

RHB BANK BERHAD - BANGKOK BRANCH

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2022



Independent auditor's report

To the Management of RHB Bank Berhad

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch (the Bank) as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in head office's equity and other branches under the same entity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

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

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

I communicate with management 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sinsiri Thangsombat'.

Sinsiri Thangsombat
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352
Bangkok
24 April 2023

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Assets			
Cash		14,337,992	8,125,810
Interbank and money market items, net	8	1,867,446,656	500,493,624
Derivative assets	9	63,413,026	7,541,346
Investments, net	10	8,004,655,366	7,749,580,209
Loans and accrued interest receivables, net	11	11,668,376,117	11,228,177,001
Properties foreclosed	13	153,114,614	-
Leasehold improvements and equipment, net	14	37,024,572	31,145,362
Right-of-use assets	15	23,010,772	29,410,893
Intangible assets, net	16	23,384,535	22,165,896
Deferred tax assets, net	17	50,951,368	17,106,975
Other assets	18	53,025,018	74,157,202
Total assets		21,958,740,036	19,667,904,318


Piyanat Aratjansemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

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


RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Liabilities and Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	19	8,370,991,104	7,768,586,812
Interbank and money market items	20	10,375,592,547	8,788,085,267
Demand liabilities		743,812	5,254,606
Derivative liabilities	9	61,314,035	7,295,316
Lease liabilities	15	23,021,488	29,096,545
Provisions	21	27,698,597	20,970,902
Income tax payable		23,654,347	-
Other liabilities	22	190,435,740	157,683,627
Total liabilities		19,073,451,670	16,776,973,075
Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity			
Fund remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under law	23	2,290,000,000	2,100,000,000
Net balance of inter-office accounts with Head Office and other branches under the same entity		113,506,795	97,641,664
Others component of accounts with head office and other branches under the same entity		(61,570,061)	41,371,639
Retained earnings		543,351,632	651,917,940
Total Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity		2,885,288,366	2,890,931,243
Total liabilities and Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity		21,958,740,036	19,667,904,318


Piyarat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

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

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2022


Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interest income	29	587,238,133	481,828,135
Interest expense	30	(201,869,851)	(176,942,455)
Net interest income		385,368,282	304,885,680
Fees and service incomes		27,236,210	18,283,302
Fees and services expenses		(804,704)	(815,361)
Net fee and service income	31	26,431,506	17,467,941
Net gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	32	26,007,316	27,500,202
Net gain on investment		756,658	4,269,482
Other operating income		458,578	1,131,989
Total operating income		439,022,340	355,255,294
Other operating expenses			
Employee expenses		119,308,308	113,348,241
Premises and equipment expenses		53,210,705	50,150,248
Taxes and duties		20,186,637	13,594,811
Others		55,323,014	20,898,121
Total other operating expenses		248,028,664	197,991,421
Expected credit losses	33	82,568,418	78,058,490
Profit before income tax		108,425,258	79,205,383
Income tax	34	(28,710,305)	(15,576,375)
Net profit for the year		79,714,953	63,629,008
Other comprehensive income (expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit plans	21	2,148,424	2,630,681
Income tax on items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	17	(429,685)	(526,137)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		1,718,739	2,104,544
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Loss on debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	(126,069,981)	(139,078,441)
Income tax relating to item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17	23,128,281	28,284,850
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(102,941,700)	(110,793,591)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(101,222,961)	(108,689,047)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(21,508,008)	(45,060,039)

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

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Changes in Head Office's Equity and Other Branches Under the Same Entity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Fund remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under law under the same entity		Net balance of inter-office accounts with Head Office and other branches accounts with the same entity		Other component of balance of inter-office earnings		Total
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Opening balances as at 1 January 2021		2,000,000,000	35,044,249	152,165,230	686,184,388	2,873,393,867		
Increase during the year		-	62,597,415	-	-	62,597,415		
Transfer to Fund remitted into Thailand	23	100,000,000	-	-	(100,000,000)	-		
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	63,629,008	63,629,008		
Unrealised loss on changes in investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI		-	-	(139,078,441)	-	(139,078,441)		
Remeasurements of provision for employment benefit plan		-	-	-	2,630,681	2,630,681		
Income tax relating to other component of other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	28,284,850	(526,137)	27,758,713		
Closing balances as at 31 December 2021		2,100,000,000	97,641,664	41,371,639	651,917,940	2,890,931,243		
Opening balances as at 1 January 2022		2,100,000,000	97,641,664	41,371,639	651,917,940	2,890,931,243		
Increase during the year		-	15,865,131	-	-	15,865,131		
Transfer to Fund remitted into Thailand	23	190,000,000	-	-	(190,000,000)	-		
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	79,714,953	79,714,953		
Unrealised loss on changes in investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI		-	-	(126,069,981)	-	(126,069,981)		
Remeasurements of provision for employment benefit plan		-	-	-	2,148,424	2,148,424		
Income tax relating to other component of other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	23,128,281	(429,685)	22,698,596		
Closing balances as at 31 December 2022		2,290,000,000	113,506,795	(61,570,061)	543,351,632	2,885,288,366		

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



Piyarat Aranyaratitsonek
Chief Executive Officer

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before income tax		108,425,258	79,205,383
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation	14, 15, 16	25,487,382	23,758,492
Gain on fixed assets disposal and written-off		(61,480)	(909,999)
Amortisation of discount and premium in investment in securities		45,804,709	24,813,185
Expected credit losses	33	82,568,418	78,058,490
Provisions for employee benefits	21	5,283,365	3,135,527
Unrealised (gain) loss on change in fair value of derivative financial instruments		(1,852,961)	2,136,059
Interest income	29	(587,238,133)	(481,828,135)
Interest expense	30	201,869,851	176,942,455
Interest paid		(196,784,776)	(176,674,927)
Interest received		555,716,026	440,622,282
Income tax paid		(10,037,010)	(3,763,705)
Net profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		229,180,649	165,495,107
Decrease (Increase) in operating assets			
Interbank and money market items		(350,000,000)	580,000,000
Loans		(630,358,991)	(1,619,452,338)
Other assets		11,605,549	(6,498,812)
Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities			
Deposits		602,404,292	1,318,864,221
Interbank and money market items		1,587,507,280	(837,816,297)
Demand liabilities		(4,510,794)	3,168,927
Other liabilities		37,435,778	8,809,198
Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity		15,799,185	62,638,648
Net cash generated (used in) from operating activities		1,499,062,948	(324,791,346)




Piyarat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

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

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid for purchases of investments			
in debt instruments measured at amortised cost		(1,000,000,000)	-
Cash paid for purchases of investments			
in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(6,813,000,000)	(26,557,000,000)
Proceeds from disposals and maturity of investments			
in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		5,733,000,000	24,840,000,000
Maturity of investments in securities		1,650,000,000	2,078,000,000
Proceeds from disposals of leasehold improvements and equipment		61,600	910,000
Purchases of leasehold improvements and equipment		(26,746,074)	(8,990,408)
Purchases of intangible assets		(3,721,060)	(8,087,844)
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities		(460,405,534)	344,831,748
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash paid for lease liabilities	15	(11,399,374)	(11,416,872)
Net cash used in financing activities		(11,399,374)	(11,416,872)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		1,027,258,040	8,623,530
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		262,479,201	253,855,671
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,289,737,241	262,479,201
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash		14,337,992	8,125,810
Interbank and money market items, assets		1,273,745,990	252,796,705
Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity		1,653,259	1,556,686
		1,289,737,241	262,479,201
Non-cash transaction			
Addition in leasehold improvements and equipment		9,179,530	10,305,800

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


 Piyanat Aree
 Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

1 General information

RHB Bank Berhad - Bangkok Branch ("the Bank") is a segment of RHB Bank Berhad incorporated in Malaysia and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The address of the Bank's registered office is as follows:

Level 15 and 18, All Season Place, 87 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330.

On 28 August 2013, the banks have been approved from Bank of Thailand to establish 2 branches generally are Sriracha branch, Chonburi and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya branch, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by Chief Executive Officer on 24 April 2023.

2 Significant events during the current year

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Bank has been assisting customers through various relief measures both from the Bank own measures and those arising from the Bank of Thailand ("BOT"). The relief measures that the Bank has already implemented including loan payment delay for principal/ interest, soft loan as part of BOT liquidity measures for SME customers, the reduction in lending rates, loan term extension and other assistance as appropriate. Additionally, the Bank has continued to communicate with customers in order to provide appropriate financial solutions for the customers post the end of the relief measures.

Although the COVID-19 outbreak situation for Thailand has improved with majority of lock down measures being lifted. However, many aspects of uncertainties remain notably the pace of economic recovery, the on-going spread of the virus in other countries and the possibility of a second outbreak in Thailand. The Bank has been monitoring the situation closely and prudently assessing the portfolio quality while continuing to provide assistance to customers.

As of the end of 2022, the Bank has already provided financial assistance to corporate customers which include the Bank's own relief measures and those as initiated by BOT. Of the loans under financial assistance, relief measures provided to customers totalling approximately 10.66% of the Bank total outstanding loans.


3 Accounting policies

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

3.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Thailand operations of RHB Bank Berhad have been prepared from the records of the Thailand operations and only reflect transactions recorded locally.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with procedures, policies and notifications of the Bank of Thailand regarding the preparation of the financial statements of commercial banks and Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"). The primary financial statements (i.e. statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in Head Office's equity and other branches under the same entity and statement of cash flows) are prepared in the format as required by the Notification of the Bank of Thailand ("BOT"), No. SorNorSor. 21/2561, "The Preparation and Format of the Financial Statements of Commercial Bank and Holding Parent Company of Financial Group" dated on 31 October 2018.


Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

The Bank's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for some transactions as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai financial reporting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

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

3.2 New and amended financial reporting standards

3.2.1 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2022 and are relevant to the Bank.

- a) **Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform - phase 2**, amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7, TFRS 16 and TFRS 4, and accounting guidance, financial instruments and disclosures for insurance business provide relief measures addressing issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationship arising from the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative benchmark.

Key relief measures of the phase 2 amendments which are relevant to the Bank are as follows:

- When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (including lease liabilities), changes that are necessary as a direct result of the IBOR reform and which are considered economically equivalent, will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the income statement. TFRS 16 has also been amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of the IBOR reform.

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

- The nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to
- How the entity manages those risks
- The entity's progress in transitioning from the IBOR to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing this transition.

The management hasn't applied the accounting relief of Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform phase 2. The impact from IBOR reform discloses in Note 4.



Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

3.2.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 relating to the Bank.

Certain amended TFRSs have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Bank.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- b) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

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

3.3 Accounting policies

3.3.1 Foreign currency translations

- (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is the Bank's functional and the Bank's presentation currency.

- (b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

3.3.2 Financial instruments

- (a) **Classification of financial assets**

The Bank classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost

The Bank reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.



Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND



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Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statements of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, net balance of interbank and money market items and net balance of inter-office accounts with Head Office and other branches under the same entity which have maturity of three months or less from the date acquired.

Loans

Overdrafts are stated at the principal amounts including interest. Other loans are stated at the principal amount. Unearned discounts received in advance are presented as deduction from the loans.

(b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

(d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Bank's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

FVPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

(e) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The changes in the fair value is recognised to gain (loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(f) Modification

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cashflow. When this happens, the Bank assess whether the new terms are substantially different to the original terms or not. The Bank does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cashflows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial assets and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial assets and recognises a new asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Difference in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as gain or loss on derecognition.

Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either

- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or
- The Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.



Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
Chief Executive Officer
RHB BANK THAILAND

(g) Impairment

The Bank assesses expected credit loss on a forward looking basis for its financial assets classified as debt instrument carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, except other receivables which the Bank applies the simplified approach in determining its expected credit loss.

The Bank measures expected credit losses using the following approach:

General approach

At each reporting date, the Group applies general approach to measure expected credit losses on debt instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts except for those that are under simplified approach. The Bank always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. In which, the three-stage expected credit loss impairment will be as the following stages:

- Stage 1 - from initial recognition of a financial assets to the date on which the credit risk of the asset has not increased significantly relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 - following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset.
- Stage 3 - When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance equal to full lifetime expected credit losses is to be recognised.

Under the three-stage expected credit loss impairment model except for significant exposures in loans to customer, the impairment will be assessed by using collective approach model with forward looking information adjustment. The impairment of some significant exposures in loans to customer will be assessed by using individual assessment approach.

Significant increase in credit risk

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. To make that assessment, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

TFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that the risk of financial assets is deemed to have increased significantly when more than 30 days past due. The Bank uses this 30 day backstop for all its products. In addition, the Bank considers a range of qualitative and quantitative events to assess whether a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition has occurred.

During the year 2022, the Bank has applied the debtor staging criteria for debtors who are enrolled in the debt restructuring with multi-creditors as per BOT announcement no. Tor Por Tor. Fhor Kor Ngor. Wor. 83/2022, "Debt restructuring guidelines for debtors with multi-creditors," which the Bank can retain the original debtor staging from the first creditor meeting to the date of signing the debtor restructuring agreement.



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Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as default or credit-impaired which is considered to have occurred when there is evidence that the customer is experiencing financial difficulty which is likely to significantly affect the ability to repay. Exposures are considered to be credit-impaired if they are past due for 90 days or more or possesses signs indicating weaknesses which are likely to impact ability to meet future financial obligations. The default definition is consistent with that used for risk management purposes.

(h) Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Bank are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Bank has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Bank's own equity instruments.
- Where the Bank has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures financial liabilities at fair value. The Bank reclassifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss This classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gain or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented gain or losses on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished or when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Bank assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.



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(i) Financial guarantee contract and loan commitment

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of a) the amount of expected credit loss determined; and b) the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognised.

Loan commitments provided by the Bank are measured at the amount of loss allowance. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide loan at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For the loan commitments and financial guarantee contract, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Bank cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit loss are recognised as a provision.

(j) Interest income and interest expense recognition

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset, except for:

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset (POCI), for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of financial asset.
- Financial assets that are not (POCI) but have subsequently becomes credit-impaired (a stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (net of the expected credit loss provision).

(k) Offset

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

3.3.3 Properties foreclosed

Properties foreclosed consist of immovable properties which are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value which referred from the latest appraised value less estimated selling expenses, which are additionally adjusted considering the type and characteristic of the properties in accordance with BoT's guideline. The Bank recognises losses on impairment or reversal of losses on impairment as other operating expenses or income in the statements of profit of loss and other comprehensive income. Gains or losses on disposals of those properties foreclosed after deducting selling expenses are recognised as other operating income or expenses in the statements of profit of loss and other comprehensive income, except for sales that allow buyer to borrow money which gains or losses on disposals will be recognised in accordance with the BoT's guidelines.



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3.3.4 Leasehold improvements and equipment

Leasehold improvements and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write-off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life of the related assets, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Period of the lease
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The Bank includes costs of dismantling and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is located, when the Bank has obligation to do, with Building improvement. The Bank calculates the depreciation using straight line method, estimated useful life is equivalent to the residual life of rental contract.

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

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Estimated recoverable amount is the higher of the anticipated discounted cash flows from the continuing use of the asset or the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset less any costs of disposal.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Bank. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

3.3.5 Intangible assets

Computer software

Intangible assets represent computer software licences. Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank and will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs which are recognised as assets are amortised using the straight line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of 10 years.



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3.3.6 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

3.3.7 Demand liabilities

The Bank records the demand liabilities as of the date of transaction equivalents to amount of cash received. When demand liabilities are recalled and repaid, the Bank reverses the outstanding.

3.3.8 Provisions

Provisions (except provision for post-employment benefit) are recognised in the statements of financial position when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Bank expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when it is virtually certain after provision has been settled.

3.3.9 Employee benefits

a) Provident Fund

The Bank established a contributory registered provident fund, being a defined contribution plan, in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Under the plan, the employees must pay 5 or 10 or 15 percent of their basic salary to the fund depending on their decisions and the Bank contributes 10 percent of employees' salary. The Bank appointed a fund manager to manage the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation No. 2 (B.E. 2532) issued under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Bank's contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Post retirement benefits

The Bank provides for post employment benefits, payable to employees under the Thai Labour Law. The liability in respect of employee's benefits is measured, using the Projected Unit Credit method which is calculated by an independent actuary in accordance with the Actuarial Technique. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using yield on the government bonds which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of related liability. The estimated future cash flows shall reflect employee salaries, turnover rate, mortality, length of service and others. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to head office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in head office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank considers the interest rates in which the benefits will be paid to the staff in every year.

3.3.10 Recognition of other income and expenses

Other income

The Bank recognises fees earned on transaction-based arrangements at a point in time when the Bank has fully provided the service to the customer. Where the contract requires services to be provided over time, income is recognised over the period during which the related service is provided.

Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

3.3.11 Leases - where the Bank is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Bank allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Bank is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs

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

3.3.12 Current and deferred income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

4 IBOR reform

Impact from IBOR reform

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank does not hold any financial instrument which will have the impact from IBOR reform.

5 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Bank makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

5.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

5.1.1 Allowance for expected credit losses ('ECL')

The Bank assesses expected credit loss on a forward-looking basis for its financial assets classified as debt instrument carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL

5.1.2 Fair value of derivatives

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the management exercises judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of bond duration, interest rate, correlation and market sensitivity rate, etc. Counterparty credit risk has been included in presentation of fair value of derivatives.

5.1.3 Deferred tax income

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The Bank considers future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing whether to recognise deferred tax assets. The Bank assumptions regarding the future profitability and the anticipated timing of utilisation of deductible temporary differences and significant changes in these assumptions from period to period may have a material impact on the Bank's reported financial position and results of operations.

5.1.4 Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Bank considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

Most extension options on offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Bank considers i) the underlying asset condition and/or ii) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Bank becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Bank.

5.1.5 Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Bank determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term.

6 Capital risk management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Head Office and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. 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 23.

7 Fair value

7.1 Fair value estimate

The fair value of the financial instruments are defined into the following three different levels by valuation method as follows:

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (over-the-counter) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

(c) Financial instruments in level 3

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount Baht'000	2022 Fair value			Total Baht'000
		Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	
Assets					
Derivative assets	63,413	-	63,413	-	63,413
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Government and state enterprises securities	6,006,298	-	6,006,298	-	6,006,298
Private enterprises debt securities	1,014,713	-	1,014,713	-	1,014,713
Total assets	7,084,424	-	7,084,424	-	7,084,424
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	61,314	-	61,314	-	61,314
Total Liabilities	61,314	-	61,314	-	61,314


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	Carrying amount Baht'000	2021 Fair value			Total Baht'000
		Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	
Assets					
Derivative assets	7,541	-	7,541	-	7,541
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Government and state enterprises securities	6,799,412	-	6,799,412	-	6,799,412
Private enterprises debt securities	950,168	-	950,168	-	950,168
Total assets	7,757,121	-	7,757,121	-	7,757,121
Liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	7,295	-	7,295	-	7,295
Total Liabilities	7,295	-	7,295	-	7,295

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's financial assets and liabilities that are not specified to measure at fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount Baht'000	2022 Fair value			Total Baht'000
		Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	
Assets					
Interbank and money market items, net	1,867,447	-	1,867,447	-	1,867,447
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Government and state enterprises securities	983,644	-	996,923	-	996,923
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	12,199,414	-	18,031,000	-	18,031,000
Total assets	15,050,505	-	20,895,370	-	20,895,370
Liabilities					
Deposits	8,370,991	-	8,370,991	-	8,370,991
Interbank and money market items	10,375,593	-	10,375,593	-	10,375,593
Demand liabilities	744	-	744	-	744
Total liabilities	18,747,328	-	18,747,328	-	18,747,328
	Carrying amount Baht'000	2021 Fair value			Total Baht'000
		Level 1 Baht'000	Level 2 Baht'000	Level 3 Baht'000	
Assets					
Interbank and money market items, net	500,494	-	500,494	-	500,494
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	11,766,874	-	11,205,466	-	11,205,466
Total assets	12,267,368	-	11,705,960	-	11,705,960
Liabilities					
Deposits	7,768,587	-	7,768,587	-	7,768,587
Interbank and money market items	8,788,085	-	8,788,085	-	8,788,085
Demand liabilities	5,255	-	5,255	-	5,255
Total liabilities	16,561,927	-	16,561,927	-	16,561,927

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 and other financial institutions and loans to financial institutions which are short-term or at call. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The interbank and money market items (liabilities) are deposits and borrowing from 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.

Investments

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

Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net

The fair value is the outstanding balance of loans and accrued interest for floated rate loans. The fair value of fixed rate loans was calculated based on the 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.

Liabilities payable on demand

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

7.2 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

The fair values of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are based on the yield curve of ThaiBMA or other financial institutions at the last business day of the year.

The fair value of derivative assets and liabilities have been valued at their current market values, which are obtained from quoted market prices or applying discounted cash flow model or other widely used calculation methods.



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8 Interbank and money market item, net - assets

Interbank and money market items as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 consist of the followings:

	2022	2021
	Total Baht	Total Baht
Domestic items		
The Bank of Thailand	1,193,880,903	136,360,933
Commercial banks	7,892,967	27,873,109
Other financial institutions	600,000,000	250,000,000
Total	1,801,773,870	414,234,042
<u>Add</u> Interest receivable	154,248	36,438
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,427,880)	(2,237,363)
Total domestic items	1,795,500,238	412,033,117
Foreign items		
US Dollars	49,881,058	62,680,724
Euro	3,629,275	5,796,750
Pounds sterling	654,348	708,589
Japanese Yen	10,169,316	11,332,096
Australia Dollars	4,769,091	5,996,728
Hong Kong Dollars	2,841,558	1,990,379
New Zealand Dollars	27,474	57,397
Total	71,972,120	88,562,663
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(25,702)	(102,156)
Total foreign items	71,946,418	88,460,507
Total interbank and money market items	1,867,446,656	500,493,624

9 Derivative financial instruments

Fair value and notional amount classified by type of risks as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 comprise of the followings:

Types of risks	2022		
	Fair value		Notional amount Baht
	Assets Baht	Liabilities Baht	
Foreign exchange rate	63,413,026	61,314,035	2,868,482,551
Types of risks	2021		
	Fair value		Notional amount Baht
	Assets Baht	Liabilities Baht	
Foreign exchange rate	7,541,346	7,295,316	2,242,298,243

Proportion of derivative contract balance as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 classified by counterparties comprise of the followings:

Counterparties	2022 %	2021 %
Financial institution	65	90
Affiliated companies	22	-
Third parties	13	10
Total	100	100

10 Investments, net

Investments in securities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 comprised of the following:

	2022 Amortised cost Baht	2021 Amortised cost Baht
Investment in debt securities measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	983,644,423	-
Total	983,644,423	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total	983,644,423	-
	2022	2021
	Fair value	Fair value
	Baht	Baht
Investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	6,006,297,970	6,799,411,784
Private enterprises debt securities	1,014,712,973	950,168,425
Total	7,021,010,943	7,749,580,209
Allowance for expected credit losses	(13,478,728)	(10,428,575)
Total investments, net	8,004,655,366	7,749,580,209

Recognition of transaction in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for investments in debt instrument measured at FVOCI for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Loss from changes in value of investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	126,826,639	143,347,923
Gain realised from sale of investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(756,658)	(4,269,482)
Total	126,069,981	139,078,441

11 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

11.1 Classified by loan type

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Overdrafts	507,426,316	276,450,919
Loans	3,352,862,729	2,778,411,585
Trade finance loans	743,193,044	645,682,341
Promissory notes	7,352,657,834	7,850,708,327
Total loans	11,956,139,923	11,551,253,172
<u>Less</u> Unearned interest	(194,279)	(206,950)
<u>Less</u> Deferred income	(9,623,062)	(7,617,182)
Total loans net of deferred income	11,946,322,582	11,543,429,040
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables	253,091,346	223,445,442
Total loans and accrued interest receivables net of deferred revenue	12,199,413,928	11,766,874,482
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(531,037,811)	(538,697,481)
Total	11,668,376,117	11,228,177,001

11.2 Classified by customer's residence:

	2022	
	Domestic Baht	Total Baht
Total loans	11,946,322,582	11,946,322,581
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables	253,091,346	253,091,346
Total loans and accrued interest receivables	12,199,413,928	12,199,413,928
	2021	
	Domestic Baht	Total Baht
Total loans	11,543,429,040	11,543,429,040
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables	223,445,442	223,445,442
Total loans and accrued interest receivables	11,766,874,482	11,766,874,482


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11.3 Classified by type of classification

	2022	2021
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Baht	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Baht
Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk	8,554,890,358	8,247,785,928
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	3,091,276,784	2,861,516,820
Credit-impaired financial assets	553,246,786	657,571,734
Total	12,199,413,928	11,766,874,482


11.4 Movement in the gross carrying amount of loans that contributed to changes in the expected credit losses

	2022			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2022	8,247,785,928	2,861,516,820	657,571,734	11,766,874,482
Change due to reclassification	(215,409,102)	108,841,730	106,567,372	-
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	3,047,951,210	251,829,574	-	3,299,780,784
Change due to collection and modification	(2,525,437,678)	(130,911,340)	(142,986,470)	(2,799,335,488)
Write-off	-	-	(67,905,850)	(67,905,850)
As of 31 December 2022	8,554,890,358	3,091,276,784	553,246,786	12,199,413,928
	2021			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2021	8,040,211,007	1,580,361,254	385,807,123	10,006,379,384
Change due to reclassification	(1,646,403,681)	1,482,887,417	163,516,264	-
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	4,544,805,874	53,243,682	-	4,598,049,556
Change due to collection and modification	(2,690,827,272)	(254,975,533)	108,248,347	(2,837,554,458)
As of 31 December 2021	8,247,785,928	2,861,516,820	657,571,734	11,766,874,482


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12 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2022			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	Total Baht
Interbank and money market items				
As at 1 January 2022	2,339,519	-	-	2,339,519
Remeasurement	(91,385)	-	-	(91,385)
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	6,422,863	-	-	6,422,863
Assets derecognised	(2,217,415)	-	-	(2,217,415)
As at 31 December 2022	6,453,582	-	-	6,453,582
Loans				
As at 1 January 2022	76,493,450	82,387,845	379,816,186	538,697,481
Transfer between stages	7,032,726	(8,659,002)	1,626,276	-
Remeasurement	1,623,162	37,174,302	12,115,213	50,912,677
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	24,669,286	2,139,944	-	26,809,230
Write-off	-	-	(67,905,850)	(67,905,850)
Assets derecognised	(17,475,727)	-	-	(17,475,727)
As at 31 December 2022	92,342,897	113,043,089	325,651,825	531,037,811
Investment in securities				
As at 1 January 2022	10,428,575	-	-	10,428,575
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	1,900,904	-	-	1,900,904
Remeasurement	2,022,192	-	-	2,022,192
Assets derecognised	(872,943)	-	-	(872,943)
As at 31 December 2022	13,478,728	-	-	13,478,728
	2021			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	Total Baht
Interbank and money market items				
As at 1 January 2022	6,493,391	-	-	6,493,391
Assets derecognised	(4,153,872)	-	-	(4,153,872)
As at 31 December 2022	2,339,519	-	-	2,339,519
Loans				
As at 1 January 2022	59,998,036	25,145,331	250,572,139	335,715,506
Transfer between stages	(12,756,450)	11,488,565	1,267,885	-
Remeasurement	7,805,271	45,176,809	127,976,162	180,958,242
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	40,782,597	2,706,594	-	43,489,191
Assets derecognised	(19,336,004)	(2,129,454)	-	(21,465,458)
As at 31 December 2022	76,493,450	82,387,845	379,816,186	538,697,481
Investment in securities				
As at 1 January 2022	8,082,765	-	-	8,082,765
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	3,828,291	-	-	3,828,291
Remeasurement	326,824	-	-	326,824
Assets derecognised	(1,809,305)	-	-	(1,809,305)
As at 31 December 2022	10,428,575	-	-	10,428,575


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13 Properties foreclosed

Properties foreclosed as of 31 December 2022 are summarised as follows:

Type of properties foreclosed	2022			Ending balance Baht
	Beginning balance Baht	Increase Baht	Decrease Baht	
Assets from debt repayment				
Immovable properties	-	153,114,614	-	153,114,614
Total	-	153,114,614	-	153,114,614
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-
Total properties foreclosed	-	153,114,614	-	153,114,614

Immovable properties foreclosed classified by external and internal appraisers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	31 December 2022 Baht	31 December 2021 Baht
Immovable properties foreclosed		
Appraised by external appraisers	153,114,614	-
Appraised by internal appraisers	-	-
Total	153,114,614	-

As of 31 December 2022, the Bank had immovable assets with buy-back option from properties' owner under measure to promote the acceptance of the transfer of collateral property for debt repayment under the emergency decree on the provision of assistance and rehabilitation of business operators impacted by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic B.E. 2564 in amount of Baht 153 million.


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14 Leasehold improvements and equipment, net

	Leasehold improvements Baht	Furniture and fixtures Baht	Office equipment Baht	Motor vehicles Baht	Renovation in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2021						
Cost	27,155,951	10,659,101	48,588,240	4,839,000	-	91,242,292
Depreciation charge	(21,904,905)	(10,525,977)	(35,708,245)	(4,642,880)	-	(72,782,007)
Net book amount	5,251,046	133,124	12,879,995	196,120	-	18,460,285
For the year ended 31 December 2021						
Opening net book amount	5,251,046	133,124	12,879,995	196,120	-	18,460,285
Additions	-	33,777	5,397,981	-	13,864,450	19,296,208
Write-off and disposal	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Depreciation charge	(1,829,652)	(35,984)	(4,549,376)	(198,118)	-	(6,611,130)
Closing net book amount	3,421,394	130,917	13,728,600	1	13,864,450	31,145,362
As at 31 December 2021						
Cost	27,155,951	10,692,878	53,986,221	1,669,000	13,864,450	107,368,500
Less Accumulated depreciation	(23,734,557)	(10,561,961)	(40,257,621)	(1,668,999)	-	(76,223,138)
Net book amount	3,421,394	130,917	13,728,600	1	13,864,450	31,145,362
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	3,421,394	130,917	13,728,600	1	13,864,450	31,145,362
Additions	-	157,330	3,331,919	-	14,077,295	17,566,544
Transfer in (out)	-	-	15,598,460	-	(15,598,460)	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	(3,094,900)	(3,094,900)
Write-off and disposal	-	-	(120)	-	-	(120)
Depreciation charge	(1,942,061)	(45,660)	(6,604,593)	-	-	(8,592,314)
Closing net book amount	1,479,333	242,587	26,054,266	1	9,248,385	37,024,572
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	27,155,951	10,850,208	63,058,947	1,669,000	9,248,385	111,982,491
Less Accumulated depreciation	(25,676,618)	(10,607,621)	(37,004,681)	(1,668,999)	-	(74,957,919)
Net book amount	1,479,333	242,587	26,054,266	1	9,248,385	37,024,572

15 Right-of-use assets, net and Lease liabilities

The statement of financial position included following transactions relating to leases.

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Right-of-use assets, net		
Building and building improvements	17,288,617	24,186,006
Vehicles	4,691,103	5,079,000
Office equipment	1,031,052	145,887
Total	23,010,772	29,410,893
Lease liabilities		
Current portion of lease liabilities	10,882,793	10,548,519
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	12,138,695	18,548,026
Total	23,021,488	29,096,545


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For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounts charged to profit or loss and cash flows relating to leases are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:		
Building and building improvements	(9,391,245)	(9,484,036)
Vehicles	(1,706,349)	(1,656,802)
Office equipment	(200,153)	(218,830)
Total	(11,297,747)	(11,359,668)
Total cash outflow for leases	(11,399,374)	(11,416,872)
Finance cost relating to leases	426,691	594,005
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-

16 Intangible assets, net

	Computer software Baht	Work in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2021			
Cost	64,047,086	-	64,047,086
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(44,181,340)	-	(44,181,340)
Net book amount	19,865,746	-	19,865,746
For the year ended 31 December 2021			
Opening net book amount	19,865,746	-	19,865,746
Additions	1,447,200	6,640,644	8,087,844
Amortisation charge	(5,787,694)	-	(5,787,694)
Closing net book amount	15,525,252	6,640,644	22,165,896
As at 31 December 2021			
Cost	65,494,286	6,640,644	72,134,930
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(49,969,034)	-	(49,969,034)
Net book amount	15,525,252	6,640,644	22,165,896
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	15,525,252	6,640,644	22,165,896
Additions	2,103,113	1,617,947	3,721,060
Transfer in(out)	4,712,847	(4,712,847)	-
Reclassification	-	3,094,900	3,094,900
Amortisation charge	(5,597,321)	-	(5,597,321)
Closing net book amount	16,743,891	6,640,644	23,384,535
As at 31 December 2022			
Cost	72,310,246	6,640,644	78,950,890
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(55,566,355)	-	(55,566,355)
Net book amount	16,743,891	6,640,644	23,384,535


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17 Deferred tax assets, net

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Deferred tax assets	51,993,765	25,765,220
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,042,397)	(8,658,245)
Deferred tax assets, net	50,951,368	17,106,975

The movement of deferred income tax is as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
As at 1 January	17,106,975	(5,984,591)
Charges to profit and loss (Note 34)	11,145,797	(4,667,147)
Charges to other comprehensive income	22,698,596	27,758,713
As at 31 December	50,951,368	17,106,975

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years are as follows:

	2022			As at 31 December 2022 Baht
	As at 1 January 2022 Baht	Recognised in profit and loss Baht	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions	24,096,205	11,247,789	-	35,370,994
Unrealised loss on remeasuring FVOCI securities	-	-	15,392,515	15,392,515
Others	1,669,015	(438,759)	-	1,230,256
Total	25,765,220	10,836,030	15,392,515	51,993,765
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on remeasuring FVOCI securities	7,735,766	-	(7,735,766)	-
Unrealised gain on remeasuring derivatives	49,206	370,592	-	419,798
Others	873,273	(680,359)	429,685	622,599
Total	8,658,245	(309,767)	(7,306,081)	1,042,397
Deferred tax assets, net	17,106,975	11,145,797	22,698,596	50,951,368


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	2021			As at 31 December 2021 Baht
	As at 1 January 2021 Baht	Recognised in profit and loss Baht	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions	29,128,078	(4,505,736)	(526,137)	24,096,205
Others	1,554,595	114,420	-	1,669,015
Total	30,682,673	(4,391,316)	(526,137)	25,765,220
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on remeasuring securities	36,497,034	(427,212)	(28,284,850)	7,784,972
Others	170,230	703,043	-	873,273
Total	36,667,264	275,831	(28,284,850)	8,658,245
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(5,984,591)	(4,667,147)	27,758,713	17,106,975

18 Other assets

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Account receivable - court order	21,011,779	21,011,779
Accrued interest receivables	18,633,521	21,995,411
Deposits	2,609,271	2,438,071
Prepaid income taxes	-	20,624,568
Others	10,770,448	8,087,373
Total	53,025,018	74,157,202

19 Deposits

19.1 Grouped by products

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
On demand	99,665,677	91,254,393
Savings	2,174,365,597	1,058,223,124
Term	6,096,959,830	6,619,109,295
Total deposits	8,370,991,104	7,768,586,812


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19.2 Grouped by currencies and residencies of customers:

	2022		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Thai Baht	8,369,733,756	66,234	8,369,799,990
US Dollar	1,186,828	-	1,186,828
EURO	4,286	-	4,286
Total deposits	8,370,924,870	66,234	8,370,991,104

	2021		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Thai Baht	7,767,483,379	74,679	7,767,558,058
US Dollar	1,023,821	-	1,023,821
EURO	4,933	-	4,933
Total deposits	7,768,512,133	74,679	7,768,586,812

20 Interbank and money market items - liabilities

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Domestic items		
Bank of Thailand	69,000,000	90,200,000
Commercial banks	3,799,562,400	1,600,000,000
Special purpose financial institutions	2,900,000,000	3,750,000,000
Other financial institutions	3,576,086,855	3,331,581,124
Total domestic items	10,344,649,255	8,771,781,124
Foreign items		
Thai Baht	30,943,292	16,304,143
Total foreign items	30,943,292	16,304,143
Total	10,375,592,547	8,788,085,267


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21 Provisions

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Expected credit loss of financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	12,672,653	9,079,899
Post-employment benefits obligation	15,025,944	11,891,003
Total	27,698,597	20,970,902

	2022			Total Baht
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments				
As at 1 January 2022	9,013,152	66,747	-	9,079,899
Transfer between stages	(2,001,368)	1,957,330	44,038	-
Remeasurement	(119,869)	2,104,327	(44,038)	1,940,420
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	4,083,549	538	-	4,084,087
Assets derecognised	(2,431,753)	-	-	(2,431,753)
As at 31 December 2022	8,543,711	4,128,942	-	12,672,653

	2021			Total Baht
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments				
As at 1 January 2021	41,806,770	119,378	-	41,926,148
Transfer between stages	(90,667)	90,435	232	-
Remeasurement	(7,093,690)	(54,563)	-	(7,148,253)
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	4,238,036	-	-	4,238,036
Assets derecognised	(29,847,297)	(88,503)	(232)	(29,936,032)
As at 31 December 2021	9,013,152	66,747	-	9,079,899

Provision for employee benefits obligation

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


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

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Beginning balance	11,891,003	11,386,157
Current service costs	5,106,057	3,015,571
Interest costs	177,308	119,956
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid for the year	-	-
Remeasurements from actuarial (gain) loss		
- change in demographic assumptions	(1,039,885)	(29,463)
- change in financial assumptions	(209,288)	(262,621)
- change in experience assumptions	(899,251)	(2,338,597)
Ending balance	15,025,944	11,891,003

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

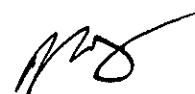
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current service costs	5,106,057	3,015,571
Interest costs	177,308	119,956
Remeasurements of provision for employee benefits obligation	(2,148,424)	(2,630,681)
Total	3,134,941	504,846

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial calculation are summarised as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.82%	1.37%
Salary increase rate	6.0%	6.0%
Pre-retirement mortality rate	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017
Disability rate	5% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	5% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017
Pre-retirement withdrawal rate	From 3 years historical data	From 3 years historical data
Retirement age		
- Male	55 years old	55 years old
- Male (Union)	60 years old	60 years old
- Female	55 years old	55 years old

Sensitivity analysis

	Increase (decrease) in provision on employee benefit	
	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Discount rate		
Increase 1%	(588,701)	(727,512)
Decrease 1%	645,415	815,651
Salary income rate		
Increase 1%	656,351	814,196
Decrease 1%	(611,514)	(725,204)
Average life expectancy		
Increase 1 year	30,700	40,158
Decrease 1 year	(30,592)	(39,924)



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Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits:

	Less than a year Baht	Between 1 - 2 years Baht	Between 3 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
As at 31 December 2022	2,350,264	3,219,380	9,067,007	150,568,638	165,205,289
As at 31 December 2021	-	5,464,549	5,392,379	141,916,838	152,773,766

22 Other liabilities

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Account payable - court order	37,508,887	37,508,887
Account payable - remittance	11,926,774	19,563,537
Account payable - other	33,503,631	33,084,784
Unearned income	2,386,279	2,336,570
Accrued interest payables	44,296,653	40,566,783
Accrued bonus	16,929,597	17,144,181
Withholding tax payables	35,526,965	356,838
Others	8,366,954	7,122,047
Total	190,435,740	157,683,627

23 Capital fund and assets maintained in Thailand

Capital Fund and assets maintained in Thailand under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 comprise of the following:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Total assets maintained in Thailand	2,446,211,484	2,233,359,839
Total funds and capital loans remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets	2,290,000,000	2,100,000,000
Net balance of inter-office accounts with Head Office and balances with other branches under the same entity	76,092,979	60,227,849
Total funds and capital loans remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets	2,366,092,979	2,160,227,849
Total capital funds	2,290,000,000	2,100,000,000
	2022	2021
Total capital funds to risk assets ratio (%)	14.61	14.43

On 9 December 2022, the Bank increased the capital of the Branch amounting from Baht 2,200 million to Baht 2,290 million. The Branch transferred the amount from retained earnings with the approval from head office.

The Bank will disclose capital maintenance information as at 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand Re: Public Disclosure of Capital Maintenance Information for Commercial Banks on its website at www.rhbgroup.com within April 2023.

Moreover, the Bank has disclosed information related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio as at 31 December 2022 under the Notification of Bank of Thailand, no. Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, as the above location and date disclosure.

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities

	2022		
	Thai Baht Baht	Other currencies Baht	Total Baht
Guarantees	263,027,556	70,343,846	333,371,402
Letters of credit	-	1,963,766	1,963,766
Other commitments			
- Spot and forward contracts - bought	932,093,955	17,203,100	949,297,055
- Spot and forward contracts - sold	17,235,982	899,082,173	916,318,155
- Foreign exchange swap contracts - bought	487,512,102	1,435,039,837	1,922,551,939
- Foreign exchange swap contracts sold	1,463,682,282	488,482,113	1,952,164,395
	2021		
	Thai Baht Baht	Other currencies Baht	Total Baht
Guarantees	351,361,828	101,060,931	452,422,759
Letters of credit	-	4,211,041	4,211,041
Other commitments			
- Spot and forward contracts - bought	106,741,651	133,830,862	240,572,513
- Spot and forward contracts - sold	124,012,847	113,882,422	237,895,269
- Foreign exchange swap contracts - bought	1,007,244,208	994,732,826	2,001,977,034
- Foreign exchange swap contracts sold	992,499,246	1,011,903,728	2,004,402,974

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has the following commitments which were incurred in the normal course of business as follows:

	2022		
	Thai Baht Baht	Other currencies Baht	Total Baht
Unused overdraft credit line	270,711,502	-	270,711,502
Unused credit facilities	7,729,726,297	-	7,729,726,297
Total commitments	8,000,437,799	-	8,000,437,799
	2021		
	Thai Baht Baht	Other currencies Baht	Total Baht
Unused overdraft credit line	289,196,590	-	289,196,590
Unused credit facilities	7,290,433,588	-	7,290,433,588
Total commitments	7,579,630,178	-	7,579,630,178


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25 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has the commitments arising from capital expenditure contracted in amount of Baht 2.92 million.

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank does not have the future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease.

26 Related party 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 its Head Office and other branches under the same entity, 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 Bank, 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.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of banking business. These transactions have been priced at and contained similar conditions with the Bank's general customers, and are conformed to normal banking practice.

The registered provident fund established by the Bank for its own employees. Such registered provident fund is managed by appointed fund manager, a financial institution. Fund manager has deposited such provident fund with the Bank at interest rate 0.65% per annum (2021: 0.65% per annum).

Relationships of related parties

Head office

- RHB Bank Berhad (Kuala Lumpur office)

Other branches

- RHB Bank Berhad (Singapore office)
- RHB Bank Berhad (Bandar Seri Begawan office)

Fellow subsidiaries

- RHB Bank (Cambodia) Plc
- RHB Bank Lao Sole Co., Ltd.
- RHB Islamic Bank Berhad
- RHB Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited


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Significant transactions with related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, other than Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity, consist of the following:

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Statement of financial position		
Head office		
Derivative assets	314,586	-
Other assets	92,155,336	92,155,336
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	203,463,220	187,712,844
Derivative liabilities	4,169	15,908
Other liabilities	167,083	4,564
Off - statement of financial position items - contingencies		
- Foreign exchange swap contracts - bought	71,995,864	10,000,000
- Foreign exchange swap contracts - sold	71,734,981	10,016,004
Other branches		
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	1,653,260	1,556,686
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	3,685,088	3,636,278
Fellow subsidiaries		
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	314,137,546	16,483,836
Derivative Assets	23,842,003	-
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	462,676,678	508,561,697
Other liabilities	3,946,438	3,944,589
Off - statement of financial position items - contingencies		
- Forward contracts – bought	546,317,354	-
- Forward contracts - sold	526,551,444	-
	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Statements of profit or loss and others comprehensive income		
Head office		
Interest expenses	2,548,238	48,104
Insurance expenses	29,959	615,304
Fellow subsidiaries		
Interest income	891,781	483,288
Interest expenses	6,552,260	7,315,077
Other income	181,108	-
Human resources service fees	1,540,800	1,519,400


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27 Benefits paid to directors and executives

Key management receives benefits which are consist of salary, bonus, allowances and retirement benefits according to the Bank's policy.

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	23,907,123	17,955,723
Total	23,907,123	17,955,723

28 Significant position and performance grouped by type of domestic or foreign transactions

28.1 Position grouped by type of transactions

	2022			2021		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Assets						
Interbank and money market item, net (assets)	1,795,500,238	71,946,418	1,867,446,656	412,033,117	88,460,507	500,493,624
Investment, net	8,004,655,366	-	8,004,655,366	7,749,580,209	-	7,749,580,209
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	11,668,376,117	-	11,668,376,117	11,228,177,001	-	11,228,177,001
Liabilities						
Deposits	8,370,924,870	66,234	8,370,991,104	7,768,512,133	74,679	7,768,586,812
Interbank and money market item, net (liabilities)	10,344,649,255	30,943,292	10,375,592,547	8,771,781,124	16,304,143	8,788,085,267
Demand liabilities	743,812	-	743,812	5,254,606	-	5,254,606

28.2 Performance grouped by type of transactions

	2022			2021		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Interest income	587,150,472	87,661	587,238,133	481,826,952	1,183	481,828,135
Interest expenses	(198,610,850)	(3,259,001)	(201,869,851)	(176,777,645)	(164,810)	(176,942,455)
Net interest income	388,539,622	(3,171,340)	385,368,282	305,049,307	(163,627)	304,885,680
Net fee and services income	26,431,506	-	26,431,506	17,467,941	-	17,467,941
Other operating income	27,222,552	-	27,222,552	32,901,673	-	32,901,673
Other operating expenses	(248,028,664)	-	(248,028,664)	(197,991,421)	-	(197,991,421)
Profit (loss) before income tax	194,165,016	(3,171,340)	190,993,676	157,427,500	(163,627)	157,263,873

29 Interest income

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interbank and money market items	12,126,188	7,859,005
Investments in debt securities	121,366,836	134,604,882
Loans	453,745,109	339,364,248
Interest income	587,238,133	481,828,135

30 Interest expenses

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Deposits	95,436,577	85,247,290
Interbank and money market items	77,735,161	65,650,273
Contribution fee to the Deposit Protection Agency	28,271,422	25,450,887
Lease liabilities	426,691	594,005
Interest expense	201,869,851	176,942,455

31 Net fees and service income

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Fees and service income		
- Processing fees	19,301,214	10,907,544
- Acceptances, aval and guarantees	5,140,519	4,508,196
- Others	2,794,477	2,867,562
Total fees and service income	27,236,210	18,283,302
Fees and service expenses	(804,704)	(815,361)
Net fees and service income	26,431,506	17,467,941
Fees and service income recognised following timing of revenue recognition as follows:		
- At a point in time	22,006,996	13,673,845
- Over time	5,229,214	4,609,457

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

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions		
- Foreign currencies and exchange derivatives	26,007,316	27,500,202
Total	26,007,316	27,500,202

33 Expected Credit Losses

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interbank and money market items	4,114,063	(4,153,872)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	68,420,142	115,183,194
Investments	3,050,153	2,345,810
Financial guarantees and loan commitments	3,592,754	(32,846,249)
Modification (gain) loss	3,391,306	(2,470,393)
Total	82,568,418	78,058,490

34 Income tax

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current tax on profits for the year	39,856,102	10,909,228
Deferred tax	(11,145,797)	4,667,147
Total income tax expenses	28,710,305	15,576,375

The income tax on profits before tax of the Bank differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic income tax rate of the home country of the Bank as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Profit before tax	108,425,258	79,205,383
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	21,685,051	15,841,077
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(26,867)	(478,391)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	7,052,121	213,689
Tax charge	28,710,305	15,576,375

35 Financial risk management

Risks relating to significant financial instruments held by the Bank are summarised below;

35.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk arising from the failure of either debtors to repay principal and interest as agreed, or of counterparties to comply with conditions or contracts. Credit risk covers all types of financial products: transactions on-financial reporting such as loans, overdrafts, bills of exchange, and other types of debts; and those off-financial reporting such as derivatives trading and letters of guarantee.

The Bank has constantly improved its process of credit risk management to appropriately reflect its managed credit risk. Details of such improvement measures are as follows;

35.1.1 Credit risk management

The Bank has placed emphasis on credit risk management both in qualitative and quantitative aspects in order to be well-equipped for prudent credit extension comply with Basel III regulations. This includes credit risk calculation on an acceptable and well-diversified portfolio of assets.

Among the key risk policies, the Bank has set out the policies on lending to related parties, single lending limit, prohibited activities, specialist financing, and industry concentration risk limit. These policies are to comply with prudent lending practices and relevant regulatory requirement to control the associated risks from lending activities include management for provisioning under requirements on the Bank of Thailand.


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Credit risk monitoring and control

As part of risk monitoring, credit quality as well as credit grade of borrowers is required to be reviewed continuously in order to assess changes in counterparty risk and hence determine an appropriate level of provision if needed. Besides, loan portfolio quality is constantly monitored so that key risks are informed to Management for prompt action. Risk control has been implemented on the basis of setting up maximum lending limits for both a borrower and group of borrowers.

35.1.2 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum credit risk exposure of the Bank in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligation is detailed below. No account taken of any collateral held and the maximum exposure to loss is considered to be the statement of financial position carrying amount or, for non-derivative off-statement of financial position transaction and financial guarantee, their contractual nominal amounts. The exposure to credit risk of the Bank equals to their carrying amount in the statement of financial position as at reporting date, except the followings:

	2022 Maximum exposure Baht'000	2021 Maximum exposure Baht'000
Credit risk exposures of on-statement of financial position assets:		
Investments, net	8,004,000	7,574,000
	<u>8,004,000</u>	<u>7,574,000</u>
Credit risk exposures of off-statement of financial position assets:		
Financial guarantees	335,335	456,634
Loan commitment	8,000,438	7,579,630
	<u>8,335,773</u>	<u>8,036,264</u>

35.1.3 Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Bank has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

The Bank prepares a valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process. This assessment is reviewed periodically. The main collateral type accepted and given value by the Bank are:

- Mortgage over residential;
- Charges over commercial real estate or vehicles financed
- Charges over business assets such as properties, equipment, fixed deposit, debentures, personal guarantees and corporate guarantees; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as marketable securities
- Others

Term loan financing and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured.

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period.

The Bank closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

	2022			
	Gross Carrying amount Baht'000	Expected credit losses Baht'000	Net carrying amount Baht'000	Fair value of collateral held Baht'000
Loans to customers	553,246	325,652	227,594	239,541

	2021			
	Gross Carrying amount Baht'000	Expected credit losses Baht'000	Net carrying amount Baht'000	Fair value of collateral held Baht'000
Loans to customers	657,571	379,816	277,755	284,209

35.1.4 Credit exposure by stage

Financial assets of the Bank is classified into three stages as below:

Stage 1 - for credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months will be recognised.

Stage 2 - for credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, the ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the lifetime ECL will be recognised.

Stage 3 - financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more objective evidence of defaults that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL will be recognised.

35.1.5 Credit quality

The Bank assesses credit quality of financing and advances using internal rating techniques. These techniques have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer's judgement.

Credit quality description is summarised as follows:

<u>Credit Quality</u>	<u>Description</u>
Good	Exposures exhibit strong capacity to meet financial commitments with no cause of concern to the Bank
Fair	Exposures exhibit fairly acceptable capacity to meet financial commitments and may require varying degrees of concern to the Bank
No Rating	Counterparties which do not satisfy the criteria to be rated based on internal credit grading system
Credit impaired	When one or more objective evidence of defaults that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred


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The credit quality of financial assets other than financing and advances are determined based on the ratings of external parties as defined below:

<u>Credit Quality</u>	<u>External Ratings</u>
Good	Aaa to A3
Fair	Baa1 to Baa3
No Rating	Unrated
Credit impaired	Default

The following table shows an analysis of the credit exposure by stages, together with the ECL allowance provision:

	2022			Total Baht'000
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk (12- mth ECL) Baht'000	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht'000	Credit- impaired financial assets Baht'000	
Interbank and money market items				
Sovereigns	1,193,881	-	-	1,193,881
Good	37,812	-	-	37,812
Fair	7,891	-	-	7,891
No rating	634,317	-	-	634,317
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(6,454)	-	-	(6,454)
	1,867,447	-	-	1,867,447
Investments				
Sovereigns	6,989,942	-	-	6,989,942
Good	1,014,713	-	-	1,014,713
Fair	-	-	-	-
No rating	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(13,479)	-	-	(13,479)
	7,991,176	-	-	7,991,176
Loans and accrued interest receivables				
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
Good	1,954,388	273,654	-	2,228,042
Fair	6,597,188	2,537,338	-	9,134,526
No rating	3,314	280,285	-	283,599
Credit impaired	-	-	553,247	553,247
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(92,343)	(113,043)	(325,652)	(531,038)
	8,462,547	2,978,234	227,595	11,668,376
Loan commitment and financial guarantees				
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
Good	2,487,139	210,377	-	2,697,516
Fair	2,253,607	103,306	-	2,356,913
No rating	305,272	-	-	305,272
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(8,544)	(4,129)	-	(12,673)
	4,967,474	309,554	-	5,277,028



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	2021			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Baht'000	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht'000	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Interbank and money market items				
Sovereigns	386,397	-	-	386,397
Good	43,421	-	-	43,421
Fair	67	-	-	67
No rating	72,948	-	-	72,948
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(2,340)	-	-	(2,340)
	500,493	-	-	500,493
Investments				
Sovereigns	6,799,412	-	-	6,799,412
Good	950,168	-	-	950,168
Fair	-	-	-	-
No rating	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(10,429)	-	-	(10,429)
	7,739,151	-	-	7,739,151
Loans and accrued interest receivables				
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
Good	2,870,645	57,493	-	2,928,138
Fair	5,373,548	2,516,262	-	7,889,810
No rating	3,593	287,762	-	291,355
Credit impaired	-	-	657,571	657,571
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(76,493)	(82,388)	(379,816)	(538,697)
	8,171,293	2,779,129	277,755	11,228,177
Loan commitment and financial guarantees				
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
Good	1,900,567	2,500	-	1,903,067
Fair	1,593,450	84,517	-	1,677,967
No rating	58,865	-	-	58,865
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected credit losses	(9,013)	(67)	-	(9,080)
	3,543,869	86,950	-	3,630,819

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, concentrations of credit risk relative to the loans and receivables summarised by industry are as follows;

	2022 Baht'000	2021 Baht'000
Manufacturing and commercial	4,351,482	3,668,762
Real estate and construction	2,155,621	1,975,218
Infrastructure and service	5,052,040	2,273,886
Others	387,180	3,625,563
	11,946,323	11,543,429


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35.2 Market risk

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk in the Bank's statements of financial position arises from the mismatch of maturity between the structure of the Bank assets and its liabilities. The Bank has appropriately manages the impact from the interest rate risk with the aim of obtaining the highest returns at an acceptable risk. Moreover, to limit the risk, The Asset and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) has set control limit for the impact from the change of interest rates in each time bucket and accumulated impact up to 1 year. The Bank has a Risk Management Team to closely monitor and control the risk.

Basic information of loans to customers net of deferred revenue classified by fixed versus floating interest rates as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 Baht'000	2021 Baht'000
Fixed interest rate	8,623,891	8,768,364
Floating interest rate	3,322,432	2,775,065
Total	11,946,323	11,543,429

The Bank has summarised the financial assets and financial liabilities classified by maturity of interest repricing years as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, as follows:

	2022					Total Baht'000
	At call Baht'000	Within 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items, net	1,867,447	-	-	-	-	1,867,447
Investments, net	-	25,008	877,537	6,793,117	308,994	8,004,656
Loans to customers	1,766,172	4,821,053	1,846,912	1,680,726	2,084,551	12,199,414
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	2,274,031	2,023,090	4,049,870	24,000	-	8,370,991
Interbank and money market items, net	2,437,030	7,079,562	810,000	49,000	-	10,375,592
Liabilities payable on demand	744	-	-	-	-	744
Lease liabilities	-	2,767	8,116	12,139	-	23,022
2021						
	At call Baht'000	Within 3 Months Baht'000	3 - 12 Months Baht'000	1 - 5 Years Baht'000	Over 5 Years Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items, net	500,493	-	-	-	-	500,493
Investments, net	-	551,179	1,367,603	5,290,908	539,890	7,749,580
Loans to customers	1,566,605	6,650,022	240,106	1,036,740	2,273,401	11,766,874
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	1,149,478	1,531,795	5,087,314	-	-	7,768,587
Interbank and money market items, net	2,127,885	5,710,000	881,200	69,000	-	8,788,085
Liabilities payable on demand	5,255	-	-	-	-	5,255
Lease liabilities	-	2,688	7,861	18,548	-	29,097


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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 years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		
	Average balance 12 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000	Average interest rate %
Earning financial assets			
Interbank and money market items	1,723,814	12,126	0.70
Investments	8,179,828	121,367	1.48
Loans to customers	11,831,243	453,745	3.84
Interest-bearing financial liabilities			
Deposits	8,222,288	95,437	1.16
Interbank and money market items	9,674,197	77,735	0.80
	2021		
	Average balance 12 months Baht'000	Interest amount Baht'000	Average interest rate %
Earning financial assets			
Interbank and money market items	747,740	7,859	1.05
Investments	8,321,051	134,605	1.62
Loans to customers	9,811,055	327,488	3.34
Interest-bearing financial liabilities			
Deposits	3,888,597	85,247	1.20
Interbank and money market items	9,396,451	65,650	0.70

Interest rate/profit rate sensitivity on profit after taxation and Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity.

The table below shows the interest/profit sensitivity for the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at reporting date.

	2022	
	+ 1 basis point Baht'000	- 1 basis point Baht'000
Impact on profit after taxation	211	(211)
Impact on Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity	1,668	(1,668)
	2021	
	+ 1 basis point Baht'000	- 1 basis point Baht'000
Impact on profit after taxation	94	(94)
Impact on Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity	1,454	(1,454)


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Foreign exchange rate risk

The Bank has strict foreign exchange risk management. The Bank established pre-settlement limits for each counterparty based on its risks. The limits will be approved by the relevant Committee according to the Bank's credit policy. Customers must have clear objectives in the utilisation of limit and with its underlying transactions. The Bank examines the utilisation of limit of each counter party, which includes risk evaluation of each contract.

Foreign exchange rate risk refers to the loss affecting income and/or equity from exchange rate fluctuations that affect foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities.

The Bank sets and controls the risk of trading intent transactions that exposed to foreign exchange rate risk to be within an acceptable level. The transactions include foreign currency bonds, FX spot, FX derivatives. For other assets and liabilities, the Bank regularly hedges against the foreign exchange rate risk by using forward. Therefore, the Bank's overall foreign exchange rate risk is relatively low.

The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised as follows;

	2022				
	US Dollar Baht'000	Euro Baht'000	Yen Baht'000	Others Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items, net	49,881	3,629	10,169	8,292	71,971
Derivative assets	63,413	-	-	-	63,413
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	1,187	4	-	-	1,191
Interbank and money market items, net	34,562	-	-	-	34,562
Derivative liabilities	61,314	-	-	-	61,314
	2021				
	US Dollar Baht'000	Euro Baht'000	Yen Baht'000	Others Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items, net	62,681	5,797	11,332	8,753	88,563
Derivative assets	7,541	-	-	-	7,541
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	1,024	5	-	-	1,029
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	7,295	-	-	-	7,295


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Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis

The following table sets out the analysis of the exposure to assess the impact of a 1% change in exchange rate to the profit after taxation.


	2022 Baht'000	2021 Baht'000
+1%		
US Dollar	432	480
EURO	23	24
Yen	65	84
Others	29	40
	549	628
-1%		
US Dollar	(432)	(480)
EURO	(23)	(24)
Yen	(65)	(84)
Others	(29)	(40)
	(549)	(628)

35.3 Liquidity risks

The Bank has low liquidity risk as we have a large amount of liquid assets in the portfolio. The Bank also maintains liquidity for deposit withdrawals and for daily operations. Most of the daily excess liquidity is usually invested in highly liquid assets such as Government, State Enterprise bonds, and Central Bank Bond. Most of the deposits are renewed on maturity and the Bank can use this amount to support the lending business. Besides, RHB Bank has an Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) to monitor and follow-up the risk and to determine the Liquidity Management Policy.

The following table presents a maturity analysis for monetary assets and liabilities on statements of financial positions as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	2022					Total Baht'000
	At call Baht'000	Within 3 months Baht'000	3 to 12 months Baht'000	1 to 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items, net	1,867,447	-	-	-	-	1,867,447
Derivative assets	-	39,534	23,879	-	-	63,413
Investments, net	-	25,008	877,537	6,793,117	308,994	8,004,656
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	1,766,172	4,821,053	1,846,912	1,680,726	2,084,551	12,199,414
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	2,274,031	2,023,090	4,049,870	24,000	-	8,370,991
Interbank and money market items	2,437,030	7,079,562	810,000	49,000	-	10,375,592
Demand liabilities	744	-	-	-	-	744
Derivative liabilities	-	36,633	24,681	-	-	61,314


Piyanat Aranyakasemsuke
 Chief Executive Officer
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	2021					Total Baht'000
	At call Baht'000	Within 3 months Baht'000	3 to 12 months Baht'000	1 to 5 years Baht'000	Over 5 years Baht'000	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items, net	500,493	-	-	-	-	500,493
Derivative assets	-	2,281	5,260	-	-	7,541
Investments, net	-	551,179	1,367,603	5,290,908	539,890	7,749,580
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	1,566,605	6,650,022	240,106	1,036,740	2,273,401	11,766,874
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	1,149,478	1,531,795	5,087,314	-	-	7,768,587
Interbank and money market items	2,127,885	5,710,000	881,200	69,000	-	8,788,085
Demand liabilities	5,255	-	-	-	-	5,255
Derivative liabilities	-	1,225	6,070	-	-	7,295

The liability items as shown above do not include borrowings from Head Office and other branches under the same entity which are presented under Head Office's equity and balances with other branches under the same entity.

The above table analyses monetary assets and liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the date of statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities of monetary assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for the Bank to be completely matched the maturities since business transaction is often of uncertain term and of different types.

36 Financial instruments

36.1 Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities

The accounting policies in Note 3 describe how different classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities by category and by statement of financial position heading.

	2022			
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	At fair value through other comprehensive income Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	14,337,992	14,337,992
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	1,867,446,656	1,867,446,656
Derivatives assets	63,413,026	-	-	63,413,026
Investments, net	-	7,021,010,943	983,644,423	8,004,655,366
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	11,668,376,117	11,668,376,117
Total financial assets	63,413,026	7,021,010,943	14,533,805,188	21,618,229,157
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	8,370,991,104	8,370,991,104
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	10,375,592,547	10,375,592,547
Demand liabilities	-	-	743,812	743,812
Derivatives liabilities	61,314,035	-	-	61,314,035
Lease liabilities	-	-	23,021,488	23,021,488
Total financial liabilities	61,314,035	-	18,770,348,951	18,831,662,986

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	2021			
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	At fair value through other comprehensive income Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	8,125,810	8,125,810
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	500,493,624	500,493,624
Derivatives assets	7,541,346	-	-	7,541,346
Investments, net	-	7,749,580,209	-	7,749,580,209
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	11,228,177,001	11,228,177,001
Total financial assets	7,541,346	7,749,580,209	11,736,796,435	19,493,917,990
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	7,768,586,812	7,768,586,812
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	8,788,085,267	8,788,085,267
Demand liabilities	-	-	5,254,606	5,254,606
Derivatives liabilities	7,295,316	-	-	7,295,316
Lease liabilities	-	-	29,096,545	29,096,545
Total financial liabilities	7,295,316	-	16,591,023,230	16,598,318,546



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