,268	2,034	5,059,148		4,820,087

As at 30 June 2017, the weighted average terms of the above mentioned restructuring is 9.34 years (31 December 2016: 9.68 years).

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, the Bank recognises interest income from restructured debts amounting to Baht 112.46 million (2016: Baht 89.57 million).

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the outstanding balances of troubled debt restructuring receivables are classified as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Normal Special mention Sub-standard Doubtful Doubtful loss	2,687,746 1,638,468 243,386 411,639 454,029	2,063,487 1,932,343 328,272 195,054 300,931
Total	5,435,268	4,820,087

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 the Bank has losses from trouble debt restructuring amounting to Baht 23.70 million (2016: Baht 33.32 million).

9 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net (Cont'd)

9.7 Hire-purchase contract and finance lease contract receivables

		30 June	2017	
	Amounts		ce lease agreeme	ents
	Less than 1 year Baht'000	1 - 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Gross receivables <u>Less</u> Unearned interest income	972,764 	1,078,075 	8,856 	2,059,695
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable <u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	972,764	1,078,075	8,856	2,059,695 (133,247)
Hire-purchase contract and finance lease contracts, net			=	1,926,448
		31 December		
	Amounts	due under finan	ce lease agreeme	
	Less than 1 year Baht'000	1 - 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Gross receivables <u>Less</u> Unearned interest income	1,154,790	1,244,391	10,101	2,409,282
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,154,790	1,244,391	10,101	2,409,282 (91,451)
Hire-purchase contract and finance			_	

10 Allowance for doubtful accounts

				30 June 201	7		
	Normal Baht'000	Special mention Baht'000	Sub- standard Baht'000	Doubtful Baht'000	Doubtful loss Baht'000	Surplus reserve Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Beginning balance Doubtful accounts (reversal) Bad debt written-off Transferred out	71,988 14,341 (29)	7,649 (1,122)	121,440 73,002 -	111,243 169,770 -	363,132 90,185 (32)	530,581 8,000 - (46,800)	1,206,033 354,176 (61) (46,800)
Ending balance	86,300	6,527	194,442	281,013	453,285	491,781	1,513,348
	31 December 2016						
			31	December 2	016		
	Normal Baht'000	Special mention Baht'000	Sub- standard Baht'000	December 2 Doubtful Baht'000	Doubtful loss Baht'000	Surplus reserve Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Beginning balance Doubtful accounts (reversal) Bad debt written-off Transferred out Account receivable sold out		mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Doubtful loss	reserve	/

11 Revaluation allowance for debts restructuring

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Beginning balance Increase during the year	190,642 23,702	136,999 53,643
Ending balance	214,344	190,642

12 Properties for sale, net

		30 Jur	ne 2017	
	Balance as at			Balance as at
	1 January Baht'000	Additions Baht'000	Disposals Baht'000	30 June Baht'000
Type of properties for sale Assets from settlement of debts				
Immovable assets Movable assets	13,646 2,501	25,708 16,872	(17,923)	39,354 1,450
Total <u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	16,147 (180)	42,580	(17,923)	40,804 (180)
Total properties for sale, net	15,967	42,580	(17,923)	40,624
		31 Decen	nber 2016	
	Balance			Balance
	as at 1 January Baht'000	Additions Baht'000	Disposals Baht'000	as at 31 December Baht'000
Type of properties for sale Assets from settlement of debts				
Immovable assets Movable assets	10,959 2,555	4,919 75,225	(2,232) (75,279)	13,646 2,501
Total <u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	13,514 (180)	80,144	(77,511) 	16,147 (180)
Total properties for sale, net	13,334	80,144	(77,511)	15,967

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the value of all immovable assets from debt repayment of the Bank was appraised by external appraisers.

13 Premises and equipment, net

			Leasehold	Furniture	Computers	
		Leasehold	Improvement	and office	and	
	Premises	improvement	Decommissioning	equipment	accessories	Total
	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000	Baht'000
At 1 January 2016		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Cost	_	133,592	-	124,181	130,696	388,469
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(40,023)	-	(85,410)	(90,536)	(215,969)
					·	
Net book amount		93,569		38,771	40,160	172,500
,						
For the year ended						
31 December 2016						
Opening net book amount	-	93,569	-	38,771	40,160	172,500
Additions	-	12,021	6,091	13,582	6,424	38,118
Disposals, net	-	-		(36)	-	(36)
Write-off, net	-	(5,026)	-	(167)	-	(5,193)
Reclassification, net	-	(166)	-	166	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(13,465)	(1,100)	(14,340)	(12,638)	(41,543)
The special section of the section o						
Closing net book amount		86,933	4,991	37,976	33,946	163,846
At 31 December 2016						
Cost	-	134,713	6,091	137,372	137,119	415,295
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(47,780)	(1,100)	(99,396)	(103,173)	(251,449)
						_
Net book amount		86,933	4,991	37,976	33,946	163,846
						,
For the six-month period ended						
30 June 2017						
Opening net book amount	= 5	86,933	4,991	37,976	33,946	163,846
Additions	66,090	13,303	1,738	17,501	12,041	110,673
Depreciation charge	(522)	(7,095)	(331)	(8,076)	(6,606)	(22,630)
to a self-to, recommendate succession of						
Closing net book amount	65,568	93,141	6,398	47,401	39,381	251,889
3						
At 30 June 2017						
Cost	66,090	148,016	7,829	154,873	149,160	525,968
Less Accumulated depreciation	(522)	(54,875)	(1,431)	(107,472)	(109,779)	(274,079)
Less / localitation depressation	()	(5.,576)	(., 101)	(,)	(.55,0)	(2. 1,5. 5)
Net book amount	65,568	93,141	6,398	47,401	39,381	251,889
HOLDOOK AITIOUTE						

14 Other intangible assets, net

			Leasehold computer	
	Leasehold	Initial	software	
	computer software Baht'000	service fee of ITMX Baht'000	during development Baht'000	Total Baht'000
At 1 January 2016				
Cost	98,692	32,621	43,573	174,886
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(66,896)			(66,896)
Net book amount	31,796	32,621	43,573	107,990
For the year ended 31 December 2016				
Opening net book amount	31,796	32,621	43,573	107,990
Additions	6,095	- 1	5,985	12,080
Disposals, net	3,154	-	(3,154)	3 — 3
Amortisation charge	(8,453)			(8,453)
Closing net book amount	32,592	32,621	46,404	111,617
At 31 December 2016				
Cost	107,941	32,621	46,404	186,966
Less Accumulated amortisation	(75,349)	<u> </u>		(75,349)
Net book amount	32,592	32,621	46,404	111,617
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017				
Opening net book amount	32,592	32,621	46,404	111,617
Additions	3,743	-,	118	3,861
Reclassification, net	44,716	-	(44,884)	(168)
Amortisation charge	(10,175)			(10,175)
Closing net book amount	70,876	32,621	1,638	105,135
At 30 June 2017				
Cost	156,400	32,621	1,638	190,659
Less Accumulated amortisation	(85,524)	-	-,300	(85,524)
Net book amount	70,876	32,621	1,638	105,135
HOLDOOK GINGUIK		-,,	-,500	

The Bank needs to be a member of the National ITMX services in order to facilitate the Bank's and its customers. Initial service fee of ITMX provides the right of utilising the national ITMX services without having limited useful life.

15 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

		30 Jun	e 2017	
	Balance as at 1 January Baht'000	Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses) Baht'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht'000	Balance as at 30 June Baht'000
Deferred tax assets Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties for sale	116,956 36	(6,270)		110,686 36
Properties, plant and equipment Provisions Reserve for share based payment Others	10,191 3,083 161	2,497 467	(160)	12,688 3,550 1
Total	130,427	(3,306)	(160)	126,961
Deferred tax liabilities Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties, plant and equipment Others	(547) (998) (152)	276 (282)	- (494)	(271) (1,280) (646)
Total	(1,697)	(6)	(494)	(2,197)
Deferred tax assets, net	128,730			124,764
		31 Decen	nber 2016	
	Balance as at 1 January Baht'000	31 Decen Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses) Baht'000	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht'000	Balance as at 31 December Baht'000
Deferred tax assets Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties for sale Properties, plant and equipment Provisions Reserve for share based payment Others	as at 1 January	Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	as at 31 December
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties for sale Properties, plant and equipment Provisions Reserve for share based payment	as at 1 January Baht'000 80,801 36 10 6,762 2,398	Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses) Baht'000 36,155 (10) 3,153	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht'000	as at 31 December Baht'000 116,956 36 10,191 3,083
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties for sale Properties, plant and equipment Provisions Reserve for share based payment Others	as at 1 January Baht'000 80,801 36 10 6,762 2,398 23	Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses) Baht'000 36,155 - (10) 3,153 685	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht'000	as at 31 December Baht'000 116,956 36 10,191 3,083 161
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties for sale Properties, plant and equipment Provisions Reserve for share based payment Others Total Deferred tax liabilities Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Properties, plant and equipment	as at 1 January Baht'000 80,801 36 10 6,762 2,398 23 90,030	Recognised in profit and loss income (expenses) Baht'000 36,155 (10) 3,153 685 - 39,983	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht'000	as at 31 December Baht'000 116,956 36 10,191 3,083 161 130,427

16 Other assets, net

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Deferred leasehold rights	9,217	9,720
Interest and income receivables	31,017	34,951
Prepaid expenses	85,659	60,855
Supplies	1,428	1,435
Deposits and guarantee	36,025	36,941
Account receivables - Counter service	1,716	5,216
Other receivables	19,812	43,891
Advance to customers, net	17,554	15,197
Others	15,939	14,927
Total	218,367	223,133

17 Deposits

17.1 Classified by products

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Payable on demand Saving deposits Time deposits	98,095 24,150,195 10,504,374	150,706 22,171,716 10,582,682
Total	34,752,664	32,905,104

17.2 Classified by currency and customer's residence

	30	30 June 2017			31 December 2016		
	Domestic Baht'000	Foreign Baht'000	Total Baht'000	Domestic Baht'000	Foreign Baht'000	Total Baht'000	
Thai Baht	34,752,664		34,752,664	32,905,104		32,905,104	
Total	34,752,664		34,752,664	32,905,104		32,905,104	

18 Interbank and money market items, net (liabilities)

	3	30 June 2017			ecember 2	016
	At call Baht'000	Term Baht'000	Total Baht'000	At call Baht'000	Term Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Domestic: Bank of Thailand Special purpose financial	-	359,483	359,483	-	429,204	429,204
institutions Other financial	703,073	449,505 8,000	449,505 711,073	726,123	529,333 108,000	529,333 834,123
Total	703,073	816,988	1,520,061	726,123	1,066,537	1,792,660

19 Provisions

		31 December 2016 Baht'000
Provision for post-employment benefit Provision for decommissioning cost of leasehold improvement	55,289 8,153	44,622 6,334
Total provisions	63,442	50,956

Provision for employee benefits

The Bank has post-employment benefit plans in accordance with the Labor Protection Law which are unfunded defined benefit plans and presented as provision on the statements of financial positions.

The reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Beginning balance of defined benefit obligations	44,622	33,803
Current service costs	10,221	8,272
Interest costs	446	1,163
Amount paid under defined benefit plan	-	-
Remeasurements:		
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	(1,746)
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	3,949
Experience (gain)/(loss)		(819)
Ending balance of defined benefit obligations	55,289	44,622

Employee benefits under defined benefit plans authorised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
Current service costs Interest costs	10,221 446	7,296 434
Total	10,667	7,730

Principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligations as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, are as follows:

	30 June 2017	31 December 2016
Discount rates (%) Average rate of salary increases (%)	2.00 5.00	2.00 5.00

19 Provisions (Cont'd)

			Impact on defined benefit obligation				
	Change in assumption		Increase in a	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000	
Discount rate	1%	1%	Decrease by 6.18%	Decrease by 6.04%	Increase by 6.96%	Increase by 6.82%	
Salary growth rate	1%	1%	Increase by 6.81%	Increase by 6.20%	Decrease by 6.16%	Decrease by 5.62%	

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 7.42 years (31 December 2016: 7.42 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits:

	Less than a year Baht'000	Between 1 - 2 years Baht'000	Between 2 - 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	Total Baht'000
At 30 June 2017 Retirement benefits	1,347	31,514	12,482	1,653,229	1,698,572
Total	1,347	31,514	12,482	1,653,229	1,698,572
At 31 December 2016 Retirement benefits	2,658	5,966	35,757	1,656,849	1,701,230
Total	2,658	5,966	35,757	1,656,849	1,701,230

20 Other liabilities

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
The Revenue Department payable	4,242	4,631
Account payables - purchase of assets	1,182	5,886
Accrued interest expenses	98,504	126,536
Other payables	54,134	13,544
Accrued fee and service expenses	238,301	282,604
Withholding tax payable	9,225	10,864
Accrued specific business tax	9,800	8,799
Corporate income tax	41,150	67,274
Others	5,053	7,835
Total	461,591	527,973

21 Reserve for share-based payment

Stock options

The Bank awards the stock options of the Bank to certain senior management.

The Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting dated 28 February 2017 passed a resolution to issue the second program of warrants for certain senior management of the Bank to purchase an additional registered ordinary share capital of The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited at par value of Baht 10 each in total amount of 3.13 million shares. Exercise ratio is 1 warrant for 1 ordinary share at the exercise price Baht 10 per ordinary share.

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting dated 27 March 2014 passed a resolution to issue the warrants for certain senior management of the Bank to purchase an additional registered ordinary share capital of The Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited at par value of Baht 10 each in total amount of 12.5 million shares. Exercise ratio is 1 warrant for 1 ordinary share at the exercise price Baht 10 per ordinary share.

All of these awards contain clawback provisions that may result in cancellation prior to vesting under certain specified circumstances.

Management has estimated the fair value using the Binomial valuation model by engaging the valuation specialist. The weighted-average option price as at 28 February 2017 is Baht 1.24 per option and the weighted-average option price as at 27 March 2014 is Baht 1.37 per option. The risk-fee interest rate is the implied yield on zero-coupon Thailand government bonds, with a remaining life equal to the expected life of the option. The expected volatility is estimated for giving consideration to, amongst other things, the historical volatility of pass listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand for the period that commensurate with the expected life of the option. The 0% dividend yield assumption has been adopted for valuation.

The remaining contractual life of the total 15.63 million options is 1.75 years.

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017, the Bank has stock options expense recognised during the year amounting to Baht 2.33 million (2016: Baht 1.71 million).

22 Share capital

	Number of shares Shares	Ordinary Shares Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2016 Issue of shares	400,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
At 31 December 2016 Issue of shares	400,000,000 100,000,000	4,000,000,000 1,000,000,000	4,000,000,000 1,000,000,000
At 30 June 2017	500,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000

On 28 February 2017, the shareholders at the Bank's extraordinary shareholders' meeting passed a resolution to approve increase the authorised share capital from 412.5 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share to 515.63 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share. The Bank registered the increased share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 7 March 2017. On 21 March 2017, the Bank received subscription of 100 additional million shares at Baht 10 par value in the total of Baht 1,000 million already.

23 Legal reserve

Under the Public Limited Company Act., B.E. 2535, the Bank is required to set aside a legal reserve at least 5% of its net income for the year after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered share capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

24 Assets with obligations and restrictions

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Bank has investment in securities under obligations and restrictions as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Pledged as collateral for private REPO under the BOT Pledged as other collaterals	221,000 834	250,000 1,012
Total	221,834	251,012

Contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, contingent liabilities are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Aval		
Other contingencies	35,633	43,648
- Other guarantees	191,955	123,234
- Unused overdraft credit facilities	243,782	255,010
Total	471,370	421,892

25 Capital funds

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

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	Total capital to risk assets
Tier I Issued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves Less Deduction items from Tier 1 capital	5,000,000 17,745 2,300 (53,249) 2,066	
Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	(84,108) (124,764)	
Total Tier I capital fund	4,759,990	15.42
<u>Tier II</u> Reserve for loan classified as pass	336,725	
Total Tier II capital fund	336,725	1.09
Total capital funds	5,096,715	16.52
	31 December 2016 Baht'000	Total capital to risk assets %
Tier I Issued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves Less Deduction items from Tier 1 capital	2016 Baht'000 4,000,000 15,413 2,300 (209,129) (22)	to risk assets
Ussued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves	4,000,000 15,413 2,300 (209,129)	to risk assets
Issued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves Less Deduction items from Tier 1 capital Intangible assets	2016 Baht'000 4,000,000 15,413 2,300 (209,129) (22) (66,970)	to risk assets
Issued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves Less Deduction items from Tier 1 capital Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total Tier I capital fund Tier II	2016 Baht'000 4,000,000 15,413 2,300 (209,129) (22) (66,970) (128,730) 3,612,862	to risk assets %
Issued and paid up share capital Warrants Statutory reserve Deficit after appropriation Other reserves Less Deduction items from Tier 1 capital Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total Tier I capital fund	2016 Baht'000 4,000,000 15,413 2,300 (209,129) (22) (66,970) (128,730)	to risk assets %

The Bank will disclose capital maintenance information as at 30 June 2017 in accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand RE: Public Disclosure of Capital Maintenance Information for Commercial Banks and Consolidated Supervision on its website at www.tcrbank.com within four months after the statements of financial position date.

26 The position and the results of operation by domestic and foreign operations

The Bank has been operating in a single segment, which is banking business carrying out in Thailand only. As a result, most revenues, expenses, profit, assets and liabilities as reflected in the financial statements pertaining to the aforementioned industry and geographic area.

27 Interest income

		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Interbank and money market items Investments in debt securities Loans to customers Hire-purchase and finance lease	19,876 22,085 1,652,560 88,496	9,652 25,611 1,206,634 128,059
	Total interest income	1,783,017	1,369,956
28	Interest expenses		
		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Deposits Interbank and money market items Contributions to the Deposit Protection	307,794 1,658	296,105 1,760
	agency and the Financial Institution	81,083	64,995
	Total interest expense	390,535	362,860
29	Fees and service income, net		
		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Fees and service income		
	Acceptances, aval and guarantees of loans Brokerage fee Registration fee Others	1,567 105,304 1,266 23,923	432 96,363 2,277 18,479
	Total fees and service income	132,060	117,551
	Fees and service expenses Fee and service expenses on ATM Registration fee and services expenses Others commission fee and service expenses	5,053 802 47,914	5,455 1,272 14,122
	Total fees and service expenses	53,769	20,849
	Fees and service income, net	78,291	96,702

30 Net gains on investments

		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Gains on sales of available-for-sales securities	6,182	2,219
	Net gains on investments	6,182	2,219
31	Bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss		
		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Interbank and money market items (reveral) Loans to customers Other receivable	312,441 5,185 23,702	(213) 157,127 - 33,317
	Loss on troubled debt restructuring Total bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss	341,328	190,231
32	Income tax		
		30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
	Current tax Deferred tax income	40,983 3,312	52,050 (11,681)
	Total income tax expenses	44,295	40,369
	Reconciliation of effective tax rates for the six-month periods ended follows:	30 June 2017	and 2016 are
	30 June 20	017 30	June 2016

	30 June 20	30 June 2017		016
	Baht'000	%	Baht'000	%
Accounting gain from operating before income tax expenses	226,521		210,910	
Tax expenses Income tax calculated at statutory tax rate Tax effect of income or expenses that are not	45,304	20	42,182	20
taxable income or expenses	(1,009)	,	(1,813)	
Total income tax expenses	44,295	20	40,369	19

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 20% (2016: 19%).

32 Income tax (Cont'd)

The tax (charge)/credit relating to component of other comprehensive income is as follows:

		30 June 2017			4000-000-000	
	Before tax Baht'000	Tax (charge) credit Baht'000	After tax Baht'000	Before tax Baht'000	Tax (charge) credit Baht'000	After tax Baht'000
Fair value gains: Available-for-sale financial asset	3,273	(655)	2,618	(1,839)	368	(1,471)
Other comprehensive income	3,273	(655)	2,618	(1,839)	368	(1,471)
Current tax Deferred tax income		40,983 3,312		,	52,050 (11,681)	
Total income tax expenses		44,295		3	40,369	

33 Commitments

i) Contingent liabilities

As at 30 June 2017, the Bank has capital expenditure contract relating to installation the computer system, software development and implement for the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 Financial Instruments but does not recognised in the interim financial statements. The Bank is obligated to pay Baht 27.13 million further under contract agreements. Moreover, the Bank has commitments to pay for the branch offices interior decoration for Baht 5.37 million.

ii) Operating lease commitments

The Bank has entered into a number of lease agreements and series agreements. The future payments from the dates on the statements of financial position are summarised as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Within 1 year More than 1 year and up to 5 years Over 5 years	141,370 146,944 160	147,519 109,824 141
	288,474	257,484

34 Related parties transactions

Enterprises and individuals that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Bank including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Bank. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Bank that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Bank and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related-party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, the Bank provided services to related parties on agreed-upon contractual basis.

Information with respect to major shareholder and related parties is as follows:

Major shareholder

Thai Life Insurance Public Co., Ltd.

Related parties Relationship

V.One Asset Co., Ltd.
Chaiyawan Co., Ltd.
Yad Sampan Co., Ltd.
SBI Thai Online Securities Co. Ltd.
Sukhothai Assets Management Co., Ltd.
Insure and Beyond Broker Co., Ltd.

VC.Sombat Co., Ltd.
Thai Health Insurance Public Co., Ltd.
Thai Paiboon Insurance Public Co., Ltd.
V.73 Co., Ltd.
C.12 Co., Ltd.
Thunchai Co., Ltd.
Siengkong Co., Ltd.
Thachaisri Co., Ltd.

CN Liquor Co., Ltd.

Piam Anan Co., Ltd

Pathum Thani Jutemill Co., Ltd.

C. Laing Co., Ltd.

Sakhorn Liquor Co., Ltd.

Common directors Common directors Common directors Common directors Common shareholder Shares held by management related person Common directors Common shareholder Common shareholder Common shareholder Common shareholder Common shareholder Common shareholder Shares held by management related person Shares held by management related person

Shares held by management

related person

34 Related parties transactions (Cont'd)

The Bank has a portion of assets, liabilities, income and expenses which were transactions with related parties. The accompanying financial statements reflect the effects of these transactions in the normal course of business on an arm's-length basis, with details as follows:

Balances with related parties as at 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	31 December 2016 Baht'000
Deposits and retentions Major shareholder Related parties	2,060 7,054	2,060 6,858
Deposits Major shareholder Related parties Director level upward including their related persons	378,896 178,111 77,448	526,569 153,042 48,483
Accrued interest payable - deposits Major shareholder Related parties Director level upward including their related persons	16 639 53	34 615 114

Income and expenses with related parties for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
Interest expense - deposits		
Major shareholder	745	928
Related parties	1,625	2,058
Director level upward including their related persons	337	414
Office rental expense Major shareholder Related parties	1,688 14,134	1,670 13,528
Service expenses Major shareholder	2,475	2,475
Fees and services income Major shareholder Related parties	98,903 18,149	91,222 10,113

Pricing policies

Transactions between the Bank and related parties have been priced as follows:

- Interests on loan and deposit are based on market price
- Rental and service income are based on rates specified in rental and services contracts

35 Other benefits to directors and persons with managing authority

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, benefits to key management personnel are as follows:

	30 June 2017 Baht'000	30 June 2016 Baht'000
Short-term benefits Post - employment benefits Reserve for share based payment	81,248 2,113 2,333	49,543 1,435 1,713
Total	85,694	52,691

36 Profit per share

Profit per share as presented in the statements of comprehensive income are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares held by outside shareholders in issue during the period.

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016.

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
Net profit for the period (Baht'000) Weighted average number of ordinary shares	182,226	170,541
held by shareholder (shares)	455,801,105	400,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.40	0.43