



รายงานประจำปี ANNUAL REPORT 2009

ธนาคารอิสลามแห่งประเทศไทย
ISLAMIC BANK OF THAILAND



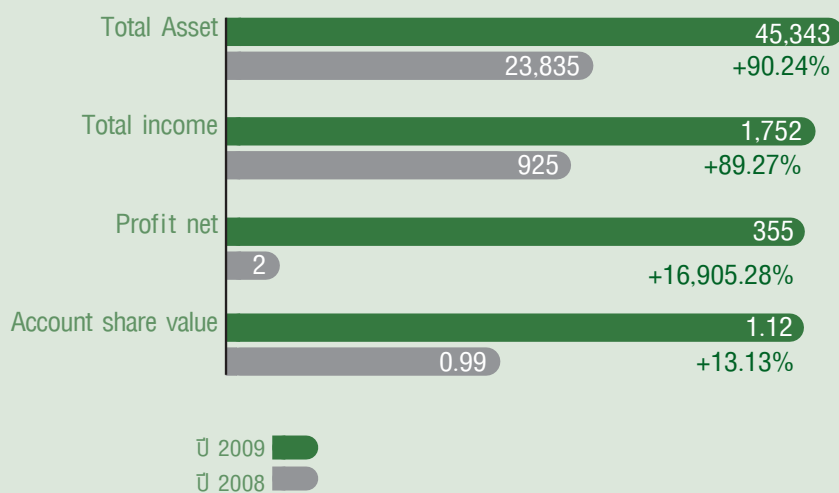
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Important Financial Information

	Million Baht		Percentage of Changes
	2009	2008	(2009/2008)
Financial Status and business performance			
Assets - total	45,343	23,835	90.24
Loans	37,958	16,687	127.47
Loans and accrued income - Net	37,626	16,421	129.13
Deposits	40,759	19,898	104.84
Total liabilities	41,848	20,754	101.64
Shareholder's equity	3,495	3,081	13.43
Income from loan issuance and investment	1,485	821	80.90
Total income	1,752	925	89.27
Profit net	355	2	16,905.28
Per Share : Baht			
Profit net per basic share	0.114	0.001	11,273.90
Share Value			
Accounting share value	1.12	0.99	13.13
Financial ratio (%)			
Rate of returns on average total assets	0.78	0.01	0.77
Rate of return on average shareholder's equity	10.16	0.07	10.10
Profit net per total income	20.28	0.23	20.05
Funds/risky assets	11.40	26.63	-15.23



“Islamic Bank of Thailand Welcome customers all religion”



Message from the Chairman



Mr. Bandhit Sothiplarit
Chairman

The year 2009 was one in which Thailand had to face difficulty brought on by economic recession, resulting from a slow and highly fluctuating global economy, while political unrest on the domestic front further contributed to the problem.

However, the Thai government has been trying vigorously to push forward various financial policies to stimulate economic recovery. The Islamic Bank of Thailand, as a government-owned bank established to meet financial needs of the Muslim population as well as the general public, takes pride in our contribution to the efforts of the government to promote economic recovery. We have participated in various government projects including the grassroots credit project, the "Relief" credit project, the "Smile and Fight the Economic Crisis under Sufficiency Economy" credit project, provision of startup investment capitals, the Islamic cooperatives business support project, the private Islamic school support project, and the Haj and Umrah business operation project. In addition, the Islamic Bank of Thailand provides Zakat accounts to allocate charitable funds as specified by Shariah principles such as support for students who are poverty-stricken but hard-working. Such operations of the Bank have contributed to the stimulation and development of the Thai economy to ensure its continuous and sustainable growth.

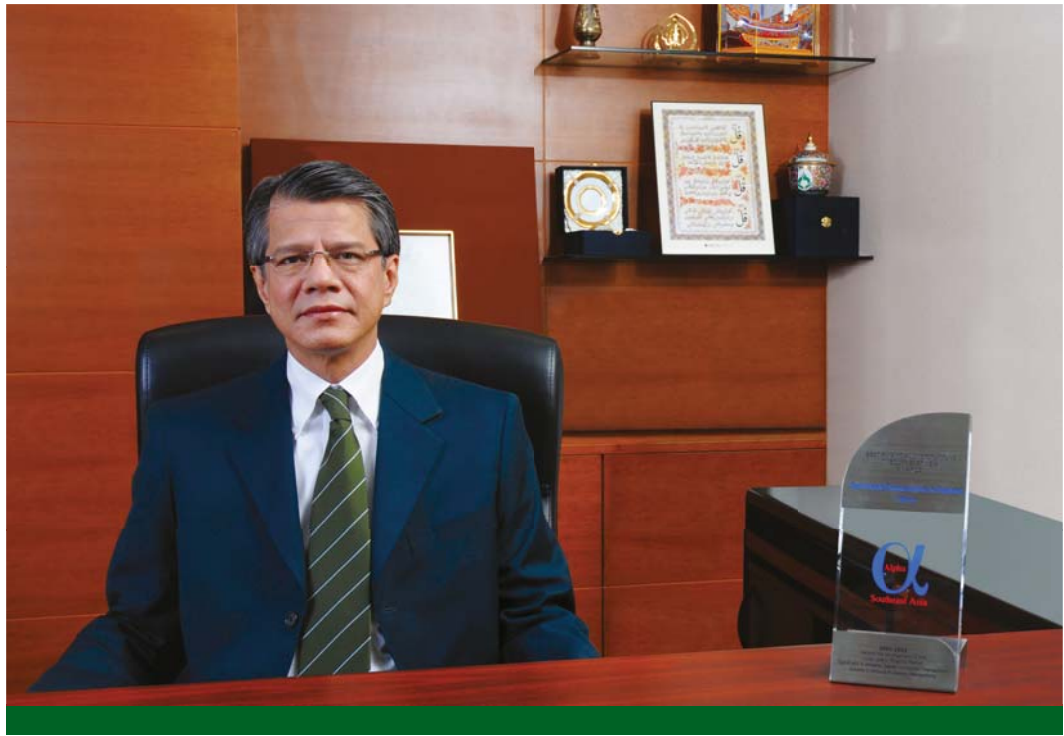
With our unwavering determination to conduct our business operation to achieve excellence in terms of organizational management and administration, provision of financial services to the public, and practicing social responsibility, the Islamic Bank of Thailand strives to manage the Bank with strict adherence to ethics and Islamic principles. As of 2010, the Bank's major policies and plans include placing an emphasis on excellence in service provision rather than pricing competition, expanding branches in all regions of the country, and expanding deposit and financing base among retail customers. Furthermore, the Bank has a plan to launch new products to better respond to customers' needs, as well as to develop and further modernize the Bank's operating and technological systems to accommodate its various transactions. We sincerely hope that our new operational plans will enable us to create the utmost satisfaction for all our customers and related parties.

Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to all shareholders, customers, and those who are involved with all sectors of the Islamic Bank of Thailand for their continued trust and support for the Bank's operations.



Mr. Bandhit Sothiplarit
Chairman

Message from the President



Mr. Dheerasak Suwannayos
President



During the first three quarters of 2009, the economic situation in Thailand suffered the impact of the global economic crisis. However, in the last quarter, the Thai economy began to show signs of improvement and managed to expand into positive territory. Major factors behind such an improvement were global economic recovery that benefited the export sector, the establishment of the “Stronger Thai Project Phase 2” and the additional relaxing of financial restrictions, all of which yielded support to domestic demand. To adapt to this economic environment, the Islamic Bank of Thailand adjusted its business plans to become more proactive to better reach our target customers. This was achieved through the launching of new products, establishment of new branches, business operations with alliances, and development and improvement of internal management and administration. As a result, the Bank reaped exponentially increased profits and almost doubled its assets. In addition, the Bank has continuously taken part in projects to help stimulate the economy such as the introduction of the “Relief” credit program, the promotion of the Credit for Occupations Program in the project called “Loans for New Careers,” and customer financing in the “Fast Track Loan Project.” These projects helped increase

Bank credit beyond the targeted level. Furthermore, the Bank provided car hire purchase financing to create new jobs for individuals who run inter-province shuttle van services, which is an extension of the government's policy to promote jobs and generate income among the people to stimulate the country's economy.

True to the Islamic Bank of Thailand's mission of providing financial support to promote economic development and strengthening communities and their institutions, together with an objective of providing financial services to the Muslim population, the Bank has come up with different projects to support communities in the southern provinces of the country. This includes the grassroots financing project, support of Islamic cooperatives business project, and financing for the development of Private Islamic school project. These projects were designed to relieve problems caused by the lack of access to financial services of the citizens in the southern border provinces who are mostly Muslim. Such projects are considered a major effort to relieve the problem of poverty, while simultaneously promoting the country's economy, society, and politics.

As for 2010, it has been estimated that the Thai economy will continue to expand as it has since the end of 2009. The major driving forces are the recovery of the global economy, spending under the second phase of the "Stronger Thai Project" and the interest rates which are estimated to remain low, all of which should help stimulate production, employment, and spending in a positive manner. The Islamic Bank of Thailand has formulated proactive business operation targets for 2010, including an expansion of private financing and deposits through various products and services to serve the needs of all groups of customers, more service provision channels, as well as transparent and effective business operations.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to shareholders and customers of the Islamic Bank of Thailand for their support. My thankfulness also goes to the administrators and employees of the Bank for their dedication and contribution for our continued success.



Mr. Dheerasak Suwannayos
President

Message from the Chairman of the Shariah Advisory Council



ธนาคารอิสลามแห่งประเทศไทย
ISLAMIC BANK OF THAILAND
البنك الإسلامي بـتايلاند



Mr. Aroon Boonchom

Chairman of the Shariah Advisory Council

The Islamic Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2545, which stipulates that the Islamic Bank of Thailand operates a financial business that are not related to interests (riba) and against to Islamic principles. To accomplish such objectives, a Shariah Advisory Council was set up and consisted of the Chairman and four other members who are mainly responsible for providing advice and recommendations to the board of the Bank regarding Islamic principles related to the Bank's operations to ensure that the Bank's business does not go against Shariah Islamic principles.

In 2009, the advisory council fulfilled its duties and responsibilities by providing advice and recommendations to the Bank to the best of its ability. There were ten meetings organized with 50 agendas were considered to ensure that the Bank operates its financial services correctly and in compliance with principles of Shariah. As such, presently the Bank has variety of financial products that are able to meet the needs of customer that comply with Shariah principles, and adheres to the treatment of ethics and

fairness to all. This makes customers of the Bank, who are both Muslims and non-Muslims, satisfied and willing to Continue using the Bank's services.

With awareness of its duties and responsibilities, the Shariah Advisory Council has searched and followed up on the development of Islamic financial products offered by other Islamic banks world wide. Therefore, we have confidence that all financial products of the Bank that have been approved by the Shariah Advisory Council are in compliance with Shariah principles and in adherence to ethics and morals.



Mr. Arun Boonchom
Chairman
The Shariah Advisory Council

Board of Directors



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แห่งประเทศไทย
ISLAMIC BANK OF THAILAND • البنك الإسلامي بتايلاند



A

Bandhit Sothiplarit

G

Alan Wonganan

B

Associate Professor
Isara Santisart, Ph.D.

H

Jinda Theppatra

C

Ekapab Polsue

I

Sayan Satangmongkol

D

Mr. Sasiprin Chandratat

J

Krissada Kaweeyarn

E

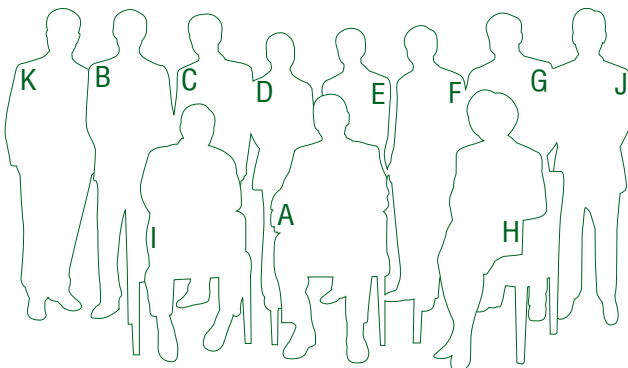
Dheerasak Suwannayos

K

Jesadavat Priebjivat

F

Akekasak Ocharoen



Bandhit Sothiplarit



Chairman

Education

- Bachelor of Law, Thammasat University
- National Defence College, Batch 36
- Executive Administrator Program, Batch 12, Office of the Civil Service Commission
- Role of State Enterprise Committee and Establishment of Good Governance Program, Office of the Counter Corruption in State Enterprises and Private Businesses

Work Experiences

- Consul General, Berlin, Germany
- Assistant to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ambassador to Pretoria, South Africa
- Ambassador to New Delhi, India
- Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ambassador to Canberra, Australia

Other Current Positions

- Retired government official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Advisory, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Jinda Theppatra



Director

Education

- Master's degree, National Institute of Development Administration
- B.A. (Economics) (Honors), Thammasat University
- Bachelor of Law, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University
- Directors Certification Program (IOD)
- Strategic Thinking and Executive Action, Kellogg School of Management
- Executive Administrator and Leader with Vision, Office of the Civil Service Commission
- Public Administration and Private Law, King Prajadhipok's Institute
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

- Advisor, State Enterprise Development (Expert), State Enterprise Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
- Deputy Director, State Enterprise Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
- Committee, Marble Company Limited
- Committee, Market Organization
- Committee, The Express Transportation Organization of Thailand
- Committee, Police Press
- Committee, Krung Thai General Business Services Company Limited
- Committee, NEP Realty and Industry Public Company Limited

Other Current Position

- Retired Government Official, Ministry of Finance

Krissada Kaweeeyarn



Director

Education

- M.B.A., University of North Carolina, U.S.A.
- B.A. (Accounting) (2nd Class Honors), Thammasat University
- Certificate in Public Economics Administration for Executives, King Prajadhipok's Institute, Batch 3
- Executive Program, Capital Market Academy, Batch 10
- Directors Certification Program (IOD)
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

- Advisor, Thai investment, Lehman Brothers (Thailand) Company Limited
- Director, Strategic Planning and Business Development, GE Money Company Limited (GE Asia Finance Company Limited)
- Director, Risk Management, GE Capital Commercial Finance, Danbury, Connecticut, U.S.A.
- Project Manager, GE Capital Commercial Equipment Financing, Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A.
- Auditor, SGV Arthur Andersen Company Limited
- Committee, Playingcards Factory, Department of Excise
- Committee, Dhanarak Asset Development Company Limited
- Committee, CAT Telecom Public Company Limited

Other Current Positions

- Chief Executive Officer, CAT Telecom Public Company Limited
- Chair, December 5, 2009 Event Committee by Foundation of King Rama IX
- Advisor, Committee on Finance and Financial Institute, House of Representatives



Director

Education

- Ph.D. (Economics), The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
- Master's degree (Applied Statistics) (Honors), National Institute of Development Administration
- M. Ec. Dev., The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
- B.S. (Chemistry), Chiang Mai University
- Dip. Ec. Dev., The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

- Chair, Masters of Economics Program, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Board Member, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Chair, Committee on Faculty Performance Evaluation, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Member and Secretary, Subcommittee on Study and Assessment of Social Effects of Biotechnology Research, National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
- Short-term advisor, Asian Development Bank/ World Bank/ World Health Organization
- Administrative Board Member, Research and Development Center for Petroleum of Thailand
- Director, Islamic Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
- Administrative Board Member, Major Risk Administration Committee, Thai Health Promotion Foundation
- National Delegate, Cop.III Conference of FCTC, World Health Organization

Other Current Positions

- Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Chair, Center for Development Policy Study, Chulalongkorn University
- Director, Islamic World Policy Center, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Manager, Thai Muslim Health Promotion Project, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Chair, Thai Muslim Health Promotion Foundation, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University



Director

Education

- Mini MBA Certificate, Thammasat University
- B.A. (Economics), Thammasat University

Work Experiences

- Deputy Director General, Department of Excise
- Director, Office of Excise Collection Administration, Department of Excise
- Director, Excise Office Regions 5, 8, and 9
- Director, Finance Division, Department of Excise
- Secretariat to the Department, Department of Excise
- Provincial Excise Offices, Prachinburi, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Rayong, Chaiyaphum, Mahasarakham, and Pichit Provinces
- Chair, Board of Directors, Playingcards Factory, Department of Excise
- Deputy Chair, Board of Directors, Playingcards Factory, Department of Excise
- Chair, Committee on Risk Management and Internal Control, Playingcards Factory, Department of Excise
- Chair, Operation Relations Committee, Playingcards Factory, Department of Excise
- Deputy Chair to the Administrative Board, Liquor Distillery Organization, Department of Excise

Other Current Positions

- Advisor, Excise Control Development, Department of Excise, Ministry of Finance
- Board Member, The Transport Company Limited
- Member, Subcommittee on Administration and Strategic Control, The Transport Company Limited
- Member, Subcommittee on Risk Management, The Transport Company Limited

Jesadavat Priebjivat



Director

Education

- M.B.A. (Finance), New York University, U.S.A.
- M.Eng. (Engineering Administration), George Washington University, U.S.A.
- B.Eng. (Civil Engineering), Chulalongkorn University
- Intensive Risk Management in Islamic Banking: Advance Basel II (IOD)
- Capital Adequacy and Fundamentals of Basel III (IOD)
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

- Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, MFC Asset Management Public Company Limited
- Executive Vice President, KGI Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited
- Advisor and Expert, Asian Development Bank
- Assistant Managing Director, Thai Fuji Finance and Securities Company Limited
- Vice President and Manager, Siam City Credit Finance and Securities Public Company Limited
- Project Officer, International Finance Corporation (World Bank Affiliate)
- Head and Lecturer, Division of Industrial Administration, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy Thammasat University

Other Current Positions

- Board Member, Sansiri Public Company Limited
- Board Member, Apec Circuit (Thailand) Company Limited

Sayan Satangmongkol



Director

Education

- M.B.A., Thammasat University
- B.S. (Agricultural Economics), Kasetsart University
- DCP Refresher Course (Re DCP) (IOD)
- Directors Certification Program (IOD)
- Role of the Compensation Committee Program (IOD)
- Director Certification Program (IOD)
- Finance for Non-Finance Directors Program (IOD)
- Director Accreditation Program (IOD)
- The 2nd SEACEN on Basel II: Preparation for Implementation in the Asia-Pacific
- Risk Management in Financial Institution Program
- Mega Project Lessons Learned from the Past Program
- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) Exam Preparation Program
- Senior Executive Program (SASIN Graduate Institute of Business Administration)

Work Experiences

- Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited
- Senior Executive Vice President, Asset Management and Legal Affairs
- Senior Executive Vice President, Risk Management
- Assistant President, Internal Auditing Office
- Manager, Auditing
- Manager, Business Relations, Large Business Center 1
- Manager, Loans, Large Business Center 5
- Manager, Commercial Loans
- Manager, Loans

Other Current Position

- Chair, Auditing Committee, Krung Thai Legal Services Company Limited



Director

Education

- Bachelor's degree, Ramkamhaeng University
- Directors Certification Program (IOD)
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

- Political reporter
- Head and Editor of political news
- Head and Editor of economics and political news
- Advisor to the Governor of State Railway of Thailand (Mr. Sarawut Thammasiri)
- Co-researcher, Economic and Social Development Guidelines of Thailand for Policy Planning of Political Parties
- Director, Center of Domestic Public Relations, Public Relations Committee in Critical Conditions and Proactive Public Relations, Office of the Prime Minister
- Advisor, Committee on Finance and Financial Institutions, The Senate
- Member, Subcommittee on Examination of Operations of Islamic Bank of Thailand, Committee on Finance and Financial Institutions, The Senate
- Secretary, Self-Sustainable Community Economy Foundation, A Non-Governmental Organization

Other Current Position

- Member, Administrative Board, Contemporary Arts Promotion Fund, Ministry of Culture



Director

Education

- M.B.A. (Finance), University of Central Oklahoma, U.S.A.
- B.A. (Accounting), Chulalongkorn University
- The Leadership GRID
- Director Certification Program (IOD)
- Directors Accreditation (IOD)

Work Experiences

- Chief Executive Officer, AJF Public Company Limited
- Chairman, Ayutthaya Derivatives Company Limited
- Managing Director, Pleonchit Advisory Company Limited
- Assistant Managing Director, Philips Securities Public Company Limited
- Senior Director, Ake Thamrong Securities Company Limited

Other Current Positions

- Managing Director, Pleonchit Capital Company Limited
- Board Member, CBBP (Thailand) Company Limited
- Chairman, Contemporary Arts Promotion Fund, Ministry of Culture
- Administrative Advisor, Vajiravudh College
- Committee Member, Commission Financial Service International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Ekapab Polsue



Director

Education

- Master of Arts, Mahasarakham University
- Bachelor of Law, Ramkamhaeng University

Work Experiences

- Representative of Roi Et Province, House of Representatives, 6 terms in office
- Assistant Secretary to Minister of Transportation
- Assistant Secretary to Minister of Interior
- Deputy Secretary to the Prime Minister, Politics

Other Current Position

- Private Legal Advisor

Dheerasak Suwannayos



Director

Education

- M.A. (Economics), University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- B.A. (Economics) (Honors), University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- Institute of Islamic Banking and Insurance, London, United Kingdom
- Certificate for executives, Theories and Practices of Islamic Banking
- Certificate, Islamic Banking and Insurance
- Certificate, Islamic Banking Liquidity Management, Research and Training Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Director Certification Program (IOD)
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

2006-2009

Advisor, Krung Thai Asset Management Co., Ltd.

2005-2007

Committee, Islamic Bank of Thailand

2002-2005

President, Shariah Bank (providing financial services based on Islamic laws), Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited

Other Present Positions

- Member, Board of Committees, The Mass Communication Organization of Thailand Public Company Limited
- Member, Sub-committee to consider announcements regarding securities issuances and offering, Securities and Exchange Commission
- Member, Office of State Enterprises Policy Commission



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A

Aroon Boonchom

D

Assistant Professor
Abdullah Numsuk, Ph.D.

B

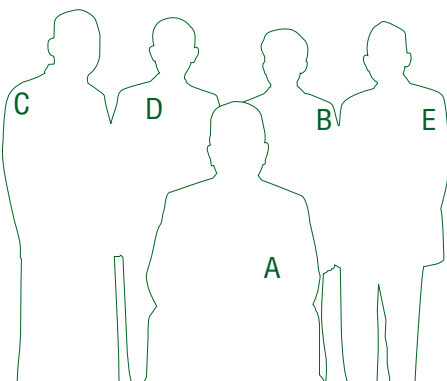
Assoc. Prof Ismaae Alee

E

Dr. Anas Amatyakul

C

Sorakij Hasan



Shariah Advisory

Council

Aroon Boonchom

Chairman



Education

- Bachelor Degree, Islamic University, Madeenah, Saudi Arabia
- Bachelor of Political Science, Sukhothai Thammarat Open University

Other current positions

- Advisor of Islamic Financial Services, Government Saving Banks
- Vice President for Academic Group, Kuru-Samphan Association
- Lecturer, religious teachings for various institutes and organizations
- President, The Islamic Committee of Bangkok
- Lecturer Islamic studies and Arabic language, Miftah El-Uloom El Deeneyah College (Bardon)
- Chairman of the Religious Committee of the MFC Islamic Fund
- Chairman of the Dhipaya Takaful Advisory Board
- Chairman of the Muang Thai Shariah

Assoc. Prof. Ismaae Alea



Adviser

Education

Ph.D. FIQH, Islamic University, Madeenah Saudi Arabia

Other current positions:

- Director of College of Islamic Studies, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani
- Member, Central Islamic Committee of Thailand
- Chairman of the Islamic Foundation for Higher Education in the South
- Member of Shariah Advisory Council, SC (Securities Commission) Malaysia
- Member Majelis kewangan Islam Nusantara (MAKIN).

Sorakij Hasan



Adviser

Education

Bachelor of Usul Luddeen (Islamic Principles) Islamic University, Madeenah Saudi Arabia

Other current positions:

- Principle of Nur ul Islam School
- Imam of Nurul Chang Phueak Masjid
- Part-Time Lecturer, Jitpakdee (Attakwa) School, Education Center of Masjid Hidayatul Islam (Ban Ho)
- Chairman of the Advisory Committee, The Islamic Committee of Chiangmai Province

Assistant Professor
Abdullah Numsuk, Ph.D.



Adviser

Education

- B.A. (1st Class Honors) in Islamic Call and Theology, Islamic University, Madeenah, Saudi Arabia
- M.A. (Honors) in Creed, Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi Arabia
- Ph.D. (1st Class Honors) in Creed, Islamic University of Madinah, Saudi Arabia

Other current positions

- Assistant Professor, C8, Department of Thai and Oriental Languages, Faculty of Humanities, Ramkhamhaeng University
- Lecturer of Arabic language, Department of Thai and Oriental Languages, Faculty of Humanities, Ramkhamhaeng University
- Guest lecturer, Graduate School, Master of Arts Program in Islamic Studies, College of Islamic Studies, Prince of Songkhla University, Pattani Campus
- Imam, Darul Ibadah Mosque, Khlong Sam Wa District

Dr. Anas Amatyakul



Adviser

Education

- B.A. in Islamic Studies (Islamic Laws and Arabic Language), Nadwa College, Lucknow, India
- M.A. in Arabic Language and Literature, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India
- Ph.D. in Arabic Language and Literature, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Other current positions

- Lecturer, Department of Humanities and Social Science, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Mahidol University
- Editorial committee member, Directory of Universal Religion Vocabulary, Royal Institute
- Sub-committee member on review of qualifications of graduates from foreign countries, Higher Education Committee, Ministry of Education
- Advisory committee member, World Assembly of Muslim Youths (Thailand)
- Sub-committee member on strategy to support Thai Muslim students in a foreign country
- Committee member on Middle-East and North Africa Affairs, The Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand
- Administrative committee, Muslim Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
- Administrative committee member, Center for Muslim World Policies, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
- Working committee member, Research Center for Peace Building, Mahidol University

Dheerasak Suwannayos



President

Education

- M.A. (Economics), University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- B.A. (Economics) (Honors), University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- Institute of Islamic Banking and Insurance, London, United Kingdom
- Certificate for Executives, Theories and Practices of Islamic Banking
- Certificate, Islamic Banking and Insurance
- Certificate, Islamic Banking Liquidity Management, Research and Training Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Director Certification Program (IOD)
- The Leadership GRID

Work Experiences

2006-2009

Advisor, Krung Thai Asset Management Co., Ltd.

2005-2007

Committee, Islamic Bank of Thailand

2002-2005

President, Shariah Bank (providing financial services based on Islamic laws), Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited

Other current positions

- Member, Board of Committees, The Mass Communication Organization of Thailand Public Company Limited
- Member, Sub-committee that considers announcements regarding securities issuances and offering, Securities and Exchange Commission
- Member, Office of State Enterprises Policy Commission

Pongstorn Kunanusorn

Senior Executive
Vice President
Customer Relations



Ratchasuwan Pitpayan, Ph.D.

Senior Executive
Vice President
Retail Banking,
Special Projects and Deposits



Education

M.B.A., North Texas State University, Denton, Texas, U.S.A.
B.B.A., Chiang Mai University

Work Experiences

2002 – 2005

Executive Vice President, Secondary Mortgage Corporation

1998 – 2002

Supervision Executive Financial Sector Restructuring Authority

1979 – 1998

CMIC Finance and Securities Public Company Limited
Managing Director

Assistant to President, Loans

Senior Director

- Branch and loan facilitation office administration

- Leasing

Director of Business Development and Acting Senior Director, Securities

Assistant to Director, Business Development

Manager, Loans for Commercial Activities

1979

Loan analyst, Chase Manhattan Securities (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

1978

Loan officer trainee, Civic Savings & Loan Association, Irving, Texas, U.S.A.

Education

Ph.D. (Agricultural Economics), New York University, U.S.A.

M.B.A., National Institute of Development Administration

B.A. (Agricultural Economics) (Honors), Khonkaen University

Work Experiences

2001 – 2003

General Manager, UOB Bank Public Company Limited

1997 – 2000

Assistant Commercial Attache, Belgian Embassy, Thailand

1992 – 1995

Economist, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), U.S.A.

1978 – 1990

Loan officer, Head Office, Kasikorn Bank Public Company Limited

Che Lasin bin Che Deraman



Senior Executive
Vice President
Information Technology

Saleeporn Natebhukkana



Executive Vice President
Finance

Education

Diploma in Business Studies, Mara Institute of Technology, Malaysia

Work Experiences

2002 – 2009

Senior Business Consultant, Silverlake System SDN BHD, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1991 – 2002

Last position—Head of Development, IT Division, Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1986 – 1990

Hire, Purchase, and Leasing Assistant
Amanah International Finance BHD, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1983 – 1985

Credit Assistant, Bumiputra Heller Factoring Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the 1st factoring company in Malaysia

1982

Kewangan Usaha Bersatu Berhad, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Education

M.B.A. (Management), Marshall University, West Virginia, U.S.A.

B.B.A., Chulalongkorn University

Work Experiences

2002 – 2009

Director, Central Administration
Office of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion

1999 – 2002

Director, Marketing and Public Relations
Rajavej Hospital

1998

Assistant Managing Director
Director, Research and Planning
Thai Bond Dealing Center

1995 – 1997

Senior Director, Office of the Managing Director
Acting Senior Director, Information System Center
Acting Senior Director, Supervision and Examination
Acting Senior Director, Research Institute
ITF Finance and Securities Public Company Limited

1993 – 1995

Manager, Planning and Operation System
Acting Manager, Accounting and Personnel
Union Finance Public Company Limited

1981 – 1993

Head, Budget and Finance Planning
Assistant to Head, Operation System Development
Head, Cost Analysis
Employee, Operation System Research
Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited

Uraiwan Maneechote



Executive Vice President
Branch Network

Korkiat Wongaree



Executive Vice President
Administration

Education

Mini MBA Certificate, Prince of Songkhla University
Bachelor of Law, Thammasat University

Work Experiences

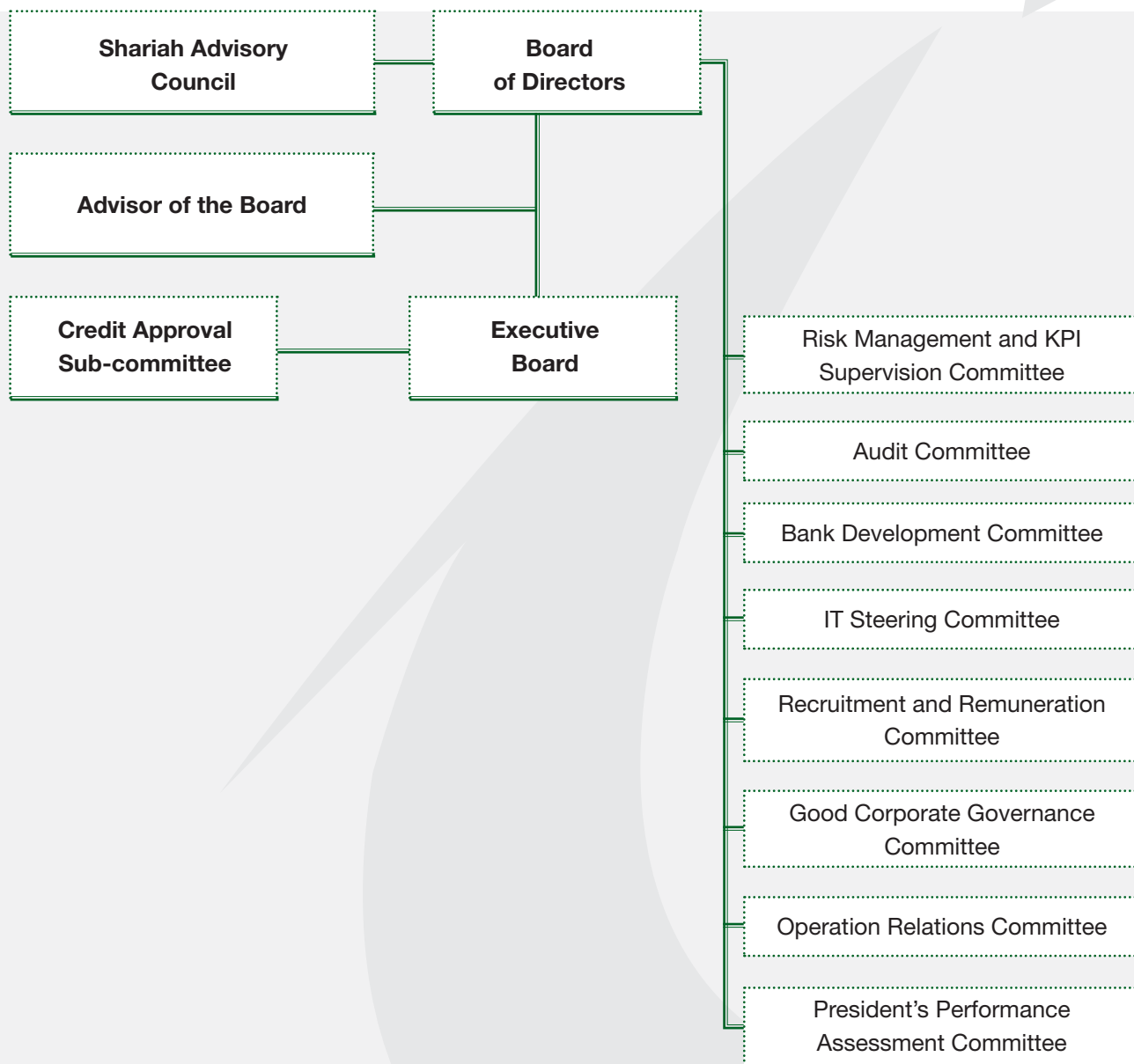
Thai Military Bank Public Company Limited
2009
Business Area Manager—Silom (Services and Customer Relations)
2008 – 2009
Business Area Manager—New Petchburi (Services and Customer Relations)
2008
Branch Manager, Phramongkutklao Hospital, Bangkok
2002 – 2008
Branch Manager, Surat Thani Province
2000 – 2002
Branch Manager, Na San, Surat Thani Province
1995 – 2000
Branch Manager—Yala Province
1994 – 1995
Branch Manager, Su-nagi Kolok, Narathiwat Province
1991 – 1994
Branch Manager, Tak Bai, Narathiwat Province

Education

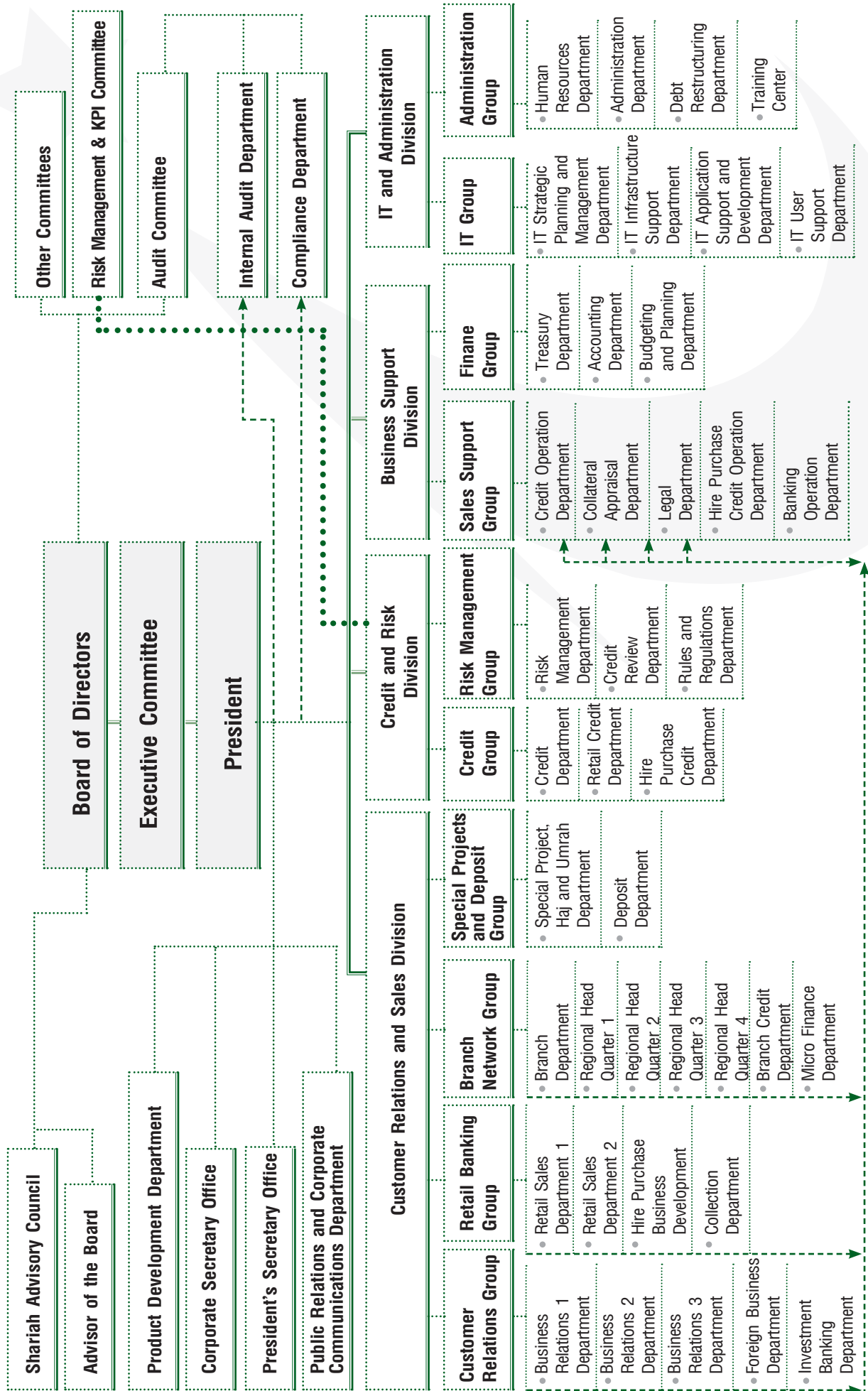
Mini MBA Certificate, National Institute of Development Administration
B.A. (Economics), Thammasat University

Work Experiences

Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited
2008 – 2009
Senior Director, Personal and Housing Loan Development
2003 – 2008
Senior Director, Shariah Banking
2005 – 2006
Director, Shariah Banking
1995 – 2005
District Manager, District 8 Office (Branches in Surin and Buriram Provinces)
1986 – 1995
Manager, Pathum Thani Branch, Pathum Thani Province
Manager, Ubon Ratchathani Branch, Ubon Ratchathani Province
Manager, Ban Phai Branch, Khon Kaen Province
Manager, Kumpawapi District, Udon Thani Province
Manager, Kuchinarai District, Kalasin Province
1977 – 1986
Head of Credit Officers
1976 – 1977
Credit Officer



Organization Structure



In 2009, the economy of Thailand contracted by 2.3% due to the global economic crisis which slowed down economic activity including local spending and international trade. This was particularly true during the first three quarters of the year in which private consumption, private investment, and exports decreased by 2.0%, 15.4%, and 17.7%, respectively, when compared to the same periods of the previous year. However, during the last quarter of 2009, the economic situation in Thailand began to improve, thanks to the recovery of the global economy, government spending in accordance with the economic stimulation plan, and low interest rates; all of which helped enhance the confidence of both manufacturers and consumers. As such, in 2009, private consumption, private investment, and exports contracted at lower rates of 1.1%, 12.8%, and 13.9%, respectively; while government spending increased by 4.7%. The rate of inflation was at -0.9% due to a reduction in oil prices on the global market and government policies to reduce household cost of living, with details as follows:

1. Private consumption decreased by 1.1% in 2009 as a result of decreases in the industrial manufacturing, trade, and service sectors. This had an effect on the labor market and employment. The rate of unemployment in 2009 was 1.5%, which was up from 1.4% in 2008. This was caused by a decrease in employment in the electronics and automobile industries. In addition, household spending suffered from decreased farm income which dropped by 9.3% due to a reduction in prices of agricultural products on the global market. The prices of major agricultural products, including rubber, tapioca, and rice, dropped by 7.8%. The domestic political situation also adversely affected the confidence of consumers.
2. Private investment in 2009 decreased by 12.8% due to the slowing of both the global and Thai economies, domestic political unrest, and unclear solutions to environmental problems arising with the Map Ta Put Industrial Estate. These factors caused the business sector to lose confidence in overall economic and investment conditions, thereby, putting off production for both exports and domestic consumption slowed. As a result, industrial construction and investment in industrial machinery and equipment in 2009 decreased by 5.4% and 14.8%, respectively.
3. Government spending increased by 4.7% in 2009 and domestic consumption increased by 5.8%, following the government's efforts to stimulate the economy and increased 2009 budget. This led to an increase in public investment of 2.7%, which became a major factor driving the 2009 economy, especially in the second half of the year. The expansion of the public investment was due to stimulus spending of the government, local administrative organizations, and public enterprises; most of which went to ongoing projects. This included spending under the Stronger Thai Project, which was in the second phase during the last quarter of the year. Approximately, 15.9% of the approved budget of 219 billion baht was spent under the Royal Ordinance which granted the Ministry of Finance

the authority to acquire loans to promote the economy and increase economic stability within the budget of 400 billion baht. As a consequence, public investment in construction increased by 5.9%, mostly involving construction of office buildings, rural water sources, and roadways.

4. The total value of exports (in US dollars) shrank by 13.9% in 2009 after it had expanded by 15.9% in 2008. This reduction was caused by a decrease in demand of trade partners related to the economic slowdown that was experienced all over the world. Consequently, the amount of exports decreased by 14.2%. This was coupled with a reduction in prices of agricultural products at 7.8% due to a drastic reduction in demand for food and energy agricultural products as well as poor global economic conditions. The total value of imports (in US dollars) in 2009 was in line with that of the exports. It shrank by 24.9% due to the slowdown of the Thai economy which resulted in less demand for imported products for consumption and investment. In addition, it suffered the effects of a sharp decrease in the value of imports of fuels which resulted from the reduction in crude oil price on the world market. In 2009, the average price of crude oil on the global market was US\$61.90 per barrel (Dubai, Brent, Oman, and WTI), which was equal to a 35.6% reduction when compared to the average price of US\$96.4 per barrel in the previous year.

5. The rate of inflation in 2009 was -0.9%, which fell from 5.5% in 2008 due to the reduction in the price of crude oil on the world market, which in turn lowered the prices of fuel-related products, especially the retail price of gasoline which was lower than in 2008. Also contributing to a drop in inflation rate was the reduction in prices of agricultural products on the global market as well as the various policies of the government to reduce household costs of living such as the “five measures, six months” and the “15-year free education” policies. These lowered the prices of some products including public utilities, bus fares, train fares, student uniforms, and textbooks, etc.

As of 2010, it has been estimated that the economy will increase by 3.5% to 4.5%, thanks to the clearer signs of recovery in the global economy. This would favorably benefit exports, manufacturing, industrial capacity utilization, and employment, all of which will help enhance consumer confidence. This, coupled with spending under the government’s Stronger Thai Project Phase 2 and the expected continuation of low interest rates, should enable private consumption to grow by 3.0% in 2010. Besides this, private investment is expected to increase by 5.0% in conjunction with the economic recovery and higher confidence of the business sector. On the other hand, public spending is expected to play a less prominent role this year, as it may increase by as much as 2.3%. As for exports, it is estimated that exports should increase by 15.5% due to an increase in overseas demand. However, the rate of inflation is likely to increase to record around 3.0% to 4.0%, due mainly to an increase in the crude oil price on the world market as the recovery of the global economy increases the demand for oil, while the weakening of the US dollar may draw more investors into the oil market.

However, the recovery of the Thai economy in 2010 is seen to face risk factors including unsustainable global economic recovery. It is even possible that the recovery will slow down again in the second half of 2010 due to more fluctuations in the global economic and financial systems. Besides this, there

are also risks of delay in spending in the public sector, problems with investment in the Map Ta Put Industrial Estate, domestic political situations, as well as pressures of inflation, the strength of the Thai Baht, and a tendency for higher interest rates.

Rate of economic expansion and various components

Rates of change when compared with the previous year	2008	2009	2010
Thai economy (GDP)	2.5	-2.3	3.5 – 4.5
Private consumption	2.7	-1.1	3.0
Private investment	3.2	-12.8	5.0
Public spending	1.0	4.7	2.3
-Public consumption	4.6	5.8	1.6
-Public investment	-4.6	2.7	3.5
Value of exports (US dollars)	15.9	-13.9	15.5
Value of imports (US dollars)	26.5	-24.9	24.0
Rate of inflation	5.5	-0.9	3.0 – 4.0

Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
(as of February 2010)

Business Environment

and Competition Review

In 2009, the Thai commercial bank business suffered from the economic downturn. The credit granted by commercial banks in Thailand¹ grew by a mere 1.68% when compared to its growth of 21.20% in the previous year. Likewise, deposits increased by only 0.08%, while in the previous year it grew by 10.33%. Under such unfavorable economic conditions, Thai commercial banks struggled by placing more emphasis on management of costs and interest while simultaneously adjusting business strategies such as increasing fee-based income, especially those that are related to bancassurance business, electronic banking, or consultancy services. Such a strategic adjustment resulted in an overall net profit of 89.2 billion baht, which accounted for a 0.94% increase from the previous year. The increase in income was due mainly to an 11.42% rise in fee and service income, which helped make up for the effects of a reduction in income from interest and dividends.

The commercial banking business in 2009 continued to be highly competitive in terms of credit and deposits. As for personal loans, the economic slow down reduced the amount of personal credit extended by Thai commercial banks by 5.04% from 2008, while the number of credit accounts decreased by 12.06%. To accommodate the weak economic situation, Thai commercial banks became more careful when approving personal loans. They also adjusted the criteria on minimum income, targeted low-risk customer groups, provided free of charge financing services, and offered free gifts. Thai commercial banks also employed interest strategies by implementing competitive interest rates. In addition, they set up booths in communities or close to offices and used telephone calls to reach target customers.

With regard to personal housing loans, by the end of 2009, the total amount of remaining personal housing loans in Thai commercial banks was equal to 961 billion baht, a 10.14% increase due to positive factors such as government measures to stimulate real estate, reduction of loan interest rates of commercial banks, and a large number of housing projects that had been completed and had entered the market, especially condominiums. Events to stimulate the real estate market by real estate developers and business operators were organized, while commercial banks competed with one another by emphasizing pricing strategies to secure markets such as a special low interest rate campaign which set fixed interest rates lower than the floating interest rate. Other measures included organizing marketing activities together with real estate developers, refinancing housing loans, and offering supplementary services such as provision of consultancy on financial issues. However, competition from government-owned financial institution programs such as the Fast Track campaign, which could approve loans within seven days, and the special interest rate campaign made the expansion of housing loans of Thai commercial banks slow from a 12.34% rise in the previous year.

¹ refers to commercial banks registered in Thailand.

Credit card loans issued by Thai commercial banks continued to grow all through 2009, making the amount of credit card debt increase by 14.04% from 2008 and the number of accounts rise by 8.93%. This was due to campaigns continuously carried out to promote the use of credit cards such as cash back programs, a six-month 0% interest rates, an establishment of alliances to promote sales, and a promotion of transactions with credit cards rather than cash such as payment of public utilities and Internet shopping through online stores. The banks also increased other benefits to motivate customers such as offering travel insurance when paying for goods with a credit card. In addition, in the second half of 2009, the credit card business was boosted by signs of economic recovery which helped increase consumer confidence and spending.

In 2009, car and motorcycle hire purchase business of Thai commercial banks grew by 7.23%, as economic recovery, increased employment, and higher consumer confidence, helped encourage demand for automobiles and motorcycles, particularly in the last quarter of the year. This, coupled with consumers' increased liquidity, led Thai commercial banks to become more active in this area, mainly using pricing and interest strategies to attract customers such as the offering of interest rates lower than the market rate and other benefits which resulted in stronger competition.

Deposits in domestically registered commercial banks increased by a mere 0.08% in 2009, due to a reduction in deposits in the second half of the year, following the offering of alternative savings scheme with a better yield. In 2009, the interest rate of a one-year fixed savings account ranged between 0.75% and 1.75%, while the Strong Thailand savings bonds, private corporate bonds (with the credit levels BBB to AAA and an average duration of investment of three to five years), and foreign investment funds (FIF) had an average yield of 3.40%, 3.98%, and 26.98%, respectively.



Even though the Thai economy in 2009 suffered from the economic downturn, especially in the first half of the year when the impact of the global economic crisis was still strong, the Islamic Bank of Thailand was able to operate the business with a growth rate even more than the previous year, as evidenced by the total amount of credit which increased by 21,271 million baht, deposits increased by 20,861 million baht, and assets increased by 21,480 million baht, accounting for 127%, 105%, and 90% of the previous year's figures, respectively. Therefore, the net profit of the Bank by the end of 2009 was equal to 356 million baht, which is a big leap from a net profit of only 2.08 million baht the year before. Such growth resulted from the appropriate strategies devised by the Bank. In the previous year, the Bank concentrated to expand business among corporate customers and emphasized the significance of credit portfolio management. Moreover, a cross-selling strategy was employed to simultaneously expand other aspects of the Bank's businesses such as personal financing, deposit, foreign exchange and trade finance, etc. Furthermore, the Bank was able to control the proportion of non-performing credits (NPLs) to reduce at 9%, which was a reduction from 14% in the year before. This is due to the Bank's debt restructuring guidelines, prevention of re-entry NPLs guidelines, and systematic compilation of related work operation manuals.

In addition to the aforementioned strategies that have been implemented, in the previous year the Bank received approval from the meeting of the shareholders to increase capital by 6,000 million baht. The Bank has started to sell its shares and collected the share payments from some of the shareholders. It is expected that within the first quarter of 2010, the Bank will be able to completely collect the share payments from all shareholders. Also, the Bank has integrated the internal management and administration system to accommodate stable and sustainable growth in the future.

Type of Credit	Number of accounts	Number of customers	Total credit (million baht)	Proportion	Net increase in credit (million baht)
Business	3,032.00	2,121.00	28,658.81	75%	18,368.10
-Real estate	909.00	518.00	6,882.43	18%	4,446.85
-Manufacturing Industry	756.00	323.00	11,062.55	29%	5,765.54
-Commerce	884.00	884.00	4,092.29	11%	3,215.63
-Services	483.00	396.00	6,621.54	17%	4,940.08
Personal	11,474.00	10,690.00	9,299.11	25%	2,902.70
-Housing	5,812.00	5,435.00	6,397.43	17%	1,283.44
-Auto Leasing and Hire Purchase	619.00	546.00	578.13	2%	560.74
-Others	5,043.00	4,709.00	2,323.55	6%	1,058.52
Total	14,506.00	12,811.00	37,957.92	100%	21,270.80

Increase in Deposits

Type of accounts	Amount (million baht)	Proportion	Increase/Decrease
Demand deposits	4,241.22	10%	1,890.91
Fixed deposits	36,830.99	90%	19,283.46
Total	41,072.21	100%	21,174.37

A significant growth attracted the attention of various organizations that award outstanding financial institutions. This resulted to various honors including the Best Islamic Finance House Award from Alpha Southeast Asia in 2008 - 2009 and the Islamic Bank by Country from the Islamic Finance News (IFN).



Expansion of Networks and Branches

In 2009, the Islamic Bank of Thailand opened two new branches in Bangkok and a nearby province—The Government Complex Commemorating His Majesty The King's 80th Birthday Anniversary Branch on Chaengwattana Road and the Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Branch. The Jana Branch was also relocated to a nearby area to better accommodate an ever-increasing number of customers. Even though there were not many branches established in the past year, the Bank tried to expand its services through other channels such as installation of more ATM machines in Nongjok District, Minburi District, Phuket Province, and Satun Province, to respond to customers' financial needs and ensure convenience and easy access. In addition, the Bank has expanded its service channels through the networks of other institutions, by signing the MOU with four organizations—Thailand Post Company Limited, Tesco Lotus, Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited, and Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited—to offer convenience to customers who wish to pay for credit installments through more than 1,000 service points all over the country.

Product Development

Due to the global economic downturn, economic growth in Thailand drastically slowed down. There were unfavorable signs of the economic situation of the Thai people. The Islamic Bank of Thailand realized the difficulties and needs of customers, so we adjusted the features of two credit products of the Bank; namely, home financing, home refinancing, and created additional refinancing on credit card debt and personal financings. These three products are on packaged under the relief credit project, with the distinguishing characteristic of grace periods of principal repayment as long as three years for home financing and six months for the refinancing of credit card debt and personal financing. The rate of profit was less than half when compared to the burden of installment payments to the original institutions of customers. These three products turned out to be well-received by the Bank's customers, making the total sales volume of these three products exceed 50% of the total amount of personal financing, and making this project well-known as a product champion of the year for the Bank.

Development of Information Technology System

The Bank has approved work system development by hiring a leading company in IT system construction to further improve the existing Core Banking System of the Bank, with the objective to complete the development of various systems within three years using the Design-Build-Operate-Transfer developmental framework to ensure that the completed systems will be implemented with maximum efficiency as follows:

1. The Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system is an integration of systems including purchasing, hiring, selling, accounting, finance, and human resource management. It facilitates the flow of information between all business functions, which will help the Bank realize the situation and problems promptly, thus enabling the Bank to address problems timely and effectively.
2. The Human Resource Management (HRM) system enables management and administration of human resources to take place with highest efficiency and effectiveness. The HRM system consists of the following:

- Organizational system
- Recruitment system
- Personal system
- Payroll system
- Appraisal system
- Time attendance system
- Training system
- Employee self-service system
- Welfare system
- Management information system
- Security system
- Approval center system
- General setup system

3. Credit Approval Process

Credit Approval Process (CAP) is designed and developed to help facilitate Credit Application Process. With its embedded enterprise content management system (ECM), CAP enables flexibility of managing credit application process ability to quickly response to new requirement, allow credit officer to monitor and supervise throughout the entire process, for example:

- Create a template of financing form or contract with automatically fill-in information from database.
- Monitor and supervise the entire process.
- Organize, control and store financing-related information for immediate usage with high security and authorization.
- Ability to integrate with external credit scoring for approval process as well as external systems i.e. credit bureau.

4. Call Center Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system is a system that manages customer relations by integrating different automated systems including sales, marketing, and customer services. Customers are able to interact with the Bank via computer to facilitate their transactions, and the Bank is able to learn customers' needs, store information on customers' behaviors and consumption, adding value for both the Bank and its customers. The CRM system enables the Bank's employees to work with convenience, speed, and confidence, hence better accommodation of customer needs. The main tasks of the CRM system include the following:

- Contact management: The CRM system enhances the Bank's sales, marketing, and service professionally. It also collects and stores customer information that will be subsequently utilized to plan for access to customers such as telephone numbers, fax numbers, email addresses, websites, retail sales, access to information from service points, and personal contacts. Moreover, the CRM system stores customer information in the database, which will then be integrated into Customer Account Information. Customers can contact the Bank through the Internet, Intranet, and other networks linked to sales, marketing, and service provision activities. The system is also applied to manage other forms of customer relations.
- Sales management: The CRM system assists sales with computer software. The Bank's Data supports sales activities, hence higher sales volumes. The system also covers information on sales of products, characteristics of products, and sales referencing. The CRM system can be accessed online, so it enables customers to easily check their account status and transaction history.

- **Marketing management:** The CRM system contributes to the success of professional marketing as it directly promotes sales through the automated system. For example, it helps make the identification of marketing targets yield favorable results, tabulates and follows up on marketing activities, and facilitates direct contact with customers via email. The CRM system is a marketing-assistance system which enables customers to receive feedback from the database, and it also analyzes customers to increase business. In addition, the CRM enables customers to achieve their goals as they will receive instant feedback when they make a request for information regarding sales and services.
- **Customer service and support:** The CRM system assists management of services with software that enables access to the customer database through the online computer system. Databases can be shared such as the sales database and professional marketing database. Furthermore, the CRM system supports customers as it allows administrators to increase, improve, assign tasks, and manage customer requests. On the other hand, the Call Center acts as a representative in customer support with expertise and authority depending on the type of requests for services of customers. Finally, the Help Desk assists customers who have problems with the Bank's products or services and helps manage related information to provide suggestions and solutions for customers.

The CRM system considerably adds value for the Bank's business and customers. It enables bank employees to work with increased speed, thus enhancing customer satisfaction through fast and convenient service. In addition, it helps maintain a good relationship with customers, an undeniable asset especially in times of stiff business competition like the present.

5. **Debt Collection:** It is not only the size of financing portfolio that indicates how well financial institutions in doing business, but also the capability of managing a collection and repayment. "Debt collection management" enables the Bank to facilitate and manage our portfolio by

- Prioritizing collection base on client's repayment behavior (client scoring)
- Defining collection effort according to each particular group of client
- Multichannel communication i.e. Call Center, E-mail, SMS, etc.
- Customer centric with complete credit history for an accurate information
- Enhancement features with MIS Dashlet for MIS report and KPI, MySchedule Dashlet, My Mail Dashlet etc.

6. The data warehouse system facilitates the Bank's decision making. The administrative information system is separated from the routine information system. Information may be obtained from the routine information database, which is then stored in the form of summary information. The data warehouse also stores tools for information processing, as well as processing work with information and other resources.

7. The risk management system is a system which supports the Bank's risk management for systematic and effective analyses, especially operational risk management. The system also facilitates storing of information on incident/loss and Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA) which enables the Bank to have a risk management system that contains information for overall risk management of the Bank and calculate its economic capital, thus increasing the Bank's efficiency and effectiveness to manage and reduce risks that may arise in the future.

8. The treasury and cash management system compiles data which reveal the Bank's financial status, making the Bank aware of costs and rates of return from fund acquisition, from the money market and the capital market, and both locally and from overseas. It also contains information on free cash and commitment, and analyzes the impact of changes in currency exchange rates, thus maximizing the effectiveness of the Bank's decision on investment and financial management.

9. The Multi Channel Front End Service System increases channels to accommodate provision of services to the Bank's customers through the Internet and mobile phones.

Corporate Rebranding

The corporate rebranding conducted in early 2009 was considered a major change after the Bank had been established for almost six years. The Islamic Bank of Thailand was founded in 2003, and it bought the Shariah Banking business of Krung Thai Bank at the end of 2005, a move that was in accordance with the policy of the government. Eighteen branches of Krung Thai Bank and nine branches of the Islamic Bank of Thailand became two patterns in one bank. Due to necessity, as well as its new vision, the Bank announced its rebranding with a press conference organized on March 5, 2009 at the Intercontinental Hotel.



The rebranding was considered for the whole system. The logo or corporate identity of the Bank, the Bank's name, the Bank's slogan, the design of the branches, employees' uniforms, and professionalism-oriented management were modified during the rebranding process, which was carried out successively to manage costs and reduce the Bank's expenses as follows:

1. The Bank's logo, the corporate identity, was changed almost completely from the previous one. However, green continues to be used as it represents stable growth, prosperity, and brightness. The main color of the corporate identity, gold, has been added to epitomize the brightness of Islam which gives brightness to people of all races and religions equally.

The corporate symbol of the Bank contains an 'aleef,' the first Arabic letter in the spelling of the word 'Islam,' which can also be seen as the letter 'I' in the English spelling, and is twisted into a crescent moon. A gold star on a green background represents sustainable leadership, and the gold color portrays the power of brightness, which, when shown with the star, symbolizes mutual support and unity to drive the organization to perpetual stability and success.



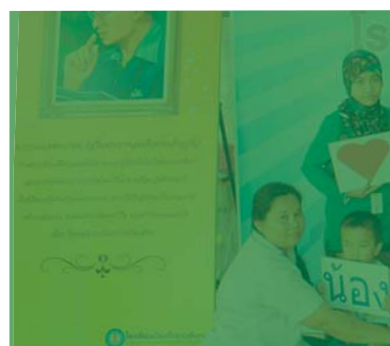
2. The short name of the Islamic Bank of Thailand is called iBank, and its slogan is 'Islamic Bank, Your Bank.' This represents the Bank's desire to become an option for financial services for all people of all races and religions as well as portrays the Bank's determination to compete on an international level. The website domain of the Bank has also been changed to www.ibank.co.th, which is easy to remember and is in line with the trends of other commercial banks. It is estimated that the new website of the Bank will be launched in the middle of 2010.

3. The design of the Bank's branches has been improved, with the new image showcasing a modern interior and distinctive exterior. The Bank completed the redesign of all of its branches in the country in 2009.

4. The core values of the Bank have been identified in line with the management system to be improved to be more professional:

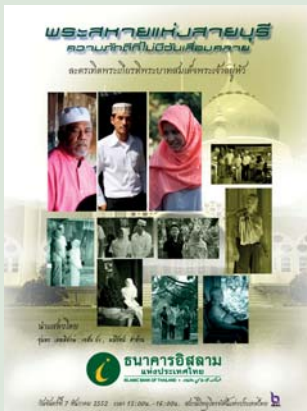
- Loyalty: Loyalty to the organization
- Accountability: Conscience and accountability in duties
- Service mindedness: Impressive of services to customers of all levels
- Efficiency: Working efficiently
- Responsibility: Responsible for all actions





The Islamic Bank of Thailand, or ibank, is a financial institution which aims to create products and services that best suit the customers' needs. We firmly uphold the virtues that emphasize care for all groups of people in society. We realize the significance of the assistance we provide and the responsibility we have to help develop the national economy and enhance the quality of life of the Thai people. Such beliefs of the Islamic Bank of Thailand are clearly evidenced through all the activities we conducted in 2009.

Activities to honor His Majesty the King



ibank honors the Royal Institute as the most highly-regarded institution in Thai society and one that is at the center of all Thai people's minds and spirits. We produced a documentary entitled "His Majesty's friend from Saiburi: An Unwavering Loyalty," which portrays the relationship between the Father of the country and members of the Muslim community in Pattani Province to commemorate the auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King's 82nd Birthday Anniversary on December 5.

In addition, ibank organized a blood donation campaign for dedicatif merits to His Majesty the King as an act of gratitude for His Majesty the King's loving kindness to his people. A large number of blood donors participated in this activity.



ibank realizes the importance of spurring the economy and generating income for all groups of people in an effort to help develop and stabilize the nation's economy. The Bank has continuously created products and special promotion according to the economic situation of the country.



OTOP products entrepreneur

ibank offers products and special promotions for OTOP products entrepreneur at the OTOP Midyear 2009 event.



Street vendors and entrepreneurs

The bank launched the 'Automobile Hire purchase for a new entrepreneur projects 1 and 2 to provide assistance to operators of public transportation services, with new shuttle vans with the NGV system which can help reduce costs and increase income for those already work in the transportation business and other interested individuals in general.



The Bank donated 400 large ibank umbrellas to accommodate street vendors in the Rajthevi and Bangkapi Districts.



Government officers and employees

ibank collaborated with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and Government Savings Bank to organize a public project to finance to people who encountered difficulties in life as well as entrepreneurs or unemployed people who needed to start an occupation or increase their working capital to expand their business, thus enabling them to gain easy access to capital and avoid shark loans. The Bank also came up with a credit card debt refinancing project to relief the burden of government officers employees, and permanent employees of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

Grassroots entrepreneurs

The Bank offered facilitation in terms of sources of capital to support businesses in Thai communities by conducting a survey in the southern region and organizing the ibank micro finance project for residents in the south who had low income. The project's aim was to generate capital for occupations or increase income, which in turn would stimulate the national economy and promote local employment.



Activities to promote education

Another aim for ibank is to create educational opportunities for Thai youngsters to equip with knowledge and experience through the provision of financial support and donation of teaching and learning materials worth more than 700,000 baht to various foundations and public charity organizations. For example, the Bank collaborated with the Professor Sangvian Indaravijaya Foundation granted scholarship for students in the three southern provinces. the Tarbiyah Islam Foundation, and the Ummul Qura Youth Institute in Narathiwat and Pattani Provinces. The Bank also provided support in form of prizes in the Second Southern Fast Math Trick Contest and youth training and sightseeing activities in Bangkok, etc



Activities related to religion

ibank operates with strictly adherence to the ethics as well as religious teachings in offering good and fair services. In 2009, the Bank organized various religious activities:



Participating in a well-wishing ceremony for those going to preform the Haj at Suvarnabhumi Airport



Hosting the Iftar dinner all through the month of Ramadan for all Muslim people who used the services of Suvarnabhumi Airport



Allocating Zakat donations worth more than 900,000 baht to students, need people, and people suffer from to disasters and relief to grassroots community



Contributing prizes to readers of Al-Quran reciters to render Thai Muslims the opportunity to participate in the recitation on an international level.



Fund and food donation for the Iftar dinner to fellow Muslims in the Ramadan Relationship Project.

Activities to save the environment and to promote Thai society

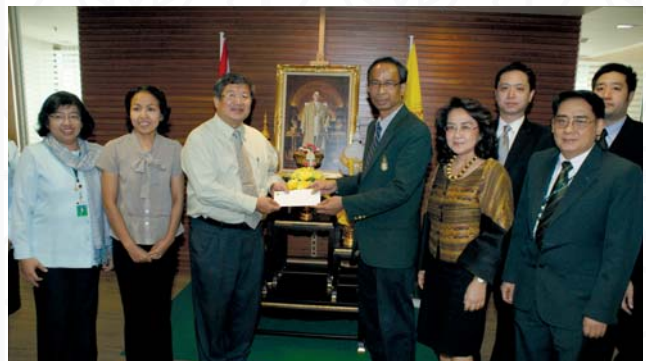


ibank participated in the efforts to reduce global warming by protecting the environment and conserving nature. Among the activities conducted by ibank were the National Annual Tree Care Day and the creation of an ibank small garden at the Foundation of Islamic Center of Thailand.



In addition, ibank support and encourage Thai youths and adults to take care of their health and play sports activities, the Bank donated a monetary prize of 300,000 baht to the women's national soccer team participating in the 25th SEA Games. The team placed second in the women's soccer competition during the Vientiane Games 2009.

Activities to support the needy people



To offer moral support, develop the quality of life of Thai youths, and improve Thai society, iBank provided assistance to the underprivileged regardless of their ethnicity and religion. The Bank donated more than 700,000 baht to buy consumption stuffs for various charitable foundations and organizations such as the Orphan's Fund of the Darussalam School Foundation, Christian Foundation for the Blind in Thailand, Phyathai Babies' Home (Pakkred), and the Thai Fund Foundation to grant scholarships and donate necessities to children of no nationality, etc.

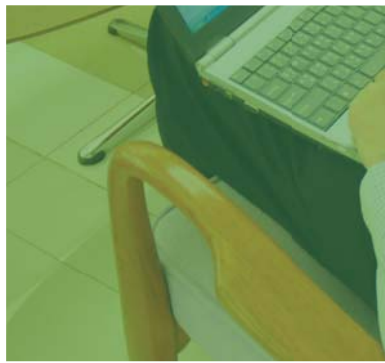
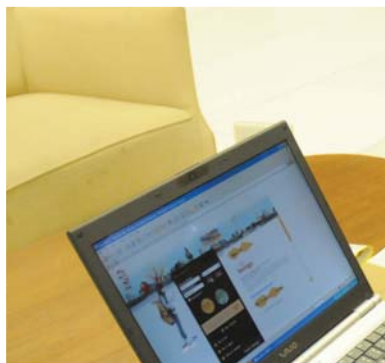


The Bank also help the victims from the South who were stranded on their journey to Yidda, Saudi Arabia, that going to perform to perform Haj by approving the emergency credits to the Haj entrepreneurs that need funds to solve the problem

The Bank donated funds to the Mallika for People Foundation to support clothing items, blankets, and first aid kits and medication for people who suffered from cold weather in the north and northeastern regions of the country.



The Islamic Bank of Thailand, as a state-owned enterprise under the Ministry of Finance, has a mission to operate with adherence to the government's policy to promote the economy and society. Thus, iBank perseveres to become a major driving force for Thailand's economic and social development. The Bank has a strong to create projects that will benefit society in various ways and support all aspects of activities for the public interest to ensure the well-being and stability of all Thai people.



Since the Islamic Bank of Thailand entered the State Enterprise Performance Appraisal System in 2008, the organizational management in terms of risk management of the Bank has been appraised as having all of the five good components as follows:

- 1) The Bank has clearly specified policies, objectives, and scopes of its operations as well as responsible division
- 2) The Bank has specified its risks in accordance with the criteria on risk categorization of the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance,
- 3) The Bank has assessed its risks by taking likelihood and impact into consideration,
- 4) The Bank has devised annual risk management measures, and
- 5) The Bank has devised measures to monitor and manage risks as specified in the Risk Management Plan.

There is the Risk Management and KPI Committee which is responsible for managing risks on the organizational level, and there is also a risk management division which is independent from the divisions that can create risks. Furthermore, the Bank has appointed Risk Officers in each department/office to act as a representative to transfer knowledge to the colleague in their department, as well as work as a coordinator who will identify risk factors, propose, implement and follow up on the risk reduction/control plans, report information related to risk management in their own department in order to come up with risk factors of the overall organization. In addition, there is the implementation and review of risk management policies to ensure that risk management is in line with the specified plans, which can be adapted to suit changing organizational structures, with risk indexes being added and risk assessments that can be adapted to suit changing risk factors. As regards to implementation of risk management in the long run and instillation of risk management in the organization, the Bank has specified these in the risk management plans. Risk management has been identified as a mission in the Bank's business operations and management. In specifying risk appetite and risk tolerance, the Bank has identified every risk appetite and risk tolerance of all risk factors in connection with objectives and targets and with facilitation of the missions and vision of the Bank that have been included in the Business Plan, with other government criteria such as the announcements of the Bank of Thailand and Ministerial Regulation taken into account.

In accounting year 2009, the Bank implemented integrated risk management all through the organization. The major developments of the risk management system of the Bank were as follows:

1. The risk management plan was devised with participation from all department beginning with an assessment of risk factors. Workshops were organized for all department in the organization, and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) were identified and divided into Leading KRIs and Lagging KRIs to prioritize management. A risk map was also constructed to link the relationships among risk factors which may have

an effect on the operational targets of the Bank and to link KRIs of each of the risk factors. Moreover, the risk profile of the risk factors in accounting year 2009 was developed, and the Bank specified the goals of reducing/controlling risks, which were made known among all department to ensure their understanding of the goals in managing the risks of which their department was owner.

2. The Bank added a new section to specifically manage risk and Shariah Compliance.
3. The Bank reviewed the organizational structure to ensure the efficiency of the check and balance system of the Bank with lines of supervision that are independent from one another.
4. The Bank conducted a survey on awareness of risk management of administrators and employees.
5. The Bank created a charter of the Risk Management and KPI Committee.
6. The Bank organized activities to disseminate knowledge of risk management among the employees of the organization on a continuous basis and through more varied channels.
7. The Bank appointed RIC officers (Risk-Internal Control-Compliance officers) of each department/office which was considered a collaboration of the risk management department, internal audit department, and compliance department to enable representatives from all departments to coordinate and take charge of work-related to risk management, operation control, and internal audits.
8. The Bank reviewed the risk management plan to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring and control of risk levels of different risk factors of the Bank, keeping abreast of both internal and external changes. More risk factors of the Bank were considered and added to suit the risks that might affect its potentially changing operational plans.
9. The Bank specified risk management as common KPIs of all departments under the Balanced-Scorecard system.
10. The Bank linked ranking of risk rating and severity class of the profit rate from credit.
11. The Bank organized the IT Outsource Project to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management.
12. The Bank became a member of the Risk Management Club of Specialized Financial Institutions (SFIs), which was established as a center of knowledge and experience exchange in risk management among members to SFIs to develop standardized and effective risk management.
13. The Bank compiled a report on Control Self-Assessment in congruence with the guidelines of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand.

Risk Management Structure

The risk management division is responsible for submitting regular reports of risks to the Risk Management and KPI Committee which is in charge of devising policies and strategies on risk management in accordance with the guidelines of the Bank. In addition, the Bank has appointed the Assets and Liabilities Management Sub-Committee (ALCO) to be in charge of devising guidelines and strategies regarding risk management in terms of liquidity and market.

Guidelines on Risk Management

The Bank divided its main risks which may affect the Bank performance into two categories: Financial Risks and Non-Financial Risks. The former can further be divided into three aspects of Credit Risks, Liquidity Risks, and Market Risks; the

latter also divided into three aspects of Shariah Risks, Strategic Risks, and Operational Risks. The guidelines of the Bank on managing each aspect of risk are as follows:

1. Financial Risks can be divided into three aspects as follows:

1.1 Credit Risks refer to terms that debtors of the Bank are unable to fulfill as previously agreed upon. Credit risks are considered major risks of the Bank due to its proactive credit expansion efforts. Thus, the quality of credit and risks caused by clusters of credit are closely monitored by the Bank to ensure their compliance with policies and guidelines on management of the Banks Credit Risks. In 2009, the proportion of low quality loans of the Bank decreased, and the new low-quality loans that occurred in 2009 were at a low level. Furthermore, different systems of the Bank including the IT Outsource program, which involved improvement and development of credit approval process, management of information necessary in administration and follow-up of debts through the CAP (credit approval process) system, and construction of Data Warehouse and Debt Collection system, enabled the Bank to more effectively manage its Credit Risks.

1.2 Liquidity Risks result from the Bank's inability to pay off its debts and fulfill obligations within the specified time. The Bank's liquidity management is in line with the Ministry's ordinance on maintenance of liquid assets under the supervision of the Assets and Liabilities Sub-Committee (ALCO). In 2009, the Bank expanded the base of depositors among small-scale customers. Different projects and measures were constructed to increase the proportion of small-scale customers. Furthermore, the Bank reviewed its liquidity management plan to suit the Bank's operations and followed up on changes in the structures of its balance sheets which may have an effect on the cash flow of the Bank through the maturity gaps. The Bank also analyzed the proportions of different liquidities as an early warning sign in Liquidity Risk Management.

1.3 Market Risks refer to profit rate risks, currency exchange rates, and price of equity instruments which have adverse effects on income, assets and financial liabilities of the Bank. The Bank's management of Market Risks is under the supervision of the Assets and Liabilities Sub-Committee (ALCO). The major market risks of the Bank are profit rate risks and repricing risks which are a specific characteristic of Islamic Bank's whose repricing gap is different from that of other commercial banks due to its policy on credit that is based on the principle of buying and selling that specifies the selling price of the customers. The Bank has determined the risk limit of its repricing gap to include Market Risks to its Market Risk Management policies and guidelines and to report regularly to ALCO.

2. Non-Financial Risks can be divided into the following three aspects:

2.1 Shariah Risks refer to the risks that take place as a result of the Bank's operations, working processes, and launching and presenting products and services of the Bank which may not be in congruence with the Shariah laws specified by the Advisory Committee of the Islamic Bank of Thailand (Shariah). These may be inconsistent with the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545, or may affect status, reputation, liquidity, income, and funds. In accounting year 2009, the Bank added Shariah Compliance in the risk management department, compliance department, credit review department, and internal audit department.

This was to manage Shariah Risks, which are considered specific risks of Islamic Banks that receive the highest level of significance, with more administration, management, supervision, review, and evaluation that are clearer and more appropriate.

2.2 Operational Risks refer to risks of damage that may result from lack of good governance or good corporate governance within the organization as well as lack of good control. This may be related to the operational processes within the organization, personnel, work systems, or risk events outside the Bank, including legal risks and compliance risks. Major operational risks of the Bank, however, are mostly internal factors such as personnel, IT factors, and other factors related to efficiency of different operational processes, as the Bank's employees need specific knowledge and skills in some divisions and as increased efficiency is needed to accommodate expansion of the Bank's businesses. Therefore, the Bank gave significance to devising a staff development plan to increase their knowledge, skills, and specialization that suit their roles, duties, and lines of work. The IT Outsource Project was organized to develop the IT and MIS systems to suit and support the Bank's implementation of its business operation plans and risk management plans effectively. Moreover, the Business Flow that suited the Bank's present operations was constructed to improve and increase efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. Apart from this, RIC officers in each division/office/branch were appointed as representatives in coordination and implementation of risk management, operation supervision, and internal control within the division/office/branch, hence more effective risk management operations of the Bank.

2.3 Strategic Risks are the risks that result from inappropriate strategic plans, operational plans, and implementation of such plans which do not suit internal factors and external environments, hence they have unfavorable effects on income, funds, and existence of the business. In accounting year 2009, the Bank implemented proactive strategies to increase credit, leading to a rather considerable expansion of credit and higher profits than estimated in the operational plans. The Bank realized the significance of retail banking, as well as stability in financial funds to accommodate increased risk assets, so the Bank increased its capital to enable the stable and sustainable growth of the Bank.



Reports

Report

of the Good Corporate Governance Committee

Over the past five years, a number of financial institutions in various countries have had to close down, but the Islamic financial institutions in those countries have been able to brave the economic crises and remain strong. Even in Thailand, the overseas financial crises that have slowed down the global economy have negatively affected the domestic economic condition and increased business competition. For this reason, commercial banks and financial institutions had to adjust their business operation strategies to ensure good administration and good governance to create confidence among the public.

In 2009, the Good Corporate Governance Committee of the Islamic Bank of Thailand collaborated with the bank administrators and employees carry out a good governance campaign within the Bank to ensure a good governance system that increases unity within the organization. It also promotes good corporate governance that is in adherence with Shariah laws in terms of social contributions and environmental protection. The Bank has made contributions to various orphanages and homes for children with disabilities and children of no nationality. In addition, it provided support for the Al-Quran reading contest during the Central Maolid of Thailand event.

In 2010, the Islamic Bank of Thailand, through the Good Corporate Governance Committee, implements the policy on good corporate governance by drafting regulations on the ethical code of conduct for administrators to prevent conflicts between personal and public interests. A manual of the code of conduct of the Islamic Bank of Thailand is compiled as a guideline for all parties and publicized on the Bank's website. With regard to good governance for society and the environment, the Bank has realized the significance of education and development of the Muslim community so as to ensure comprehensive development of the society at large.

The Islamic Bank of Thailand has a strong determination to disseminate knowledge among its administrators and employees to ensure understanding of the good governance principles and responsibility to society and the environment. This is in congruence with Islamic principles, so as to adopt the concept of an organizational culture that creates the maximum benefit for related parties as well as internal and external stakeholders including shareholders, investors, customers, business alliance partners, the Board of Directors and administrators, employees, as well as society and the country.



Associate Professor Isra Santisart, Ph.D.

Dear Shareholders,

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of three committee members who were appointed by the Board of Directors of the Islamic Bank of Thailand effective on November 11, 2009.

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

Nomination

1. Specify policies, guidelines, and methods for nomination as well as selecting and submitting names to the Board of Directors and various other committees for approval in the following aspects:

A. Size and variation of necessary knowledge, skills, and experience of prospective committee members

B. Types and components of various committees nominations to be submitted to the Committee for consideration for appointment to replace members of the Board of Directors or other committees of the Bank that have become vacant due to the expiration of terms or other reasons

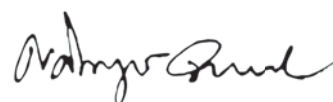
2. Ensuring that the Bank has a plan for succession and appropriate continuity in administration for the positions of president and other executives to be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval

Remuneration

1. Presenting an appropriate remuneration plan for committee members to the Board of Directors for consideration and for submission to shareholders for approval.

2. Suggesting appropriate remuneration of different committees to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee carry out all duties and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors of the Bank with carefulness and thoroughness, to the fullfill of its capacity and with freedom, for the overall benefit of the Bank and the Bank's shareholders.



M.R. Sasiprin Chandratat
Chair of the Nomination
and Remuneration Committee

The Islamic Bank of Thailand is the only bank in Thailand that fully conforms with Shariah principles in devising its concepts, principles, and operations every step of the way, with strict adherence to the Islamic principles which include various teachings on good corporate governance and public and environmental consciousness. The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught humans to live their daily life without having bad thoughts or committing bad deeds against anyone. In addition, as the Thai government is a major shareholder of the Bank, which has the status of a state-owned enterprise under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, the Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises 2009 as well as the Corporate Governance Principles as announced by the Bank of Thailand, were also incorporated into the Bank's good corporate governance standards so as to ensure fairness to all related parties, transparency in business operations, and examinability of all steps of the operations.

The seven major principles of good corporate governance are as follows:

1. Accountability
2. Responsibility
3. Equitable treatment for all stakeholders
4. Transparency, which consists of the two following aspects:
 - Transparency of examinable operations
 - Transparency of information disclosure
5. Value creation for the business, in both short-term and long-term
6. Ethics in business operations
7. People's participation in expressing ideas related to operations which may adversely affect on the environment or living conditions of the community or the locality

In 2009, the Board of Directors of the Islamic Bank of Thailand reached a consensus during the Board meeting of 19/2009 on December 14, 2009 to appoint the following people to the Audit Committee:

1. Mr. Sayan Satangmongkol	Chairman
2. Mrs. Chinda Teppattra	Member
3. Mr. Ekkaphap Polsue	Member
4. Mr. Surapol Jariyarangsirattana	Secretary

The composition of the Audit Committee was altered three times for appropriateness. The Committee held a total of ten meetings to consider various issues under their duties and responsibilities regarding major risks and possible impacts, risk management, readiness and sufficiency of technology and information systems, and the internal control system. As assigned by the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Audit Committee also reviewed the annual plan and the plan to prevent and suppress corruption between 2009 and 2012, as well as considered performance outcomes and progress of planned operations. Furthermore, the Committee attended meetings with administrators of the Bank's internal offices to follow up on the progress of major operations and issues, summarized the findings, and reported the findings to the Board Director of the Bank for consideration and to Bank administrators for further action. Therefore, the Audit Committee is fairly confident that the operational goals of the Islamic Bank of Thailand will be accomplished efficiently and effectively.

Summary of major operations in 2009

1. The Audit Committee revised the Bank's organizational structure and roles and duties of the supervisory offices by assigning review, supervision, and examination responsibilities that are in adherence with Shariah law in all offices. The Audit Committee also assigned special examination, examination of information technology, and support of internal audit duties to the Internal Audit Division on September 7, 2009, separating the credit review division from the Audit Committee.

2. The Audit Committee reviewed the financial statements, considered the appointment of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand as the public accountant and determined the accounting fares to be submitted to and approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank. The committee also granted approval of the financial statements and notes to financial statements as of December 31, 2008 to be subsequently submitted to the Board of Directors, and attended two meetings with the Accounting Division to consider operations and financial statements of the Bank. According to the review conducted by the Audit Committee, the Committee was of the opinion that the financial statements of the Bank were accurate, comprehensive, reliable, and adherent to publicly-accepted accounting standards and with sufficient disclosure of information.

3. The Audit Committee reviewed and approved regulations, charters, a code of ethics, operation manuals, operation plans, and annual budgets with an emphasis placed on the objectives and scope of the review to cover major risks in each division and activity.

4. The Audit Committee considered a policy to devise a system and assess internal control of the Bank in accordance with regulations of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand on specification of internal control standards B.E. 2544 and followed up on operations with an aim to ensure outcomes of the operations strictly within the specified timeframe so as to ensure that the internal control system of the Bank is appropriate and suitable.

5. The Audit Committee reviewed and supervised the Bank's operations to ensure adherence to different regulations related to operations of commercial banks, i.e. the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 and Credit Information Business Act B.E. 2545. The Committee also reviewed and improved regulations on practices related to transaction reports in accordance with the operations of commercial banks, i.e. the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542, to ensure compliance with the current rules and regulations of the government.

The Audit Committee has fulfilled its duties and responsibilities with carefulness and freedom to express its opinions without any restrictions.



Mr. Sayan Satangmongkol
Chair of the Audit Committee



Report of the Auditor And Financial Statements



NO.0021/1319

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
OF THAILAND

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This letter is given to confirm that the English version of the Auditor's Report together with the financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 of Islamic Bank of Thailand was translated by Islamic Bank of Thailand. The Office of the Auditor General of Thailand reviewed the aforementioned translated Auditor's Report and financial statements and found that there were no substantial differences of content from those of the Thai version.

Given on 24 May 2010



(Pisit Leelavachiroapas)
Deputy Auditor General



TO : THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ISLAMIC BANK OF THAILAND

The Office of the Auditor General of Thailand has audited the accompanying balance sheets of Islamic Bank of Thailand as at 31 December 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of income, changes in owner's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management as to their correctness and completeness of the presentation. The responsibility of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audits.

The Office of the Auditor General of Thailand conducted the audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The Office of the Auditor General of Thailand believes that the audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion.

In the opinion of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Islamic Bank of Thailand as at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the results of operations, and the cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(Signed) Jaruvan Maintaka
(Khunying Jaruvan Maintaka)
Auditor General

(Signed) Jiraphon Phiriyakitpaiboon
(Jiraphon Phiriyakitpaiboon)
Director of Audit Office

Office of the Auditor General
11 May 2010

(TRANSLATION)

Islamic Bank of Thailand**Balance sheets****As at 31 December 2009 and 2008****(Unit : Baht)**

	Note	2009	2008
Assets			
Cash		221,732,985	247,401,190
Interbank and money market items	3.1		
Domestic items - non-profit		4,515,085,727	2,536,876,494
Foreign items - non-profit		24,266,453	4,465,363
Total interbank and money market items, net		4,539,352,180	2,541,341,857
Investments	3.2		
Current investments, net		1,561,293,880	2,891,046,814
Long-term investments, net		718,477,988	1,064,888,209
Total investments, net		2,279,771,868	3,955,935,023
Financing and accrued income	3.3		
Financing		37,957,917,961	16,687,128,198
Accrued income		99,124,071	39,780,231
Total financing and accrued income		38,057,042,032	16,726,908,429
<u>Less</u> allowance for doubtful accounts	3.4	(428,454,639)	(303,368,314)
<u>Less</u> allowance for debt restructuring	3.5	(2,882,531)	(2,146,595)
Total financing and accrued income, net		37,625,704,862	16,421,393,520
Customers' liability under acceptances		-	17,200,000
Premises and equipment, net	3.6	268,283,108	259,566,708
Intangible assets, net	3.7	161,865,103	177,627,781
Other assets, net	3.8	246,122,141	214,126,085
Total assets		45,342,832,247	23,834,592,164

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.



Bandhit Sotipalalit
(Chairman of the Board of Directors)



Dheerasak Suwannayos
(President)

Islamic Bank of Thailand
Balance sheets (Continued)
As at 31 December 2009 and 2008

(Unit : Baht)

	Note	2009	2008
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Deposits	3.9		
Deposits in Baht		40,759,128,600	19,897,845,360
Total deposits		40,759,128,600	19,897,845,360
Interbank and money market items	3.10		
Domestic items - compensation		551,863,230	509,509,998
Domestic items - no compensation		3,074,245	2,481,810
Total interbank and money market items		554,937,475	511,991,808
Liabilities payable on demand		61,587,294	12,435,260
Bank's liability under acceptances		-	17,200,000
Accrued expenses		128,484,096	40,348,985
Compensation payable on deposit		209,063,928	128,285,718
Provisions		2,250,081	5,724,934
Payables from purchases of investments		-	130,065,404
Ordinary shares's subscription Account	3.12	65,014,028	-
Other liabilities	3.11	67,566,622	9,621,330
Total liabilities		41,848,032,124	20,753,518,799
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital			
Capital 3,123,000,000 ordinary shares, Baht 10 par value	3.12	31,230,000,000	31,230,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital 3,123,000,000 ordinary shares, Baht 10 par value		31,230,000,000	31,230,000,000
Discount on shares capital	3.12	(27,230,467,658)	(27,230,467,658)
Suplus (deficit) on revaluation of investments		(6,687,484)	(65,207,342)

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

(TRANSLATION)

Islamic Bank of Thailand
Balance sheets (Continued)
As at 31 December 2009 and 2008

(Unit : Baht)

	Note	2009	2008
Retained earnings (deficit)			
Appropriated			
Statutory reserve	3.13	35,729,570	-
Unappropriated		(533,774,305)	(853,251,635)
Total shareholders' equity		3,494,800,123	3,081,073,365
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		45,342,832,247	23,834,592,164
Off balance sheet items - contingencies	3.15		
Aval to bills		93,394,148	14,200,000
Liabilities under unmatured import bills		15,320,353	395,916
Letters of credit		169,183,924	32,112,438
Other contingencies		2,697,874,656	1,004,921,574

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.



Bandhit Sotipalalit
(Chairman of the Board of Directors)



Dheerasak Suwannayos
(President)

Islamic Bank of Thailand**Statements of income****For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008****(Unit : Baht)**

	Note	2009	2008
Income			
Financing		1,349,047,351	681,119,812
Interbank and money market items		25,262,343	44,662,462
Hire purchase and finance lease income		16,675,217	3,146,164
Investments		93,573,991	91,738,972
Total income		1,484,558,902	820,667,410
Financial expenses			
Deposits		563,802,926	360,801,226
Interbank and money market items		1,328,300	1,909,243
Total financial expenses		565,131,226	362,710,469
Net income		919,427,676	457,956,941
Doubtful accounts	3.4	125,822,261	131,315,790
Net financial income after doubtful accounts		793,605,415	326,641,151
Other operating income			
Gain (Loss) on investments	3.2.5	(17,332,763)	1,282,475
Fees and services income		268,526,952	93,375,998
Gain on exchange		7,865,796	9,574,675
Other income		8,041,179	566,881
Total other operating income		267,101,164	104,800,029

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

(TRANSLATION)

Islamic Bank of Thailand
Statements of income (Continued)
For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008

		(Unit : Baht)	
	Note	2009	2008
Other operating expenses			
Personnel expenses		269,808,435	133,769,397
Premises and equipment expenses		236,205,950	210,233,097
Taxes and duties		53,335,490	31,442,018
Fees and services expenses		7,328,677	3,341,761
Directors' remuneration	3.17	6,675,472	4,854,800
Other expenses	3.18	132,145,655	45,711,304
Total other operating expenses		705,499,679	429,352,377
Net profit (loss)		355,206,900	2,088,803
Basic earnings (deficit) per share	3.14	0.114	0.001

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.



Bandhit Sotipalalit
(Chairman of the Board of Directors)



Dheerasak Suwannayos
(President)

Islamic Bank of Thailand
Statements of changes in shareholders' equity
For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008

(Unit : Baht)

	Issued and paid-up share capital	Discount on ordinary shares	Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of investments	Retained earnings (deficit)		Total
				Appropriated	Unappropriated	
Balance as at						
1 January 2008	31,230,000,000	(27,230,467,658)	28,272,072	-	(855,340,438)	3,172,463,976
Deficit on revaluation of investments	-	-	(93,479,414)	-	-	(93,479,414)
Items not recognised in the statement of income	-	-	(93,479,414)	-	-	(93,479,414)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	2,088,803	2,088,803
Balance as at 31December 2008	31,230,000,000	(27,230,467,658)	(65,207,342)	-	(853,251,635)	3,081,073,365
Balance as at						
1 January 2009	31,230,000,000	(27,230,467,658)	(65,207,342)	-	(853,251,635)	3,081,073,365
Surplus on revaluation of investments	-	-	58,519,858	-	-	58,519,858
Items not recognised in the statement of income	-	-	-	-	-	58,519,858
Net Profit	-	-	58,519,858	35,729,570	319,477,330	355,206,900
Balance as at 31 December 2009	31,230,000,000	(27,230,467,658)	(6,687,484)	35,729,570	(533,774,305)	3,494,800,123

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

(TRANSLATION)

Islamic Bank of Thailand**Statements of cash flows****For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008****(Unit : Baht)**

	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit	355,206,900	2,088,803
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	97,608,237	97,291,850
Doubtful accounts	125,822,261	131,315,789
Provisions	(3,474,853)	1,561,527
Loss on asset disposal	96	780,209
Gain from disposal of investments	(514,725)	(8,260,520)
Loss on revaluation of investments	-	6,618,232
Loss on impairment	17,847,489	415,160
Loss on terminating the property use	16,370	250,825
Loss (gain) on exchange	1,422,033	(5,914,068)
Income on Investment	(81,864,597)	(70,349,422)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	88,135,110	(40,986,048)
Gain from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	600,204,321	114,812,337
Net financial income	(919,427,676)	(457,956,941)
Cash received from financial income	1,425,215,062	815,245,590
Cash payment to financial expense	(484,353,016)	(357,088,716)
	621,638,691	115,012,270
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Interbank and money market items	(1,999,432,356)	(1,051,909,034)
Financing	(21,270,789,762)	(5,680,437,378)
Other assets	(49,628,023)	(50,125,215)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits	20,861,283,239	7,038,619,528
Interbank and money market items	42,945,667	78,433,808
Liabilities payable on demand	49,152,034	(88,376,418)
Ordinary shares's subscription Account	65,014,028	-
Other liabilities	57,945,293	(1,653,361)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,621,871,189)	359,564,200

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand
Statements of cash flows (Continued)
For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(53,611,150,534)	(25,104,638,669)
Cash received from sale of investments	55,280,299,976	24,740,563,297
Purchases of premises and equipment	(55,519,050)	(4,598,152)
Purchases of intangible assets	(17,430,212)	(8,207,759)
Cash received from sale of assets	2,804	64,585
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,596,202,984	(376,816,698)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(25,668,205)	(17,252,498)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	247,401,190	264,653,688
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	221,732,985	247,401,190

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand**Notes to the financial statements****For the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008****1 General information**

Islamic Bank of Thailand, “the Bank”, is incorporated in Thailand under The Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545 and has its registered office at 66, 21st, 22nd and M Floor, Q.House Asoke Building, Sukhumvit 21, North Klongtoey, Wattana, Bangkok.

The principal businesses of the Bank are financial services based on Islamic Shariah principles.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements and significant accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Notification issued by the Bank of Thailand No. SOR NOR SOR. 70/B.E. 2551 (2008) dated August regarding the preparation and announcement of group of companies offering financial services applicable with generally accepted accounting principles, under Accounting Act B.E. 2543 (2000).

The financial statements issued for Thai reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. This English translation of the financial statements has been prepared for the convenience of readers not conversant with the Thai language.

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest Baht, unless otherwise stated. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except as stated in the accounting policies.

Significant intra-group transactions between the Bank and its branches are eliminated on consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Accounting Standard (TAS) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.2 Adoption of new accounting standards

In May 2009, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued Notification No. 12/2009, assigning new numbers to Thai Accounting Standards that match the corresponding International Accounting Standards. The numbers of Thai Accounting Standards as referred to in these financial statements reflect such change.

The Federation of Accounting Professions has issued Notification No. 86/2008 and 16/2009, mandating the use of new accounting standards, financial reporting standard and accounting guidance as follows.

- Accounting standards, financial reporting standards and accounting guidance which are effective for the current year

Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2007)

TAS 36 (revised 2007)	Impairment of Assets
TFRS 5 (revised 2007)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
Accounting Guidance for Leasehold Right	
Accounting Guidance for Business Combination under Common Control	

These accounting standards, financial reporting standards and accounting guidance became effective for the financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The management of the Bank has assessed the effect of these standards and believes that the new accounting standards, financial reporting standards and accounting guidance do not have any material impact on the financial statements for the current year.

- Accounting standards which are not effective for the current year

		Effective date
TAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	1 January 2012
TAS 24 (revised 2007)	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2011
TAS 40	Investment Property	1 January 2011

The adoption and initial application of these revised TAS is not expected to have any material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

2.3 Significant accounting policies

(1) Revenue

Income from financing

The Bank recognises income on an accrual basis. The Bank recognises income in term of profits or non-interest income according to Islamic precept which interest is prohibited. Therefore, the Bank will include margin into a principal repayment to the Bank, except for income on delinquent receivables and receivables overdue for more than three months which is recognised on a cash basis in accordance with the BoT regulations. Accrued income for more than three months from the due date, regardless of whether it is covered by collateral, is reversed from the statement of income. Subsequent margin is recognised on a cash basis.

Income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts

Income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts is recognised on the accrual basis according to the sum-of-the-digits method which recognises income in relation to the principal outstanding at the end of any given month over the period of instalment. There is no significant difference result between this method and the effective profit method.

Other operating income

Other operating income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(2) Expenses

The Bank recognises financial expenses and other operating expenses on an accrual basis, in the period in which they are incurred.

The profits paid to depositors

Profits based on an accrual paid to depositors are calculated to allocate to Mudharabah Investment accounts every month by using profit sharing method. The sharing rate depends on contract. If there is loss on investment, the depositors also share loss based on their portion. Returns to Wadiah saving account are based on resolution of the Board of directors of the Bank.

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash on collection.

(4) Financing

Financing include financing, hire purchase, finance lease receivables and other financing are presented net of unearned income and allowance for doubtful accounts.

(5) Allowance for doubtful accounts

BoT has guidelines for establishing a minimum level of allowance for doubtful accounts, which is primarily determined by applying specified percentages to the different classifications of financing in conjunction with the consideration of collateral valuation. Financing classifications are based principally on the period that a financing is past due. The Bank has set up the allowance for doubtful accounts according to BoT's regulation.

With reference to BoT No. SOR NOR SOR. 31/B.E. 2551 (2008) dated 3 August 2008 relating to the amended Criteria for allowances for doubtful accounts, the Bank has classified its loan portfolios into six categories, primarily based on the non-accrual period. For loans classified as pass and special-mention, the calculation of allowances for doubtful accounts is based on the regulatory minimum percentage requirement, taking into consideration the collateral value, where the collateral type and date of the latest appraisal are qualifying factors. For loans classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, the allowance on these accounts is set at 100 percent of the difference between the outstanding book value of the debt and the present value of future cash-flows expected to be received or the expected proceeds from the disposal of collateral in accordance with BoT criteria. However, the BoT allows the Bank to provide allowance for doubtful accounts based on the criteria within 2012. Under the BoT's new directive, commercial banks are allowed to raise the allowance for loans classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss in three phases as follows:

Phase 1: By 31 December 2006, all sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss loans with on going court proceedings are subjected to the amended criteria.

Phase 2: By 30 June 2007, all doubtful, and doubtful of loss loans will be subjected to the amended criteria.

Phase 3: By 31 December 2007, all sub-standard will be subjected to the amended criteria.

The Bank has complied with the first phase of the new guidance, which requires all loans under court proceeding to be provided for, as of 31 December 2006. For loans classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, the allowances on these accounts are not set at 100 percent for the difference between the outstanding book value of the debt and the expected proceeds from the disposal of collateral.

Allowances for doubtful accounts established during the year are recognized as doubtful accounts expense in the statement of income.

(6) Troubled Debt Restructuring

The Bank records troubled debt restructuring transactions on the assets or equities transferred to the Bank for debt settlement at the fair values of the assets less estimated selling expenses (if any), providing that this does not exceed the legally claimable amount of outstanding debt.

In case where the debt restructuring involves modifications of terms of receivables, the fair value of receivables after restructuring represents the net present value of the expected future cash flows, using the Standard Profit Rates prevailing at the restructuring date. The Bank recorded differences between the fair value of receivables, and the balance of net book value of receivables as of restructuring date as expenses in the income statements. Losses arising from restructuring by waiver of part of principal or recorded accrued profit receivable, less recorded allowance, are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

(7) Investments

Marketable equity securities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the statement of income

Debt securities, with maturity within 1 year are stated at their fair value, gain or loss from pricing of debt securities is stated in shareholders' equity. Debt securities and marketable equity securities other than those securities held for trading are classified as being available-for-sale and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised directly in equity. The exceptions are impairment losses, which are recognised in the statements of income. When these investments are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in the statements of income.

Equity securities which are not marketable are stated at cost less impairment losses.

Investments in receivables are stated at acquisition cost after deducting the allowance for impairment. When debt restructuring is required, the balance is recorded as a loan at fair value, in accordance with the transfer of financial asset accounting procedure. The difference between the book value and the fair value is recognized as gain or loss on transfer of financial assets in the statements of income. The revenue from receivables is recognised on the effective profit method.

The fair values of securities are calculated on the following bases:

For equity securities which are listed securities, fair value is the last bid price quoted in the Stock Exchange of Thailand at the balance sheets date.

Fair price of debt securities is stated by the clean prices of the Thai Bond Market Association.

For marketable unit trusts, fair value is the net asset value as at the balance sheets date.

Disposal of investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount together with the associated cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is recognised in the statements of income.

(8) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of income.

(9) Premises and equipment

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

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of premises and equipment is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Bank. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statements of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building	20 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years
Furniture, fixture and equipment	5 years
Vehicle	5 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land and assets under construction.

(10) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent leasehold right, rights to use the computer software and goodwill.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortization

Amortisation is charged to the statements of income on a straight-line basis from the date that intangible assets are available for use over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Leasehold right	24 years
Rights to use the computer software	5 years

Goodwill

Goodwill in a business combination represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Bank's share of the identifiable net assets acquired. Negative goodwill in a business combination represents the excess of the fair value of the Bank's share of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of acquisition.

- Goodwill and negative goodwill, carried in the financial statements that arose from a business combination for which the agreement date was before 1 January 2008, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization as of 31 December 2007 and allowance for impairment.

- Goodwill arising from a business combination for which the agreement date begins on or after 1 January 2008, are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Negative goodwill is recognised as income in the statements of income in the year of the business combination

(11) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets are reviewed at each balance sheets date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of the assets' net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(12) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet 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 economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A provision for commitments as off-balance sheet items is determined by credit risk transactions. A provision is recognised when the transactions related to loans that are classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss. The provision has been specifically determined by using the same rate as the allowance for doubtful accounts on each of those loans.

(13) Income tax

The Bank is exempted from income tax since it is not the juristic person as specified in the Section 39 of the Revenue Code.

(14) Basic earnings / (loss) per share

Basic earnings / (loss) per share is computed by dividing net profit/ (loss) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

3 Supplementary information**3.1 Interbank and money market items (assets)**

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			2008		
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
3.1.1 Domestic						
Bank of Thailand	4,444,778,545	-	4,444,778,545	2,473,270,624	-	2,473,270,624
Commercial banks and Money Market	54,569,241	-	54,569,241	36,374,014	-	36,374,014
Other banks	15,737,941	-	15,737,941	27,231,856	-	27,231,856
Total domestic	4,515,085,727	-	4,515,085,727	2,536,876,494	-	2,536,876,494
<u>Less</u> allowance for doubtful account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total domestic	4,515,085,727	-	4,515,085,727	2,536,876,494	-	2,536,876,494
3.1.2 Foreign						
US Dollar	23,770,229	-	23,770,229	3,784,845	-	3,784,845
Japanese Yen	2,782	-	2,782	-	-	-
Euro	493,442	-	493,442	680,518	-	680,518
Total foreign	24,266,453	-	24,266,453	4,465,363	-	4,465,363
Total domestic and foreign, net	4,539,352,180	-	4,539,352,180	2,541,341,857	-	2,541,341,857

3.2 Investments

(Unit : Baht)

	2009		2008	
	Cost/ amortised cost	Fair value	Cost/ amortised cost	Fair value
3.2.1 Current investments				
Available-for-sale securities				
Government bond	1,561,174,273	1,561,293,880	2,890,460,474	2,891,046,814
<u>Add</u> Allowance for revaluation of investments (reversal)	119,607	-	586,340	-
Total	1,561,293,880	1,561,293,880	2,891,046,814	2,891,046,814
Total current investment, net	1,561,293,880	1,561,293,880	2,891,046,814	2,891,046,814

(TRANSLATION)

(Unit : Baht)

	2009		2008	
	Cost/ amortised cost	Fair value	Cost/ amortised cost	Fair value
3.2.2 Long-term investments				
Available-for-sale securities				
Domestic marketable unit trusts	125,000,000	105,500,000	125,000,000	81,750,000
Domestic marketable equity securities	40,000,000	53,090,909	40,000,000	26,181,818
Total	165,000,000	158,590,909	165,000,000	107,931,818
lees Allowance for revaluation of investments (reversal)	(6,409,091)	-	(57,068,182)	-
Total	158,590,909	158,590,909	107,931,818	107,931,818
General investments				
Domestics non-marketable unit trusts	25,000,000	24,602,000	25,000,000	16,274,500
Investments in receivables	553,547,729	535,285,079	941,097,052	940,681,891
Total	578,547,729	559,887,079	966,097,052	956,956,391
lees Allowance for revaluation (reversal)	(398,000)	-	(8,725,500)	-
lees Allowance for impairment	(18,262,650)	-	(415,161)	-
Total	559,887,079	559,887,079	956,956,391	956,956,391
Total long-term investment, net	718,477,988		1,064,888,209	
Total investments	2,279,771,868		3,955,935,023	

3.2.3 Surplus (deficit) on revaluation of investments

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Equity securities	(6,807,091)	(65,793,682)
Debt securities	119,607	586,340
Total	(6,687,484)	(65,207,342)

3.2.4 Maturity for debt instruments

(Unit : Baht)

	2009				2008			
	Maturity				Maturity			
	1 Year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	1 Year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Available-for-sale investments								
- Government and state enterprises securities	1,561,174,273	-	-	1,561,174,273	2,890,460,474	-	-	2,890,460,474
Total	1,561,174,273	-	-	1,561,174,273	2,890,460,474	-	-	2,890,460,474
Add (less) Allowance for revaluation	119,607	-	-	119,607	586,340	-	-	586,340
Total	1,561,293,880	-	-	1,561,293,880	2,891,046,814	-	-	2,891,046,814

3.2.5 Gain / (Loss) on investments

(Unit : Baht)

	2009		2008	
	Gain/ (reversal)	Loss	Gain/ (reversal)	Loss
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of investments	338,759	-	8,315,868	-
Gain/ (loss) from revaluation of investments in marketable equity securities	-	-	-	(6,618,232)
Gain on Investments	175,967	-	-	-
Loss on impairment	-	(17,847,489)	-	(415,161)
Total	514,726	(17,847,489)	8,315,868	(7,033,393)
Gain/ (loss) on investments	(17,332,763)		1,282,475	

3.3 Financing and accrued income**3.3.1 Classified by type of financing**

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Financing	35,487,348,239	14,446,651,888
Hire-purchase receivables	570,424,103	29,323,871
Financial lease receivables	4,310,583	17,680,196
Other financing	1,895,835,036	2,193,472,243
Total	37,957,917,961	16,687,128,198
Add accrued income	99,124,071	39,780,231
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(428,454,639)	(303,368,314)
Less revaluation allowance for debt restructuring	(2,882,531)	(2,146,595)
Net	37,625,704,862	16,421,393,520

Deferred income from hire-purchase and financial lease receivables as at 31 December 2009 and 2008 were Baht 149.09 million and Baht 7.17 million, respectively. The amount realized to be income in the statements of income for the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 were Baht 16.68 million and Baht 3.15 million, respectively

3.3.2 Classified by maturity of contracts

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Within 1 year	12,603,066,913	7,101,671,070
Over 1 year	25,354,851,048	9,585,457,128
Total	37,957,917,961	16,687,128,198

3.3.3 Classified by currencies and residency of debtors

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			2008		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	37,956,231,232	1,686,729	37,957,917,961	16,685,441,469	1,686,729	16,687,128,198
Total	37,956,231,232	1,686,729	37,957,917,961	16,685,441,469	1,686,729	16,687,128,198

3.3.4 Classified by type of business and loan classification

(Unit : Baht)

		2009				
		Pass	Special mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss
Agriculture and mining	350,696,170	4,764,022	3,824,044	11,042,963	81,630,537	451,957,736
Manufacturing and commerce	14,035,694,650	109,441,206	148,776,000	243,302,646	435,435,253	14,972,649,755
Property development and construction	5,904,050,097	139,815,382	94,509,978	140,602,093	603,455,639	6,882,433,189
Infrastructure and services	6,213,012,088	28,912,028	20,292,280	2,380,623	87,171,446	6,351,768,465
Housing loans	5,326,735,990	527,452,734	237,632,283	289,205,428	594,534,214	6,975,560,649
Others	1,781,752,783	120,874,522	32,911,551	89,530,142	298,479,169	2,323,548,167
Total	33,611,941,778	931,259,894	537,946,136	776,063,895	2,100,706,258	37,957,917,961

(Unit : Baht)

		2008				
		Pass	Special mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss
Agriculture and mining	379,512,273	9,126,519	4,406,277	4,654,609	70,002,856	467,702,534
Manufacturing and commerce	5,470,813,396	86,329,989	60,625,975	72,231,422	520,704,562	6,210,705,344
Property development and construction	1,657,034,099	224,483,120	114,113,794	148,084,496	291,860,715	2,435,576,224
Infrastructure and services	1,003,661,486	50,614,912	63,501,980	7,792,390	51,160,661	1,176,731,429
Housing loans	3,988,377,284	434,083,825	186,095,105	202,183,296	320,640,390	5,131,379,900
Others	809,155,346	115,075,168	46,725,036	62,725,763	231,351,454	1,265,032,767
Total	13,308,553,884	919,713,533	475,468,167	497,671,976	1,485,720,638	16,687,128,198

3.3.5 Classified by loan classification

(Unit : Baht)

2009				
	Financing	Amount after net collateral	Provision rate %	Minimum allowance required by Bank's regulation
Pass	33,119,105,548	8,415,504,558	1	84,155,046
Special mention	905,651,539	79,463,644	2	1,589,273
Substandard				
- Non IAS39 Basis	493,550,551	56,766,999	20	11,353,399
- IAS39 Basis	-	-	100	-
Doubtful				
- Non IAS39 Basis	729,613,593	162,838,022	50	81,419,011
- IAS39 Basis	-	-	100	-
Doubtful of loss				
- Non IAS39 Basis	1,986,131,459	242,714,710	100	242,714,710
- IAS39 Basis	38,000,000	7,223,200	100	7,223,200
Total	37,272,052,690	8,964,511,133		428,454,639

(Unit : Baht)

2008				
	Financing	Amount after net collateral	Provision rate %	Minimum allowance required by Bank's regulation
Pass	12,988,157,186	2,789,600,784	1	27,896,008
Special mention	919,713,533	104,206,258	2	2,084,125
Substandard				
- Non IAS39 Basis	475,468,167	73,575,060	20	14,715,012
- IAS39 Basis	-	-	100	-
Doubtful				
- Non IAS39 Basis	497,671,976	26,675,593	50	13,337,797
- IAS39 Basis	-	-	100	-
Doubtful of loss				
- Non IAS39 Basis	1,442,520,674	238,112,172	100	238,112,172
- IAS39 Basis	38,000,000	7,223,200	100	7,223,200
Total	16,361,531,536	3,239,393,067		303,368,314

At 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank's non-performing loans, being those classified as substandard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, amounted to approximately Baht 3,247.29 million and 2,453.66 million, respectively.

3.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts

The movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the years were as follows:

(Unit : Baht)

2009						
	Pass	Special mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	27,896,008	2,084,125	14,715,012	13,337,797	245,335,372	303,368,314
Doubtful accounts (reversal)	56,259,038	(494,852)	(3,361,613)	68,081,214	4,602,538	125,086,325
Balance at the end of the year	84,155,046	1,589,273	11,353,399	81,419,011	249,937,910	428,454,639

(Unit : Baht)

2008						
	Pass	Special mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful of Loss	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,079,382	1,310,370	4,535,016	9,519,148	127,755,203	162,199,119
Doubtful accounts (reversal)	8,816,626	773,755	10,179,996	3,818,649	117,580,169	141,169,195
Balance at the end of the year	27,896,008	2,084,125	14,715,012	13,337,797	245,335,372	303,368,314

As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the doubtful accounts expense in the statements of income amounted Baht 125,822,261 and Baht 131,315,790, respectively, since increasing in the allowance for doubtful accounts amounted Baht 125,086,325 and Baht 141,169,195 and the revaluation allowance for debt restructuring amounted Baht 735,936 and Baht 2,146,595, respectively. Additional, the allowance for doubtful accounts on interbank and money market items decrease Baht 12,000,000 in 2008.

3.5 Troubled Debt Restructuring

During the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank engaged in debt restructuring contracts as follows:

(Unit : Baht)

2009				
	Number of receivables	Outstanding loan balance before restructuring	Type of assets transferred	Fair value of transferred assets
Transfer of assets	-	-	-	-
Changes of repayment conditions	-	-	-	-
Debt restructuring in various forms	175	703,988,479	-	-
Total	175	703,988,479	-	-

(Unit : Baht)

2008				
	Number of receivables	Outstanding loan balance before restructuring	Type of assets transferred	Fair value of transferred assets
Transfer of assets	-	-	-	-
Changes of repayment conditions	3	43,432,227	-	-
Debt restructuring in various forms	35	580,027,238	-	-
Total	38	623,459,465	-	-

Revaluation allowance for debt restructuring

The movements in the revaluation allowance for debt restructuring during the years were as follows

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,146,595	-
Increase	735,936	2,146,595
Balance at the end of the year	2,882,531	2,146,595

3.6 Premises and equipment

The movements in premises and equipment for the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

(Unit : Baht)

	2009									
	Changes in cost during the year				Changes in accumulated depreciation during the year				Impairment allowance	Book value at the end of year
	Beginning balance	Purchase / transfer in	Disposal / transfer out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation / transfer in	Disposal / transfer out	Ending balance		
Land	106,344,741	-	-	106,344,741	-	-	-	-	-	106,344,741
Building	71,726,304	-	-	71,726,304	41,648,435	2,898,505	-	44,546,940	-	27,179,364
Leasehold improvements	84,655,821	8,740,336	-	93,396,157	32,301,686	7,851,982	-	40,153,668	-	53,242,489
Furniture, fixture and equipment	167,862,087	22,915,354	91,813	190,685,628	97,274,936	27,545,425	72,543	124,747,818	-	65,937,810
Vehicles	5,856,502	-	-	5,856,502	5,653,690	187,200	-	5,840,890	-	15,612
Assets under construction	-	15,563,092	-	15,563,092	-	-	-	-	-	15,563,092
Total	436,445,455	47,218,782	91,813	483,572,424	176,878,747	38,483,112	72,543	215,289,316	-	268,283,108

Depreciation was Baht 38.48 million consisted of depreciation of the year ended 31 December 2009 totalling Baht 38.18 million included in the statement of income and accumulated depreciation for other assets transferred (receivable accounts are pending to investigate) amounted Baht 0.30 million.

(Unit : Baht)

	2008									
	Changes in cost during the year				Changes in accumulated depreciation during the year				Impairment allowance	Book value at the end of year
	Beginning balance	Purchase / transfer in	Disposal / transfer out	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation / transfer in	Disposal / transfer out	Ending balance		
Land	106,344,741	-	-	106,344,741	-	-	-	-	-	106,344,741
Building	71,726,304	-	-	71,726,304	38,749,926	2,898,509	-	41,648,435	-	30,077,869
Leasehold improvements	84,655,821	-	-	84,655,821	24,012,438	8,289,248	-	32,301,686	-	52,354,135
Furniture, fixture and equipment	203,994,581	7,245,795	(43,378,289)	167,862,087	77,434,128	21,067,342	(1,226,534)	97,274,936	-	70,587,151
Vehicles	5,856,502	-	-	5,856,502	5,116,196	537,494	-	5,653,690	-	202,812
Total	472,577,949	7,245,795	(43,378,289)	436,445,455	145,312,688	32,792,593	(1,226,534)	176,878,747	-	259,566,708

Depreciation was Baht 32.79 million consisted of depreciation of the year ended 31 December, 2008 totalling Baht 31.49 million included in the statements of income and accumulated depreciation for other assets transferred (receivable accounts are pending to investigate) amounted Baht 1.30 million.

3.7 Intangible assets

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			
	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfer-in	Amortization/ transfer-out	Ending balance
Leasehold right	9,928,570	-	(857,142)	9,071,428
Rights to use the computer software	97,199,211	9,430,211	(32,335,747)	74,293,675
Goodwill	70,500,000	-	-	70,500,000
Intangible assets under implement	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Total	177,627,781	17,430,211	(33,192,889)	161,865,103

As at 31 December 2009, amortization/ transfer-out consisted of amortization presented in the statements of income amounted to Baht 33.10 million.

(Unit : Baht)

	2008			
	Beginning balance	Increase/ transfer-in	Amortization/ transfer-out	Ending balance
Leasehold right	10,785,713	-	(857,143)	9,928,570
Rights to use the computer software	176,828,554	19,612,900	(99,242,243)	97,199,211
Goodwill	70,500,000	-	-	70,500,000
Total	258,114,267	19,612,900	(100,099,386)	177,627,781

As at 31 December 2008, amortization/ transfer-out was Baht 100.10 million consisted of amortization presented in the statements of income amounted to Baht 13.99 million and transferring of application software to other assets amounted to Baht 86.11 million.

3.8 Other assets

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Interbranch accounts	36,276,839	1,420,674
The Revenue Department receivable	71,156,666	72,304,099
Deposits	19,706,686	15,194,884
Prepaid expenses and Amortization	62,655,041	79,766,075
Others	56,326,909	45,440,353
Total	246,122,141	214,126,085

3.9 Deposits**3.9.1 Classified by type of deposits**

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Demaand deposits	902,666,789	148,800,789
Savings deposits	3,118,353,029	2,201,514,236
Time deposits		
Lesss than 6 months	15,962,910,748	10,165,376,615
6 months and up to 1 year	8,642,327,495	3,423,435,992
Over 1 year	12,132,870,539	3,958,717,728
Total	40,759,128,600	19,897,845,360

3.9.2 Classified by remaining maturity of contracts

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Within 1 year	40,704,508,098	19,849,870,659
Over 1 year	54,620,502	47,974,701
Total	40,759,128,600	19,897,845,360

3.9.3 Classified by currencies and residency of depositors

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			2008		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Baht	40,725,587,277	33,541,323	40,759,128,600	19,879,252,435	18,592,925	19,897,845,360
Total	40,725,587,277	33,541,323	40,759,128,600	19,879,252,435	18,592,925	19,897,845,360

3.10 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			2008		
	At Call	Term	Total	At Call	Term	Total
Domestic						
Bank of Thailand	-	241,858,000	241,858,000	-	336,849,000	336,849,000
Commercial bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial institutions	220,199,475	92,880,000	313,079,475	52,246,558	122,896,250	175,142,808
Total	220,199,475	334,738,000	554,937,475	52,246,558	459,745,250	511,991,808

3.11 Other liabilities

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
The Revenue Department payable	4,349,122	3,017,041
Other payables	17,852,763	416,101
Others	45,364,737	6,188,188
Total	67,566,622	9,621,330

3.12 Share capital and issued and paid-up share capital and Discount on share capital

The Bank has share capital in accordance with The Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545 in the amount of Baht 1,000 million and will offer the share capital to major shareholders not exceeding 35 shareholders.

As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank's share was held by the Ministry of Finance and state enterprises totalling 98.18% of the issued and paid-up share capital. The Bank had issued and paid-up share capital of Baht 31,230,000,000 (3,123,000,000 shares at a par value of Baht 10) with discount on share capital of Baht 27,230,467,658.

For the year ended 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank did not issue ordinary shares.

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No.1/2009, held on 10 September 2009, resolved to issue 5,555,550,000 new ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 10. The offering price is not less than Baht 1.08. The Board of Directors Meeting No.14/2009, held on 29 September 2009, resolved to allot the new ordinary shares of 5,555,550,000 shares, offering to the existing shareholders at the price of Baht 1.08.

As at 31 December 2009, the amount of capital received from the existing shareholders Baht 65,014,028.48 (60,198,174 shares) shown in ordinary shares' subscription account on balance sheets.

On 12 January 2010, the Bank issued the paid-up share capital of Baht 65,014,028.48 (60,198,174 shares). The Bank has issued and paid-up the remaining share capital of Baht 5,934,979,972.08 (5,495,351,826 shares) on 25 March 2010.

As at 25 March 2010, the Bank has issued and paid-up share capital of Baht 86,785,500,000 (8,678,550,000 shares at a par value of Baht 10) with discount on share capital of Baht 76,785,973,658.

3.13 Appropriation of the annual net profit

Section 38 of the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545 requires that the Bank shall appropriate a reserve for the business of the Bank not lower than 10% of the net profit until the reserve is equivalent to or in excess of the paid-up amount of shares. The Bank may cease the appropriation or reduce the amount of appropriation for the reserve. As at 31 December 2009 the Bank appropriated annual profit for the year 2008 and 2009 as statutory reserves totalling Baht 35,729,570.

3.14 Basic earnings / (deficit) per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income of the Bank for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

3.15 Contingencies and commitments

(Unit : Baht)

	2009			2008		
	Thai Baht	Foreign currency	Total	Thai Baht	Foreign currency	Total
Aval to bills	93,394,148	-	93,394,148	14,200,000	-	14,200,000
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	-	15,320,353	15,320,353	-	395,916	395,916
Letters of credit	-	169,183,924	169,183,924	-	32,112,438	32,112,438
Other contingencies						
Other guarantees	1,571,027,980	-	1,571,027,980	676,321,890	-	676,321,890
Forward exchange rate contracts						
Bought	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sold	-	8,974,692	8,974,692	-	29,241,797	29,241,797
Unused credit lines of credit limits	1,070,780,386	-	1,070,780,386	265,859,481	-	265,859,481
Others	47,091,598	-	47,091,598	33,498,407	-	33,498,407
Total other contingencies	2,688,899,964	8,974,692	2,697,874,656	975,679,778	29,241,797	1,004,921,575
Total	2,782,294,112	193,478,969	2,975,773,081	989,879,778	61,750,151	1,051,629,929

As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank is the defendant to a claim for approximately Baht 130.46 million and 129.56 million, respectively.

3.16 Long-term lease agreements**Land, office rental and service agreements**

As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank entered into land rental agreement and office rental and service agreements. The agreements are for the periods from June 2006 to August 2011 and June 2003 to November 2010, respectively. Under the terms of agreements, the Bank was required to pay monthly rental fees of approximately Baht 10.50 million and Baht 6.75 million, respectively, and the Bank paid deposits on these agreements with an amount of Baht 10.94 million and Baht 7.11 million, respectively.

Vehicle rental agreements

As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the Bank entered into car rental agreements. The agreements are for the period from 4 to 5 years starting from July 2004 to April 2012. Under the terms of agreements, the Bank has to pay monthly rental of Million Baht 0.97 and 0.61 (excluding VAT), respectively.

3.17 Directors' remuneration

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2009	2008
Remuneration		
Board of Directors	2,455,000	2,140,000
Board of Executive Directors	391,250	257,500
The Shariah Advisory Council	808,000	992,000
Other Boards	2,085,100	1,465,300
Other remunerations	936,122	-
Total	6,675,472	4,854,800

3.18 Other expenses

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2009	2008
Professional fees	13,290,776	6,517,145
Loss on impairment and disposal of assets	16,466	1,049,730
Security and money delivery costs	2,676,474	2,492,448
Transportation expenses	7,590,453	4,638,201
Stationary and equipment expenses	7,785,701	3,537,080
Loss on provisions	-	1,561,527
Information expenses	1,737,385	1,052,961
Advertising and promotion expenses	39,866,502	6,577,044
Others	59,181,898	18,285,168
Total	132,145,655	45,711,304

3.19 Related party transactions

The Bank has significant related party transactions which are a normal banking practice. Pricing of the transactions was based on market prices and the transactions were subject to the same conditions as customers in general were. In addition, they were also subject to the Bank's policy on allowance for doubtful loss as required by the Bank of Thailand with which the Bank complied in a similar manner it did to other debtors in general

Loans to executive staff from department manager and higher:

(Unit : Baht)

	2009	2008
Loan	22,468,968	1,953,197
Allowance for doubtful account	47,125	19,532

3.20 Financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

The Bank is exposed to normal business risks from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Bank does not issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Bank as and when they fall due. The Bank manages credit risk by adoption the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparts and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial losses from defaults.

Liquidity risk

The Bank monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Bank's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Fair values

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In determining the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities, the Bank takes into account its current circumstances and the costs that would be incurred to exchange or settle the underlying financial instrument.

Estimate market value of financial assets and liabilities

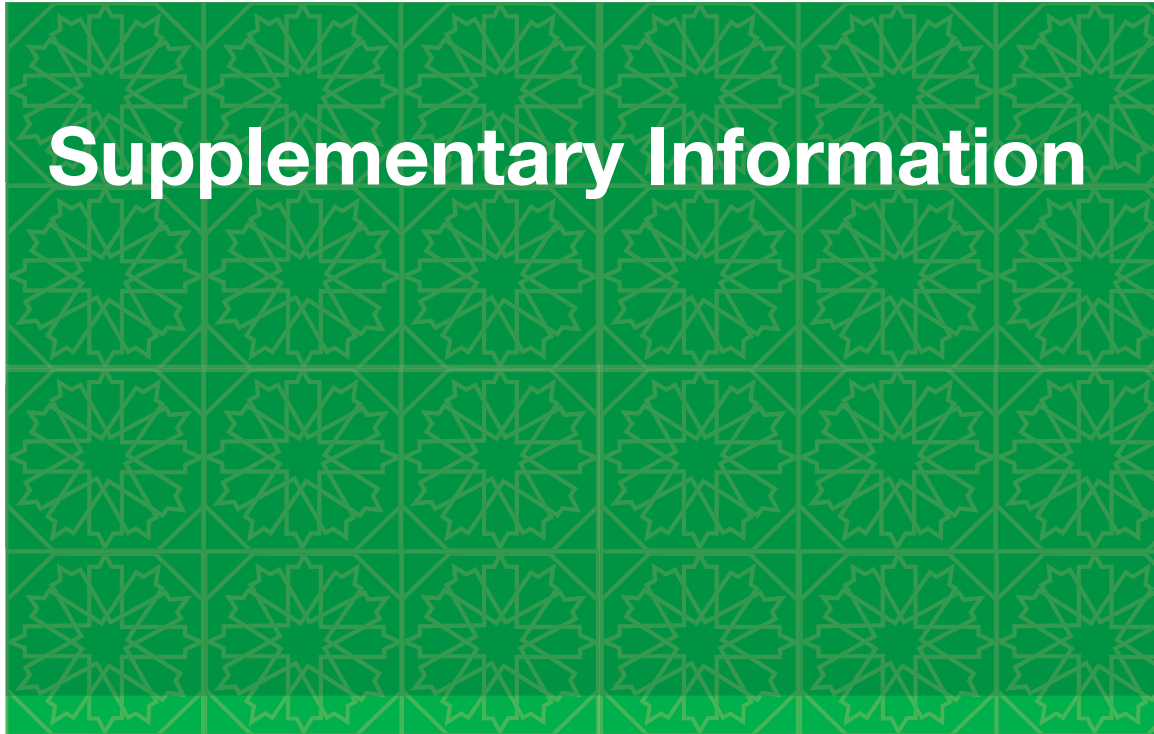
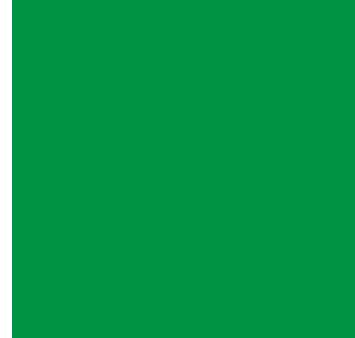
As at 31 December 2009 and 2008, the financial assets and liabilities have fair value approximates their carrying values at the reporting date as described in Note 3.2

3.21 Reclassification of accounts

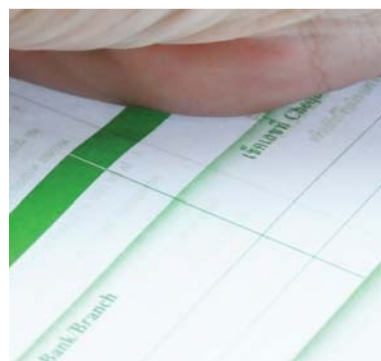
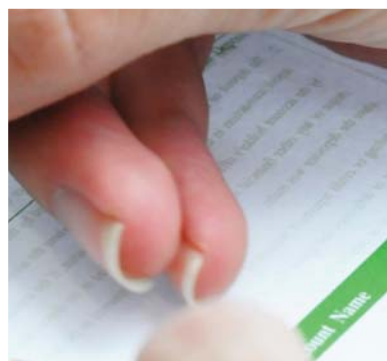
Certain accounts in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008 have been reclassified to conform with the presentation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

3.22 Approval of the financial statements

The financial Statements were authorised to issued by the Bank's Board of Directors based on a resolution in its Meeting No. 7/2010 dated 11 May 2010.



Supplementary Information



Major Shareholders

Islamic Bank of Thailand

as 31 December 2009

Islamic Bank of Thailand's registered capital

31,230,000,000 Baht.

which is divided into

3,123,000,000 Shares.

shares at

10 Baht par value per share.

The respective top ten shareholders are as follows:

No.	Shareholders	Shares	Per Cent
1	Ministry of Finance	1,515,894,614	48.540
2	Government Saving Bank	1,243,367,500	39.813
3	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	306,990,000	9.830
4	Thailand Prosperity Fund	10,453,000	0.335
5	SMEs Venture Capital Fund	7,500,000	0.240
6	CIMB Thai Bank Public Company Limited	6,000,000	0.192
7	Bank Islam Brunei Darussalam Berhad	5,226,500	0.167
8	Perbadanan Tabung Amanah Islam Brunei	5,226,500	0.167
9	Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited	5,000,000	0.160
10	Slam City Bank Public Company Limited	4,000,000	0.128
11	Others (Private, Juristic Entities & Public)	13,341,886	0.427
Total		3,123,000,000	100

Name	Position	Division
Mr. Dheerasak Suwannayos	President	
Mr. Pongsthorn Kunanusorn	Senior Executive Vice President	Customer Relations Group
Dr. Ratsuvon Pidpayon	Senior Executive Vice President	Retail Banking Group
		Special Projects and Deposits Group
Mr. Che Lasin bin Che Deraman	Senior Executive Vice President	Information Technology Group
	Acting Vice President	Information Strategic Planning and Management Department
		Information Application Support and Development Department
		Information User Support Department
Dr. Kanchit Singsuwan	Senior Executive Vice President	Risk Management Group and Budgeting and Planning Department
Mrs. Sleeporn Natrabookana	Executive Vice President	Financial Group except for Budgeting and Planning Department
Mrs. Uraiwan Manichote	Executive Vice President	Branch Networks Group
Mr. Gorgiat Wong-aree	Executive Vice President	Administration Group except for Debt Restructuring Department, and Product Development Department

Divisions under the supervision of the Subcommittee

Name	Position	Division
Mr. Suraphon Jariyarangsirattana	Senior Vice President	Internal Audit Department
Mrs. Savitree Chatupornkanchana	Vice President	Compliance Department

Divisions and offices directly reporting to the President

Name	Position	Division
Ms. Vareepun Voraphol	Vice President	Corporate Secretary Office
	Acting Vice President	President Secretary Office
Mr. Chatchawan Niyomwittayanont	Deputy Vice President	Product Development Department
Ms. Tuansaleena Kubaha	Acting Vice President	Public and Corporate Relations Department

Customer Relations and Sales

Name	Position	Division
Customer Relations Group		
Mr. Anucha Bupphaves	Vice President	Business Relations 1
Mr. Permpong Viriya	Vice President	Business Relations 2
Mr. Montri Aroon	Vice President	Business Relations 3
Mr. Manote Dangkommen	Senior Vice President	Foreign Business Department
Ms. Tuansaleena Kubaha	Vice President	Investment Banking Department
Mr. Mongkhol Meksaereekun	Vice President	Investment Banking Department
Retail Banking Group		
Mr. Zati Sankhavanija	Senior Vice President	Hire Purchase Business Development
	Acting Vice President	Retail Sales Department 1
		Retail Sales Department 2
		Collection Department
Branches and Networks		
Mr. Somphol Tripopnart	Senior Vice President	Branch Department
Mr. Norarwash Thanaumphanskul	Vice President	Regional Head Quarter 3
	Acting Regional Office Manager	Regional Office 1
Mr. Prachob Pratheepsawangwong	Vice President	Regional Office 2
		Regional Head Quarter 4
		Regional Office 2
Mr. Pongsiri Phunsawas	Acting Regional Office Manager	Regional Office 1
	Vice President	Regional Head Quarter 3
		Regional Office 3
Lt. Surakampon Adulyarat	Vice President	Regional Head Quarter 4
		Regional Office 4
Mr. Paparn Arya	Vice President	Branch Credit Department
Mr. Bodin Adolphakdee	Deputy Vice President	Micro Finance Department
Special Projects and Deposit Group		
Mr. Aree Areesamarn	Acting Vice President	Special Project, Haj and Umrah Department
	Senior Vice President	Deposit Department

Credit and Risk Division

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Name	Position	Division
Credit Group		
Mrs. Vilasinee Dhepchalerm	Vice President	Credit Department
Ms. Pornlinee Povijitkul	Vice President	Retail Credit Department
Mr. Vichit Mekasawat	Vice President	Hire Purchase Credit Department
Risk Management Group		
Mrs. Nuchjaree Pakdeecharoen	Vice President	Risk Management Department
Dr. Krongkan Na Nakornpanom	Vice President	Credit Review Department

Business Support Division

Name	Position	Division
Sales Support Group		
Ms. Arsra Angkaria	Senior Vice President	Sales Support Group
	Acting Vice President	Collateral Appraisal Department
Mrs. Suwanna Pimphakorn	Vice President	Credit Operation Department
Mrs. Attanant Thamanijakul	Vice President	Legal Department
Mr. Montri Nawachinda	Vice President	Hire Purchase credit Operation Department
Ms. Radklao Sitthijanyawan	Vice President	Banking Operation Department
Financial Group		
Ms. Sansanee Methisariyapong	Vice President	Treasury Department
Mrs. Wantana Jantayavichit	Vice President	Accounting Department
Mr. Nawat Kulphatnirun	Deputy Vice President	Budgeting and Planning Department
	Acting Vice President	

Information and Administration Division

Name	Position	Division
Mr. Somchai Methaprapa	Vice President	IT Infrastructure Support Department
Banking		
Ms. Radklao Sitthijanyawan	Acting Vice President	Human Resource Department
Mr. Nium Kanprom	Vice President	Debt Restructuring Department
Mr. Chaturong Techakumphu	Vice President	Training Center

Business Networks

Head Office

Mezzanine, 21st, 22nd Floors, Q House Building (Asoke), 66 Sukhumvit 21, North Klongtoey, Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Tel. 0-2650-6999, Fax 0-2664-3345

Southern Regional Office

81/78 Moo 2, Karnchanavanich Road, Khaorooopchang, Muang, Songkhla 90000
Tel. 0-7455-8266-7, Fax 0-7455-8268

Pattaya Foreign Exchange Bureau

59/19 Pattaya 2 Road, Nong Prue, Banglamung, Chonburi 20260
Tel. 0-3842-1286, Fax 0-3842-1287

Branches in Bangkok and Vicinity

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
KlongTon	M Floor, UM Tower, 9 Ramkhamhaeng, Suanluang, Bangkok 10250	0-2729-8805	0-2729-8806
Thungkhru	825/424-425 Moo 1, Prachauthit Road, Tungkhru, Bangkok 10140	0-2873-6803-5	0-2873-6809
Sathon	127 G Floor, Panjaphum Bldg., Sathontai Road, Tungmhamage, Sathon, Bangkok 10120	0-2670-8111	0-2670-8049
Asoke	G Floor, Q. House Asoke Bldg., 66 Sukhumvit 21, North Klongtoey, Wattana, Bangkok 10110	0-2260-1751-4	0-2260-1750
Srinakarin Road	1170 Srinakarin Road, Suan Luang, Bangkok 10250	0-2320-3361-3	0-2320-3364
Minburi	444 Moo 18 Sihaburanukit Road, Minburi, Bangkok 10510	0-2517-9655-7	0-2517-9658
Pathumthani	27/17-19 Pathum Sampan Road, Bangprok, Pathumthani 12000	0-2593-4070-2	0-2593-4073
Pranakhon Sri Ayutthaya	2 nd Floor Ayutthaya Park, 126 Moo 3, Asia Highway, Klong Suanplu, Pranakorn Sri Ayutthaya, Pranakorn Sri Ayutthaya 13000	0-3534-5486	0-3534-5487
The Government Complex Commemorating His Majesty	120 Building B 1 st Floor, Room BM-1-031, Moo 3, Changwattana Road, Thung Song Hong, Lak-Si, Bangkok 10210	0-2143-8781-4	0-2143-8785

Northern Branches

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
Chiangmai	125 Changklan Road, Changklan, Chiang Mai 50100	0-5328-3265-6	0-5327-0718
Lampang	92-98 Boonyawat Road, Suandok, Lampang 52100	0-5422-2996	0-5422-2995
Chiangrai	808/8 Phahonyothin Road, Waing, Chiangrai 57000	0-5374-8883-5	0-5374-8886
Phitsanulok	87/24 Akatodsarod Road, Naimuang, Phitsanulok 65000	0-5524-2712-3	0-5524-2443

North-Eastern Branches

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
Khonkaen	77/3 Klangmuang Road, Naimuang, Khonkaen 40000	0-4324-6824-7	0-4324-6828

Eastern Branches

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
Pattaya	597/3 Moo 10, Pattaya Tai Road, Nongpru, Banglamung Chonburi 20260	0-3848-8414-6	0-3848-8417

Southern Branches

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
Phetchaburi	107 Surinruechai Road, Tharab, Phetchaburi 76000	0-3241-4090-2	0-3241-4094
Krabi	94, 94/1 Maharaj Road, Paknam, Krabi 81000	0-7562-4040-3	0-7562-4044
Chumpon	56/1 Poraminmakka Road, Thatapoa, Chumpon 86000	0-7750-3395-6	0-7751-1062
Phuket	5,7 Yaowaraj Road, Talad Nua Sub Phuket 83000	0-7621-4053-4	0-7621-4055
Hat Yai	2/1-2 Soi Hat Yai City, Thumanoonwithee Road, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110	0-7423-7392	0-7423-7158
Songkhla	81/78 Moo 2, Kanjanavanich Road, Khaoroobchang, Songkhla 90000	0-7455-8259-61	0-7455-8265
Narathiwat	52/18-19 Suriyapradit Road, (opposite police station) Narathiwat 96000	0-7351-2627-8	0-7351-2629
Pattani	20-24 Naklur Road, Pattani 94000	0-7332-3465-8	0-7332-3469
Yala	59 Pipitpakdee Road, Sateng, Yala 95000	0-7324-7140-3	0-7324-7144

Branch name	Address	Telephone	Fax
Satun	287/6 Moo 7 Yontrakankamthon Road, Klong Khut, Satun 91000	0-7472-5039-42	0-7472-5043
Vijitchaiboon Road	11/2-4 Vijitchaiboon Road, Bang Naak, Narathiwat 96000	0-7351-3664-5	0-7351-3663
Chana	8/4-5 Moo 2 Jana-Nathawee Road, Baan Na, Chana, Songkhla 90130	0-7420-7123-5	0-7420-7122
Jabangtikor	49/9-12 Kalapor Road, Jabangtikor, Pattani 94000	0-7331-1820-3	0-7331-1879



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