



**ISLAMIC BANK
OF THAILAND**

ธนาคารอิสลามแห่งประเทศไทย • البنك الإسلامي بتايلاند



**GIVE TO FORWARD
RECEIVE TO RETURN**

Annual Report
2023

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RECEIVE TO RETURN

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2023



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ธนาคารอิสลามแห่งประเทศไทย • البنك الإسلامي بتايلاند

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Message from the Chairman



In the past year 2023, the Thai economy has shown signs of recovery due to the relaxation of disease control measures and the government's economic stimulus measures, resulting in an overall improvement in the domestic economy. The Islamic Bank of Thailand has therefore adjusted its vision to align with the changing economic and social conditions: "To be a financial institution that provides services based on Shariah principles for sustainability." This aims to elevate the bank's financial services to meet standards while adhering to Shariah principles, and to conduct business with responsibility towards the environment and society, with good governance.

The bank has emphasized policies to drive the bank according to the strategic and business plans for 2023-2030, aiming to strengthen its financial position and efficiently drive its mission. The focus is on various areas of development, including building financial stability and strength, maintaining good governance and transparency, and improving customer support approaches to be appropriate and aligned with the economic conditions of each community. This is to fully reach the primary target groups, which are the Muslim community and general customers.

Additionally, the bank has supported the government's policy to develop the southern region through the Southern Economic Corridor (SEC) project, as well as the development of special border economic

zones to address economic issues in the southern border provinces. The bank aims to proactively provide various financial services to the residents in the five southern border provinces, allowing them to access diverse sources of funding for their livelihoods beyond agriculture and fishing, which are highly volatile and insufficient for stable household income.

The strategic service plans also focus on strengthening communities by utilizing existing networks in the area, such as mosques and cooperatives, as support mechanisms. This initiative aims to permanently reduce poverty in the bank's mission areas. The Board of Directors, management, and staff of the bank are collaboratively pushing forward the bank's various operational strategies under the core values of "Creating and Sharing Opportunities Together" to truly transform the bank into a sustainable organization.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, management, and staff of the Islamic Bank of Thailand, we extend our heartfelt thanks to our shareholders, business partners, suppliers, communities, and supporters from all sectors for their trust and confidence in the "Islamic Bank of Thailand". Your support has provided us the opportunity to deliver high-quality and fair services. The bank is committed to operating with the goal of maximizing benefits for shareholders and stakeholders, as well as contributing to the creation of a more livable society for all.



Mr. Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk

Chairman

Islamic Bank of Thailand

Message from the Chairman of Shariah Advisory Council of the Islamic Bank of Thailand



Financial services in today's digital world witnessed the widely use of financial technology and information technology. This creates a channel for making financial transactions more convenient and faster solving the problem of not carrying cash by scanning QR codes to transfer money or make payment through bank applications mobile banking or digital wallets and including the use of blockchain technology in managing commercial documents, trading securities, getting insurance, etc. As for information technology, the internet system has been applied to the financial transaction sector creating interest in the product and financial innovation as well as communication with customers, partners, networks and society quickly, comprehensively and efficiently serve missions.

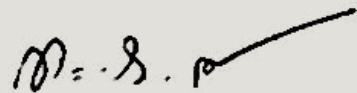
With the technology mentioned above, as a result, the financial business does not merely have competition for customers and networks realizing advantages and disadvantages within the banking sector but such competition has expanded widely to companies and organizations using financial technology to provide services.

Failure to adapt to changes in financial technology and information technology will cause the bank to lose opportunities and competitiveness. Continuous and dynamic changes in line with the technological advancements have become crucial in daily life, business operations, and financial services. It can be said that businesses and financial services of banks

have entered an era where increasing financial innovation and communication through new technologies are more important than expanding bank branches.

On December 1, 2023 the Islamic Bank of Thailand organized "ibank Application" launching ceremony which is the mobile banking service available on "Paotang application". The bank has announced its readiness for digital financial services to meet cashless social lifestyle offering convenience, ease, speed, security, and most importantly adhering to Shariah principles which is different from conventional counterparts. To meet the expectations and needs of general and specific customers equally, the bank is committed to assure customers of the bank's readiness to continue developing the "ibank Application" service in the future.

Financial services and financial transactions employing financial technology and information technology of the Islamic Bank of Thailand will be different from conventional commercial banks. The Islamic Bank of Thailand operates under the principles of Shariah, having Shariah department and Shariah Advisory Council to give advice, supervise, control and provide explanation and decision on issues related to Shariah which is the founding core objective of the Islamic Bank of Thailand. Therefore, all shareholders, customers, networks, and related persons can confidently trust in the prominent identity of being an Islamic banking of the Islamic Bank of Thailand.



Asst. Prof. Dr. Maroning Salaeming
Chairman of the Shariah Advisory Council
Islamic Bank of Thailand

Message from the President



The Islamic Bank of Thailand was established in 2003 to meet the needs of the Muslim community for financial services operating under Islamic Financial Principles, especially in the three southern border provinces. This establishment was driven by the fact that the majority of the population in these areas live according to Islamic Principles.

In 2023, the bank proudly celebrated its 20th anniversary since its establishment. However, it continues to face challenges from the domestic economic recovery. These challenges include the economic rebound from the tourism sector, high household debt levels leading to cautious consumer spending, and increased business operating costs due to the increase in interest rates policy by the Federal Reserve of the United States. Additionally, ongoing geopolitical conflicts contribute to these difficulties.

Amid the challenging circumstances faced in 2023, the Islamic Bank of Thailand has been committed to managing its operations with determination to develop the bank into a strong and stable institution. This commitment is guided by a strategic framework based on four main pillars to drive sustainable growth:

Pillar 1: Meeting the Mission: The bank has developed a proactive plan to engage the southern region, which is its primary customer base, ensuring that the Muslim community has access to financial institutions that operate in accordance with Sharia principles. This involves gaining a deep understanding of the customers and businesses in the area by creating a comprehensive and detailed customer database to enhance customer outreach and engagement. This approach aims to ensure that the financial services provided are tailored to meet the specific needs of the community in this region.

Pillar 2: Profitability: The bank is accelerating the expansion of large-scale financing, focusing on stable finance within government organizations, SMEs, and retail sectors, in line with its mission. It aims to enhance revenue by offering products under Sharia principles, such as Takaful (Islamic insurance) and Barakat savings accounts. Furthermore, the bank is committed to addressing non-performing financing (NPF) issues with sustainable solutions, ensuring long-term financial health and profitability.

Pillar 3: Organizational Efficiency: The bank is evaluating its organizational structure to ensure a system of checks and balances, transparency, good governance, and accountability. It has initiated a Work From Anywhere model, incorporating technology extensively into work processes to enhance efficiency and flexibility. This approach aims to improve operational effectiveness, allowing employees to work remotely while maintaining productivity and ensuring that the bank's operations are transparent and easily auditable.

Pillar 4: Clear Business Model: The bank is focused on strengthening its capital base by seeking suitable business partners and joint venture collaborations. This approach aims to enhance the bank's financial stability and support its growth objectives, ensuring a clear and robust business model that aligns with its strategic goals.

Overall Bank Performance in 2023, the bank's total assets amounted to 80,129 million baht, marking an increase of 3,996 million baht or 5.25%. Total deposits reached 77,856 million baht, an increase of 3,145 million baht or 4.21%. Total loans amounted to 70,423 million baht, an increase of 8,152 million baht or 13.09%. In preparation for compliance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS 9), the bank has allocated a loan loss provision equivalent to 50% of its net profit for 2023, amounting to 248 million baht. This measure is aimed at reinforcing the bank's financial strength and stability.

In 2023, the bank achieved a net profit of 248 million baht, an increase of 233 million baht from the previous year's net profit of 15 million baht. This significant improvement was due to effective financial cost management and reduced operating expenses. The bank has reviewed its strategic and business plans for 2023-2030 and revised its vision to "be a financial institution providing services based on Sharia principles for sustainability." This new vision aims to elevate the bank's financial services to be on par with other financial institutions, adhering to Islamic principles or Sharia, which benefit people of all faiths. Furthermore, the bank is committed to conducting its business responsibly towards the environment and society, operating under good governance principles.

Additionally, 2023 was another significant year for the bank. On December 1st, 2023, the bank officially launched the "ibank Application" service, marking its official entry into digital financial services. This app is the first in Thailand to operate according to Sharia principles. The ibank Application functions on a digital wallet platform, designed to enhance convenience, comfort, and security for the bank's customers. Looking ahead, the bank remains committed to developing its services to meet the needs of the Muslim community and all Thai citizens, regardless of religious background.



Dr. Thaweelap Rittapirom
President
Islamic Bank of Thailand

1

Corporate Information

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84

65

68

96

COM 100%

2537.48

2139.88

2164.48

1863.4

1542.84

1345.76

1661.12

1704.96

1069.32

786.8

862.64



436.6

314.16



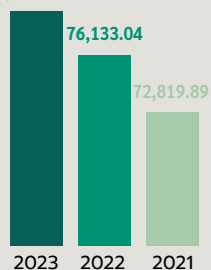
	Million Baht			Change	
	2023	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Financial position and operating performances					
Total assets	80,128.88	76,133.04	72,819.89	3,995.84	5.25
Financing	70,422.97	62,271.33	56,941.87	8,151.64	13.09
Financing and accrued income, net	59,938.57	52,290.15	47,399.66	7,648.42	14.63
Deposits	77,856.09	74,710.89	70,992.60	3,145.20	4.21
Total liabilities	83,207.67	79,459.60	76,229.79	3,748.07	4.72
Equity	(3,078.79)	(3,326.56)	(3,409.90)	247.77	7.45
Financing and investment income	2,796.39	2,508.33	2,177.37	288.06	11.48
Total income	3,322.12	2,972.75	2,638.77	349.37	11.75
Net Profit	248.17	14.63	90.12	233.54	1,596.31
Earnings (Loss) per share					
Basic earning (loss) per share (Baht)	0.00014	0.00001	0.00005		
Share value					
Book value	(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0019)		
Financial ratio (%)					
Returns on average assets	0.32	0.02	0.12		
Net income (losses) per total income	7.47	0.49	3.42		
Capital Fund	(4.51)	(5.51)	(6.05)		
Returns on average equity *	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Note * This is because the bank's shareholders' equity is out of balance. Calculated results do not reflect actual performance. Therefore it is not disclosed in the annual report.

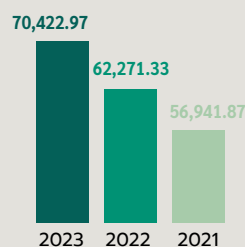
Bank's Creditors	Million Baht		Change	
	2023	2022	Amount	Percent
Liabilities				
Bank of Thailand	2,415.26	2,334.29	80.97	3.47
Government Saving Bank	522.61	189.92	332.69	175.17

80,128.88

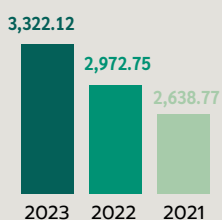
Million Baht



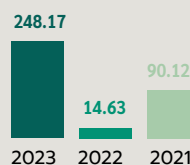
Total Assets
80,129
Million Baht



Financing
70,423
Million Baht



Total Income
3,322
Million Baht



Net Profit
248
Million Baht

History

The concept of establishing an Islamic bank was initiated from the demands of Muslims, especially in the three Southern Border Provinces because the majority of the population in the areas are Muslims who live their life following Shariah principles.

The government pushed for Islamic bank to be set up in various forms in 1998 in order to meet the demands of Thai Muslims, who prefer to do financial transactions according to Islamic principle. However, it is a strong government push that Islamic bank would be able to develop under separate regulatory framework. Therefore, the ministry of finance was directed to initiate the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act to present to the House of Parliament. Then, the Act was enacted into law in October 2002.

Islamic Bank of Thailand was established according to the Act of Islamic Bank of Thailand, 2002, under the supervision of ministry of finance with a registered capital of 1,000 million baht and began operating for the first time on June 12, 2003 with the head office and its first branch at Klong Tan. Then, it began to gradually open branches in Bangkok and Southern.

The bank's business operations continue to expand. Later, it was called from the Ministry of Finance to do merger and acquisition Shariah Financial Services of Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited. There also was a signing ceremony for the transfer of financial services in accordance with Shariah principles of Krungthai Bank on November 9, 2005, resulting in the bank having branches increased another 18 branches to 27 branches and to support the increased business volume, including increasing flexibility in business operations. Therefore, the head office was moved from Khlong Tan to the Central Business District at Asoke in August 2006.

From the hopes of Thai Muslims in the first phase of the bank's operations that focuses on target Thai Muslim customers, especially customers in the southern region. But we are always aware that Islamic services can meet the needs of the general public without being limited to the mainstream banking system which is based on the interest system. The bank, therefore, focuses on creating bank products and services that are in line with customer needs. Improve the image to be modern. and provide services taking into account the highest interests of customers under the principles of morality that we care about Caring for all social groups Adhere to Islamic principles Strictly adhere to the agreed contract and manage with transparency. Because of this, the bank is a bank with a difference and a new choice for everyone. Not limited by race and religion And in October 2007, the ministry of finance became the major shareholder. It makes iBank have status is a state enterprise under ministry of finance since then.

Present as of December 2023, ministry of finance Holding 99.59% of shares after the Islamic Banking Act of Thailand was amended. B.E. 2002, which is considered the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act (No. 2) B.E. 2018, came into force on July 18, 2018 to stipulate that the Ministry of Finance can hold shares in excess of forty-nine percent of the total number of shares were sold temporarily. And the bank has a network of 83 branches, covering every region all over the country.



Finance for all

Be financial institution to promote financial transactions according to Islamic principles.

1. Increase the role of financial services as a source of funds for the public and entrepreneurs according to Islamic principles throughout the country, especially in the five southern border provinces.
2. Provide financial support to entrepreneurs who are in the supply chain of Halal products.
3. Support the operation of the Islamic Savings Cooperative, a community finance organization.



Literacy for all

Supporting the provision of Islamic financial literacy to the people

1. Develop a work system to create an integrated database related to Islamic finance in Thailand.
2. Play a proactive role in promoting financial literacy for individuals involved in Islamic finance and support the operation of community financial organizations.



Responsibility for all

Be the bank with a solid foundation. Take responsibility for all sectors and create benefits thoroughly and sustainably.

1. Address financial challenges promptly and enhance the financial stability of the bank.
2. Enhance the bank's role in providing loans to environmentally friendly businesses or projects and generating societal benefits.
3. Develop the bank's work systems to be up to date and utilize technology to enhance operational efficiency, thereby supporting the bank's operations across multiple dimensions.
4. Develop knowledge and skills of personnel
5. Prepare a plan to adopt and implement accounting standards, particularly TFRS 9 Financial Reporting, in order to ensure compliance and uniformity in financial reporting.
6. Support the implementation of government policies by understanding the principles and being able to operate in accordance with the objectives.
7. Participate in driving the operations of the Association of State Financial Institutions.



Vision

To be a financial institution that provides services according to Shariah principles for sustainability.



Mission

1. To have good management, systems of standard, competent staff and to operate business professionally.
2. To support and connect businesses of Muslims and related parties.
3. To have stability and grow sustainably with capability to treat stakeholders equitably.
4. To operate transparently with good corporate governance.
5. To participate in the stabilization, economic and social development, especially in the five Southern border provinces.

I

Integrity & Transparency:

Adhere to ethical and transparent principles in business operations

B

Best Shariah Practice:

Excellent financial services based on Sharia law

A

Accountability:

Responsible for one's own decisions and actions.

N

Networking:

Network cooperation to achieve organizational performance

K

Knowledge & Innovation:

Knowledge and Innovation in the Digital Era

R

Risk Culture:

Aware of risk management have attitudes and behaviors that takes into account the risks in every operation

Type Business / Characteristic of Business



Bank Information

Name	: Islamic Bank of Thailand
Type of Business	: Specialized Financial Institutions (SFIs) to be subordinate to Ministry of Finance
Tax Payer Identification No.	: 0993000275063
Head Office	: 66 Nuam Building, Sukhumvit 21 (Asoke) Road, Khwaeng Khlong Toei Nuea, Khet Vadhana, Bangkok 10110
Tel	: 0 2650 6999
Website	: www.ibank.co.th



Characteristic of Business

Islamic Bank of Thailand (ibank) is the Government-owned financial institution which was established in accordance with the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2545 (2002) under the supervision of Ministry of Finance by doing business according to Islamic Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2545 (2002) Royal Decree, Ministerial regulation and Related announcements Bank of Thailand Ministry of Finance and Related organizations.

Branches Telephone Fax Address



Asoke Office

66, Nuam Building, G Floor, Sukhumvit 21 Road,
Khwaeng Khlong Toei Nuea, Khet Vadhana, Bangkok
10110

Tel : 0 2260 1752-3



7 Branches of Thon Buri District Office

Thung Khru

32/424-425, Pracha-uthit Road, Khwaeng Thung Khru,
Khet Thung Khru, Bangkok 10140

Tel : 0 2873 6803

0 2873 6805

Seeyaek Thotsakan

54/54, 2nd Floor, Room DD1-DD2 Moo 7,
Phutthamonthon Sai 2 Road, Khwaeng Bang Phai,
Khet Bang Khae, Bangkok 10160

Tel : 0 2410 3235-6

Samut Sakhon

927/408, Setthakit 1 Road, Maha Chai, Amphoe
Mueang Samut Sakhon , Samut Sakhon 74000

Tel : 0 3442 3730-1

Hua Hin

4/19, Phetkasem Road, Hua Hin, Amphoe Hua Hin,
Prachuap Khirikhan 77110

Tel : 0 3252 2448-9

Phetchaburi

107, Surinruechai Road, Tha Rap, Amphoe Mueang
Phetchaburi, Phetchaburi 76000

Tel : 0 3241 4090-1

Fax : 0 3241 4094

Thanon Charoenkrung

2350/6 , Charoenkrung Road, Khwaeng Bang Kho Laem,
Khet Bang Kho Laem, Bangkok 10120

Tel : 0 2292 1973-4

Nakhon Pathom

100-102, Rajvithee Road, Phra Pathom Chedi,
Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Pathom 73000

Tel : 0 3427 1906-7



8 Branches of Minburi District Office

Klong Tan

9, UM Building Tower, M Floor, Ramkhamhaeng Road,
Khwaeng Suan Luang, Khet Suan Luang, Bangkok 10250

Tel : 0 2729 8805-6

Thanon Nawamin

4/1483-1486, Moo 7, Nawamin Road, Khwaeng Khlong
Kum, Khet Bueng Kum, Bangkok 10240

Tel : 0 2509 4782-3

Fax : 0 2509 4786

Saphanmai

348, Phahonyothin Road, Khwaeng Anusawari,
Khet Bang Khen, Bangkok 10220

Tel : 0 2521 9628-9

Thanon Ramkhamhaeng 87

847, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Khwaeng Hua Mak,
Khet Bang Kapi, Bangkok 10240

Tel : 0 2736 3831-2

Min Buri

286, Seethaburanukit Road, Khwaeng Min Buri,
Khet Min Buri, Bangkok 10510

Tel : 0 2517 9655-6

Pratunam

120/69, Ratchaprarop Road, Khwaeng Phaya Thai,
Khet Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 0 2208 0919-21

Thanon Sri Nakarin

1170, Sri Nakarin Road, Khwaeng Suan Luang,
Khet Suan Luang, Bangkok 10250

Tel : 0 2320 3361-2

Town in Town

B1 Building, Room 101, Tonsoong Avenue, 226/11,
Praditmanutham Road Khwaeng Wang Thonglang,
Khet Wang Thonglang, Bangkok 10310

Tel : 0 2148 1037-9



6 Branches of Nonthaburi District Office

Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

199/449 Moo 3, Krungsri City Village Soi 10,
Khleng Suan Phlu, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 13000
Tel : 0 3580 1254-5

Bang Bua Thong

324/12, Moo 6, Bang Kruai-Sai Noi Road, Sano Loi,
Amphoe Bang Bua Thong, Nonthaburi 11110
Tel : 0 2149 9433-4

Nonthaburi

638, 640 Pracharat Road, Suan Yai, Amphoe Mueang
Nonthaburi, Nonthaburi 11000
Tel : 0 2526 6101-2

Bang Phlat

Room No. 656, 658, Meeting Mall, Charansanitwong
Road, Khwaeng Bang O, Khet Bang Phlat, Bangkok 10700
Tel : 0 2424 5101-2

Suphanburi

24/2-3, Muenhan Road, Tha Phi Liang,
Amphoe Mueang Suphan Buri, Suphanburi 72000
Tel : 0 3552 5872-3

Pathum Thani

27/17-19, Pathum Sampan Road Bang Prok,
Amphoe Mueang Pathum Thani, Pathum Thani 12000
Tel : 0 2593 4070-1



7 Branches of Chon Buri District Office

Nong Chok

67, Choemsamphan Road, Khwaeng Krathum Rai,
Khet Nong Chok, Bangkok 10530
Tel : 0 2548 3101-2

Chachoengsao

217/39-40, Mahacharkkaphat Road, Na Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Chachoengsao, Chachoengsao 24000
Tel : 0 3851 8585-6

Bang Saen

177, Long Hat Bang Saen Road, Saen Suk,
Amphoe Mueang Chon Buri, Chon Buri 20130
Tel : 0 3839 5051-2

Rayong

292/2-3, Sukhumvit Road, Choeng Noen,
Amphoe Mueang Rayong , Rayong 21000
Tel : 0 3861 0412-3

Chanthaburi

84/24, Tha Chalab Road, Talat,
Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, Chanthaburi 22000
Tel : 0 3932 8893-4

Pattaya

597/3, South Pattaya Road, Nong Prue,
Amphoe Bang Lamung, Chon Buri 20260
Tel : 0 3848 8414 -5

Thanon Thepharak KM.22

200/27-28, Moo 1, Thanon Thepharak Road,
Bang Sao Thong , Amphoe Bang Sao Thong,
Samut Prakan 10570
Tel : 0 2136 9043-4



4 branches of Chiang Mai District Office

Thanon Chang Phueak Chiang Mai

141/1, Chang Phueak Road, Si Phum,
Amphoe Mueang Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai 50200
Tel : 0 5328 7214-5
Fax : 0 5328 7218

Lampang

92-98 Bunwat Road, Suan Dok,
Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Lampang 52100
Tel : 0 5422 2054
0 5422 2996

Chiang Mai

125 Chang Khlan Road, Chang Khlan,
Amphoe Mueang Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai 50100
Tel : 0 5328 3265-6

Chiang Rai

808/8 Paholyothin Road, Wiang,
Amphoe Mueang Chiang Rai , Chiang Rai 57000
Tel : 0 5374 8883
0 5374 8887



5 branches of Phitsanulok District Office

Mae Sot

620/2-3, Intarakiri Road, Mae Sot, Amphoe Mae Sot,
Tak 63110
Tel : 0 5553 3636
0 5553 3646

Nakhon Sawan

1016/4-5, Moo 9, Asia Road, Nakhon Sawan Tok,
Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan,
Nakhon Sawan 60000
Tel : 0 5637 2367-8

Phichit

8/206-207, Srimala Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Phichit, Phichit 66000
Tel : 0 5661 3746-8

Uttaradit

202-8/9, Boroma-at Road, Tha It,
Amphoe Mueang Uttaradit, Uttaradit 53000
Tel : 0 5540 7444-5

Phitsanulok

87/24, Akathotsarot Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Phitsanulok, Phitsanulok 65000
Tel : 0 5524 2425
0 5524 2713



5 branches of Khon Kaen District Office

Nakhon Ratchasima

160/2, Chomsurangyat Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima,
Nakhon Ratchasima 30000
Tel : 0 4425 2661-2

Udon Thani

338, Phosri Road, Mak Khaeng,
Amphoe Mueang Udon Thani, Udon Thani 41000
Tel : 0 4293 2990-1

Maha Sarakham

453/2-3, Nakhon Sawan Road, Talat, Amphoe Mueang
Maha Sarakham, Maha Sarakham 44000
Tel : 0 4371 1587
0 4371 1645

Kalasin

93-95, Phirom Road, Kalasin, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin,
Kalasin 46000
Tel : 0 4381 6913-4

Khon Kaen

77/3, Klang Mueang Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Khon Kaen, Khon Kaen 40000
Tel : 0 4324 6824-5



4 branches of Ubon Ratchathani District Office

Roi Et

206/1-2, Phloenchit Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Roi Et, Roi Et 45000
Tel : 0 4351 5881-2

Si Sa Ket

1104-5, Khukhan Road, Mueang Tai,
Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket, Si Sa Ket 33000
Tel : 0 4564 3981-2

Ubon Ratchathani

479/1-2, Chayangkun Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Ubon Ratchathani,
Ubon Ratchathani 34000
Tel : 0 4531 6968-9

Buri Ram

39/6-7, Thani Road, Nai Mueang,
Amphoe Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram 31000
Tel : 0 4460 2526-7



6 Branches of Phuket District Office

Ranong

75-77, Ruangrat Road, Khao Niwet,
Amphoe Mueang Ranong, Ranong 85000
Tel : 0 7782 5266
0 7782 5393

Phang-nga

235/1 - 2, Phetkasem Road, Thai Chang,
Amphoe Mueang Phang-nga, Phang-nga 82000
Tel : 0 7641 4422-3

Krabi

94, 94/1, Maharat Road, Pak Nam,
Amphoe Mueang Krabi, Krabi 81000
Tel : 0 7562 4042-3

Phuket

5, 7, Yaowarat Road, Talat Nuea,
Amphoe Mueang Phuket, Phuket 83000
Tel : 0 7621 4053-4

Trang

52/1-2, Soi Wisetkul 11, Ratsada Road,
Thap Thiang, Amphoe Mueang Trang, Trang 92000
Tel : 0 7559 0459-60

Maekhri Phatthalung

175, Moo 1, Anukul Road, Mae Khari,
Amphoe Tamot, Phatthalung 93160
Tel : 0 7469 5554
0 7469 5655



4 branches of Surat Thani District Office

Surat Thani

103/1, Na Mueang Road, Talat,
Amphoe Mueang Surat, Surat Thani 84000
Tel : 0 7720 6058-9

Nakhon Sri Thammarat

1664, Ratchadamnoen Road, Tha Wang,
Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat,
Nakhon Si Thammarat 80000
Tel : 0 7535 7352-3

Chumphon

56/1, Poraminmakkha Road, Tha Taphao,
Amphoe Mueang Chumphon, Chumphon 86000
Tel : 0 7750 3395
0 7751 1363

Thanon Chon Kasem Surat Thani

545 Chon Kasem Road, Talat,
Amphoe Mueang Surat Thani, Surat Thani 84000
Tel : 0 7720 3994-5



6 Branches of Song Khla District Office

Thanon Niphat Uthit 1 Hat Yai

151-157, Niphat Uthit 1 Road, Hat Yai,
Amphoe Hat Yai, Song Khla 90110
Tel : 0 7422 5110
0 7422 5130

La-ngu Satun

149, Moo 6, La-ngu-Pakbara Road, La-ngu,
Amphoe La-ngu, Satun 91110
Tel : 0 7478 3906

Song Khla

81/78, Moo 10, Kanchanawanit Road,
Khao Rup Chang, Amphoe Mueang Songkhla,
Song Khla 90000
Tel : 0 7455 8261
0 7455 8263

Chana

8/4-5 Chana - Nathawi Road, Ban Na,
Amphoe Chana, Song Khla 90130
Tel : 0 7420 7123-4

Satun

287/6, Moo 7, Yontrakan Kamthon Road, Khlong Khut,
Amphoe Mueang Satun, Satun 91000
Tel : 0 7472 5039-40

Hat Yai

2/1-2, Soi Hat Yai City, Thammanunwithi Road,
Hat Yai, Amphoe Hat Yai, Song Khla 90110
Tel : 0 7423 7392



7 Branches of Pattani District Office

Big C Pattani

G-In Floor , Room No.GCR 116, Big C Pattani , No.301,
Moo 4, Ru Samilae, Amphoe Mueang Pattani,
Pattani 94000
Tel : 0 7333 7812-3

Palat Pattani

122/11-12, Moo 5, Phetkasem (Pattani-Narathiwat)
Road, La-nga, Amphoe Mayo, Pattani 94190
Tel : 0 7348 5399
0 7348 5327

Yarang Pattani

1/7, Moo 2, Pattani - Yala Road, Pitu Mudi,
Amphoe Yarang, Pattani 94160
Tel : 0 7343 9491-2

Khokpho Pattani

170/10, Moo 7, Naket - Khokpho Road, Khok Pho,
Amphoe Khok Pho, Pattani 94120
Tel : 0 7343 1284
0 7343 1709

Saiburi Pattani

23/1-2, Suriya Road, Taluban, Amphoe Sai Buri,
Pattani 94110
Tel : 0 7341 1163
0 7341 1059

Pattani

20, 22, 24, Na Kluea Road, Anoru,
Amphoe Mueang Pattani, Pattani 94000
Tel : 0 7332 3465
0 7332 3468

Jabangtigor Pattani

49/9-12, Kalapor Road, Chabang Tiko,
Amphoe Mueang Pattani, Pattani 94000
Tel : 0 7331 1822-3



6 branches of Yala District Office

Thanon Phumacheep Yala 2

24-26, Phumacheep Road, Sateng,
Amphoe Mueang Yala, Yala 95000
Tel : 0 7322 3690
0 7322 3692-3

Betong Yala

130/1, Sukyang Rong, Betong, Amphoe Betong, Yala 95110
Tel : 0 7323 5131
0 7323 5133
Fax : 0 7323 5135

Raman Yala

100-102, Moo 1, Mueang Raman Road, Kayu Boko,
Amphoe Raman, Yala 95140
Tel : 0 7329 5041
0 7329 5042-3

Bannang Sata Yala

200, 202, Moo 2, Sukyang Road, Bannang Sata,
Amphoe Bannang Sata, Yala 95130
Tel : 0 7328 9282
0 7328 9284-5

Yaha Yala

4/3, Pitakthani Road, Yaha, Amphoe Yaha, Yala 95120
Tel : 0 7329 1463-5

Yala

59, Phiphitphakdee Road, Sateng,
Amphoe Mueang Yala, Yala 95000
Tel : 0 7324 7140-3
Fax : 0 7324 7144



7 Branches of Narathiwat District Office

Tanyongmat Narathiwat

46, Thetsaban 3 Road, Tanyong Mat,
Amphoe Ra-ngae, Narathiwat 96130
Tel : 0 7367 1858-60

Su-ngai Kolok Narathiwat

36, Butsayaphan Road, Su-ngai Kolok,
Amphoe Su-ngai Kolok, Narathiwat 96120
Tel : 0 7361 4561-3

Takbai Narathiwat

62/21, Moo 4, Narathiwat - Takbai Road, Chehe,
Amphoe Tak Bai, Narathiwat 96110
Tel : 0 7358 1971-3

Waeng Narathiwat

111/1-2, Moo 1, Su-ngai Kolok - Waeng Road, Waeng,
Amphoe Waeng, Narathiwat 96160
Tel : 0 7365 9321-3

Rueso Narathiwat

30/15, Moo 2, Rueso-Yala Road, Rueso Ok,
Amphoe Rueso, Narathiwat 96150
Tel : 0 7357 2271-3

Narathiwat

52/18-19, Suriyapradit (Opposite Police Station) Road,
Bang Nak, Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat, Narathiwat 96000
Tel : 0 7351 2627-8
Fax : 0 7351 2629

Thanon Wichitchaiboon Narathiwat

11/2-4, Wichitchaiboon Road, Bang Nak,
Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat, Narathiwat 96000
Tel : 0 7351 1117
0 7351 3663-4

Capital and Shareholding Structure

Type of Business Location Telephone and Fax and Shareholder Ratio of Legal Entity State Enterprise Direct Holder more than 25%

Company Name : Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited
 Type of Business : Provide services of Hire Purchase, Auto Financing
 Head Office : 16-16/1 Soi kasemsan 1, Phayathai Rd. Wangmai, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330
 Tel : 0 2091 6456
 Fax : 0 2091 6401
 Website : www.amanah.co.th
 Sharholder Ratio : 48.265%

Capital and shareholding structure of Islamic bank of Thailand as of December 31, 2023

As of December 31, 2023 the bank's capital stock was 1,820,276,825,862 shares or calculated to be the total registered capital of 18,202,768,258.62 Baht. The proportion of Bank's shareholders as of December 31, 2023 as follows:

No.	List of Shareholders Quantity	Shares	Ratio (%)
1.	Ministry of Finance	1,812,863,564,181	99.5927%
2.	Government Savings Bank	4,091,533,440	0.2248%
3.	Krungthai Bank Public Company Limited	1,010,208,044	0.0555%
4.	Ms. Asra Angkaria	436,235,586	0.0240%
5.	Mrs. Rahmah Moonsap	100,000,000	0.0055%
6.	Mrs. Cholthicha Al-umaree	73,000,000	0.0040%
7.	Ms. Chittra Sorhasan	51,302,579	0.0028%
8.	Lt. Surakampon Adulyarat	40,799,061	0.0022%
9.	MFC Asset Management Public	40,753,015	0.0022%
10.	Mr. Somsak Taksina	40,000,000	0.0022%
11.	Other shareholders	1,529,429,956	0.0840%
Toal		1,820,276,825,862	100.0000%



Board of Directors





Board of Directors Profiles



Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk Age 60

Chairman (June 25, 2021 - September 30, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Studies (Finance) Massey University, New Zealand
- ◆ Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.)

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Economics

Professional Experience

2021 - Present	Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance
2019 - 2021	Comptroller-General, The Comptroller General's Department, Ministry of Finance
2018 - 2019	Director General, Public Debt Management Office (PDMO), Ministry of Finance
2017 - 2018	Inspector General, Ministry of Finance
2016 - 2017	State Enterprise Performance Assessment Advisor, State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO), Ministry of Finance



Amporn Purintawaragul Age 60

Director (May 28, 2018 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Chairman of Audit Subcommittee (July 29, 2021 - July 5, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Subcommittee (June 12, 2018 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Executive Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (July 29, 2021 - July 5, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Certified Public Accountant of Thailand

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Science in Accounting, Thammasat University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Accountancy (2nd Class Honours), Chulalongkorn University

Professional Experience

2019 - April 2024	Independent Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Thai Nippon Rubber Industry PCL. Committee – Committee for the Protection of Credit information
2019 - 2022	Executive Vice President -Corporate Banking, Bangkok Bank PCL.
2010 - 2018	Senior Vice President - Corporate Banking, Bangkok Bank PCL.
2007 - 2010	Vice President - Project Department Investment Banking Group, Bangkok Bank PCL.
200 - 2007	



Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong Age 64

Director (May 28, 2018 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of the Employee Relations Committee (June 12, 2018 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Audit Subcommittee (June 12, 2018 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Legal Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (September 23, 2021 - July 5, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Doctoral Degree

- ◆ Doctor of Philosophy (Management), North Bangkok University

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Arts Program in Leadership in Society, Business and Politics, Rangsit University
- ◆ Master of Political Science (Public Administration and Law), Ramkhamhaeng University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Ramkhamhaeng University

Professional Experience

2023 - Present	Director, Vichupa Lucky Rich Co., Ltd.
2022 - 2025	President, Lawyers Council Under the Royal Patronage
2021 - Present	Director, Miss Grand International PCL.
2021 - Present	Director, PEA ENCOM International Co., Ltd.
2018 - 2021	Former Public Warehouse Organization Committee
2017 - Present	Chairman of Director, Exclusive Asset Management Co., Ltd.
2016 - 2023	Former Judicial Committee for Discipline and Etiquette, The Football Association of Thailand
2016 - 2018	Former President, Association of King Prajadhipok's Institute
2015 - 2022	Former President, Debt Collection Business to Financial Institution Association
2015 - 2016	Former Legal Advisor, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Bank of Thailand
2006 - Present	Director, Vichupa Services And Law Co.,Ltd.
1997 - Present	Managing Director, C.A.L Law Office Co., Ltd.



Supak Chaiyawan Age 53

Director (September 3, 2020 - October 31, 2023)

- ◆ Chairman of President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (June 24, 2022 - October 31, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Executive Subcommittee (June 24, 2021 - October 31, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Subcommittee (July 29, 2021 - October 31, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Finance, St. Louis University, USA

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Social Sciences, Major in Sociology and Anthropology, Chiang Mai University

Professional Experience

2021 - 2023	Financial Policy Advisor, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
2020 - 2021	Deputy Director General, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
2016 - 2020	Director of the Fiscal Policy Bureau, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
2015 - 2016	Director of Bureau of Policy on Financial Benefit Protection System, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance
2013 - 2015	Senior Expert on Fiscal System and Policy, Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance



Rabil Pornpatkul

Age 64

Director (September 3, 2020 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Executive Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Zakat Subcommittee (January 7, 2022 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (July 29, 2022 - Present)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Administration, Thammasat University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Science in Chemical Technology, Chulalongkorn University

Professional Experience

2020 - Present	Member of Executive Committee, Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.
2020	Member of Risk Management Committee, Islamic Bank Asset Management
2017 - 2019	Director, Phayathai Assets Management (subsidiary of TMB)
2014 - 2019	Executive Vice President, TMB Bank PCL.
2010 - 2013	Vice President : Eurotech Engineering International Co., Ltd.
2003 - 2011	Director, SCT Sahaphan Co., Ltd. (subsidiary of Pure Thai Energy)
2008	Honorable Advisor, DT Group of Companies
2005 - 2007	Chief Operation Officer, DT Group of Companies
2003 - 2004	Deputy Managing Director, TV Direct Co., Ltd.
1999 - 2002	Deputy Managing Director, Bangchak Greenet Co., Ltd.
1985 - 2002	Senior Director, Bangchak Petroleum PCL.



Komon Jirachaisudtigkun

Age 63

Director (June 25, 2021 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Legal Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Chairman of Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (July 29, 2021 - July 5, 2023)
- ◆ Chairman of Executive Subcommittee (October 1, 2022 - January 4, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Executive Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)

Education and Degrees

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Ramkhamhaeng University

Professional Experience

2020 - 2022	Director of Transport Co., Ltd.
2018 - 2021	Deputy Secretary - General of OCS, Office of the Council of State
2018 - 2000	Director of TOT PCL.
2017 - 2019	Director of TAT, Tourism Authority of Thailand
2011 - 2018	Permanent Law Councilor, Office of the Council of State
1997 - 2011	Director of Administrative Law Bureau, Office of the Council of State



Wachiraya Permbhusri

Age 53

Director (June 25, 2021 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (June 24, 2022 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Risk Oversight Subcommittee (June 24, 2022 - Present)
- ◆ Member of President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Executive Subcommittee (October 1, 2022 - January 4, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Graduate School of Business, The University of Chicago, USA

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Economics (First Class Honours), Chulalongkorn University

Diploma

- ◆ CFA (Chartered Financial Analyst), CFA Institute, USA

Professional Experience

2020 - Present	Deputy Director General, State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO)
2016	Director, Public Private Participation Promotion Bureau, SEPO
2013	Director, SOE Performance Evaluation Bureau, SEPO



Yodphot Wongrukmit

Age 64

Director (May 27, 2022 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Risk Oversight Subcommittee (June 24, 2022 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Information System Development Subcommittee (June 24, 2022 - Present)
- ◆ Member of President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Administration, Middle Tennessee State University, USA

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Economics (2nd Class Honours), University of the Thai Chamber Commerce

Professional Experience

2017	Senior Executive Vice President - Corporate Management and Organization Development Group, Bangchak Corporation PCL.
2011	Senior Executive Vice President - Marketing Business, Bangchak Corporation PCL.
1987	Analyst, The Bangchak Petroleum Co., Ltd.



Vunnaporn Devahastin

Age 63

Director (December 29, 2022 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Information Technology Development Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Audit Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Risk Oversight Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - Present)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Administration (International Relations), Azusa Pacific University, USA

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University

Professional Experience

2020 - Present	Secretary General, Foundation for the blind in Thailand under the royal patronage of her
2020 - 2023	Chairman of the Board, Thailand Post Distribution Co., Ltd.
2022 - 2023	Board of Director, National Telecom Public Company Limited majesty the queen
2019 - 2022	Committee of the Board, Chulabhorn Royal Academy
2019 - 2021	Secretary General, Office of the National Digital Economy and Society Commission
2018 - 2019	Acting Secretary General, Office of the Personal Data Protection Committee and Society
2017 - 2018	Deputy Permanent Secretary, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Digital Economy



Chotinart Yongsoontorn

Age 62

Director (December 29, 2022 - Present)

- ◆ Chairman of Audit Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (July 6, 2023 - Present)
- ◆ Member of Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Executive Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023)
- ◆ Member of Information System Development Subcommittee (January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023)

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Administration (Marketing), Eastern Asia University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Arts Program in Political Science, Ramkhamhaeng University

Professional Experience

2015 - 2021	EVP - Head of Branch Business Support Division, Bank of Ayudhya PCL.
2009 - 2015	SVP - Head of Branch Business Support Department, Bank of Ayudhya PCL.
2006 - 2009	SVP - Head of Operation Support Department, AIG Retail Bank



Dr. Thaweelap Rittapirom Age 56

Director and President (December 29, 2022 - Present)

Education and Degrees

Doctoral Degree

- ◆ Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.),
University of Chicago Law School, USA

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Laws (LL.M.),
University of Chicago Law School, USA
- ◆ Master of Laws (LL.M.),
University of Michigan Law School, USA

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Thammasat University

Professional Experience

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2022 - Present | Committee Member of the University Council,
Thammasat University |
| 2020 - Present | Member of Law Reform Commission,
Office of the Council of State |
| 2019 - Present | President of Educational Supporting
Foundation, Satun Wittaya School |
| 2019 - 2022 | Member, Corporate Governance Committee,
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2018 - 2022 | Member, Board of Executive Directors,
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2010 - 2022 | Executive Director & Executive Vice President,
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited |

Shariah Advisory Council





Shariah Advisory Council Profiles



Asst. Prof. Dr. Maroning Salaeming Age 58

Chairman of the Shariah Advisory Council

Education and Degrees

Doctoral Degree

- ◆ Ph.D. in Principles of Jurisprudence, Islamic University of Madina, Saudi Arabia

Master Degree

- ◆ M.A. in Principles of Jurisprudence, Islamic University of Madina, Saudi Arabia

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. in Islamic Law, Islamic University of Madina, Saudi Arabia

Working experience:

- ◆ Expert for Sheikhul Islam Office
- ◆ Academic Working Group Hajj Affairs Office of Thailand, year 2023 (H.S. 1444)
- ◆ Licensee of Udomsarn Wittaya School, Mueng District, Yala
- ◆ Lecturer of Islamic law, Faculty of Islamic Science, Prince of Songkhla University, Pattani Campus
- ◆ Chairman of Shariah Advisory Committee (Shariah Board), Dhipaya Insurance Ltd.
- ◆ Member of Shariah Advisory Committee, Bina Islamic Cooperative, Ltd.
- ◆ Member of the Shariah Advisory Council from 2013 - 2023, Islamic Bank of Thailand

Past Working Experience

- ◆ Deputy Secretary, Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre with responsibility on developing five southern border provinces
- ◆ Advisor to Foreign Affair Department, The Central Islamic Council of Thailand
- ◆ Member of the College of Islamic Studies Committee Prince of Songkla University Pattani Campus
- ◆ Expert for Islamic Law Academicians of Southeast Asian Region

Past Performance

- ◆ Research papers and academic articles on various topics, such as the mediation on family disputes and heritage in compliance with Islamic laws in the southern border provinces, the development of system and efficiency of the mediation on family disputes and heritage in compliance with Islamic laws in the southern border provinces, Shariah principles for financial transactions in the seminar on "Shariah and financial innovations", the insurance in compliance with Islamic law, and the Shariah - applied investment in Thailand



Pramote Meesuwan

Age 59

Member of the Shariah Advisory Council

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ M.A. in Islamic Studies for Development, Bangkok thonburi University, Bangkok, Thailand

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. in Islamic Propagation, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

Working experience:

- ◆ Imam Badrulummineen Masjid (Sala Loi), Vadhana District, Bangkok
- ◆ Religious and Arabic teacher of senior high school level, Miftah El Uloom El Deneyah School (Ban Don)
- ◆ Chairman of the Board of Director, Pre-school Child Development Center, Sala Loi Community, Bangkok
- ◆ Guest Speaker on religious topics for Visaidham Parithas, Kasetsat University Radio Station AM 1107 every Sunday
- ◆ Guest Speaker at religious instructions and organizations and at Friday prayer
- ◆ Advisor to Executive Committee, Alumni Association of Miftah El Uloom El Deneyah School
- ◆ Member of the Shariah Advisory Council from 2013 - 2023, Islamic Bank of Thailand

Past Performance

- ◆ Guest Speaker on religious topics for radio programs on AM 1251 and AM 981 stations
- ◆ Writer of academic textbooks:
 - "Key to Arabic Language", a key to understand Arabic language as it contains part of Arabic grammar and more than 4,500 Arabic words.
 - "Dua : the brain of Ibadah", one of the most complete book of Dua (supplication) with translation used in several occasions.
 - "Arabic-English-Thai Dictionary", which contains more than 30,000 words including conversation dialogues in three languages.



Senee Yoopensuk

Age 53

Member of the Shariah Advisory Council

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ M.A. in Arabic Linguistics and Literatures, Aligarh Muslim University, India

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. in Al - Hadith and Islamic Studies, Abu Bakr University, Karachi, Pakistan

Working experience:

- ◆ Advisor, Sanabilkair Foundation for Social Development
- ◆ Speaker on Islamic Voice Radio 24 hrs. from 2019 - 2024
- ◆ Shariah advisor, Krungthai Asset Management PLC. (Islamic Fund)
- ◆ Director, Khunnatham Wittaya School, Chacheongsao Province
- ◆ Member of Phillip Life Assurance PLC.
- ◆ Member of the Shariah Advisory Council from 2013 - 2023, Islamic Bank of Thailand
- ◆ Vice President of Sasanupatham School Alumni Association from 2023 - 2024

Past Working Experience

- ◆ TMTV Academician at Thai - Muslim TV Station (TMTV)
- ◆ Guest speaker at religious schools
- ◆ Member of Committee of Islamic Studies lesson development of Rajabhat Phranakorn University
- ◆ Member of Committee of Non-formal Education, Donchimplee Sub-district, Bangnampriew, Chacheongsao Province
- ◆ Member of Committee to set up the Islamic insurance system, Siam Samsung Takaful Co. Ltd.
- ◆ Secretary of the Islamic Center Committee of Thailand, International department.
- ◆ Guest speaker on religious issues for the TV station, website and radio of Muslim Foundation
- ◆ (24 - hour TV Muslim)
- ◆ Independent Researcher on the Middle East (Politics and Economy), Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University
- ◆ Advisor of Parent - Student Club of a religious school



Santi Suasaming

Age 53

Member of the Shariah Advisory Council

Education and Degrees

Postgraduate Diploma

- ◆ Certificate of Advance Islamic Studies, Samalik Institute, Ministry of Education of Egypt, Cairo, Egypt

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. in Islamic Theology (Al-Hadith), Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt

secondary education

- ◆ International Student College Al-Azhar University Cairo, Egypt (1993)

Working experience:

- ◆ Expert for Sheikhul Islam Office
- ◆ Speaker, Radio Programs for Muslim (i.e., Voice from Majlis, Muslim Broadcasting Assembly of Thailand, Al-Yuman Islam Office, Muslim Association of Al-Quran Reader of Thailand, Muslim Mass Media Association of Thailand and Islamic Center of Thailand)
- ◆ Chairman, Al-Falah Foundation for Islamic studies and Director of Al-Falah Sassanawit Institute, Chacheongsao
- ◆ Khatib (Preacher), Nurul Islam Masjid, Banpa, Suanluang, Bangkok
- ◆ Speaker, Television Programs (i.e., Sheikhul Islam Office, Salam Ramadhan)
- ◆ Member of the Shariah Advisory Council from 2017 - 2023, Islamic Bank of Thailand

Past Working Experience

- ◆ Chairman, Academic Section, Association of Islamic Teaching Schools (Sanawi Schools)
- ◆ Editor, Committee of Arab Student Alumni Association, (2546 B.E.)
- ◆ Member, Primary Education Curriculum Improvement Committee, Kurusampan Association.
- ◆ Member, Primary Islamic Education Textbook Compiling Committee.
- ◆ Advisor, Committee of Muslim Organization of Thailand (CMOT)
- ◆ Member of Committee, The World Organization for al-Azhar Graduates, Thailand Branch.
- ◆ Expert for National Moral Promotion committee
- ◆ Speaker, Southern Border Provinces Administration Centre/ Internal Security Operations Command.
- ◆ Member of Jularachamontri Working Committee, Sheikhul Islam Office.
- ◆ Member of Committee, Summary Writing on Islamic Expert Seminar, National Legislative Assembly.

Past Performance

- ◆ Books/Articles on website, www.alisuasaming.com

Executives





Executives Profiles



Dr. Thaweelap Rittapirom

Age 56

Director and President

Education and Degrees

Doctoral Degree

- ◆ Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.S.D.),
University of Chicago Law School, USA

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Laws (LL.M.),
University of Chicago Law School, USA
- ◆ Master of Laws (LL.M.),
University of Michigan Law School, USA

Bachelor Degree

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Thammasat University

Professional Experience

- 2022 - Present Committee Member of the University Council, Thammasat University
- 2020 - Present Member of Law Reform Commission, Office of the Council of State
- 2019 - Present President of Educational Supporting Foundation, Satun Wittaya School
- 2019 - 2022 Member, Corporate Governance Committee, Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited
- 2018 - 2022 Member, Board of Executive Directors, Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited
- 2010 - 2022 Executive Director & Executive Vice President, Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited



Visuit Boreriboon

Age 60

Senior Executive Vice President Retail Banking Division

Acting Senior Executive Vice President Commercial Banking Division

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Public Administration
- ◆ National Institute of Development Administration

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Economic (Finance and Banking)
- ◆ Ramkhamhaeng University

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

- 2018 - 2023 Senior Executive Vice President Retail Banking Division And Senior Executive Vice President Commercial Banking Division
- 2017 - 2018 Senior Executive Vice President Retail Banking Division
- 2014 - 2017 Chairman Advisor, Islamic Bank of Thailand

Others

- 2016 - 2024 Board of Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited

Professional Experience

- 2012 - 2014 Executive Vice President Marketing Group, Bangkok Metro Public Company Limited
- 2011 - 2012 Senior Vice President, Head of Field Operation & Support, Thanachart Bank Public Company Limited
- 2008 - 2011 Senior Vice President, Branch Administration Department 3 Acting Executive Vice President Group Head of Region Branch Administration, Siam City Bank Public Company Limited
- 2004 - 2008 Senior Vice President, Branch Administration Department 3 Senior Vice President, Branch Administration Department 4 Senior Vice President, Branch Administration Department 2 Siam City Bank Public Company Limited
- 2002 - 2004 First Vice President, Credit Review Department Senior Vice President, Audit Department Siam City Bank Public Company Limited
- 2002 - 2003 First Vice President, Credit Review Department Siam City Bank Public Company Limited
- 2001 - 2002 Senior Vice President, Information Management Department Bangkok Metropolitans Bank Public Company Limited
- 2001 Vice President, Regional Credit Department Bangkok Metropolitans Bank Public Company Limited



Pol.Capt. Poomin Peongsujarit Age 49

Executive Vice President Debt Restructuring and Legal Group

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ M.B.A. Kasetsart University
- ◆ M.A. (Political Science) Ramkhamhaeng University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.Eng. (Industrial) Kasetsart University

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

2013 - Present	Executive Vice President
2012	Senior Vice President, Compliance Department
2011	Vice President, Compliance Department

Others

2008 - 2010	Vice President, Dhanarak Asset Development Co.,Ltd.
2004 - 2007	Special Case Inquiry Officer, Department of Special Investigation.
1997 - 2004	Sub - Inspector, Royal Thai Police.
1997	Factory Inspection Engineer, Department of Industrial Works.



Manoch Dangkomen Age 60

Executive Vice President Credit Operations Group

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ MBA in Financial Management, Ramkhamheang University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ BBA – Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Thammasat University
- ◆ Faculty of Law, Sukothai Thamathirath University

Certificate

- ◆ Guide Certificate, Chulalongkorn University

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

2020 - 2023	Executive Vice President Credit Operations Group
2015 - 2020	Executive Vice President Administration and Human Resource Group, Acting Vice President Human Resource Management Department
2013 - 2015	Senior Vice President Foreign Business Department, Acting Vice President Human Resource Management Department
2010 - 2013	Senior Vice President Foreign Business Department
2009 - 2010	Vice President Foreign Business Department

Others

2005 - 2009	Vice President Trade Finance Marketing Corporate & SME Business, Thai Military Bank PCL,
2000 - 2005	Assistance Vice President Risk Manager, Citibusiness CTB and Citicorp Leasing, Citigroup Inc.,
1999 - 2000	Senior Team Leader Corporate Department, The Siam Commercial Bank PCL.
1997 - 1999	Vice President & General Manager Bombay Branch, The Siam Commercial Bank PCL



Sunsanee Methisariyapong Age 59

Executive Vice President Finance Group Acting Executive Vice President Administration and Human Resource Group Acting Vice President Treasury Department And Acting Vice President Human Resource Department

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ M.B.A. (Finance) Oklahoma City University, USA.

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. (Accounting) Thammasat University
- ◆ B.A. (Law) Sukhothai Thammathirat University

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

2023 - Present	Executive Vice President Finance Group Acting Executive Vice President Administration and Human Resources Group Vice President Treasury Department And Vice President Human Resource Department
2022 - 2023	Executive Vice President Finance Group Acting Executive Vice President Administration and Human Resources Group Acting Vice President Treasury Department
2017 - 2022	Executive Vice President Finance Group Acting Vice President Treasury Department
2016 - 2017	Senior Vice President Treasury Department Acting Executive Vice President Finance Group
2012 - 2016	Senior Vice President Treasury Department
2009 - 2012	Vice President Treasury Department
2008 - 2009	Deputy Vice President Acting VP Vice President Treasury Department
2005 - 2008	Deputy Vice President Corporate Department

Others

2017 - Present	Board of Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited
2001 - 2005	Deputy Manager Business Department, Secondary Mortgage Corporation
2000 - 2001	Manager Corporate Division, Thanachart Bank
1994 - 1999	Deputy manager Corporate division, Krunghthaitanakit Finance & Security Public Company
1992 - 1994	Senior officer Corporate division, Ekachart Finance & Security public Company



Teera Yeegob Age 52

Executive Vice President of Branch Banking Group Acting Vice President Branch Administration 2 Department

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Business Administration Program for Executive, Burapha University

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Arts, Suan Sunand ha Rajabhat University

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

2018 - Present	Executive Vice President of Branch Banking Group and Acting Vice President Branch Administration 2 Department
2016 - 2018	Senior Vice President Branch Administration 2 Department and Acting Executive Vice President of Branch Banking Group
2016	Senior Vice President of Branch Administration Department Acting Vice President of Communication and Corporate Image Department
2015 - 2016	Vice President of Branch Administration Department Acting Vice President of Communication and Corporate Image Department
2014 - 2015	Vice President of Branch Administration Department
2012 - 2014	Deputy Vice President of SMEs Business Department
2011 - 2012	Assistance Vice President of SMEs Business Department
2008 - 2011	Manager / Senior Manager of Branch Administration Department
2007-2008 2006	Manager of Thung Khru Branch / Asoke Branch Manager of Branch Administration

Others

2019 - Present	Board of Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited
1991 - 2006	Siam Commercial Bank (SCB)
1989 - 1990	Thai Military Bank (TMB)



Nuchjaree Pakdeecharoen

Age 52

Executive Vice President Corporate Strategy Group Acting Vice President Strategy Department And Acting Vice President Organization and Development Department

2014 - 2015

Senior Vice President Risk Management Department

2013 - 2014

Senior Vice President Risk Management Department Acting Vice President Shariah Products Department

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Economics (Monetary and Industrial Economics) National Institution of Development Administration (NIDA)

2012 - 2013

Senior Vice President Risk Management Department

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ B.A. (Science in Agricultural Business) Kingmongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL)

2010 - 2011

Vice President Risk Management Department Acting VP Bank Strategic Department

Professional Experiences Islamic bank of Thailand

2023 - Present	Executive Vice President Corporate Strategy Group Acting Vice President Strategy Department And Acting Vice President Organization and Development Department
2021 - 2023	Executive Vice President Corporate Strategy Group Acting Vice President Strategy Department
2020 - 2021	Executive Vice President Corporate Strategy Group Acting Vice President Strategy Department And Acting Vice President Organization and Development Department
2019 - 2020	Executive Vice President Strategy Org. Group Acting VP Bank Strategic Department
2018 - 2019	Executive Vice President M.D. Directs Group Acting VP Bank Strategic Department
2015 - 2018	Senior Vice President Bank Strategic Department

Others

Present

Board of Center for Muslim World Policies, Economic Faculty

Present

Sub Committee Funds Saving of Thailand Officer Credit Risk Management UOB Bank

1997 - 2003

1996 - 1997

Researchers, Association of Finance Companies



Suchart Warachawanwanich

Age 55

Executive Vice President Technology and Electronic Operation Group Acting Vice President IT Development and Management Department And Acting Vice President IT Operation and Service Department

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master of Science Program in Computer Science
NIDA-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF APPLIED STATISTICS

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor of Science Program in Computer Science
Khon Kaen University

Professional Experience Islamic bank of Thailand

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 2023 - Present | Executive Vice President Information Technology and Electronic Operation Group
Acting Vice President Vice President IT Development and Management Department
And Acting Vice President IT Operation and Service Department |
| 2021 - 2023 | Executive Vice President Information Technology and Electronic Operation Group
Acting Vice President IT Development and Management Department |
| 2020 - 2021 | Executive Vice President Information Technology and Electronic Operation Group
Acting Vice President IT Operation and Service Department |

Others

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1999 - 2019 | Assistant Vice President - Senior Vice President Information Technology KIATNAKIN BANK PCL. |
| 1990 - 1999 | Officer - Manager Information Technology Phatra Thanakit Finance Co.Ltd. |



Yuwaporn Prasertsri

Age 51

**Executive Vice President Corporate Banking Group
Acting Executive Vice President SMEs Banking Group**

Education and Degrees

Master Degree

- ◆ Master's degree in Financial Business The National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)

Bachelor Degree

- ◆ Bachelor's degree in Business Administration
Thammasat University

Professional Experience Islamic bank of Thailand

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2023 - Present | Executive Vice President Corporate Banking Group and Acting Executive Vice President SMEs Banking Group |
| 2021 - 2023 | Executive Vice President Corporate Banking Group and Acting Vice President Corporate Banking Department 1 |
| 2020 | Executive Vice President Corporate Banking Group |
- Others**
- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 2019 - 2020 | First Vice President Commercial Banking CIMB Thai Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2018 - 2018 | Senior Vice President Commercial Banking United Overseas Bank Limited |
| 2017 - 2018 | Senior Vice President Client Relation Management, Wholesale Banking Thanachart Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2014 - 2017 | Team Head Commercial Banking, Senior Vice President Thai Credit Retail Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2012 - 2014 | Team Head of Regional Business Banking Thai Military Bank Public Company Limited |
| 2011 - 2012 | Vice President, Corporate Business Department Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited |
| 2008 - 2011 | Head of Business Centers (Srinakarin and Sriracha Business Centers), Vice President Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) |
| 2005 - 2008 | Relationship Manager, Wholesale Banking, Siam Commercial Bank |
| 2002 - 2005 | Relationship Manager, Wholesale Banking, Bankthai Public Company Limited |
| 1996 - 2002 | Relationship Manager, Wholesale Banking, DBS Thai Danu Bank Public Company Limited |
| 1993 - 1995 | Credit officer Thai Finance and Securities Public Company Limited |
| 1993 - 1993 | Staff of International Trade Department Siam Commercial Bank |



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Performance Report

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Business Conditions, Business Plans and Strategies.

Thai Economic Situation in 2003 and Trends in 2024

The Thai economy at the end of 2023 expanded more slowly than expected due to a slow recovery in merchandise exports and production following global trade conditions and high levels of inventories. Changing the behavior of foreign tourists causes income per person to be less than in the past, and decreased public investment during the delay in the annual budget. Reduced economic momentum at the end of 2023 results in a decrease in the expansion of the Thai economy for the entire year 2024 and is expected to be in the range of 2.5 - 3.0 percentage.

Private consumption and the tourism sector are still important driving forces. Meanwhile, exports and production tend to expand gradually. Part of the world demand and the Thai electronic product cycle that recovered more slowly than expected. Looking forward structural problems, especially the country's competitiveness, will be more of an obstacle.

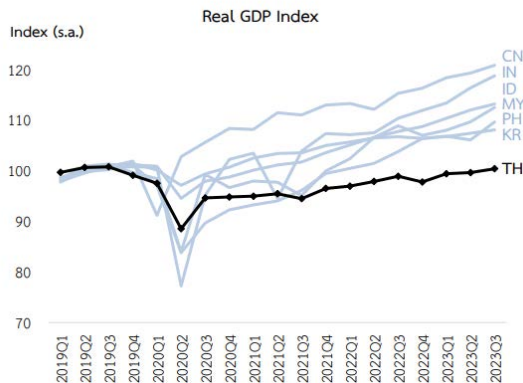
Without the economic structural reform, the Thai economy in 2024 is likely to experience slower growth from the export and manufacturing sectors. This is due to slow global demand and Chinese economic recovery including structural factors affecting the expansion of exports. Industrial and tourism products exceeded estimates.

However domestic demand continues to expand and is an important driving force of the economy.

General inflation is likely to be lower than estimated due to supply side factors. Both of the price of fresh food and energy prices including expanding the government's measures to help with living expenses.

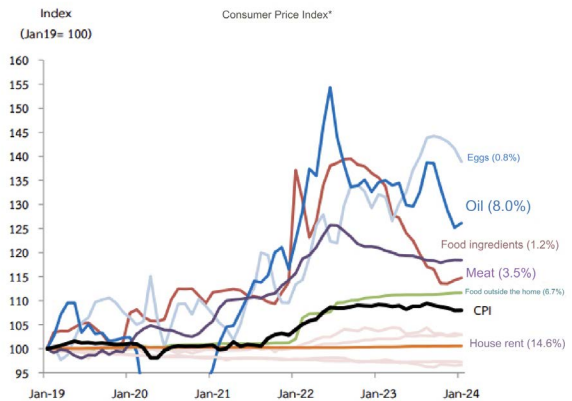
As for the policy of interest rate in 2023, Thailand's policy interest rate increased 5 times, each time by 0.25, resulting in the policy interest rate rising to 2.50 percentage from 1.25 percent per year at the end of 2023.

The Thai economy grew more slowly than other countries in the region.



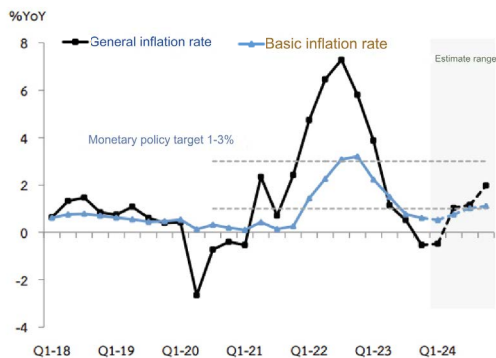
Note: Data up to Q3/2023, index calculated using the average of 2019 = 100.
Source: Oxford Economics and calculated by BoT.

Decreasing inflation helps alleviate the cost of living. However, the prices of some products are still high.



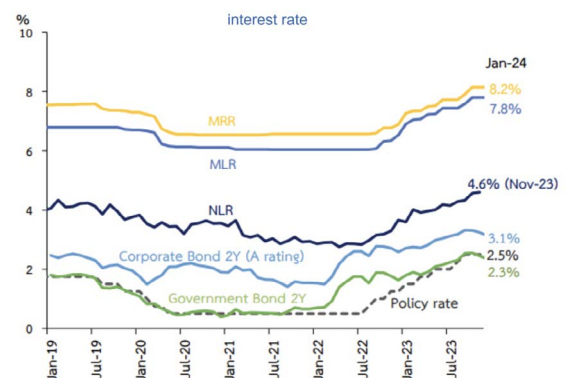
Note: * () weight in inflation basket

In 2024, general inflation is likely to remain stable at a low level of the target framework



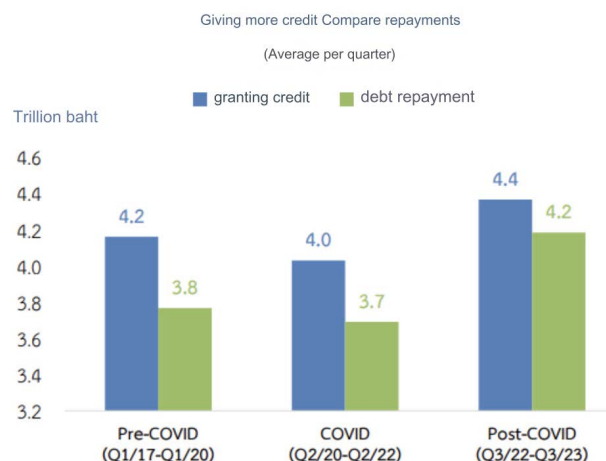
Note: General inflation rate Excluding government measures (%YOY) calculated using actual general inflation in the previous year.
Source: Ministry of Commerce, calculated by BoT.

Interest rates have increased in line with the process. Transmitted through monetary policy



Note: (1) Monthly average of 14 commercial banks (as of 23 Jan 2024)
(2) NLR = new loan rate (as of Nov 2023)

Overall business loans have slowed down. Part of the debt repayment borrowed from special assistance measures during COVID-19



Policy of Interest Rate

As for the policy of interest rate in 2023, Thailand's policy interest rate increased a total of 5 times, each time by 0.25, resulting in the policy interest rate increasing to 2.50 percent from 1.25 percent per year at the end of 2021.

The economic expansion has slowed down in the past. This is mostly due to less momentum from the international sector and the impact of structural factors. But consumption continues to expand well. Meanwhile, interest rates remain at a level consistent with maintaining economic and financial stability, which is an important foundation for long-term sustainable growth. Therefore, the policy interest rate is maintained at 2.50 percent per year.

World Economy in 2023 and Trends in 2024

The world economy in the 4th quarter of 2023 improved from the previous quarter following the recovery of domestic demand. This is in line with the continued expansion of the service sector and a good labor market, especially in major economies such as the United States and China, the recovery of the group of countries has improved. Major economies have resulted in global trade volumes showing an upward trend. This is in line with the up cycle of semiconductor sales and



rising pre-orders in many countries, which has resulted in the industrial production and exports of many countries in the NIEs and countries. ASEAN has begun to expand again.

However, during the 4th quarter, the conflict situation in the Middle East between Israel and Hamas increased. That has occurred since October 2023 has affected investor confidence and caused volatility in the capital market. Including resulting in World energy and commodity prices have increased. As a result, inflation in many countries remains stable above the target.

Monetary policy, which has resulted in the central banks of most countries maintaining their policy of interest rates at a consistently high level.

Economic expansion and the expansion of the value of product exports from various countries

(%YoY)	GDP							Product export value						
	2021	2022	2023					2021	2022	2023				
	All year	All year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	All year	All year	All year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	All year
United States	5.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	23.0	18.7	7.2	-6.7	-5.7	-1.3	-1.9
euro zone	5.9	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	18.1	5.2	3.8	0.4	2.3	-0.2	1.6
united kingdom	8.7	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	15.8	10.8	10.9	8.9	1.4	-4.3	3.7
Australia	5.5	3.9	2.3	1.8	2.5			37.0	19.9	3.9	-16.7	-14.8	-9.3	-9.7
Japan	2.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.9	17.9	-1.2	-8.0	-4.0	-3.1	-0.7	-4.0
China	8.4	3.0	4.5	6.3	4.9	5.2	5.2	29.6	5.6	-1.9	-4.9	-9.9	-1.2	-4.6
India	8.9	6.7	6.1	7.8	7.6			43.0	14.6	-1.9	-14.1	-3.1	1.2	-4.7
South Korea	4.3	2.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.4	25.7	6.1	-12.8	-12.0	-9.7	5.7	-7.5
Taiwan	6.6	2.6	-3.5	1.4	2.3	5.1	1.4	29.3	7.4	-19.2	-17.0	-5.1	3.3	-9.8
Hong Kong	6.4	-3.5	2.9	1.5	4.1	4.3	3.2	26.0	-9.3	-18.0	-13.3	-5.7	6.6	-7.8
Singapore	9.7	3.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.1	22.1	12.7	-5.2	-14.5	-12.6	3.0	-7.7
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	41.9	26.0	1.3	-17.8	-18.6	-8.3	-11.3
Malaysia	3.3	8.7	5.6	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	27.5	17.6	-1.6	-14.6	-17.8	-9.4	-11.1
Philippines	5.7	7.6	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	14.5	6.5	-12.6	-5.8	-1.2	-10.7	-7.6
Vietnam	2.6	8.0	3.4	4.3	5.5	6.7	5.0	18.9	10.6	-11.6	-11.6	-2.4	6.9	-4.8

Source: CEIC, compiled by NESDB.

The world economy in 2024 is likely to continue expanding following the recovery trend of the manufacturing sector and international trade, which is in line with the increase. Orders in major industrialized countries and industrial inventories have increased recently. In addition, upward signs of the electronic product cycle are becoming more evident since the second half of 2023.

However, overall, the world economy is likely to slow down from 2023 following a slowdown in the economies of major countries including the US, Japan, and China, while the economy in the Eurozone is likely to improve gradually from low expansion in the previous year.

As for the newly industrialized economies and ASEAN economies, they are likely to expand better following the expansion of domestic demand and the return to expansion of merchandise exports following the recovery trend of world trade volumes.

As for the inflation trend in 2024, it is likely to continue easing following the central bank's tight monetary policy in the past under the recovery of the world economy that is still fragile. This is expected to cause central banks of important countries to begin

changing the direction of monetary policy by reducing the policy interest rate gradually.

The global economy and trade volume in 2024 are likely to face downside risks that may cause the expansion to be lower than expected. This is due to the uncertainty factor of geopolitical conflicts that may lead to risks from geopolitical and economic divisions (Geo-economic fragmentation) becomes more severe and creates additional inflationary pressure. This may result in main central banks maintaining interest rates. Policy at a high level for longer than expected (Higher for Longer).

In addition, the Chinese economy is likely to slow down more than expected due to debt problems. in the real estate sector. In the base case, under the assumption that the geopolitical conflict situation in many regions is still limited and has not escalated into violence. This has a protracted effect, leading to disruption of the supply chain. Until having a significant impact on the world economy and the global financial system. It is expected that the world economy in 2024 is likely to expand by 2.7 percent. It is expected to expand by 3.0 percent.

Table of the Economic projection assumptions

	Factual information			Estimated 2024	
	2021	2022	2023	As of 20 Nov. 2023	As of 19 February 2024
World economic expansion rate (%) ^{1/}	5.8	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.7
United States of America	5.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.8
euro zone	5.9	3.4	0.5	0.9	0.6
Japan	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.8
China	8.4	3.0	5.2	4.3	4.3
World trade volume expansion rate (%)	10.9	5.1	0.5	3.2	3.0
exchange rate	32.0	35.1	34.8	34.0 - 35.0	34.3 - 35.3
Oil price (US dollar per barrel)	68.8	97.0	82.0	80.0 - 90.0	80.0 - 90.0
Export price (%)	3.3	4.2	1.2	0.0 - 1.0	0.0 - 1.0
Import price (%)	8.3	12.7	0.6	0.5 - 1.5	0.7 - 1.7
Number of foreign tourists (millions)	0.4	11.2	28.2	35.0	35.0
Income from foreign tourists (Trillion baht) ^{2/}	0.09	0.46	1.03	1.30	1.22

Note: 1/ The world economy calculates trade weight only for 15 major trading partner economies in 2016-2018

2/ BOT improves the calculation of tourism sector revenue.

Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council as of 19 February 2024

Plans and Projects of 2024

Organizational Strategies that is consistent with the National Strategies.

The operational strategy of the Islamic Bank of Thailand Still has a focused action approach to being a trusted Islamic bank and trust in providing services correctly according to Shariah principles for the important purpose of development and creating opportunities for people to access financial resources

thoroughly along with providing financial knowledge including supporting the strengthening of the grassroots economy, developing the country's competitiveness, reducing inequality in society. And creating thorough and sustainable benefits under the framework of the AOT's guidelines that focus on operations in 3 important areas:

1. To be the One-Stop-Service banking according to Shariah principle.

Creating a balance between business operations, mission operations, and creating growth in the financial income base and fee income through potential customer groups and develop and review products to have variety to meet the needs of current customers and attract future customers to be the bank of choice for people of all religions.

2. Raise the level of digital banking services and increase efficiency in business operations.

Develop mobile banking to be the main touchpoint customers, modify services at branches and ATMs, and reduce costs. Operating in the long term.

3. Create sustainability as a financial institution that provides services according to Shariah principles (Sustainable Banking).

Create an understanding of the principles of Islamic finance, and promote understanding of the principles of Islamic finance among the new generation of Muslims to build the bank's customer base in the future. and make the bank's NPF and BIS Ratio management comparable to industry standards to create sustainability.

Direction and Operational Plan in 2024

In 2024, the bank will continue to promote financial transactions in according to Islamic principles, create access to financial sources that are legal according to Islamic principles, and reduce the burden of informal debt. Reduce inequality and conduct business that takes into account society and the environment by maintaining the ability to increase income and manage to reduce costs appropriately under the concept of change to create sustainability for stakeholders in a balanced way. Both the external dimension of the organization (External Sustainability) in building strength for customers, society and communities by being able to pass on value with core expertise in financial knowledge according to Islamic principles. (Sharia principles) to have a positive impact on society along with the internal dimension of the organization (Internal Sustainability) in creating stability and financial strength. Oversee employees can adapt

to change appropriately by setting strategic plans and business plans, align with the National Strategy divided into 3 main plans.

1. Operational plan according to mission roles

Developing comprehensive financial products and services and a variety of financial services to meet the needs of general customers. Promote access to financial institutions for southern Muslims through Muslim networks, promote understanding of Islamic financial principles. (Shariah principles) among the new generation through activities to create understanding of Islamic finance in daily life including recruiting sufficient and sustainable capital for future business operations.

2. Business expansion plan to generate income

The bank plans to create loan growth through potential groups. Targeting the Halal Supply Chain business group, expanding ESG business loans, expanding loans to support international businesses, expanding retail loans and Digital Financing for deposits, developing products that respond to Muslim lifestyles to expand the customer base, developing Digital Banking to push it to be the main touchpoint for customers by developing and upgrading Mobile Banking services and promoting operations to support digital including organizational management to support future directions Developing employees in line with the mission and the business using technology and data systems to work.

3. Effective working of Oversight Function

Focus on implementing the policy to accelerate the resolution of NPF debt by managing to block and resolve NPF debt, supporting comprehensive debt resolution. Actions to help debtors experiencing problems from the COVID-19 situation as necessary continuously Accelerate debt restructuring to reduce NPF balance, accelerate legal proceedings, manage NPA assets to generate income for the bank Including creating an organizational culture for risk (Risk Culture) with awareness of risk culture in every operation.

Report on Analysis of Operating Results and Financial Status

Overall Performance

In 2023 the bank conducts business under a new vision.

“It is a financial institution that provides services according to the principles Shariah for Sustainability” and implements the Strategic Plan and Business Plan for the year 2023 - 2027.

Which is connected and consistent with the Policy, direction of the Ministry of Finance and regulatory agencies, including the National Strategy 2018-2037, 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023-2027), Bio-Circular-Green Economic Model: BCG (2021-2026), Ministry of Finance Strategic Plan, State Enterprise Financial Institutions Strategic Plan and operational policy guidelines of specialized financial institutions for the 5 years period (2021 - 2025) to raise the level of financial services of the bank to be on par with other financial institutions.

Adhere to morality according to Shariah principles, which benefit all religious people. Conducting business with responsibility for the Environment, Social society, and good governance principles will impact sustainable growth for all stakeholders in the future.

In 2023, the bank raised the level of financial services through digital channels by opening the ibank Application on the Paotang application on December 1, 2023. Which is considered a mobile banking application. The first bank in Thailand that is correct according to Shariah principles, ibank Application will be able to calculate Zakat, which is considered a duty according the religious law of every Muslim who has assets according to the specified criteria. The bank's customers will be able to donate Zakat in electronic form.

And additional services will gradually be launched to increase convenience, safely, ease of use, and comprehensive service coverage that is equally consistent with the needs of the bank's customers in living in the Digital Era.



Operating results according to 2023 financial statements have been audited by the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Company Limited - PWC) and have been considered by the office.

In auditing the state audit, the bank had a total income of 3,322 million baht, an increase of 349 million baht or an increase of 12 percent compared to 2022 due to financial income increasing by 268 million baht or an increase of 10 percent, which the majority of financial income came from. from retail customer groups and other income increased by 81 million baht or an increase of 23 percent. Financial expenses increased by 372 million baht from 2022 or an increase of 63 percent. The bank has given importance to financial expense management. Powerful this is in line with the need for credit expansion at each moment. In addition, the increasing financial costs are directly affected by the financial market situation where financial costs have increased significantly. And directly affects the competition in raising deposits.

In addition, proper management of operating expenses is based on supporting business expansion and reducing expenses related to debt provisions. Resulting in operating expenses.

It decreased from 2022 to 282 million baht, resulting in the bank's operating profit of 803 million baht, an increase from 2022 to 260 million baht. The bank has set aside provisions for bad debts and doubtful debts to support credit risks and the use of Financial Reporting Standards (Financial Instruments Group) to support compliance with TFRS 9, 50 percentage of net profit, amounting to 248 million baht, including provisions based on debt levels and additional reserves above the minimum criteria (General Provision), another amount of 307 million baht, totaling reserves are 555 million baht. Thus, ibank having a net profit of 248 million baht, an increase of 233 million baht from 2022.

1. Important Items in the Income Statement

Unit: Million Baht

List	Performance		Change (YOY)	
	2023	2022	+/-	%
Income				
Financial income (Including income from returns from promissory notes - AMC. Does not include credit usage fees. (Manage credit limit) and legal fees and mortgage registration fees)	2,882	2,614	268	10%
Other operating income	440	359	81	23%
Total income	3,322	2,973	349	12%
Expenses				
Financial expenses	965	593	372	63%
Operating expenses	1,554	1,836	(282)	(15%)
Total expenses	2,519	2,429	90	4%
Profit (loss) from operations before bad debts Doubtful debt	803	543	260	48%
Bad debts and doubtful debts (reversal)	555	529	26	5%
Net profit (loss)	248	15	233	1,553%

1.1 Net financial income

Unit: Million Baht

List	Performance		Change (YOY)	
	2023	2022	+/-	%
Financial income (Excluding income from returns from promissory notes - AMC. Credit usage fee (Manage credit limit) and legal fees and mortgage registration fees)	2,734	2,508	226	9%
Total expenses	965	593	372	63%
Net financial income	1,769	1,915	(146)	(8%)

In 2023, net financial income decreased by 146 million baht (Decreased by 8 percent), mainly from financial expenses that increased by 372 million baht (Increased by 63 percent) from the expansion of deposits to support the expansion of loans. And the increase in deposit yields was affected by the money market situation where the policy interest rate increased to 1.25 percent during 2023, directly affecting the competition in deposit mobilization. As for financial income, which increased by 226 million baht or an increase of 9 percent, this was a result of an increase in income from loans and income from debt restructuring. Income from investments and interbank and money market items, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the bank had total net loans of 70,423 million baht, an increase of 8,082 million baht or more than 13 percent from the end of 2022, exceeding the planned target of 2,013. million baht, most of which was an increase in retail customers of more than 46 percent, most of which were home loans and consumer loans with collateral. Including large business groups and SMEs that can revive their business operations following the economic recovery. Including Halal businesses and businesses that operate according to the guidelines. Sustainability or ESG, taking into account the environment (Environmental), society (Social) and good governance (Governance)

1.2 Net fees and service income

Unit: Million Baht

List	Performance		Change (YOY)	
	2023	2022	+/-	%
Net fee income				
Fee and service income (Including income from loan usage fees (manage credit limit) legal fees and mortgage and default payment penalty)	249	180	69	38%
Expenses, fees and services	34	31	3	10%
Net fee income	215	149	66	44%

The bank had net fee and service income of 215 million baht, an increase of 66 million baht from 2022 or an increase of 44 percent from an increase in fees tied to loans, especially loan usage fees (Limit Management) and Takaful Guarantee Fee respectively.

1.3 Total cost

Unit: Million Baht

List	Performance		Change (YOY)	
	2023	2022	+/-	%
Financial expenses	965	593	372	63%
Other operating expenses and fees and service expenses	1,554	1,836	(282)	(15%)
Total cost	2,519	2,429	90	4%

The bank had total expenses of 2,519 million baht, an increase of 90 million baht or 4 percent from 2022, which is a significant increase from financial expenses. As a result of the expansion of deposits to support the expansion of credit, including the impact of the increase in policy interest rates and competition in deposits as mentioned above. As for operating expenses and fee expenses, they decreased by 282 million baht, or 15 percent. The decrease in operating expenses was a result of a decrease in estimated debt obligations. and a reduction in expenses under leasehold rights Including managing expenses related to buildings and equipment.

1.4 Bad debt, doubtful debt

Unit: Million Baht

List	Performance		Change (YOY)	
	2023	2022	+/-	%
Bad debts and doubtful debts	555	529	26	5%

In 2023, the bank set a net allowance for bad debts and doubtful debts in the amount of 555 million baht, an increase from 2022 of 26 million baht or 5 percent, mainly as a result of setting aside provisions to prepare before complying with TFRS 9. and reduce the risk of additional reserves for future debtors of 50 percent of net profits in the amount of 248 million baht, including provisions based on debt levels and additional reserves above the minimum criteria (General Provision) in the amount of 307 million baht.

2. Important Items in the Statement of Financial Position

List	Performance		Unit: Million Baht	
	2023	2022	Change (YOY)	%
Total assets	80,129	76,133	3,996	5%
loans	70,423	62,341	8,082	13%
Debtors from transfer of non-performing assets (Promissory note and accrued income)	7,397	10,391	(2,994)	(29%)
Total debt	83,208	79,460	3,748	5%
Deposits (including financial institutions)	78,616	75,474	3,142	4%
Owner's equity	(3,079)	(3,327)	248	(7%)
Total liabilities and owners' equity	80,129	76,133	3,996	5%

As of December 31, 2023, the bank had total assets of 80,129 million baht, an increase of 3,996 million baht or 5 percent from 2022 due to an increase in loans to debtors of 8,082 million baht and an increase in net foreclosed properties. An increase of 412 million baht from the transfer of assets to pay off debts. Meanwhile, receivables from transfers of non-performing assets decreased by 2,994 million baht. Total liabilities in 2023 were 83,208 million baht, an increase of 3,748 million baht from an increase in deposits. (including financial institutions) which are mostly fixed deposits As for the owner's equity, the change improved from profitable operating results. It improved from negative 3,327 million baht in 2022 to negative, decreasing to 3,079 million baht in 2023. Owner's equity tends to improve continuously from profitable operations as a result of financial cost management and effective operating costs

2.1 Loans

From the bank's commitment to continuously carry out its mission by implementing the strategic plan

for the southern region. Developing financial products and services that can support improving the quality of life of customers according to the mission. Including the issuance of financial assistance measures covering both individual and business customers. To ensure that the bank's customers receive good service and care under Shariah principles. Under the emphasis on expanding quality credit, in 2023 there was a total outstanding loan balance of 70,423 million baht (including loans from financial institutions), an increase of 8,082 million baht or 13 percent from 2022, with an increase. Most of them are Muslim customers. As a result, the proportion was 57 percent, an increase of 6 percent from the previous year. The remaining 43 percent were customers of other religions. The overall loan structure of the bank as of December 31, 2023 was unchanged from 2022, with the majority being individual loans. small in the proportion of 42 percent, amount of 29,744 million baht, large business loans (Amount of more than 200 million baht) accounted for 38 percent, amount 26,570 million baht, and small and medium-sized business loans (SMEs) accounted for 20 percent, amount 14,109 million baht. As for the quality of the loans, the bank had non-performing loans (NPF) of 12,828 million baht, a decrease of 619 million baht from 2022, with a total of 1,661 million baht of debt resolved, while customers affected by the economic situation had deteriorated quality of 1,042 million baht, most of whom were customers.

Number of credit customers classified by

Muslim and other religious groups religious group.

Religious group	Proportion of number of customers (%)	
	2023	2022
Muslim *	57%	51%
Other religions	43%	49%
Total	100%	100%

Customer type	Loan structure classified by customer type	
	2023	2022
Major business	38%	38%
Small and medium enterprises	20%	20%
Minor business	42%	42%
Total	100%	100%

2.2 Deposit

In 2023, deposits (including financial institutions) amounted to 78,616 million baht, an increase of 3,142 million baht or 4 percent from the previous year, mainly from fixed deposits. The bank continues to launch deposit products that are in line with the Muslim way of life, such as Al-Hajj and Umrah deposits. In which depositors have the right to receive prizes to perform the Hajj and Umrah ceremonies in Saudi Arabia, a total of 45 prizes, including strengthening the love of saving among customers of all religions with fixed deposit and ibank savings deposit services. For the number of deposit customers, most are Muslim There is a proportion of 59 percent and the rest are customers of other religions, which has a proportion of 41 percent. The bank's deposit structure in 2023 is mainly large deposit customers, amounting to 38,458 million baht accounting for 49 percent, which is the majority. It is a government agency. For retail customers, deposits amounted to 24,551 million baht accounting for 31 percent, and middle-sized customer deposits. The amount is 15,607-million-baht, accounting for 20 percent.

Number of deposit customers separated by Muslim and other religious groups

Religious group	Proportion of number of customers (%)	
	Ü 2566	Ü 2565
Muslim *	59%	58%
Other religions	41%	42%
Total	100%	100%

Note: * The number of Muslim proportions includes the number of devotees from the Sueasat Community Project.

Customer type	Deposit structure classified by customer type	
	2023	2022
Major business	49%	47%
Middle business	20%	20%
Minor business	31%	33%
Total	100%	100%

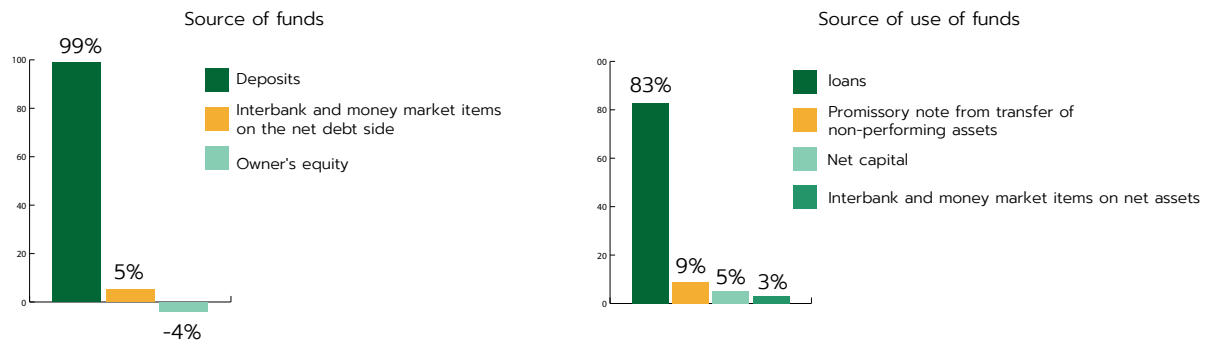
2.3 Owner's equity

As of December 31, 2023, the bank's equity has improved by 248 million baht or a change of 7 percent compared to 2022 from profitable operating results. Owner's equity has a negative value from 3,327 million baht in 2022 to a negative 3,079 million baht in 2023. Owner's equity tends to improve continuously from profitable operations due to financial cost management and effective operating costs.

From the operating results as of December 31, 2023 that are profitable, the capital adequacy ratio to risk assets (BIS Ratio) is likely to improve. The ratio has improved from negative 5.51 percent in 2022 to negative 4.51 percent in 2023. The BIS Ratio calculation is in accordance with Basel II guidelines, which is still below the minimum criteria. The BOT has set it at 8.5 percent, which the bank has guidelines for continuously strengthening capital funds. The maintenance of bank capital is in accordance with the bank of Thailand (BOT) criteria.

According to the BOT Announcement No. SKS. 25/2019 Re: Criteria for Supervision of Specialized Financial Institutions that Conduct Financial Business in accordance with Islamic Principles and the BOT Announcement No. SKS. 15/2019 Re: Criteria for Supervision of Financial Institutions Funds of specialized financial institutions including Ministry of Finance regulations concerning the maintenance of the fund and

maintaining cash reserves and liquid assets of the Islamic Bank of Thailand 2020 by maintaining capital funds in accordance with the criteria set by the bank of Thailand for the Islamic Bank of Thailand. A transitional provision has been established in which the capital adequacy ratio is lower than the specified minimum rate. It will not be considered a violation of the provisions. Until the business rehabilitation plan is completed as determined by the authorities.



2.4 Sources and uses of funds

As of December 31, 2023, the bank's main source of funds is deposits, accounting for 99 percent. The bank uses 83 percent of its funds to provide loans, 9 percent is invested in promissory notes from the transfer of non-performing assets, and 5 percent is used in net investments and 3 percent is used in net interbank and money market items, respectively.

3. Loan - Deposit Transactions Classified by Region

At the end of 2023, the bank had a total of 83 branches nationwide, with 36 branches located in the southern region, Bangkok and surrounding areas, the central region, the eastern region, the western region with 29 branches, the northern region with 9 branches, and the northeastern region with 9 branches.

This is in line with the focus on providing services in the mission area. resulting in transaction volume both in terms of deposits in terms of the number of total deposit customers and the number of Muslim deposit customers, the majority are in the southern region, which is partly a result of the success of driving the southern strategic plan. While the proportion in terms of the number of deposits is mainly in the Bangkok and surrounding areas, the central, eastern, and western regions, for Muslim loan customers, both in terms of the amount of money and the number of customers, services are provided in the southern region. But when considering total loan customers, the proportion of both the number of customers and the amount of money are in the areas of Bangkok and surrounding areas, the central region, the eastern region, and the western region.

Information on the use of loan and deposit services by customers is separated by customer group and region as of December 2023.



Financial Status Analysis

The bank's total assets as at December 31, 2023 were 80,128.88 million baht, increased by 3,995.84 million baht or 5.25 percent from December 31, 2022. The increase was mainly from financing to customers of 8,151.64 million baht and properties for sale according to the Bank of Thailand's measures (Asset warehousing) and properties for sale from assets transfer of 412.38 million baht. Meanwhile, the bank's assets decreased from promissory note of Islamic Bank Asset Management Company Limited amounted to 3,000.00 million baht.

The bank's total liabilities as at December 31, 2023 were 83,207.67 million baht, increased by 3,748.07 million baht or 4.72 percent from December 31, 2022, which was mainly from the increase in deposits. As of

December 31, 2023, the bank's total liabilities were higher than the bank's total assets of 3,078.79 million baht. As of December 31, 2022, the bank's total liabilities were higher than the bank's total assets of 3,326.56 million baht. Shareholders' equity in 2023 increased by 247.77 million baht or 7.45 percent due to the bank's operating profit.

In 2023, the bank had total net profit of 248.17 million baht, increase of 233.54 million baht or 1,596.31 percent compared to net profit of 14.63 million baht for the year 2022. In 2023, the bank set aside allowance for bad debts and doubtful account to support credit risk and adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standard (Group of Financial Instruments) 50 percent of Net Profit by 248.17 million baht.

Risk Management

1. Risk Management Overview

The bank's operations have adapted to accommodate changes in technology, competition conditions, regulations. Therefore, risk management is necessary to manage processes. It is important in leading the organization to achieve the set goals. Therefore, having an efficient and effective risk management system will reflect good management be transparent that can be verified which is an important foundation This will allow the bank to grow steadily and sustainably.

The bank is aware of risk management and internal control by giving importance to good management processes and in leading the organization to be able to achieve the set goals efficiently under the strategic plan and business plan for the year 2023 – 2027. The bank has implemented risk management and internal risk management in accordance with the COSO 2017 framework guidelines which is a risk management process according to international principles. The main principle is linking the risk management process with the bank's operational plans and business opportunities. This helps integrate comprehensive risk management throughout the organization this allows the bank to achieve its main objectives of the organization according to the vision and mission set forth by creating a risk map (Risk Map), risk indicators (Key Risk Indicators: KRIs), acceptable risk levels (Risk Appetite) and deviation ranges from acceptable risk levels (Risk Tolerance), which covers the main risks of the bank. The bank also organizes training and provides knowledge to employees about the overall picture of enterprise risk management. To create awareness that risk management is the responsibility of every employee. Operating with a sense of responsibility for risk management will help support every department in achieving organizational goals more efficiently and effectively and in line with the principles of good corporate governance. This will help the bank continue to grow steadily and sustainably.

2. Risk Culture

The bank has created an atmosphere and culture to support risk management that is in line with the bank of Thailand (BOT) policy on risk culture. and use it as a guideline to strengthen the bank's strong risk culture. In order to instill transparency and risk awareness into the organization's culture, including responsibility

for risk management. Risk culture is defined as part of the organization's values and driven through the risk culture plan and integrity banking program.

In 2023, a risk culture creation plan was prepared that was approved by the Management Subcommittee, which included. Establishing communication processes and creating awareness of risk management and internal control using channels for creating atmosphere and culture include holding meetings, communicating through the intranet and electronic posters, etc. In addition, a process has been established to create a risk organization culture that aims to respond and promote organizational values (Core Value) through the drive of the GRC working group, including internal and external training for employees throughout the organization. In addition, survey results were conducted and summarized regarding desirable behaviors based on core values of the Islamic Bank of Thailand is ibank+R (Risk Culture) in its own department for the year 2023, including a survey of employee attitudes regarding risk management and internal control in order to use the obtained results to further improve the relevant areas.

3. Risk Management Structure

Risk governance structure (Governance Structure) can be classified as follows:

3.1 Risk management policy the bank's Board of Directors is the authority to approve key risk management policies of the bank. which covers a total of 7 risks including Shariah risks, strategic risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and information technology risks

3.2 Approval authority the bank's Board of Directors has the authority to approve the executives' authority. and various sub-committees with decentralization of approval authority as appropriate and specify approval authority according to the specified risk level (Risk Based Authority).

3.3 Subcommittees related to risk management the roles and responsibilities of the subcommittee related to risk management include approving risk management policies. and ensure that the risk management system is effective as follows:

1. Risk Oversight Subcommittee It is responsible for determining and reviewing the adequacy of policies, and risk management system including setting strategies to be in line with the risk management policy as well as supervise the overall risk management of the entire bank.

2. Audit Subcommittee is responsible for reviewing the internal control process. Good governance process, appropriate and efficient risk management including reviewing the internal control system and internal audit appropriate and effective and consider the independence of the internal audit department to ensure that there is internal control and risk management which can prevent or reduce risks that may occur and be adjusted to suit the risks and environment in business operations.

In addition, in managing each type of risk, the bank has also established a subcommittee to perform specific risk management duties, namely the Asset and Liability Management Subcommittee of the bank, Internal Control Evaluation Committee, Good Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee, Loan Consideration Subcommittee and Information System Development Subcommittee, etc.

4. Risk Management in Various Areas of the Bank for the Year 2023

4.1 Shariah risk refers to risks arising from operations, work process and product offering including bank services that may not be in accordance with Shariah principles. As determined by the Advisory Committee of the Islamic Bank of Thailand and/or contrary to the Islamic Banking Act of Thailand B.E. 2545 (2002), which may affect the status, reputation, liquidity, income, and capital funds. This is a specific risk of the Islamic Bank of Thailand that the bank attaches utmost importance to and is considered a part of operational risk according to the definition of risk categories specified in the bank's audit guidelines.

To ensure that the bank's operations All banking and operational processes must be in accordance

with Shariah principles. The bank has therefore established a risk management policy covering Shariah risks with approval from the Bank's Board of Directors To provide a framework for operating financial services and developing products and services according to Islamic principles that can compete and meet the needs of target customers. In addition, the bank has Shariah risk controls in place. by analysis follow up and report information related to Shariah risk, such as Shariah risk status report and report on changes in the number of deposit customers and Muslim customers, etc. Regularly report information on damage events that may result from operations that are not in accordance with Shariah principles to the Islamic Bank of Thailand Advisory Committee and relevant sub-committees as information for formulating Shariah risk management strategies. In addition, the bank has given importance to training and dissemination of knowledge about Shariah principles through internal communication channels to employees throughout the organization so that employees have knowledge, understanding, correct work performance and the ability to communicate to customers in order to make them understand the principles of Shariah efficiently and at the same standard.

4.2 Strategic risk refers to the risk that arises from strategy formulation, operational plans and implementation being inappropriate or inconsistent with internal factors and the external environment which affects the income, capital, or existence of the bank.

The bank has prepared a risk management policy covering strategic risks. and annual risk management plan That is in line with the strategic plan and business plan for the year 2023 - 2027, using the guidelines of the bank of Thailand. and principles of good risk management are a structural framework for integrated organizational risk management according to international principles in accordance with the guidelines of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of The Treadway Commission (COSO) used in analyzing risk factors from internal and external factors that It may affect the bank both now and in the future. The bank has prepared and reviewed risk management policies and risk management plans. By setting a risk map

(Risk Map) to identify risk factors (Risk Factor) that affect the bank. Set risk indicators (KRIs), acceptable risk levels (Risk Appetite), deviation ranges of acceptable risk levels (Risk Tolerance) that cover all risk factors and its causes of risk (Root Causes). In addition, performance reports are determined and reviewed according to the control/risk reduction plan (Treatment Plan). The Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting risk management results to the Bank's Board of Directors. The Risk Oversight Subcommittee and related subcommittees regularly monitor the results of risk management to be at a level acceptable to the bank and in line with goals.

4.3 Credit risk refers to the risk of damage caused by the contract party being unable to comply with the obligations agreed upon and specified in the contract, including when the bank's trading partners have their risk ratings downgraded, which may affect the bank's income and capital funds. In this regard, credit risk management is possible. Give importance in various issues as follows:

(1) Credit risk management policy The bank establishes a risk management policy framework. Credit in accordance with the guidelines of external regulatory agencies which is based on the balance between business roles, credit risks and supervision according to regulations, focus on lending staff to have a common goal, which is to expand credit under acceptable risk and transparency. With the ultimate goal being quality credit management there is an effective monitoring and control process. In addition, the bank has set operational standards for lending. To be in the same direction with development and improving the criteria, roles, responsibilities, regulations, procedures, and credit granting structure to be consistent and systematically connected. In addition, the bank has also taken action. Provide training to enhance credit knowledge for relevant employees. To increase knowledge and develop skills at the appropriate level with the characteristics of customers who must be taken care of continuously.

(2) Risk management tools in terms of credit. The bank provides evaluation tools. Customer credit risk and credit diversification. Including determining profit margin based on risk. For each group of customers,

our bank has applied a credit scoring system to consumer loan customers and developed Using credit risk rating (internal CRR) tools to improve efficiency. Consider approving or rejecting the risk of all banking loan customers. Credit risk rating tool (CRR) Classify by business scale and industry to cover and accurately assess risks.

(3) Loan quality the bank gives importance to in managing the quality of loan customers, both newly approved loans and loans in the bank's portfolio carefully by requiring close monitoring of loans after approval. The credit quality of customers is regularly checked. This is to prevent normal loans from becoming problem loans. Including paying great attention to reducing the amount of debt that do not generate income (NPF) through debt resolution debt restructuring and expedite litigation. Enforce legal action against debtors who have problems. In addition, the bank places importance on following up and helping loan customers who begin to encounter debt repayment problems. To find appropriate solutions to solve problems by specifying

1) Reasons and treatment methods for overdue customers who report signs of rising credit risk to small and medium-sized enterprises and large customers by credit institutions. Propose solutions in the watchlist working group, especially those who are expected to be downgraded to NPF, and provide follow-up actions to the working group/department head/working group head, including. Speech at the meeting of the Subcommittee on Debt Restructuring. Work together to find a solution to the problem every month, so that customers can return to normal state.

2) Credit institutions must remain vigilant. TDR customers or customers who request relaxed conditions. Loan or debt repayment reductions that may affect financial and current business conditions. Restoring NPF in the future as it may have an impact banking business

3) Regularly visit/call customers to monitor status, understand issues, and promptly find solutions. If the client encounters debt repayment issues or consulting plans. Appropriate adjustment of loan conditions the income and situation required to prevent non-performing loans, including operational credit

support. Provide liquidity to ordinary customers to increase the income of good customers.

In order to accelerate debt restructuring, banks require:

1) The debt quality development agency has established clear measures to create mandatory conditions for credit damaged customers and customers who do not cooperate with negotiations. And/or multiple debt restructuring, such as litigation, bankruptcy, etc.

2) Follow up and collect data to find the cause of NPF Re-entry and Recovery Rate data closely, systematically and continuously.

(4) Loan concentration risk the bank's credit policy has set guidelines. in taking care of risks from concentration of lending that complies with the regulations governing large customers of the agency external supervision Including the determination of loans. to large debtors supervising the same debtor/group exposure not to exceed the specified criteria (Single and Group Exposure Limits) and the maximum credit limit for each type of industry (Sector Limit) in order to diversify risk and control the concentration of credit. significant the bank has been careful in supporting new customers. in business types that are closely concentrated or higher than the acceptable risk level (RA-Risk Appetite) and has closely monitored the risk from concentration of loans. As of the end of 2023, the bank's loans to various industries most of them are in the activity business group. Real estate and manufacturing industries.

(5) Improving the credit granting process the bank has improved the loan granting process. Using Ernst & Young's approach, which has 3 elements:

1) The structure of loan management institutions is divided into two main departments by banks, namely large business departments. And the small and medium-sized enterprise business group. Clear marketing, including credit analysis and consideration by risk management agencies. Commercial Loans (CR) is a credit screening agency responsible for: Check and balance before submitting for approval.

2) The loan process is divided into two steps.

- Process of work before applying for a loan Received approval to develop and improve the price appraisal process. By adding an internal appraiser

along with decentralizing power and Increase the role and duties of valuation certifiers, improve credit risk assessment tools and regulations. Regulations related to credit provision to be consistent with actual operations. Improve loan approval authority and decentralize credit reviewing authority. Under the criteria set by the bank.

- Post-loan operations process received approval to improve the standard contract by reducing the type and number of pages of the contract, including supporting documents. Develop a safe room document storage system (DWS) by scanning contract documents at the source and increase the role and duties of Credit Settlement.

3) Develop and improve commercial loan application forms and credit screening (standard loans and loans) According to the product plan, credit limit review, and Credit screening to reduce data redundancy

4.4 Market risk refers to the financial risk caused by the change of Rate of Risk, Foreign Exchange Rate and the prices of instruments have an impact on the money market and the capital market. Negative impact on bank income and capital.

Market risk can be divided into three kinds are

- **Rate of Return Risk**

It is the risk of income or fund receipt. The negative impact of changes in returns on assets, liabilities, and all non-financial statements that are sensitive to returns. (Rate sensitive items), this may affect income. Net profit income trading market value (Trading accounts) and other income and expenses related to the rate of return, such as loan service fees, deposit service fees, and Costs incurred due to provision, etc.

- **Foreign Exchange Risk**

It is the risk of income or fund receipt. The negative impact caused by foreign exchange rate fluctuations Foreign exchange risk is divided into foreign currency transaction risk and foreign currency asset or liability risk. It is divided into transaction risk and the risk of converting value from foreign currency to local currency. (Translation Risk).

- **Price Risk**

It is the risk of income or fund receipt. The price changes of debt and equity instruments have a negative impact on the value of investment

portfolios, which are traded and for sold. The bank's profit has decreased.

The bank has market risk management in place. The bank's Board of Directors has assigned the bank's Asset and Liability Management Subcommittee (ALCO) to have the authority and responsibility to set strategies, guidelines and operations in managing liquidity risk and rate of return and market risk management to be consistent with the policy of the Risk Oversight Subcommittee

The bank focuses on market risk management in order to reduce the impact of changes in the market. Rate of Return Risk because it is the main cause of the bank's market risk. In addition, to ensure effective market risk management, and consistent with the situation or internal and external risk factors, that has changed the bank has therefore established a policy framework, measures, and tools for managing market risks, including control. Evaluate risks and follow up on reports of important risks that may affect the bank.

Managing key market risks In various issues as follows:

1. Formulate policies related to market risk management, including
 - Comprehensive risk management policy which takes market risk as the operating framework on the Market Risk Management of Banks
 - Review of alarm designations Risk levels (Trigger) and risk ceilings (Risk Limits) on the market to suit the changing situation.
2. Prepare tools for measuring and evaluating market risks, including:
 - Repricing rate gap analysis tool, used to analyze the risk of return rate fluctuations in each period and assess potential impacts. Changes in income return rate Income prospects (Earnings Perspective) and/or Economic value (Economic Value Perspective)
 - Value at Risk (VaR) tool to assess the risk of loss that may occur from the bank's investment portfolio. Market risk assessment According to risk level warning signs (Trigger) and risk ceilings (Risk Limits), covering the causes of market risk, including exchange rate and price risk, Position Limit, Var Limit, etc.

3. Market risk monitoring and reporting include:

- Following up on important risk factors that may affect both directly and indirectly to market risks such as economic trends, changes in rates of return in the money and market changes in exchange rates, etc.
- Related tracking and reporting Market risks, such as market risk status reports and upper limit performance reports (Market risk limits) and trigger signals reported to the board of directors and risk supervision committee. Regularly establish an Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and management team to develop timely strategies for resolution. And it is effective.

This is to ensure market risk management is efficient and consistent with the situation, that has changed the bank has therefore reviewed risk management tools and policies to cover market risks. Including the bank's risk limits (Risk Limits) regularly.

4.5 Liquidity risk Refers to the risk arising from the bank's inability to pay its debts and obligations when due. This is because assets cannot be changed into cash, or unable to obtain sufficient funds or financing can be obtained but at a cost that is higher than the acceptable level of risk, which may affect income and capital funds of the bank both present and in the future. In addition, liquidity risk arises from the fact that the bank Unable to cancel (Unwind) or offset (Offset) existing risks from the assets held, causing the need to sell assets at a price Lower than the purchase cost This is because the assets held are low in liquidity, or there is a market lack of liquidity.

The bank has risk management in place. Liquidity aspect is assigned by the bank's Board of Directors. The bank's Asset and Liability Management Subcommittee (ALCO) has the authority and responsibility to set strategies, guidelines, and operations for liquidity risk management, and rate of return and market risk management to be consistent with the policy of the Risk Oversight Subcommittee Including liquidity risk management as a continuous process. To ensure that the bank has sufficient liquidity to support the bank's business operations. Both in normal conditions and in crisis situations Under reasonable costs and able to meet

financial obligations this is in accordance with the risk management policy covering liquidity risks. and within an acceptable level of risk (Risk Appetite). The bank has established a policy framework, measures, and tools for appropriate liquidity management, including following up on liquidity risk management reports.

Liquidity risk management important in various issues as follows:

1) Setting and reviewing policies related to liquidity risk management includes:

- Review of risk management policy covering liquidity risk. to be a frame operations in liquidity risk management of the bank
- Review of alarm designations risk level (Trigger) and risk ceiling (Risk Limits) on liquidity to suit the changing situation

2) Creating tools to measure and assess liquidity risk includes:

- Net liquidity position report form (Liquidity Gap) to assess liquidity position in each period. By preparing both a contractual net liquidity position report (Contractual Liquidity Gap) and a behavioural net liquidity position report (Behavioural Liquidity Gap).
- Liquidity risk assessment according to the determination of risk level warning signs (Trigger) and risk ceilings (Risk Limits), such as

(1) Number of months in which the net liquidity position accumulated (according to behavior) starts to be negative

(2) Concentration rate of customer deposits Big one.

(3) Maintaining liquid assets

(4) Ratio of the amount of net deposits outflow within 1 day compared to the amount of liquidity.

(5) Proportion of accumulated net deposit outflow in 3 days compared to liquidity amount.

- The preparation of liquidity risk stress testing reports can be divided into three situations: Institution specific crises, financial institution crises, which impacts for bank liquidity (market wide crisis), and A crisis caused by two factors together; (Combination of Both)

- Assessing the impact of credit risk factors and reputational risk factors on liquidity risk

3) Monitoring and reporting risks In terms of liquidity:

- Following up on important risk factors that may It has both direct and indirect effects on liquidity risk such as economic trends, overview of the liquidity of the commercial banking system, modifying the rate of return in the money market, competition in products and services various financial institutions, etc.

- Monitoring and reporting related to liquidity risk, such as liquidity risk status reports, risk factors that may affect liquidity risk, implement liquidity risk limits and triggers, mismatched funds, etc. Board of Directors, Risk Oversight Subcommittee, and Asset and Liability Management Subcommittee (ALCO) Board of Directors Risk is effective.

Liquidity risk management Effective and in line with the situation Our bank has reviewed risk management tools and policies that cover liquidity risk. Including the bank's risk limit. Regularly.

4.6 Operational risk refers to the risk from a lack of good corporate governance or a lack of good governance in banks related to the process. Perform internal work, personnel, work systems, or external events this affects the bank's operating income and capital funds. Including legal risk, but excluding strategic risk and reputational risk.

Operational Risk Management Bank Risk identification has been determined. Risk assessment, risk monitoring, risk reporting, risk control, and mitigation (Risk control/mitigation) develop policies and plans based on international standards as tools for determining the scope and guidelines of risk management work. Operations such as business continuity management policies, Continuous Business Plan, Emergency Plan Large scale outbreaks of serious infectious diseases, including: Damage report, etc.

4.7 Information technology risks to the potential risks arising from the use of information technology that have an impact on the banking system or operation, including the risks arising from cyber threats, so the current economic changes. The development of society, customer behavior and innovation or technology has produced new products and services to replace the original innovation or technology



(subversive technology), which is the challenge that enterprises face when conducting business from the rapid change of technology. Therefore, banks recognize the importance of change. Therefore, in order to keep up with the pace of the digital world society, banks focus on a comprehensive risk management process, which follows the guidelines of regulatory agencies and international benchmark guidelines. The banking business operates well, governance, risk management and internal control are integrated and upgraded. Risk management in tools, systems and information. Enable risk management to cover all dimensions It is related to information technology and is part of creation. The role of balance in creating business opportunities and protection Intelligent risk management, including increasing Performance, governance, control and monitoring mechanism operation (three-line defense) enables banks to grow steadily and continuously, and to be competitive and provide customers with high quality and efficient services.

Internal Control

Internal control is an important mechanism and a tool for the management of the executives to help enhance the efficiency of various activities to achieve the objectives. Internal control also helps to protect and preserve the assets of the organization in an efficient manner and helps the operations to be carried out correctly.

Internal Control System

The bank uses Rules of the Ministry of Finance on Standards and Internal Control Practices for Government Agencies 2561 (2018), to have internal control related with the provisions of the State Fiscal and Financial Discipline Act, B.E. 2561 (2018). Moreover, it used as a guideline on internal control; including requiring continuous supervision and monitoring to ensure that the bank's operations can achieve its objectives with efficiency. Meanwhile, financial reporting and operating are reliable, and operations are in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations, both internally and externally, as well as preventing actions that may damage the bank's assets and reputation.

Structure of Internal Control

The Internal Control Evaluation Committee, in which all senior executives and groups are also a joint committee by monitoring and overseeing the evaluation of internal controls to comply with the Ministry of Finance's Regulations on Standards and Criteria for Internal Control for Government Agencies 2561 (2018)

- The Audit Subcommittee is responsible for the appointment of the Auditor to propose to the Board of Directors to review and approve the charter, ethics of the internal audit department, the audit plan, and monitor the performance of the internal audit department including monitoring the risk management and internal control independently.

- The bank has assigned its executives at all levels to participate in and take responsibility for complying with the bank's internal control processes. The top management shall monitor the risk control self-assessment (RCSA) by means of review to ensure

Internal Audit

the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system and risk management of works within the scope of responsibilities. This is to gain reasonable confidence that the bank is always capable of achieving the prescribed targets and objectives efficiently.

- The bank has each department appoint the Risk-Internal Control-Compliance Officer (RIC Officer) with responsibility for risk-related coordination, internal control assessment and compliance with rules and regulations, including dissemination of related knowledge to employees. In addition, this participation is considered as part of operational risk management.

Key Implementations Related to Internal Control in 2023

Analysis of risk factors using RCSA which will be used to create an improvement plan for internal control at the organizational level and plan or measure to improve internal control in which there are observations at the level of sub-units in internal control.

- Prepare an internal control evaluation report to be consistent with the Ministry of Finance's Regulations on Internal Control Standards and Rules for Government Agencies B.E. 2561 (2018)

- Determine preventive and corrective measures for work processes and develop effective work processes in the areas that the centers and branches do not follow or are not aware of the official regulations and the bank.

- Workshop on Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA) for RIC Officers.

Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and fair consulting activity designed to add value and improve the bank 's operations. It helps and Bank accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes on international standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and Enterprise Internal Audit Manual updated on B.E. 2566 (2023) with contain 6 subjects as follows:

1. Internal Auditor's Qualifications

Internal auditors must have at least a bachelor's degree or higher and there are overall of knowledge, skills and expertise in the bank required.

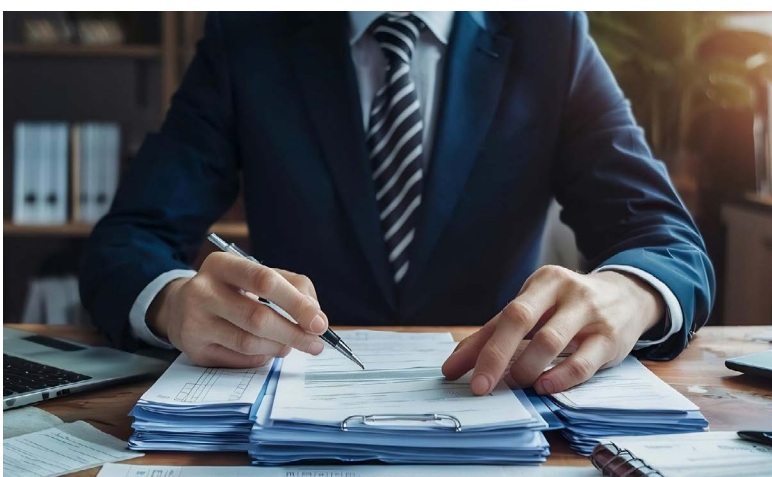
- Internal auditors are regularly rotated and consideration to transfer members from other department in the bank to perform the audit work.

- Prepare the recruitment plan and annual training plan to ensure that training courses are provided to fill in the competency gap, and the internal auditor shall regular development.

- Encouraged the Internal auditors to continuously develop their knowledge and ability, a minimum of 40 hours per person per year and developed themselves as required for professional certificates concerning to professional knowledge and information technology knowledge. At present, there are 4 internal auditors have 5 certifications.

- 1). Certified Public Accountant (CPA).
- 2). Certified Professional Internal Audit of Thailand (CPIAT).
- 3). CQI and IRCA Certified ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor
- 4). ITIL® Foundation Certificate in IT Service Management (4 Edition)
- 5). CompTIA Security+

- Internal auditors must be objective in performing their work, unbiased manner and avoid the conflict of interest by reporting it annually.



2. Internal Audit Department 's Organization

- The Internal Audit Department should be independent and directly report to the Audit Subcommittee. Reporting follows the organization structure for general management.
- The Internal Audit Department have disclosure policy or actions to prevent or avoid impact on independence, unbiased manner and any possible conflicts of interest of internal auditors by documented auditing activities work is every time.
- Purpose, Authority and Responsibility of the Internal Audit activity be formally defined in an internal audit charter and operation manual with the approved by Audit Subcommittee and communicated to all executives and employees.
- Authorized to access information and documents.

3. Relationship with the Management

- Interview and discuss with the top management, the President, and the Audit Subcommittee about the business, risk, and internal control to collect the comments to prepare the audit plan, and evaluate the appropriateness and adequacy of the bank's corporate governance to ensure that the management is efficient and able to achieve the objectives and goals.

4. Accountability and Responsibilities.

- Prepare regulations, audit charters, rules, guidelines and internal audit operation manual in accordance with the State Enterprises Internal Audit manual and communicating and create understanding with the top management, the Audit Subcommittee, the Board of Directors and other parties associated with internal auditing, code of ethics, and performance standards via the meetings and Intranet.
- Perform significant risk auditing are impact the bank's strategic objectives and operations

according to the bank's policies and regulations as well as pertinent laws.

- Accountability for fraud prevention by effectiveness of internal control reviewing and evaluating and Bank's risk management.
- Annual review bank's employees and executives' s ethics and disclosure for conflicts of interest.
- Consulting services, advice and related services to managements, other departments to add value, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes without the interest of management.
- Internal audit results are reported to the Audit Subcommittee and the President at least once a quarter.

5. Performing the Engagement and Reporting.

Performing

- Prepare the strategic audit plans of 2023-2027 including the systematic risk assessment for risk prioritization in the audit plan in conformity with resources of the Internal Audit Department and in accordance with risks, objectives and goals of the bank and its plan, ensuring the resource procedure can performing follow the risk levels and define man-days in each year. There are changes tracking and risk assessment encountered by the bank are monitored at all times. The audit plan is timely reviewed and adjusted for conformity as necessary and appropriate.
- The audit plan for 2023 is related to the strategic audit plan, objectives and risks of the bank and integrated with The Bank of Thailand's guidelines for significant activity approach. The audit plan in details is prepared based on risk level, risk assessment and control for activity's characteristics in each step on core activities and support activities. The operation flows diagram and control points in each step are clearly shown. Provision of advice and suggestion is also included in the plan with clear proportion of each work type.
- Information technology audit are clearly determined in the plan in accordance with the bank's

objectives and goals, risk and the Management's requirements.

- Audit perform the collect data and documents, record audit results, review and prepare the audit reports, regularly monitor compliance with reports and recommendations and report to the Audit Subcommittee in case the auditee not perform the audit suggested and recommended.

- Evaluate the resources, resource management and budgets of the Internal Audit Department in conformity with the audit plan and the existing resources.

- The management provides comments on the preparation of strategic audit plan approved by the Audit Subcommittee and proposed to the Board of Directors for acknowledgment. In addition, there is a discussion among the related parties before initiation of the audit activities.

- There are performing communication is systematically monitored and reported to the Audit Subcommittee, management, the Bank's Board of Directors and relevant regulatory authorities.

- Coordinate and discuss with external regulatory authorities e.g. State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand (SAO) as the auditor and the Bank of Thailand (BOT) in terms of scope, guidelines for auditing the process to prevent redundancy and correctly proceed with the process as well as the rest of significant findings or recommendations. BOT's or SAO's findings or recommendations are clarified as well.

Reporting

- Prepare a standard format for reporting of the audit result approved by the Audit Subcommittee.

- Invite the close audit meeting with the auditee department and related parties. The final audit report with suggestions for improvement is presented to executives, the auditee department, the President and the Audit Subcommittee after the close audit meeting in a timely fashion.

- Regularly report the Internal Audit Department perform and the monitoring progress in compliance with the recommendations of the Internal Audit Department and the Audit Subcommittee at least once a quarter.

6. Internal Auditor's Quality Assurance.

- Evaluate the performance of the audit team and acknowledge of the auditee department 's comment related with audit results after the closing audit every time. Consider the auditee department 's comment and audit team to continuous improvement for performance measurement.

- An official working group should be established to evaluate the audit performance and quality of audit work through self-assessment, as well as assessments by top management and the Audit Subcommittee. Additionally, an external party should evaluate the audit performance at least every five years. The evaluation results should be analyzed to identify and reduce gaps between the current performance and best audit practices. A strategic plan should be prepared to improve annual audit performance in alignment with the self-assessment and third-party evaluations of audit quality.

- Review and improve regulations, manuals and operational guidelines related with the work on a regular basis, environment of the bank which are verified and approved by the Audit Subcommittee.

- Determine audit guidelines for performed with proficiency and due professional care. Internal auditors to effectively carry out their professional responsibilities. Clarify and audit guidelines, consider and record for archive the audit objective. Disclosures the facts for prevent report misunderstanding or misleading to any concealment of legal offences.

To be in compliance with all 6 aspects of these guidelines, the internal auditors shall perform to the 4 Ethics that contain Integrity, Objectivity, Confidentiality and Competency

Corporate Governance Report According to Islamic Principles

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Islamic Bank of Thailand has conducted its corporate governance activities under Islamic principles in accordance with the criteria prescribed the Central Bank of Thailand's Notification No. 25/2562 Subject: Criteria for Governance of Specialized Financial Institutions Operating Financial Business under Islamic Principles dated on September 2, 2019 which is effective from October 1, 2019 and the Regulations of the Islamic Bank of Thailand No.20 on Governing Bank's Operations in accordance with the Islamic Principles (1st Amendment B.E.2562) dated on December 12, 2019 which is effective from November 21, 2019. In 2023, the Shariah Advisory Council of Islamic Bank of Thailand performed the following tasks;

1. Consider and suggest opinions on the preparation and review of the bank's rules and operating manuals such as Risk Management Policy B.E. 2566 (2023), Bank's Regulation on Accounting and Finance B.E. 2566 (2023), Work Regulation on Information Technology Risk Management, Audit and Anti-Fraud Operation Manual, ibank Application Service Manual and Work Regulation, Contract Legal Document on Disposal of Properties Foreclosed, Record Form Attached to Debt Restructuring Contract : Consolidated Form (short-term financing) and review of Shariah non-compliant business types to enable the bank to prolong its Shariah compliance and use as guidelines for the bank's corporate governance in accordance with the principles of Islam.

2. The Shariah Advisory Council of Islamic Bank of Thailand quarterly received operating reports related to the Islamic principles from departments and offices responsible for corporate governance activities in accordance with the Regulations of the Islamic Bank of Thailand No. 20 on Governing Bank's Operation in accordance with Islamic Principles B.E. 2562 (2019) (1st Amendment) which include Internal Audit Department, Compliance and Regulatory Department, Credit Review Department, Risk Management Department, Shariah Department and Fraud Prevention Office. There is no report of any transaction or suspected activity violating the Islamic principles.

3. The Shariah Advisory Council of Islamic Bank of Thailand regularly provides knowledge and recommendations for the executives and staffs upon

implementing the Shariah principles in all aspects of their banking operations they are responsible in order to bring credibility and good image to the organization as a religious bank through various monthly meetings and social media.

Guarantee by the Shariah Advisory Council of the Islamic Bank of Thailand

In 2023, the Shariah Advisory Council has organized totally 12 meetings and has considered various cases and issues from relevant documents and presented data, strictly adhering to Islamic principles, and hereby guaranteed as follows:

1. Products and services, regulations, operating manuals and contract documents of the bank used for business operation of the bank in terms of deposit, financing and services are in accordance with the Islamic principles.

2. All client's business types that the bank has given support of financing and investment which become sources of incomes to be allocated as remuneration to depositors are in accordance with the Islamic principles.

3. Collection of compensations/penalty fees resulting from the default of debt payments or un-Islamic receipts as being realized by Thai Accounting Standard under the Federation of Accounting Professions as income to commercial banking operation will not be recognized as bank's revenues but rather will be proceeded to public charity after deduction of opportunity cost and actual damages and expenses from financing operation according to the resolution of the Shariah Advisory Council and bank's regulation on the charging and processing of compensation or penalty resulting from the default of debt payments or inability to fulfil the contract obligations and the regulation on the processing of revenue received from customers who carry out any business or transaction that violates the Shariah law in order to comply with Islamic principles.

4. Allocation of Zakah donation by the Zakah sub-committee which is under the responsibility of the Shariah Advisory Council is in accordance with the Islamic principles. The donation helps to uplift livelihood, education, occupation and quality of living of the donees.

"Allah is the provider of success and leading to the upright way" Wassalam,

Good Corporate Governance

Principles of Good Corporate Governance

The Islamic Bank of Thailand is a financial institution that conducts business under the Islamic Banking Act of Thailand B.E. 2545 (2002) by applying Shariah principles (refers to Islamic rules, regulations, standards and practices that apply to financial transactions and the bank's Islamic financial services) serve as a guideline in determining the concept and methods of operation of the bank. and operate under the policies and directions of the Ministry of Finance as a framework for operations. The Islamic Bank of Thailand plays an important role in providing Sharia-based financial services to Muslims and the general public in the economic and social development of the country.

The bank's principles of good corporate governance are consistent with the vision. Islamic Bank of Thailand is a financial institution that provides services according to Shariah principles for sustainability and consistent with the mission. There is transparency in operations under good corporate governance. It focuses on the role of the bank's board of directors and executives in corporate governance with full responsibility for performance. Sufficient capacity and efficiency. The Islamic Bank of Thailand places importance on risk management, adding value to businesses for short-term and long-term competition, and treating stakeholders equally. The Islamic Bank of Thailand is transparent in its operations that can be verified by transparently disclosing information to relevant parties. Because the bank is a state enterprise under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, the Bank therefore strictly adheres

to the aforementioned principles in operating. Corporate governance principles are also reviewed to be consistent with continuous changes in the social and economic context.

Good Corporate Governance Policy

Good corporate governance policy is a principle of good corporate governance and a code of conduct for the Bank's Board of Directors, Executives and Employees at all levels, taking into account sustainable business operations according to Shariah Principles, consistent with the principles of good governance, following the 7 international standards, and in accordance with the guidelines for good corporate governance in state enterprises 2019 and operated under the announcement of the bank of Thailand No. SKS. 25/2019 regarding the criteria for Supervise specialized financial institutions that conduct financial business according to Islamic principles. and a manual for evaluating the performance of state enterprises According to the new assessment system (State Enterprise Assessment Model: SE-AM) so that personnel at all levels of the bank can apply policies in all 6 categories as operational guidelines as follows:

- Section 1: Roles of Government
- Section 2: Rights and Equitable Treatment of the State
- Section 3: Responsibilities of the Board of Directors
- Section 4: Role of stakeholders
- Section 5: Information Disclosure and Transparency
- Section 6: Ethical Codes of Conduct and Organization Integrity



Good corporate governance makes the bank strong and able to conduct business sustainably which brings benefits as follows:

1. Strengthen a good management system that is transparent and has clear standards. This will help the bank to have competitiveness, prevent and eliminate conflicts of interest that may occur.
2. Build confidence among stakeholders It encourages direct communication between the bank and stakeholders, and through other channels such as channels for receiving feedback/suggestions Channels for receiving complaints.
3. It is a tool for measuring operational performance to be more efficient. By removing various defects Let's improve and make it better.
4. Create a framework for the board's responsibilities and executives to all stakeholders. It also creates an obligation for the management to exercise power within the specified limits.

Promoting Good Governance and Prevent Corruption Activities

1. Upgrading operations to be in line with the NACC's Integrity and Transparency Assessment (ITA) guidelines. The bank received assessment results in 2023 at a passing level of 90.93 points.
2. Prevention of corruption the bank has announced policy of not accepting gifts and all kinds of gifts from the performance of duties (No Gift Policy) signed by the directors and managers on February 9, 2023 and joint anti-corruption activities were organized. In order for employees to participate in raising awareness of not doing, not tolerating, not being indifferent, unite Thai against corruption on National Anti-Corruption Day on September 6, 2023 and International Anti-Corruption Day on December 8, 2023.
3. Moral Bank Project by having every department of the bank, both the head office and branches nationwide, create a morality plan that includes both Do & Don'ts behavior according to the bank's core values "ibank Plus R" and organizing star collection activities. It is a star rating from fellow employees based on the employee's desired behavior (Do) from satisfaction assessments every time they use the service.
4. For dissemination, promotion and compliance with the Code of Ethics Manual and Code

of Ethics, the bank has organized a training course to promote ethics and the No Gift Policy for 200 executives and employees to create awareness of working under the code of conduct and ethics, and refusing to accept gifts and presents of all kinds on March 22, 2023

Policy to Prevent Conflicts of Interest

The bank intends to conduct business by adhering to the principles of good corporate governance. In order to build confidence among shareholders and all stakeholders. The bank operates with transparency and fairness. The bank emphasizes that directors, executives, and employees perform their duties by adhering to the principles of accuracy, prudence, caution, and taking into account the interests of customers and the bank. Regulations of the Islamic Bank of Thailand No. 23 have been prepared regarding the code of conduct for directors, President executives of the bank, and employees in order to prevent conflicts between personal and public interests, B.E. 2563 (2020), and set operational regulations. Subject: Reporting and reviewing disclosure of conflicts of interest to be in accordance with the principles of corporate governance as well as specifying appropriate control, supervision and prevention of transactions that may have conflicts of interest within the framework of good ethics. It is considered one of the important ethics that directors, executives, and employees must adhere to strictly. In order to be trusted by all stakeholders.

The bank requires that the results of the review of conflicts of interest among executives and employees be reported to the Audit Subcommittee. Also report the conflicts of interest of President and directors to the Chairman of the bank's Board of Directors. The bank is committed to providing executives and employees with better knowledge, understanding and awareness of the conflict of interest prevention policy so that they can perform their duties correctly and in accordance with the criteria.

Role and Participation to Stakeholders

The bank's long-term strategic plan towards "Being the main bank for Muslim customers along with

creating a balance in business operations to be a good choice for general customers” in order to strengthen the credibility and good image of the bank to gain customer confidence.

The bank therefore gives importance to all groups of stakeholders. Because every stakeholder group is important to the bank’s operations, whether directly or indirectly. To ensure that the treatment of the bank’s stakeholders is in the same direction. Ready for employees and the general public to be aware of communication channels, and participate in the bank’s operations. Therefore, the roles and participation of stakeholders have been defined as follows:

1. Customers: The bank is committed to providing customer service with willingness, care, equality and fairness. To meet the needs and expectations of customers giving customers maximum benefit and satisfaction by offering quality and diverse financial products and services. According to Islamic principles (Shariah principles) and operate under fair customer care (Market Conduct) by developing work processes and using modern technology appropriately. In terms of information security the bank has strict measures to maintain customers’ confidentiality, and do not disclose information or seek benefits without permission from customers. The bank has channels for receiving complaints. Give advice to the bank and proceed with solving problems with care the bank also measures customer satisfaction and sets clear goals in order to analyze the evaluation results for development. Improve service quality this is to create maximum satisfaction for customers.

2. Regulatory agencies: The bank places importance on complying with laws, announcements, requirements and regulations, from the regulatory agency strictly Including cooperation and coordination with various agencies. That is very well related. Because the bank believes that conducting business correctly along with having good ethics is It is an important foundation for the bank to grow steadily and sustainably.

3. Board: The bank gives all directors the opportunity to fully perform their duties and be free to express their opinions and recommend operational guidelines to the management. The activities of the Bank’s Board of Directors are carried out correctly in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance. In accordance with the regulations of the

Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Thailand and as required by law.

4. Shareholders: The bank places importance on and respects the rights of shareholders. The bank allows shareholders to participate in important decisions. The bank gives shareholders an opportunity to express their opinions, and bring useful suggestions to improve the bank’s operations for growth and have improved operating results accordingly. The bank correctly discloses important information to shareholders. Sufficient with transparency. The shareholders can check that information. The bank takes care and facilitates shareholders to receive their rights fully.

5. Employees: The bank realizes that every employee is a valuable resource and an important driving force that will result in the achievement of the set goals. Therefore, the bank has established appropriate human resource management policy guidelines. The bank recruits and hires employees fairly. The bank provides employees with appropriate compensation and benefits, and maintains employees with knowledge and ability to perform their duties. The bank also promotes career advancement opportunities for employees. The bank arranges for employees to develop their skills and abilities through training and study visits so that employees can work efficiently and have loyalty to the organization.

6. Partners: The bank has the principle of conducting business with all business partners equally and fairly in order to create transparency. By taking into account the maximum benefit of the bank. The bank does not benefit itself or its associates. The bank provides accurate and complete information. The information is based on truth and is provided to the trading partners. The bank does not accept gifts or gratuities to avoid any scandals. The bank adheres to strict compliance with regulations and laws regarding procurement.

7. Community, society and environment: The bank places importance on cultivating every employee with a sense of responsibility for the progress and sustainable growth of society as a whole. This is because sustainability is a fundamental concept in achieving the bank’s core mission. The bank has demonstrated its adherence to this concept through responsible business operations (CSR-in-process) and various social activities (CSR-after-process), taking into account the impact on stakeholder groups, and customers through sustainable development policies.

In conclusion, the bank has set guidelines for stakeholders. Had the opportunity to express opinions as an input in building relationships/stakeholder management. along with communicating to stakeholders' important details of plans and important projects through giving comments, online channels such as email, Facebook, Line, or other channels such as telephone, bank complaint channels, postal letter or it can be informed personally at any branch of the bank. as well as through government agencies that regulate banks, etc.

The bank has designated a team with the main responsible person being the Stakeholder Management Working Group to evaluate the needs of stakeholders. and analyze to adjust plans for stakeholders according to the situation, such as participation processes and communication processes, etc.

Regulatory Framework

The bank has taken the voices of stakeholders as part of operations in governance and important work processes, that is, the work system, by considering the voices of stakeholders coming in from various channels that the organization has opened in cases where there is Emergencies or complaints.

Regarding dissatisfaction with work performance or lack of transparency in work the bank will schedule joint discussions at meetings of senior executives/committees and departments/work groups related to the said process in order to resolve issues at the immediate level as well as review the strategy for a long-term stakeholder focus. long and annual action plans that are broadcast to each department/work group and guidelines for evaluating performance at the entire organization level and the department/work group level will also be determined.

Where necessary, senior management/board will be involved in the process of building relationships with stakeholders to build understanding and confidence in resource allocation concerns.

Resource Allocation

The bank has allocated resources for stakeholders. It is specified in the budget that is distributed to relevant departments/work groups. On the basis of using resources to get the most value. This depends on the issues to be communicated each year. Along with clearly specifying responsible persons and stakeholder results, such as the number of media that will be published, the number of activities, and the cooperation that will drive concrete results.

Reporting on Performance, Building Relationships and Manage Stakeholders

The bank requires that the results of its operations in building relationships with stakeholders be continuously reported to the public through online media channels, including the Website, at least annually, including reporting in the annual report, sustainability report. and strategic plans and business plans of the organization. The Stakeholder Working Group, the Communications and Corporate Image Department and the Bank Strategy Department are primarily responsible for gathering content and issues, needs/expectations from department/group stakeholders as well as results arising from activities to inform the gathered information. The bank requires an annual satisfaction survey. To improve and develop innovations in reporting the results of relationship building/stakeholder management.

Intent to Serve

The bank is committed to providing services to users in accordance with Shariah principles to ensure the satisfaction of all customers as follows:

- Providing financial services with other products and services related the quality is of international standard. and is the main bank for Muslim and general customers. Including connecting relationships with customers of all religions with a network of branches that cover the entire country.
- Providing services with the same standards With friendliness, honesty and equal service.
- Facilitate customers at every service touch point (Touch Points) to create customer satisfaction.
- Provide information that is transparent, accurate, clear and beneficial to customers, including being open to listening to all customer opinions. To improve, correct, and develop good services.
- Develop financial products that cover the needs of all customer groups and develop work processes to be modern and fast to respond more to customer needs.
- Provide services to customers with fairness and accuracy according to the management policy for providing fair services to customers.
- Caring for and maintaining customer privacy by taking into account the safety of customers' personal information under the Personal Data Protection Act 2019, managing and building relationships with stakeholders.

Managing relationships with stakeholders

Stakeholders	Issues of needs/ expectations	Relationship building model	Frequency	Guidelines that the bank has taken	Line of work/work group responsible
Customer	Service with willingness Equal and fair meet needs of customers to receive maximum benefits and satisfaction Data treatment Customer privacy There are channels for customer complaints and solutions to problems with care.	Organizing activities Marketing, to provide information about products and services through employees Marketing / Branch / social media of the bank Arrange for inquiries Customer satisfaction over the phone Provide a channel for listening to suggestions and Complaints through branches / Customer Relations Center / electronic channels	S=Situation Y=Yearly S=Situation	The bank provides customer relationship supervisors to provide convenience focusing on presenting products that can meet the needs of customers in each group, developing the potential of employees to be able to offer products and services that meet customer needs under fair presentation / service according to the principles of Market Conduct and Maintain customer privacy information.	Branch business SMEs business Big business Corporate strategy Supervise and inspect Technology and Electronic operations
Regulatory agencies	Give importance and practice according to laws and regulations various strictly Conduct business correctly Have good ethics according to the principles Shariah is transparent. financial status Stable	Meeting to listen to policies and guidelines for supervision Get verified from various regulatory agencies Prepare reports to send to agencies Direct and listen to feedback	S=Situation S=Situation S=Situation	Adhere to bank assessment principles Both the self-evaluation format and the criteria for evaluating various awards to improve the process To be effective There is a code of ethics to conduct business fairly and transparently. Follow the rules strictly. Bring suggestions, observations and feedback from regulatory agencies. Come fix and improve work processes to meet international standards.	Supervise and inspect Risk management
Bank committee	Create value and care Bank benefits Shareholders and other stakeholders Operate legally and in accordance with Business ethics and Principles of good corporate governance	Organize monthly committee meetings. Participate in supervision	M=Monthly S=Situation	Provide adequate information complete and timely Doing business under Principles of good governance and good governance	Corporate strategy Supervise and inspe
Shareholders	Carrying out the mission Good operating results, profitable Continuous, stable financial disclosure Accurate and regular information	Annual general meeting of shareholders once a year Prepare annual report (Annual Report) Disclose information transparently through the website	Y=Yearly Y=Yearly Y=Yearly	Doing business under Principles of good governance and good governance	Bank Secretary Department Branch business big business SMEs business

Stakeholders	Issues of needs/ expectations	Relationship building model	Frequency	Guidelines that the bank has taken	Line of work/work group responsible
Employee	Promote and provide opportunities Employees at all levels Develop potential skills that are necessary for work Payout It is fair and has various benefits. Provide comprehensively Have welfare and safety at work	Providing information, news, and knowledge through various public relations media. of the bank as well as organizing training and various activities to employees There is a survey of opinions and assessment of satisfaction. In the matter of evaluation operations and Compensation Provide a channel for listening to opinions and suggestions. Through a discussion meeting in the Relations Affairs Committee	S=Situation Y=Yearly S=Situation M=Monthly	Treat employees fairly Continuously develop employees Provide compensation and other benefits and progress that can comparable to other government financial institutions, as well as managing working environment To be safe, hygienic, and conducive to work efficiently	Personnel and Administrative
Partners	Conduct business with all business partners equally and fairly. and coordinate benefits each other Adhere to compliance with procurement regulations. strictly	dissemination of information Through the bank website Communicate to employees when there are changes to the procurement process via email. and intranet Attend meetings with government agencies/ regulatory agencies and specialized banks of the state to be informed Various rules that has been modified	Y=Yearly S=Situation	The bank complies with relevant laws and regulations. Operation Relevant regulations and clear operating partners Create a charter and measures Related such as policy Procurement / Anti-Corruption Policy Corruption arranged for a hearing Suggestions Problems and complaints	small business credit operations Finance work technology and electronic operations Personnel and Administrative Branch business Manage debt quality and law
Community, society and environment	The bank's business operations must not have a negative impact on the community, society, and environment. The bank has products that is appropriate and beneficial to life Participate in improving the quality of life for the community. and society as a whole Help support activities that is beneficial to the community, society, and environment Employees at all levels have conscience. Responsibility to the community, society and environment	Listen to opinions of the community through various social activities that the bank operates Operate through projects or products of the bank that help promote the quality of life of the community, such as the Honest Community Loan Project and CSR activities.	S=Situation S=Situation	product design bank that does not have a negative impact on the community, society, and environment The bank has products that meet the needs of every customer group. The bank promotes businesses that benefit communities and society. and the environment, such as credit To support small entrepreneurs The bank supports activities that is public both in the form of a budget and participation in activities The bank has created employees. who are volunteers to participate in activities that is public	Corporate strategy Personnel and Administrative Branch business

Social and Environment Operations



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June 12 of every year is the anniversary of the operation of the Islamic Bank of Thailand. In 2023, it is a good occasion for the bank to have completed its 20th year of operation or two decades. The bank has organized various activities. To strengthen good relationships and create pride among employees, partners, customers, and important people who participate in the bank's progress.

Throughout the past 20 years, the bank has been committed to conducting business with adherence to Shariah principles and in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance along with social and environmental responsibility both inside and outside business process for the bank to grow sustainably. In 2023, the bank organizes various activities, and promote the participation of employees at all levels as well as stakeholders of the bank in order to create a sense of responsibility towards the public. These activities cover 4 main dimensions: honoring the monarchy, religious and cultural initiatives, educational and sports activities, and social and environmental efforts.

Religious and Cultural Dimensions

The bank encourages employees to hold fast to their faith in God, including strictly practicing religion. It also promotes living life according to the good example of the Prophet. Whether it be fasting during Ramadan, giving and passing on Zakat to the poor, and making the pilgrimage to Mecca.



▲ During Ramadan 2023, the bank organized an iftar party for employees to give employees the opportunity to eat dinner together and to create unity among employees and to enhance their understanding of Islamic teachings. To learn patience and generosity towards one another

► In addition, the bank also supported the Iftar party of the diplomatic corps of Islamic countries in Thailand and representatives of Muslim organizations of Thailand. Continuously every year, at the event, the board of directors, executives and bank employees had the opportunity to meet ambassadors from 20 Muslim countries in Thailand, as well as meet religious leaders, Muslim academics, and more than 250 important people in the Muslim circles at the Foundation for the Islamic Center of Thailand.



◀ In addition, directors and managers along with executives and bank employees also traveled to various provinces. In the southern border, namely Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Satun to visit religious leaders and provide an iftar meal to employees and customers in the province on the occasion of this good month of Ramadan.



▶ Traveling to perform the Hajj ceremony It is an important religious activity of Muslims. It is not only a pilgrimage. But it is also a reflection of the unity and equality of all human beings. The bank has therefore given importance to supporting the sending and blessing ceremony activities for those traveling to perform the Hajj ceremony. Held continuously every year by the Department of Provincial Administration and Samut Prakan Province. In addition, the bank has promoted Hajj travel through the bank's service process by upgrading the Al-Hajj deposit product from the previous form to a new form of deposit, namely Al-Hajj and Umrah deposits. Al-Hajj and Umrah Deposit increases the number of Hajj travel package awards from 12 to 20 and increases the number of Umrah package awards to 25 by 2024. On this occasion, the new product format was launched in November 2023 and was honored by the Deputy Minister of Interior and who has been selected and approved by the Provincial Islamic Committees throughout the country to hold the position of the 19th Chularatchamontri of the Kingdom of Thailand presiding over the ceremony along with the honor of drawing lots to find the lucky winners who will win travel packages to perform the Hajj ceremony in 2023, a total of 12 prizes.

▶ For giving and forwarding Zakat funds according to Section 12 of the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act 2002, which requires banks "Manage Zakat Account" 2023 The bank through the Zakat Subcommittee allocates Zakat from those responsible for paying Zakat. To those who are entitled to receive Zakat according to religious law, divided into 4 types of scholarships: occupational scholarships, scholarships, and living scholarships and the initial capital of the Zakat Fund A total of 209 scholarships were given to Muslim brothers and sisters within the country, totaling 1,687,000 baht.

▶ Click to watch video



▶ The bank realizes that The poverty of our Muslim brothers and sisters is spread in various areas around the world, especially the refugees, most of whom are Muslim brothers and sisters. The bank is collaborating with UNHCR's Ramadan for Brothers and sisters and annual Zakat program for the first time in 2023, and has been able to provide assistance to more than 1.5 million refugee families in 21 countries around

▶ Click to watch video



Dimension of Honoring the Monarchy

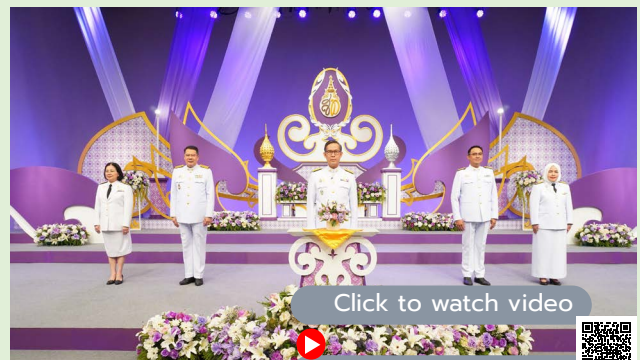


▲ The bank by Director and President, Executives, and Employees, extends its best wishes to His Majesty King Ramathibodi Srisin Maha Vajiralongkorn (King Vajiralongkorn) on the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Suthida's birthday, July 28, 2023; Her Majesty Queen Bajrasudhabimalalakshana's birthday, June 3, 2023; and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, The Queen Mother, on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, August 12, 2023.

In honor of these occasions and to show loyalty and appreciation for His Majesty the King, the bank participated in an event at the Radio and Television Station of Thailand, Public Relations Department (NBT).

Additionally, the bank organized a signing activity to offer good wishes to His Majesty the King. During this event, employees took an oath to be good public servants and a force for the nation. Bank employees, as government workers, reaffirmed their determination to follow in the footsteps of His Majesty the King, committed to bringing benefit and happiness to the people and the nation.

This ceremony was held on the occasion of His Majesty the King's birthday, July 28, 2023, at the head office of the Islamic Bank of Thailand.



Educational dimension and Sports Activities



▲ The bank has implemented the project “Enhancing coding skills for students in 3 southern border provinces Learning in the Digital Age” to provide opportunities for youth in the three southern border provinces, namely Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat, to receive coding training courses. Enhance knowledge and understanding of coding basics. This is considered a science that will lead to the development of systematic thinking. which is an important foundation in daily life continuing learning as well as creating various innovations in the future, there were a total of 271 students and volunteer students participating in the project, students from 6 schools, including Thamwittaya Foundation School. From Yala Province, Jongraksat Witthaya School and Triam Suksa Witthaya School. From Pattani Province, Narasikkhalai School and Darussalam School From Narathiwat Province and volunteer students from 3 universities in the area, including Narathiwat Rajanagarindra University Narathiwat Province Prince of Songkla University Pattani Campus and Yala Rajabhat University.

The bank organized this project in collaboration with Thai students studying in Mathayom 5 at Philips Academy School in the United States or the founders of STEPS (Southern Technology Education Program for Students) who intend to provide opportunities for access to education and justice in society and with the awareness that our brothers and sisters in the three southern border provinces are far from the capital. There may be limited access to technology education. Especially coding, which is extremely important in today's

world. The transfer of the bank's curriculum uses the Train the Trainers principle, with the founder of STEPS transferring 10 lessons of coding knowledge from the code.org website to 11 volunteer students from 3 universities to teach to the students from various schools in their own provinces. Those who attend at least 80 percent of the training period, totaling 10 hours, can be divided into teams to submit coding work with code.org, using concepts about finance and savings. Those who come to design their work will receive a certificate from the bank. And the bank is also holding a competition for the top 5 teams out of 52 to compete for scholarships worth 25,000 baht. In addition, the bank also arranges the bank's personnel. Special training will be given to all 271 project participants on additional knowledge about Islamic finance.

In this regard, the bank has arranged for all 271 students and volunteers to participate in the opening ceremony of the project “Enhancing coding skills for students in the 3 southern border provinces to learn in the digital age” and have a field trip together on March 18, 2023 at Narathiwat Raj Nakarin University. For the closing ceremony of the bank project, held on December 23, 2023, for students and volunteers who entered the final 5 teams to present their work and receive scholarships at Bloomsbury International School - Hat Yai, along with Students and volunteers go on field trips in Songkhla Province.

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Social and Environment Dimensions

In addition to the bank being attentive to the well-being of its employees, the bank also places importance on fellow human beings in providing relief when disasters occur both domestically and abroad. Through various activities of the bank throughout 2023.



- ▲ The Islamic Bank of Thailand is the first financial institution to open a channel for accepting donations from Thai people who have a compassionate spirit to help those affected by the great earthquake disaster in Turkey the bank has donated and delivered a total of 1,138,000 baht through the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Thailand.

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- ▲ The bank has provided grants and relief to disaster victims both domestically and abroad without discrimination of race or religion to support the mission of the Humanitarian Network and Assistance Council under the Chularatchamontri Office.



- ▲ The bank organizes volunteer blood donation activities. Do good deeds with your heart for the year 2023, continuing for the 3rd year in a row with the Thai Red Cross Society. This year it was held 4 times, accepting blood donations to help patients all over the country up to 112,877 cc.



- ▲ The bank continues social activities Collaborated with Thailand Post Company Limited in the reBOX postal campaign under the concept of 'Touchable Love Box', campaigning for employees to bring old parcel boxes Come and exchange it for a new box to create benefits and deliver it to the disabled agency to use in passing on things for people with disabilities. It can also dispose of up to 120 kilograms of waste.



▲ From the firework explosion in the Muno area Su-ngai Kolok District Narathiwat Province, the bank provided donations and visited victims of the fireworks warehouse explosion in Muno Market on July 29, 2023, in which hundreds of homes were damaged and many people died and were injured. The bank has hastened to issue financial assistance measures to affected customers and provide assistance and deliver donations received from fellow citizens. Passed to the Deputy Prime Minister and Governor of Narathiwat Province to provide initial compensation of 150,000 baht to families affected by the disaster.

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► Flood events in the southern region at the end of 2023 caused hundreds of thousands of people in the three southern border provinces. From facing the worst flooding problem in decade, the bank hastened to roll out measures to provide assistance to loan customers. and mobilized personnel in the distribution area to send assistance to disaster victims in all 3 provinces. President along with executives traveled to visit and give encouragement to customers and provide survival bags with boxed food The total assistance value is 530,000 baht, consisting of 700 relief bags, 5,000 packed lunches and drinking water, as well as 5,000 sets of common household medicines that the bank has collaborated with Dr. Mad Clinic, which the community relies on to distribute to villagers in Pattani province. too



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Board of Directors as December 31,2023

Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul	Director
Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigkun	Director
Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul	Director
Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong	Director
Mrs. Wachiraya Permbhusri	Director
Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit	Director
Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn	Director
Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin	Director
Dr. Thaweelap Rittapirom	Director and President

Executive Subcommittee

The Scope of Authorities of the Executive Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Consider and approve Bank's investment policies to be in accordance with Bank's rules and regulation.
2. Approve credit, debt restructuring and possible losses that may arise from debt restructuring within the limit granted by the Board of Directors.
3. Consider and review organization's plan, organization business operating plan and budgeting including Memorandum of understanding for annual performance evaluation of the bank propose to the Board of Directors for approval.
4. Consider the review of Master plan for human resource development of the bank both in the short and long term before propose to the Board of Directors for approval. Monitoring on the performance of the master plan for human resource development.
5. Provide operational advice in terms of organization structure development, personnel policies strategies, manpower, remuneration policy, benefits and welfare of the employee.
6. Review and identify duties out of the authority scope of Subcommittees and propose them to the Board of Directors.
7. Consider any other matters assigned by the Board of Directors.

Directors of the Executive Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

1) Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul	Chairman of Subcommittee
2) Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigkun	Subcommittee
3) Ms. Supak Chaiyawan	Subcommittee
4) Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn	Subcommittee
5) President	Subcommittee and Secretary

Details of change in the Executive Subcommittee Subcommittee during 2023:

- 1.. Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul has been the Chairman of Subcommittee from January 5, 2023 - Present
2. Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigitkun has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present
3. Ms. Supak Chaiyawan served as a Subcommittee member from June 26, 2021 - October 1, 2023
4. Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn served as a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023
5. Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul has been a Subcommittee member from July 6, 2023 - Present

Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee is as follows:

Nomination and Performance Appraisal

1. Determine policy, criteria and methods of selection and nomination of the Bank's Directors and Subcommittee Directors for the Board of Directors' approval, including the following matters:
 - i) Extent and varieties of essential knowledge, skills and experience of the bank's directors.
 - ii) Types, size and components of subcommittees, including recommendation to the Board of Directors to appoint replacement for vacant positions due to directors' retirement by rotation or any other reasons.
2. Determine policy, criteria, nomination procedures, selection and nomination process for candidates in Deputy Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director positions to be presented to the board of directors for approval.
3. Determine policy, criteria, performance evaluation process, and approval process of performance of Executives, Department Directors, Assistant Managing Director, and Deputy Managing Director.
4. Disclose information and details of the nomination process in the annual report.
5. Ensure that the bank has appropriate succession plan for the President and propose it to the Board of Directors for approval.

Remuneration

1. Determine a policy on remuneration and other benefits including the amount of remuneration and other benefits for members of the Subcommittees, Deputy Managing Director, and Assistant Managing Director based on clear and transparent criteria to be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.
2. Ensure that the Subcommittees, Deputy Managing Director, and Assistant Managing Director receive appropriate remuneration according to their duties and responsibilities. Directors who are assigned more responsibilities should receive remuneration that match their assigned duties and responsibilities.
3. Determine performance evaluation process of the members of the Subcommittees, Deputy Managing Director, and Assistant Managing Director to consider the adjustment of annual remuneration based on duties, responsibilities, and related risks.
4. Disclose the policy on remuneration determination and disclosure in various forms and prepare a report on remuneration determination with at least details of the goals, operations, and opinion of the Subcommittee on remuneration in the bank's annual report.
5. Take actions as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Directors of the Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Mrs. Wachiraya Permbhusri | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul | Subcommittee |
| 3) Ms. Supak Chaiyawan | Subcommittee |
| 4) Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigkun | Subcommittee |
| 5) President | Subcommittee |
| 6) Executive Vice President | Secretary |
| Who assigned to responsible for human resources management | |

Details of change in the Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee during 2023

1. Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigkun has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present.
2. Ms. Supak Chaiyawan served as a Subcommittee member from June 25, 2022 - October 31, 2023

President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Review the operation plan proposed by the President and ensure that such plan will be for the bank's benefits.
2. Determine assessment guidelines in line with and achieve the bank's vision, objectives, missions and target of operation as well as budget approved by the Board of Directors.
3. Set indicators and to measure the efficiency and effectiveness in the President's performance.
4. Considering the performance and evaluating the quality of the work according to the plans proposed by the bank manager, which has been approved by the bank's board of directors.
5. Give suggestions; take evaluation results, including problems, obstacles, and limitations of the bank manager's operations and plan to solve problems, obstacles, and limitations of the operations to the Board of Directors.
6. Review the target and performance criteria for the President and propose it to the Board of Directors for approval.
7. Present the performance result in comparison with the above-mentioned target and criteria to the Board of Directors to consider appropriate remuneration and benefits for the President.

Directors of the President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) Ms. Supak Chaiyawan | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul | Subcommittee |
| 3) Mrs. Wachiraya Permbhusri | Subcommittee |
| 4) Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit | Subcommittee |
| 5) Vice President of Secretary Department | Secretary |
| or assigned person | |

Details of change in the President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee during 2023:

1. Ms. Supak Chaiyawan served as the Chairman of the Subcommittee from October 1, 2022 - October 31, 2023
2. Mrs. Wachiraya Permbhusri has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present
3. Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present

The Legal Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the Legal Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Consider issuing, review or revision of the rules and regulations in accordance with the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act and other relevant laws and regulations, and determine the format thereof;
2. Give advice or legal opinions as to the enforcement of the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act and other relevant laws, rules and regulations, and take significant contract management problems into consideration;
3. Give advice or make recommendations for legal issues, litigation, defense, agreements or any juristic acts, disputes over civil, criminal and administrative cases, including legal proceedings regarding ibank's business operation in all courts of justice.
4. Assign a working group or employees any tasks under the scope of work described herein;
5. Summon any documents or working groups, employees or any other relevant persons to give any information or explanation or report or document as deemed necessary and appropriate in support of their consideration;
6. Advise the Board of Directors to revise the rules and regulations in the case where the Legal Subcommittee finds or is in doubt about the violation of or noncompliance with the laws or other relevant rules and regulations that might cause damage to ibank;
7. Perform other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Directors of the Legal Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Komom Jirachaisudtigkun | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong | Committee |
| 3) Mr. Kritsada Bunyasamit | Committee |
| 4) Pol. Maj. Gen. Somkuan Puengsap | Committee |
| 5) Mr. Wasan Eknum | Committee |
| 6) Executive Vice President
Debt Restructuring and Legal Group
or the person appointed by the Legal Subcommittee | Secretary |
| 7) Vice President Compliance and Rules Department
and Vice President, Legal Department
or the person appointed by the Legal Subcommittee | Assistant to Secretary |

None for changing to the Legal Subcommittee during 2023.

Audit Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the Audit Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Prepare the charter of the Audit Subcommittee in accordance with the scope of responsibility for the bank's operations and must be approval and approved by the Board of Directors. The suitability of the charter is reviewed at least once a year.
2. Consider and review the bank's internal control system and internal audit to ensure appropriateness and effectiveness.
3. Consider and review the bank's financial reporting process to be accurate and sufficient.
4. Consider and review the bank's internal control system and internal audit appropriate and effective and consider the independence of the internal audit department.

5. Consider and review the bank is comply with laws, rules, regulations, operating procedures, Cabinet resolutions, announcements or orders related to the bank's operations.
6. Consider the related issues or items may conflicts of interest or there is a chance of fraud that may affect the bank's operations.
7. Consider and consult to the Board of Directors regarding the nomination, transfer, dismissal, remuneration determination and annual performance review of the Head of the internal audit department.
8. Consider the nomination of the bank's auditor to propose the Board of Directors for track operation performance and consider the remuneration for the audit.
9. Reporting the internal audit overall operation of Audit Subcommittee to the Board of Directors at least once per quarter within sixty days from the end of each quarter. Except for the fourth quarter report to be prepared as an annual report and submit report to the Ministry of Finance for acknowledgment within ninety days from the last day of the bank's financial accounting year.
10. Evaluate the internal audit performance of Audit Subcommittee at least once per fiscal year and report the assessment, problems and obstacles as well as plans to improve operations to the Board of Directors for acknowledgment.
11. Consider and decisions making in the management and auditor have disagreements about the financial reports.
12. Consider the other operation tasks in case audit out of scope to be performed for the bank.
13. Consider to accurate and complete of the bank is disclosure about Public Service Account are conflicts of interest.
14. Determine the Audit Subcommittee 's responsibility and including changes that are significant to the performance of the Audit Subcommittee are clearly stated in writing as approved by the Board of Directors and must be disclosed in the bank's annual report.
15. Report to the Board of Directors for remedial action within the time that the Audit Subcommittee deems appropriate in the Audit Subcommittee finds or suspects that there are transactions that occur or may cause conflicts of interest, Fraud, or there is something wrong or there is a significant defect in the internal control system, violation of the bank's establishment Law, Bank of Thailand regulations or other laws related to the bank.
16. Prepare the Audit Subcommittee 's manages and corporate report to be disclosed in the bank's annual report.
17. Review and approve the rules, regulations, charter of the internal audit department, code of Conduct, operation manual, scope, plan and internal audit's budget.
18. Meeting with executives, auditors, internal auditors and external consultants as necessary and appropriate.
19. Authorized to retrieve information, documents, persons or related entities of the bank and requesting information and cooperation from relevant third parties.
20. Provide external consultants or specialists to advise or assist in performing the audit by using the bank's expense.
21. Assign authority to working groups in the Audit Subcommittee (if any) as appropriate.
22. Perform any tasks as required by law or assigned by the Board of Directors, provided that it is within the scope of duties and responsibilities of the Audit Subcommittee.

Directors of the Audit Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong | Subcommittee |
| 3) Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahatin | Subcommittee |
| 4) Vice President of Internal Audit Department | Secretary |
| or assigned person | |

Details of change in the Audit Subcommittee during 2023:

1. Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul served as the Chairman of the Subcommittee from July 29, 2021 - January 4, 2023
2. Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahatin served as the Chairman of the Subcommittee from January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023 and has been as a Subcommittee member from July 6, 2023 - Present
3. Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn has been as the Chairman of the Subcommittee from July 6, 2023 - Present

Employee Relations Committee

The scope of authorities of the Employee Relations Committee is as follows:

1. To consider and give opinions on an improvement of the operational efficiency of Islamic banks. of Thailand as well as to promote and develop labour relations affairs;
2. To find out a method of harmony and to prevent labour Disputes in the Islamic Bank of Thailand.
3. To consider improving rules and regulations which will benefit employers, employees and the Islamic Bank of Thailand
4. To consult to solve problems in any grievance made by an employee or a labor unions. except a complaint concerning a disciplinary penalty; and
5. To consult to consider improving conditions of employment.

Members of the Employee Relations Committee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong | Chairman of Committee |
| 2) Employer's 7 representatives | Committee |
| 3) Employee's 7 representatives | Committee |

None for changing the Employee Relations Committee during 2023

Information System Development Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the Information System Development Subcommittee is as follow:

1. Develop a clear strategic plan on information technology to ensure information technology governance in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and monitoring of information system development.
2. Improve the Digital Roadmap to adapt to the needs and policies as well as strategies necessary for adaptation to the organizational environment in order to respond to the bank's business plan and comply with the regulatory bodies' rules.
3. Consider investment, breakeven point, and value of operating systems to evaluate the monetary and non-monetary potential of information technology as well as the appropriateness of the information system.

4. Recommend corrective measures and provide advice on the solutions and obstacles regarding the bank's information system.
5. Have the authority to request information, documents, person, or relevant agencies for investigation or clarification and submit the report to the board of directors.
6. Perform other duties assigned by the board of director.

Directors of Information System Development Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1) Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahstin | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit | Subcommittee |
| 3) Assoc.Prof. Dr. Piyabutr Bunaramrueang | Subcommittee |
| 4) Mr. Nisit Jansomwong | Subcommittee |
| 5) President | Subcommittee |
| 6) Executive Vice President Finance Group | Subcommittee |
| 7) Executive Vice President Technology
and Electronic Operation Group | Subcommittee and Secretary |

Details of change in the Information System Development Subcommittee during 2023:

1. Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahstin has been the Chairman of the Subcommittee from January 5, 2023 - Present
2. Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn served as a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - July 5, 2023
3. Assoc.Prof. Dr. Piyabutr Bunaramrueang has been a Subcommittee member form April 25, 2023 - Present
4. Mr. Nisit Jansomwong has been a Subcommittee member form April 25, 2023 - Present

Risk Oversight Subcommittee

The scope of authorities of the Risk Oversight Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Provide advice to the Board of Directors on the bank's risk supervision framework.
2. Ensuring that senior management, including the head of the risk management unit, comply with risk management policies and strategies, including acceptable risk levels.
3. Supervise capital and liquidity management strategies to accommodate various risks of the bank is consistent with the approved acceptable risk level.
4. Review, collate the adequacy and effectiveness of overall risk management policies and strategies, including acceptable risk levels, at least once a year or when there are significant changes the Risk Management Subcommittee should discuss and exchange views with the Audit Subcommittee to assess whether the bank's risk management policies and strategies cover all types of risks, including emerging risks, and that such policies and strategies are implemented effectively.
5. Screening revisions, policies, and supervision charters in compliance with official regulations in order to present them to the Board of Directors.
6. Granting approval for the Annual Compliance Report and communicating its details to the Board of Directors.
7. Report to the Board of Directors on risk status, risk management efficiency and compliance status with a risk-aware corporate culture. as well as significant factors and problems and things that need to be revised in order to be consistent with the bank's risk management policies and strategies. Have an opinion or participate in evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the head of the risk management unit.
8. Consider and review the adequacy and appropriateness of the internal control system. internal control

policies and plans, including overseeing and monitoring the results of operations and give opinions or suggestions to comply with internal control standards.

9. Integrate work processes related to Good Governance, Risk Management and compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, regulations, notices and compliance to achieve the implementation of Integrity - Driven Performance.

10. Having powers to retrieve data, documents or to demand people or related departments to be examined or provide clarification.

11. Give opinions or suggestions on the appropriateness and sufficiency of the credit review plan. before presenting to the authorized person and acknowledge the report of the review results of the credit review department to consider giving advice Appropriate action guidelines for management to hedge potential credit risks.

12. Consider and approve the bank's risk management plan and Internal control plan, and report to the Board of Directors.

13. Take other activities as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Directors of the Risk Oversight Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Mr. Yodphot Wongrukmit | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Mrs. Wachiraya Permbhusri | Subcommittee |
| 3) Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin | Subcommittee |
| 4) President | Subcommittee |
| 5) Vice President of Risk Management | Secretary |
| Department or assigned person | |

Details of change in the Risk Oversight Subcommittee during 2023:

1. Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present

Zakat Subcommittee

Scope of authorities of the Zakat Subcommittee is as follows:

The Zakat Subcommittee has authorities to manage Zakat accounts and the bank's donation account duly in accordance with the objectives and the Islamic principles and conditions. The Subcommittee shall ensure that Zakat account management and operation is properly carried out under the bank's Regulations No.11 governing the bank's transaction B.E.2553 (2010) (2nd Edition), Section 4, Article 13(3): Zakat account management.

Directors of the Zakat Subcommittee as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) Dr. Maroning Salaeming | Chairman of the Subcommittee |
| 2) Mr. Pramote Meesuan | Subcommittee |
| 3) Mr. Senee Yupensuk | Subcommittee |
| 4) Mr. Santi Suasaming | Subcommittee |
| 5) Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul | Subcommittee |
| 6) Vice President of Shariah Department | Subcommittee and Secretary |
| or assigned person | |

Details of change in the Zakat Subcommittee during 2023:

Subcommittee on Good Corporate Governance and Innovation

The scope of authorities of the Good Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee is as follows:

1. Scrutinize the review of policies and charters regarding the principles of good corporate governance. Social responsibility, innovation, and sustainability of the bank at least once a year or when there are significant changes. To present to the bank's Board of Directors for consideration and approval.
2. Give opinions on compliance with the Core Business Enablers evaluation criteria.
3. Establish a framework for operating procedures in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Islamic Bank of Thailand.
4. Provide recommendations on the bank's business operations to achieve the goals of the bank's annual operational plan for good governance. Social responsibility, innovation and sustainability
5. Promote the dissemination of cultural information and guidelines for good corporate governance in a transparent manner to create understanding at all levels and achieve practical results. and the participation of the bank's board of directors, executives, staff and employees, communities, customers, and the general public in carrying out social and environmental activities for sustainable development.
6. Have authority to appoint working groups or employees of banking departments. To perform tasks as assigned
7. Have authority to invite working groups or employees of banking departments. To provide information or clarification for consideration
8. Perform other duties as assigned by the bank's Board of Directors

Directors of the Good Corporate Governance and Innovation as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul | Chairman of Subcommittee |
| 2) Mr. Rabil Pornpatkul | Subcommittee |
| 3) Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn | Subcommittee |
| 4) Executive Vice President Corporate Strategy Group
or assigned person | Secretary |

Details of change in the Good Corporate Governance and Innovation during 2023:

1. Change the name of the Committee from Good Corporate Governance and Innovation Subcommittee to Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee
2. Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn has been a Subcommittee member from January 5, 2023 - Present
3. Mr. Komon Jirachaisudtigitkun served as the Chairman of the Subcommittee from July 15, 2022 - July 5, 2023
4. Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul has been the Chairman of the Subcommittee from July 6, 2023 - Present and served as a Subcommittee member from June 12, 2018 - July 5, 2023

Policy and Remuneration of Directors

Remuneration of Directors consists of 3 parts which are monthly compensation, meeting allowance, and special remuneration (bonus) as following;

1. Monthly Compensation with the following rates; According to the Cabinet resolution on April 24, 2019

- The chairman receives monthly compensation of 20,000 baht
- The directors receive monthly compensation of 10,000 baht

Therefore, in case of the directors could not serve a full month operation, they will receive monthly compensation in proportion to the operation's period.

2. Meeting allowances with the following rates; According to the Cabinet resolution on April 24, 2019

- The chairman receives meeting allowance of 25,000 baht
- The directors receive meeting allowance of 20,000 baht

The bank will pay meeting allowances 1 time per month. In case that is reasonable, the bank may consider paying meeting allowances more than 1 time per month, but not more than 15 times per year or in accordance with the rules set by the Ministry of Finance.

For committee who has been appointed as subcommittee will receive a meeting allowance at the rate of 0.5 times of board meeting allowance. In this regard, the directors will receive a meeting allowance for subcommittee not more than 2 parties, each party not more than 1 time per month. The chairman of the subcommittee will receive allowance higher than subcommittee at 25 percent.

The meeting allowance of the Audit subcommittee paid monthly which equal to the directors' meeting allowance, whether there is a meeting or not and get paid 1 time/month. The chairman of the Audit Subcommittee will receive an additional 25% of the meeting allowance.

In the case that the committee or subcommittee appointed as the chairman of the meeting, the meeting allowance will be increased by 25 percent of meeting allowance.

3. Special remuneration : We paid allowance according to the bank's performance. In 2023, the bank does not pay the bonus.

Remuneration of the board of directors in 2023

Name	Total Monthly Remunerations	Board of Directors	Executive Subcommittee	Audit Subcommittee	Risk Oversight Subcommittee	Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee	Information System Development Subcommittee	Nomination, Remuneration, and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee	President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee	Employee Relations Committee	Legal Subcommittee	Total Amount 2023
1. Mr.Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk ⁽³⁾ Chairman	180,000.00	300,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,000.00
2. Dr.Wichien Chubthaisong ⁽⁴⁾ Director	120,000.00	305,000.00	-	240,000.00	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	40,000.00	735,000.00
3. Mrs.Amporn Purintawaragul Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	-	67,500.00	-	50,000.00	-	-	-	747,500.00
4. Mr.Rabil Pornpatkul Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	150,000.00	-	-	70,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	-	-	660,000.00
5. Ms.Supak Chaiyawan ⁽⁵⁾ Director	100,000.00	260,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	560,000.00
6. Mr.Komon Jirachaisudtigitkun Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	50,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	-	62,500.00	672,500.00
7. Mrs.Wachiraya Permbhusri Director	120,000.00	240,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	-	-	112,500.00	30,000.00	-	-	602,500.00
8. Mr.Yodphot Wongrukmit ⁽⁶⁾ Director	120,000.00	290,000.00	-	-	150,000.00	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	680,000.00
9. Mrs.Yunnarn Devahastin Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	-	240,000.00	-	-	150,000.00	-	-	-	-	810,000.00
10. Mrs.Chotinart Yongsoontorn Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	-	30,000.00	60,000.00	-	-	-	-	720,000.00
11. Dr.Thaweelap Rittapirom ⁽⁷⁾ Director	120,000.00	300,000.00	120,000.00	-	120,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	660,000.00
Total	1,360,000.00	3,195,000.00	610,000.00	780,000.00	370,000.00	217,500.00	330,000.00	232,500.00	130,000.00	-	102,500.00	7,327,500.00

Remark :

- 1) Compliance, Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee changed its name to Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee, effective from July 6, 2023.
- (2) Legal Subcommittee Appointed on July 6, 2023
- (3) Mr.Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk resigned from Chairman of the Board of Directors, effective October 1, 2023.
- (4) Dr.Wichien Chubthaisong served as Chairman of Board of Directors meeting No. 10/2023 on October 19, 2023 and waive his right to receive the meeting allowance of the Employee Relations Committee.
- (5) Ms.Supak Chaiyawan resigned from the Board of Directors, effective November 1, 2023.
- (6) Mr.Yodphot Wongrukmit served as Chairman of Board of Directors meeting No. 11/2023 on November 28, 2023 and No. 12/2023 on November 28, 2023.
- (7) President (Dr.Thaweelap Rittapirom) received meeting allowances as a member of 2 Subcommittees.

Summary of Directors' Meeting Attendance in 2023

Name	Board of Directors	Executive Subcommittee	Audit Subcommittee	Risk Oversight Subcommittee	Good Governance, Compliance, and Innovation Subcommittee	Good Governance and Innovation Subcommittee	Information System Development Subcommittee	Nomination, Remuneration and Performance Appraisal Subcommittee	President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee	Employee Relations Committee	Legal Subcommittee
	20 Meetings	23 Meetings	12 Meetings	12 Meetings	4 Meetings	3 Meetings	12 Meetings	9 Meetings	6 Meetings	12 Meetings	5 Meetings
1. Mr.Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk ⁽¹⁾ Chairman	16 / 20										
2. Dr.Wichien Chubthaisong Director	20 / 20		12 / 12						4 / 4	12 / 12	4 / 5
3. Mrs.Amporn Purintawaragul Director	20 / 20	12 / 12	6 / 6		4 / 4	3 / 3		9 / 9			
4. Mr.Rabil Pornpatkul Director	20 / 20	23 / 23			4 / 4	3 / 3			6 / 6		
5. Ms.Supak Chaiyawan ⁽²⁾ Director	17 / 20	15 / 19						9 / 9	6 / 6		
6. Mr.Komon Jirachaisudtigitkun Director	20 / 20	23 / 23			4 / 4			8 / 8			5 / 5
7. Mrs.Wachiraya Pembhusri Director	17 / 20			12 / 12				9 / 9	6 / 6		
8. Mr.Yodphot Wongruksmit Director	18 / 20			12 / 12			12 / 12		6 / 6		
9. Mrs.Yunnaporn Devahastin Director	19 / 20		11 / 12	12 / 12			12 / 12				
10. Mrs.Chotinart Yongsoontorn Director	20 / 20	11 / 11	6 / 6		4 / 4	3 / 3	6 / 6				
11. Dr.Thaweelap Rittapirom Director	20 / 20	23 / 23		12 / 12							

Remark :

(1) Mr.Poomsak Aranyakasemsuk resigned from Chairman of the Board of Directors, effective October 1, 2023.

(2) Ms.Supak Chaiyawan resigned from the Board of Directors, effective November 1, 2023.

Remuneration for Top Executive

Remuneration Subcommittee for the President of Islamic Bank of Thailand determines the President's remuneration package and will take appropriate remuneration rate into account for determination. President's Performance Appraisal Subcommittee considers and screens the achievement-based operation plan in line with the mission and proposes a performance report in comparison with the target for considering an annual compensation increase to the Board of Directors for consideration and determination of a proper remuneration and benefit package.

Nomination, Remuneration and Appraisal Subcommittee determines remuneration package for the senior executive vice presidents and executive vice presidents and will take appropriate remuneration rate into account for determination. The senior executive vice presidents' and executive vice presidents' annual performance assessment will be linked to key performance indicators (KPI) that reflect the achievement according to the bank's vision, mission and strategy as well as other assigned tasks. For annual salary increase, the Board of Directors authorizes the Director and President to determine the annual salary increase based on their performance that meets KPI expectations as well as the bank's work plan and goals.

In 2023, total remuneration the bank paid to the executives consisting of the Director and President, Senior Executive Vice Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents was 26,201,677.44 baht, including wages and provident fund.

Report of the Selection Subcommittee Compensation and Performance Evaluation

The Bank's Board of Directors has appointed a recruitment subcommittee. Compensation and performance evaluation to perform the duty of filtering policy set criteria and methods for recruiting as well as selecting and nominating persons with appropriate qualifications to serve as directors of the bank and sub-committees in various sub-committees. Including senior executives from Assistant Managing Director and above. To ensure transparency, carefulness, and prudence, consider the suitability of compensation for senior executives from Assistant Managing Director and above to be consistent with their duties and responsibilities. To propose to the bank's Board of Directors Including the duty to set guidelines for evaluating and approving the performance of executives at the director level and above, except Bank manager position.

Currently, the Recruitment Subcommittee Compensation and Performance Evaluation Consisting of the following people

1) Mrs. Wachiraya Permpoosri	Chairman of the subcommittee
2) Mrs. Amporn Purintaworrakul	Subcommittee
3) Miss Supak Chaiyawan	Subcommittee
4) Mr. Komol Jirachaisutthikul	Subcommittee
5) President	Subcommittee

During 2023, the Subcommittee on Selection, Compensation and Performance Evaluation held 9 meetings and considered important matters to present to the bank's Board of Directors as follows:

Recruitment and evaluation

1. Screen policies, determine criteria and methods for recruiting, as well as select and nominate bank directors and sub-committees of sub-committee members for submission to the bank board of directors for approval. This includes the following matters:

a) The size and diversity of the knowledge, skills, and experience required of the bank's board of directors.

b) Type, size and composition of sub-committees and make recommendations to the bank's Board of Directors. In appointing to fill vacant positions on the bank's Board of Directors or sub-committees. Due to retirement from office upon completion of term or vacancy due to other reasons.

2. Scrutinize policies, set criteria and methods for recruiting as well as selecting and nominating qualified persons to hold positions. Deputy Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director to propose to the bank's Board of Directors for approval.

3. Set guidelines for performance evaluation and approve the results of the performance evaluation of executives at the level of Deputy Managing Director, Assistant Managing Director and acknowledge the criteria and performance results of the Director and Senior Director levels.

4. Disclose the policy and details of the recruitment process in the annual report.

5. Ensure that the bank has an appropriate succession plan and management continuity for bank manager positions and executives at the Deputy Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director level, making recommendations to the bank's Board of Directors for approval.

Remuneration

1. Set compensation and other benefits when considering hiring executives. at the level of Deputy Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director, with clear and transparent criteria for submission to the Bank's Board of Directors for approval.
2. Disclose the policy regarding compensation determination and disclose the remuneration of bank directors and sub-committees in the bank's annual report.
3. Carry out actions as assigned by the Bank's Board of Directors The Subcommittee on Selection, Compensation and Performance Evaluation has carried out various matters. according to the principles of good governance Under the duties and responsibilities assigned by the Bank's Board of Directors to the best of your ability, carefully and independently, with a commitment to operating using the principles of fairness, transparency and in accordance with governance principles. Take good care of business and take into account the best interests of the bank and all stakeholders.



(Mrs. Wachiraya Permpoosri)
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Selection, Compensation
and Performance Evaluation

Management Policy for Related Party Transactions

The bank policy is at the end of every quarter the related party transaction of Board of Director and executive officers including persons who hold that position during the year are collected. The executive officers are President, Senior Executive Vice President, Executive Vice President, Senior Vice President, Vice President and Acting Vice President in all departments. The information of the related party transactions as follows;

1. Financing
2. Deposit and bonds
3. Contingent Liability (Avals or Letter of Guarantee)
4. Bad debt or allowance for doubtful debt
5. Rent / lease more than 1 year
6. Employee benefits
7. Other transactions. such as buy & sell products/services, debt settlement for Bank or bank settlement for related persons .

The information of the Board of Directors and executive officers include close persons such as their husband / wife, children and private patronage of those person, child of the husband / wife and private patronage of those person. The information have been collected and the bank will summarize and disclose the information in notes of Financial Statement in the topic of disclosure of related party transaction.

Report of Audit Subcommittee

In the 2023, The Islamic Bank of Thailand's Board of Directors has appointed the Audit Subcommittee as described below.

The members were appointed on July 6, 2023 to present.

Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn	Chairman of Audit Subcommittee
Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong	Subcommittee
Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin Na Ayutthaya	Subcommittee

The members were appointed on January 6, 2023 to July 5, 2023

Mrs. Amporn Purintawaragul	Chairman of Audit Subcommittee
Dr. Wichien Chubthaisong	Subcommittee
Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin Na Ayutthaya	Subcommittee

The Head of the Internal Audit Department is the Secretary of the Audit Subcommittee. At least one person of the Islamic Bank of Thailand 's audit Subcommittee must have financial statements sufficient knowledge and expertise to perform the audit within scope of their responsibilities as specified in the Audit Subcommittee Charter and the Operation Manual of the Audit Committee assigned by Islamic Bank of Thailand 's Board of Directors. In line with the Operation Manual of the Audit Committee in State Enterprise 2023 and the Criteria for Evaluating Operational Process and Management of Core Business Enablers of State Enterprise (Rev.2023). During 2023, the Audit Subcommittee held 12 meetings to consider matters such as Charter approval, Audit Subcommittee working manual and the Internal audit department working manual, Audit Program, Audit plan and budget, adjustment of the Audit plan during the year to ensure the resources accordingly, changes in business conditions and environment. Assessment of the Internal Audit Department's performance, review of the Internal Audit Department's audit results, external audit and external regulatory follow-up to the operational deficiency's improvement of auditee units according to the Internal audit department and external regulators 's recommendations etc. And discussed with the bank's Management to consider the draft of the financial report, conflicts of interest, review of risk management, internal controls, compliance with the bank's regulations and related laws and follow up of importance issues and meeting with external auditors such as Auditors and the Bank of Thailand for follow up internal control systems adjust and improvement on audit reports of that aforementioned agencies. In 2023, there is an additional meeting with Risk Oversight Subcommittee, Compliance Subcommittee and for performing integrations with second line and third line by internal audit summary of report result and Audit Subcommittee report to Board of Directors acknowledged every times. Key topic as follows.

Reviews of Financial Report.

The Audit Subcommittee had reviewed quarterly and annually financial reports of the bank by meeting with the Auditor, Accounting and Finance Executives, Bank executives and the Internal Audit Department regarding the issues that impact the financial statements report and notes of financial statements with the findings and useful recommendations to ensure that accounting systems and financial reports were prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, Ministry of Finance's Regulations and the Bank of Thailand's Notification and that information disclosure was sufficient, complete and reliable. This included monitoring with the findings and recommendations the bank's preparation to support compliance with the Bank's TFRS Group of Financial Instruments (TFRS 9).

Reviews of Risk Management and Internal Control

The Audit Subcommittee reviewed quarterly and followed up the risk management by joint the meeting with related Subcommittees, executives and the bank's Risk Management Department to ensure that risk management in various aspects was appropriate and efficient under the bank's acceptable risk.

The Subcommittee also reviewed internal control systems from the audit report of the Internal Audit Department, risk management report from the Risk Management Department and external regulatory, internal control assessment report of the bank, internal control self-assessment form and a review report on internal control assessment of internal auditors in accordance with the Ministry of Finance's Standards and Internal Control Practice for Government Agency B.E. 2561 and (Rev.2023) to ensure that the bank's internal control systems were consistently appropriate and adequate and find a way to prevent or reduce risks to an acceptable level, without impact the bank's operations.

Compliance with Regulations

The Audit Subcommittee are reviewed and follow up compliance with regulations by the meeting with related subcommittees and executives regarding significant management-related issues that might impact the bank to ensure the bank strictly adhered to the laws, rules, regulations, the bank's operations orders and notices.

Supervision of Internal Audit

The Audit Subcommittee reviewed/approved/consented to the update of the charter and working manuals of the Audit Subcommittee, working manuals of the Internal Audit Department and Audit Program by considering its appropriateness, scope of work, accountability, responsibilities and individual. The Subcommittee also approved, reviewed and provided feedback/recommendations on the strategic audit plans for the long-term audit plan. Moreover, it monitored work progress to be in accordance with the approved audit plan, approved the reviewed of the audit plan from resource management processing time and circumstances and consented to a special audit outside the audit plan. To ensure the quality of internal audit work, the Audit Subcommittee has conducted an evaluation of the internal audit work and encouraged internal auditors to continuously acquire further knowledge and expertise by obtaining professional certificates.

Transactions that Conflict of Interest of Ethics and Governances

The Audit Subcommittee reviewed the annual disclosure of conflicts of interest and ethics to ensure the operations did not cause conflicts of interest according to the regulations and reflected good governance under the rules and practice guide on ethics of Directors, President and Executives to prevent conflicts between personal and common interest and comply with the guidelines of the State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO).

Self-Assessment of the Audit Subcommittee

The Audit Subcommittee reviewed and revised the Audit Subcommittee Charter and working manual in 2023. Additionally, it has provided self-assessment as a individually and evaluated the performance of the Audit Committee at least once a year to ensure the performing of the Audit Subcommittee is efficient and achieves the prescribed objectives as per the Good Practice on Maintenance of Work Quality of the Audit Subcommittee in the Manual for the Audit Committee of State Enterprises (Revision) B.E. 2566 (2023) and the Audit Subcommittee's perform is in accordance with the objectives as prescribed in the Audit Subcommittee Charter and working manual.

Report on the Audit Subcommittee's performance

The Audit Subcommittee prepared a performance report of the Audit Subcommittee presented to the Board of Directors quarterly for 3 quarters and results of the Audit subcommittee annually and submitted all reports to the Ministry of Finance.

Auditor Appointment

The Audit Subcommittee considered approving the appointment of the State Audit Office of the Kingdom of Thailand as Bank 's auditor for the year 2023 and remuneration of such auditor to present to the Board of Directors and get approve from the shareholders' meeting.

The Audit Subcommittee has performed by caution, carefully and individual and able to opinions and recommendation in a constructive, without limitation and in an equitable and accountable manner as per the good governance principles to ensure that the Islamic Bank of Thailand can move forward in a sustainable manner.



(Mrs. Chotinart Yongsoontorn)
Chairman of Audit Subcommittee



3

Financial report

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16975.95

14000.90

8052.45

9456.01

Report of the Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors has attached great importance and has been well aware of its duty as Directors to supervise the preparation of the bank's financial statements. The management is responsible for the preparation of the bank's financial statements appearing in the annual report. The Financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Thai Accounting Standards, Thai Financial Reporting Standards, including the rules on the preparation and announcement of Financial Statements of Specialized Financial Institutions and appropriate accounting policies applied on a consistent basis. Where judgment and estimates were required, these were made with careful and reasonable consideration, and adequate disclosures have been made in the notes to the financial statements. These financial statements have been audited and gave an unqualified opinion by the auditor and passed the inspection results from the State Audit office of the kingdom of Thailand shown in the annual report.

The Board of Directors supports the bank to have good corporate governance to enhance good governance continually and to ensure the bank's operations are efficient, transparent, and credibility. They have established Internal Control and Risk Management System to provide accurate financial information and reasonably complete. Therefore, the Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Subcommittee to be responsible for overseeing and reviewing the financial reporting, internal control, including internal audit which is sufficient and fairly presented in all material respects in accordance with financial reporting standards and Bank of Thailand's notifications. The Audit Subcommittee has expressed opinions on those issues which appeared in the report of the Audit Subcommittee which has been shown in the annual report.

The Board of Directors' opinion is that the overall internal control is sufficient and appropriate. It contributes to enhance reasonable confidence that the bank's financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the bank and its subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2023 meet generally accepted accounting standards Including rules on accounting and financial reporting for specialized financial institutions and other regulations of the Bank of Thailand.



Mr. Yongyutt Chaipromprasith
Chairman
Islamic Bank of Thailand

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Islamic Bank of Thailand

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Islamic Bank of Thailand ("the Bank") and its subsidiary ("the Group") and separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) and the Bank of Thailand Notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting as disclosed in Note 2 'Basis for preparation of the financial statements'.

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

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

Basis for opinion

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

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Emphasis of matters

I draw attention to Notes to the financial statements as follows:

1. Note 2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements describes that the financial statements is prepared in accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. Sor Kor Sor 2. 7/2564 dated 9 April 2021, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Specialized Financial Institutions (SFIs)". The notification identifies the requirement for SFIs insights to account and prepare financial reporting for transactions or items related to financial instruments during the extended adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to the financial instruments issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions.
2. Note 8 Going concern, which describes the future operation plan for the Bank to support going concern.

My opinion is not modified in respect to these matters.

Other matter

The State Audit Standards as described in the Basis for opinion section and the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements section are relevant to the particular section of audit on the financial reporting by independent auditor.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the annual report and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of management and the audit committee for the consolidated and separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRS and the Bank of Thailand Notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting as disclosed in Note 2 ‘Basis for preparation of the financial statements’, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee are responsible for overseeing the Group’s and the Bank’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s and the Bank’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.



Sinsiri Thangsombat

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352

Bangkok

28 March 2024

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Assets					
Cash		1,309,965	1,242,990	1,309,779	1,242,817
Interbank and money market items, net	9	2,754,620	4,385,743	2,652,398	4,353,483
Derivatives assets	10	79	-	79	-
Investments, net	11	4,290,208	3,790,746	4,290,208	3,790,746
Investments in subsidiary, net	12	-	-	560,347	560,347
Financing to customers and financial accrued income, net	13				
Financing to customers		74,701,378	66,316,074	70,143,143	61,950,635
Financial accrued income		427,681	381,573	300,482	250,022
Total financing to customers and financial accrued income		75,129,059	66,697,647	70,443,625	62,200,657
Less Deferred revenue		2,762,283	2,311,727	3,719	3,719
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	14	10,603,906	9,964,531	10,402,026	9,776,649
Less Allowance for troubled debt restructuring	15	303,608	369,179	303,608	369,179
Total financing to customers and financial accrued income, net		61,459,262	54,052,210	59,734,272	52,051,110
Financing to customers from public service accounts (PSA) and accrued financial income, net					
Financing to customers from PSA					
Uncompensated part from the government		283,820	324,791	283,820	324,791
Accrued financial income from PSA					
Uncompensated part from the government		606	442	606	442
Total financing to customers from PSA and accrued financial income		284,426	325,233	284,426	325,233
Less Deferred revenue from PSA		279	378	279	378
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts from PSA	41.3	79,852	85,739	79,852	85,739
Less Allowance for troubled debt restructuring		1	74	1	74
Total financing to customers from PSA and accrued financial income, net	41.1	204,294	239,042	204,294	239,042
Receivables eligible for the government reimbursement from PSA		4,497	4,176	4,497	4,176
Properties for sale, net	17	3,449,653	2,857,479	3,119,241	2,706,857
Premises and equipment, net	18	291,862	310,170	263,108	279,292
Right-of-use assets, net	19	111,127	121,706	95,838	105,139
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	20	134,833	131,469	125,348	125,685
Deferred tax assets	21	65,796	49,964	-	-
Receivables from transferring non-performing assets	22				
Promissory note		7,381,070	10,381,070	7,381,070	10,381,070
Accrued compensations from promissory notes		15,753	9,847	15,753	9,847
Total receivables from transferring non-performing assets		7,396,823	10,390,917	7,396,823	10,390,917
Other receivables of Islamic Bank Asset Management		84,637	88,978	84,637	88,978
Other assets, net	23	314,699	214,164	288,013	194,449
Total assets		81,872,355	77,879,754	80,128,882	76,133,038

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Liabilities					
Deposits	24	77,847,262	74,701,046	77,856,091	74,710,885
Interbank and money market items, net	25	4,019,208	3,609,307	3,697,905	3,287,823
Liabilities payable on demand		60,226	24,303	60,226	24,303
Derivatives liabilities	10	55	31	55	31
Lease liabilities, net	19	111,848	189,828	96,227	172,774
Provisions	26	718,858	764,998	684,392	734,881
Accrued expenses		176,729	122,589	156,651	95,968
Accrued compensation on deposits		308,888	171,251	308,888	171,251
Trade account payables		65,183	40,011	64,729	39,051
Income received in advance from government grant		93,273	94,436	93,273	94,436
Other liabilities	27	240,760	183,337	189,240	128,193
Total liabilities		83,642,290	79,901,137	83,207,677	79,459,596
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
1,820,276,825,862 ordinary shares, Baht 0.01 par value		18,202,768	18,202,768	18,202,768	18,202,768
Issued and paid-up share capital					
1,820,276,825,862 ordinary shares, Baht 0.01 par value		18,202,768	18,202,768	18,202,768	18,202,768
Equity from share-based payment		4	4	-	-
Other components of equity	28	(769)	(366)	(769)	(366)
Retained earnings (deficits)					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	29	147,980	123,163	147,980	123,163
Unappropriated		(21,114,184)	(21,346,671)	(21,428,774)	(21,652,123)
Total equity of the Bank		(2,764,201)	(3,021,102)	(3,078,795)	(3,326,558)
Non-controlling interest		994,266	999,719	-	-
Total equity		(1,769,935)	(2,021,383)	(3,078,795)	(3,326,558)
Total liabilities and equity		81,872,355	77,879,754	80,128,882	76,133,038



(Mr. Thaweelap Rittapirom)
President of Islamic Bank of Thailand



(Miss Sunsanee Methisariyapong)
Executive Vice President Finance Group

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Financial income	35	3,495,015	3,152,532	2,788,981	2,500,967
Financial expenses	36	979,116	600,621	961,504	590,600
Financial income, net		2,515,899	2,551,911	1,827,477	1,910,367
Fees and service income		215,006	245,768	185,202	177,476
Fees and service expenses		33,985	30,842	33,985	30,841
Fees and services income, net	37	181,021	214,926	151,217	146,635
Gains on tradings and foreign exchange transactions, net		3,191	4,534	3,191	4,534
Losses on investment, net		(804)	(4,300)	(804)	(4,300)
Income from promissory notes (AMC)		147,952	105,537	147,952	105,537
Bad debt recoveries		74,074	75,052	21,382	23,672
Other operating income	38	128,368	110,640	147,338	136,043
Income from PSA	41.4	28,875	28,818	28,875	28,818
Total operating income		3,078,576	3,087,118	2,326,628	2,351,306
Other operating expenses					
Employees' expenses		1,161,418	1,109,649	972,349	926,611
Directors' remuneration		28,237	24,241	15,219	11,054
Premises and equipment expenses		335,677	320,568	298,132	285,294
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		102,582	112,047	90,657	100,488
Taxes and duties		104,068	87,411	95,831	87,168
(Reversal) loss from other provision		(135,502)	199,204	(135,502)	199,204
Other expenses	39	330,171	270,768	170,322	175,828
Total other operating expenses		1,926,651	2,123,888	1,507,008	1,785,647
Expenses from PSA	41.5	16,753	22,166	16,753	22,166
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	40	738,279	637,016	554,701	528,864
Profit from operating before income tax expenses		396,893	304,048	248,166	14,629
Income tax expenses	42	36,081	59,676	-	-
Net profit		360,812	244,372	248,166	14,629

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Losses on remeasurement of available-for-sale investments		(403)	(1,062)	(403)	(1,062)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(2,194)	67,285	-	69,777
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		439	497	-	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(2,158)	66,720	(403)	68,715
Total comprehensive income		358,654	311,092	247,763	83,344
Net profit attributable to					
Equity holders of the Bank		263,040	84,135	248,166	14,629
Non-controlling interests		97,772	160,237	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to					
Equity holders of the Bank		261,790	151,887	247,763	83,344
Non-controlling interests		96,864	159,205	-	-
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	30	0.00014	0.00005	0.00014	0.00001



(Mr. Thaweelap Rittapirom)
President of Islamic Bank of Thailand



(Miss Sunsanee Methisariyapong)
Executive Vice President Finance Group

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

		Consolidated						
		Equity attributable to owners of the parent						
Note	Thousand Baht	Issued and paid-up share	Equity from share-based payment	Other components of equity		Retained earnings (deficits)		Total
				Gains (losses) on remeasurement of available-for-sale investments	Appropriated - Legal reserve	Unappropriated	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Outstanding balance as at 1 January 2022	18,202,768	4	696	(21,490,146)	121,700	(21,490,146)	(3,164,978)	918,267
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	1,463	(9,474)	(8,011)	8,011
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,764)
Actuarial gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	68,814	68,814	(1,032)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(1,062)	-	-	84,135	83,073	160,237
Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2022	18,202,768	4	(366)	(21,346,671)	123,163	(21,346,671)	(3,021,102)	999,719
Outstanding balance as at 1 January 2023	18,202,768	4	(366)	(21,346,671)	123,163	(21,346,671)	(3,021,102)	999,719
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	24,817	(29,706)	(4,889)	4,889
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,206)
Actuarial gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	(847)	(847)	(908)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(403)	263,040	-	263,040	262,637	97,772
Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023	18,202,768	4	(769)	(21,114,184)	147,980	(21,114,184)	(2,764,201)	994,266



(Miss Sumsanee Methisariyapong)
Executive Vice President Finance Group



(Mr. Thaweelap Rittapirom)
President of Islamic Bank of Thailand

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Separate				
		Other components of equity	Retained earnings (deficits)			
		Issued and paid-up share capital Thousand Baht	Gains (losses) on remeasurement of available-for-sale investments Thousand Baht	Appropriated - Legal reserve Thousand Baht	Unappropriated Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Outstanding balance as at 1 January 2022		18,202,768	696	121,700	(21,735,066)	(3,409,902)
Legal reserve	29	-	-	1,463	(1,463)	-
Actuarial gains (losses)		-	-	-	69,777	69,777
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	(1,062)	-	14,629	13,567
Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2022		18,202,768	(366)	123,163	(21,652,123)	(3,326,558)
Outstanding balance as at 1 January 2023		18,202,768	(366)	123,163	(21,652,123)	(3,326,558)
Legal reserve	29	-	-	24,817	(24,817)	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	(403)	-	248,166	247,763
Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2023		18,202,768	(769)	147,980	(21,428,774)	(3,078,795)



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The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit from operating before income tax expenses	396,893	304,048	248,166	14,629
Adjustments to reconcile profit from operating before income tax expenses to cash received (paid) from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortisation	183,594	193,353	165,510	175,851
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	738,279	637,016	554,701	528,864
Other liabilities	-	320	-	320
Provisions (Reverl)	(103,891)	248,036	(107,914)	244,689
Gains on disposal of premises and equipment	(644)	(398)	(640)	(378)
Losses on impairment of properties for sale	48,425	5,555	8,416	2,885
Compensations on lease liabilities	2,563	3,174	1,924	2,384
Losses from investments, net	804	4,620	804	4,620
(Gains) losses on impairment of other assets	(6,008)	10,343	(6,008)	10,343
Losses on discontinued assets	295	504	295	504
Gains on discontinued right-of-use assets	(1,339)	(4,420)	(1,339)	(4,420)
Losses on tradings and foreign currency transactions	1,352	6,333	1,352	6,333
Income received in advance from government grant	(1,163)	(2,174)	(1,163)	(2,174)
Income from promissory notes (AMC)	(147,952)	(105,537)	(147,952)	(105,537)
Increase(decrease) in accrued expenses	50,828	(69,019)	57,372	(71,864)
Financial income, net	(2,521,504)	(2,559,000)	(1,833,082)	(1,917,457)
Dividend income	-	(4,556)	(100,016)	(84,569)
Cash received from financial income	3,391,753	3,116,637	2,681,545	2,462,811
Cash paid for financial expenses	(839,276)	(577,193)	(822,356)	(567,427)
Cash received from dividend income	-	4,556	-	4,556
Cash received from income from promissory notes from transferring non-performing assets	142,046	103,907	142,046	103,907
Cash received from gain on sale investment	-	(320)	-	(320)
Income tax paid	(58,693)	(63,658)	-	-
Profit from operating before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,276,362	1,252,127	841,661	808,550
(Increase) decrease in operating assets				
Interbank and money market items, net	1,628,960	1,068,859	1,699,923	900,369
Financing to customers	(9,021,762)	(7,042,130)	(8,684,654)	(6,371,865)
Receivables eligible for the government reimbursement from PSA	(321)	(1,450)	(321)	(1,450)
Properties for sale, net	302,491	291,684	111,092	22,155
Other assets, net	(74,916)	171,726	(83,214)	146,076

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Cash Flows Cont'd"
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Deposits	3,146,215	3,708,449	3,145,206	3,718,288
Interbank and money market items, net	409,901	(464,793)	410,082	(464,982)
Liabilities payable on demand	35,923	(51,160)	35,923	(51,160)
Provision	(14,948)	(17,843)	(13,081)	(14,105)
Trade account payables	10,331	(34,926)	10,837	(6,778)
Other liabilities	63,948	(16,827)	61,047	(10,950)
Net cash from operating activities	(2,237,816)	(1,136,284)	(2,465,499)	(1,325,852)

The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash paid for purchase of investments	(9,232,425)	(5,951,332)	(9,232,425)	(5,951,332)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	8,796,000	6,241,335	8,796,000	6,241,335
Cash dividends received from subsidiary	-	-	100,016	80,013
Cash paid for purchases of premises and equipment	(17,782)	(23,343)	(14,847)	(15,018)
Cash received from disposal of premises and equipment	646	398	640	378
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(31,937)	(31,072)	(27,135)	(28,506)
Cash received from promissory note (AMC)	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Net cash from investing activities	2,514,502	1,235,986	2,622,249	1,326,870
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from borrowings	-	(706)	-	-
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(102,505)	(107,159)	(89,788)	(94,770)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(107,206)	(85,765)	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	(209,711)	(193,630)	(89,788)	(94,770)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	66,975	(93,928)	66,962	(93,752)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	1,242,990	1,336,918	1,242,817	1,336,569
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	1,309,965	1,242,990	1,309,779	1,242,817

Supplementary information for cash flows:

Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Account payable from purchasing properties	287	1,889	287	1,889
Account payable from purchasing intangible properties	16,443	-	16,443	-
Change from revaluation of available-for-sale securities	(403)	(1,062)	(403)	(1,062)
Receive transferred properties for sale from repayment	943,090	1,331,425	531,892	998,178
Transfer intangible assets to equipment	14,833	-	14,833	-
Transfer lease receivables and loan receivable for purchasing goods to other non-current assets	13,387	13,533	-	-
Transfer properties for sale to premises and equipment	-	1,510	-	-
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(2,194)	67,285	-	69,777
Right-of-use assets	130,443	5,953	119,797	-



(Mr. Thaweelap Rittapirom)
President of Islamic Bank of Thailand



(Miss Sunsanee Methisariyapong)
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The condensed notes are an integral part of this financial statements.

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1 General information

Islamic Bank of Thailand (the “Bank”) is incorporated in Thailand under the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545. The principal businesses of the Bank are financial services based on Shariah principles.

The Bank has registered office at 66, M, 12th, 14th, and 18th and 20th - 23rd Floor, Nuam Building, Sukhumvit 21 Road, North Klongtoey, Wattana, Bangkok and has branches all over Thailand.

This consolidated and separate financial statements have been approved for issue by the Bank’s Board of Directors on 28 March 2024.

2 Basis of presentation

2.1 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Notification of Bank of Thailand (BOT) No. Sor Gor Sor. 27/2562 dated on 2 September 2019 regarding the Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Specialized Financial Institutions (SFIs). This is to enable all SFIs to use the same standardized financial statements format and to be comparable, that enhance the usefulness of the supervision and the use of information of users of the financial statements and to comply with the Notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor2. 7/2564 dated on 9 April 2021 regarding the Preparation of Accounting and Financial Reports for Specialized Financial Institutions, in order to set the requirement for SFIs to account for recording and preparing financial reports for transactions or items related to financial instrument during the SFIs are extended the adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to the financial instruments issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which become effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The Bank has prepared accounting and financial report in accordance with the guidelines of the Bank of Thailand since 1 January 2020 with the significantly affected as follows:

- (1) Transactions or items that are not related to financial instruments transactions are complied with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, Thai Accounting Standards and Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions, including the preparation of other relevant accounting and reporting in accordance with the Bank of Thailand.
- (2) Transactions or items that are related to financial instruments, transactions and other transactions referred to Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions with reference to TFRS9 shall comply with this accounting regulation in appendix of the announcement and other additional regulation announced by the Bank of Thailand.”

Titles of the regulation for preparing accounts and financial reports for SFIs (the “Regulation”) prescribed by the Bank of Thailand use for financial instruments are as follows:

1. Regulations on doubtful debts and bad debts as specified by the BOT
2. Regulations for troubled debt restructuring as specified by the BOT
3. Regulations on accounting for investments in debt and equity securities as specified by the BOT
4. Regulations for writing off financial assets and financial liabilities as specified by the BOT
5. Regulations for recording stock dividend accounts as specified by the BOT
6. Regulations on assets transferred to the debtor for the payment of debts as specified by the BOT
7. Regulations on disclosure of information in the Bank’s financial statements and similar financial institutions specified by the BOT
8. Regulations on presentation and disclosure for financial instruments as specified by the BOT
9. Regulations on the treasury shares of the business as specified by the BOT

The aforementioned regulations will be replaced Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to financial instruments during the Bank is in the process of preparing to apply Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to financial instruments. The Bank will be able to use such regulations until 1 January 2025.

Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to financial instruments which the Bank extended the adoption are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. TAS 32 | Financial Instruments: Presentation |
| 2. TFRS 7 | Financial Instruments: Disclosures |
| 3. TFRS 9 | Financial Instruments |
| 4. TFRIC 16 | Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation |
| 5. TFRIC 19 | Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments |
| 6. Thai Accounting Guidance | Financial Instruments and Disclosures for Insurance Business |

The Bank has no transactions related to the mentioned financial reporting standards no. 4.- 6.

The Financial statements are prepared in Thai language in order to report in Thailand. The Bank’s Financial Statements in English have been prepared for the convenience of readers who do not familiar with the Thai language. In case of a conflict or a different in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies. The financial statements are presented in thousand Baht but notes to financial statements are presented in million Baht, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements included the accounts of the head office and all branches of the Bank which all material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

In the Bank’s financial statements, investments in subsidiary are accounted for the cost method.

The Bank has also separated Public Service Account (PSA) as according to the Notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor. 28/2562 regarding Regulatory for Public Service Account dated on 2 September 2019 and used allocation method to other operating expenses and fees and service income for recording government policy transactions as approved by the Fiscal Policy Office in accordance with the official letter No. Gor Kor 1006/Wor 2990 dated on 2 August 2016.

2.2 Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements included the accounts of head office, all branches and subsidiary (“the Group”) where the Bank has the controls both directly and indirectly in determine the financial and operating policies in order to obtain the benefits from subsidiaries’ activities. The financial statements of subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The consolidated financial statements included the accounts of the Bank and subsidiary which the significant business transactions and outstanding balances between the Bank and subsidiary are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 also including Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited, which is 48.27% owned subsidiary of the Bank where the Bank has the controls that give it the ability to direct relevant activities (See Note 12).

In this regards, the Bank’s subsidiary has complied with Thai Financial Reporting Standards for transactions or items that are related to financial instruments in according to the Notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor 2.7/2564 dated on 9 April 2021 except for the recognition of financial income to prepare the consolidated financial statement.

3 New and revised Thai Financial Reporting Standards

3.1 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 are as follows:

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2024 are as follows:

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

- a) **Amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revised the disclosure from ‘significant accounting policies’ to ‘material accounting policies’. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

- b) **Amendment to IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revised to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- c) **Amendments to IAS 12 - Income taxes** require companies to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

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

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

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

Management has assessed that they do not have significant impacts to the Group.

For the transactions related to financial instruments were approved by the Minister of Finance to enable the Specialized Financial Institutions ("SFIs") to extend the application of Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to financial instruments until 1 January 2025. The Bank engaged the consulting firm to evaluate the impact at the beginning period of the adoption of Thai Accounting Standards and Thai Financial Reporting Standards related to financial instruments had been applied. The consulting firm has already completed the work. Currently, the Bank is in the process of improving its system for adopting the Thai Accounting Standards and Thai Financial Reporting Standards by engaging the consulting firm to oversee the development process.

4 Significant accounting policies

4.1 Operating segment

The Bank has operated under the Shariah principles in which the Bank provides services within a domestic geographical area then the Bank subject to only one operating and geographic area.

4.2 Change in accounting policies

During the third quarter of 2023, the Bank have changed accounting policies related to the recognition of compensations for fixed saving account which paid compensations by step-up method. The transaction was recognised as compensations by effective profit rate (EPR) and presented as financial expenses. The Bank evaluated the impacts of changing accounting policies to the consolidated and separate financial statements and found that which there is no impact affected to consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. Consequently, the Bank did not need to revise financial statements of the prior year.

4.3 Principles of consolidation accounting

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has control. The Bank controls an entity when the Bank is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

b) Changes in ownership interests

The Bank treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Bank. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

c) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

4.4 Recognition of income

Income from financing to customer

Income from financing to customer is recognized in form of profits or other income on an accrual basis for income from financing which was accrued over three months from due date. The Bank reverses all accrued income from the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and recognizes income on a cash basis. After the income in arrears is fully received, the Bank normally recognizes the income on an accrual basis. Except income from financing under debt restructuring, the Bank would recognize on cash basis as the term of contract. The recognition of income from such financing to customer in accordance with the notifications of BOT.

The Bank recognizes income from financing to customers for project financing to customers and restructured financing to customers undertaken on an accrual basis over the moratorium. According to the BOT's Circular No. BOT. For Gor Chor. (72) Wor. 406/2563 dated on 7 April 2020, regarding guidelines for Specialized Financial Institutions to implement measures to assist debtors who are affected by the coronavirus outbreak or COVID-19. The Bank has set aside an allowance for doubtful accounts to cover the losses for the accrued income which fully recognized of high-risk debtors and partially recognized of normal-risk debtors (See Note 13.1)

Income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts

Income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts are recognized in form of profits on an accrual basis according to the effective rate method through the term of hire-purchase and finance lease contracts except the income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts which was accrued over three months from due date. The Bank reverses the accrued income from statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and recognizes income on a cash basis. After the income in arrears is fully received, the Bank recognizes the income on an accrual basis normally. Except, income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts under debt restructuring, the Bank would recognize on cash basis as the term of contract. The recognition of income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts is in accordance with the notifications of BOT.

Income from government grant and other operations

Income from government grant and other operations are recognized on an accrual basis.

4.5 Recognition of expenses

Financial expenses

Compensations paid to depositor is recognized on an accrual basis. Returns on Wadiah account are based on the resolution of Deposits compensation Sub-Committee.

Since September 2023, the Bank has recognised of compensations for fixed saving account which paid compensations by step-up method. The transaction was recognised as compensations by effective profit rate (EPR) and presented as financial expenses.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Expenses under operating leases

Expenses under operating leases are recognized through profit or loss in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.6 Recognition of income and expenses from Public Service Account : PSA

Public Service Account : PSA, the Bank separated Public Service Account (PSA) regarding the allocation expenses guideline according to the approval of Fiscal Policy Office in accordance with the official letter of Ministry of Finance No. Gor Kor. 1006/Wor. 2990 dated August 2 2016 towards "The Agreed Regarding the Method of Allocation Public Service Account Expenses of the Islamic Bank of Thailand's Policies".

Expenses

Financial cost is calculated from the weighted average cost throughout the period multiplied by the weighted average financing from PSA of the period.

Other operating expenses and other expenses including fees and service expenses, except loss from provisions, are calculated from other operating expenses and other expenses multiplied by (the weighted average number of accounts PSA financing of the period divided by the weighted average number of accounts total financing of the period).

Income

Fees and service income are calculated by applying the method consistent with the method used in other operating expenses.

Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Bank will comply with attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the compensation of costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss to match the costs they are intended to compensate.

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.8 Derivatives

The Bank enters into derivative contract to hedge risk exposures arising from exchange rates volatility (Banking book) without speculation policy. Forward exchange rate contracts for the purpose of hedging financial risk, the Bank initially recognizes gains (losses) on foreign exchange transaction that is the difference between contract rates and spot rates on trade date.

Recognition methods of financial derivatives are as follows:

1. Financial derivatives for trading are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are recognized through profit or loss from operating in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and are subsequently measured at fair value, which profit or loss from subsequent measurement from remeasured at fair value is recognized through profit or loss from operating in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income immediately.
2. Hedging derivatives on the hedged items are measured in the same manner of the hedged items.

4.9 Investments

Investments are classified as follows:

4.9.1 Trading investments

Trading investments consist of marketable equity securities and debt securities that are acquired with the intent to hold for trading, carried at fair value determined by bid price. Profit or loss on changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.9.2 Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments consist of marketable debt securities and equity securities other than trading investments are classified as available-for-sale investments and carried at fair value. Profit or loss on changes in fair value recognized through other comprehensive income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and transferred to other components of equity in the statement of changes in equity. On disposal of the investments, the difference between book value and selling price is recognized through profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The impairment losses on investments are recognized through profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.9.3 General investments

General investments include non-marketable equity securities and carried at cost, net of impairment loss. Investments in unit trusts are stated at net asset value.

Fair value of investments

At the end of month, the Bank presents fair value by following methods:

1. For equity securities which are listed securities, fair value is determined by the last bid price or the last ask-bid price when the economy has not been significantly changed during the measurement date and the date of the last ask-bid price at the end of month.
2. Marketable unit trusts are stated at fair value by the last bid price or the closing price at the end of month, non-marketable unit trusts are stated at fair value by net assets value at the end of month.
3. Marketable debt securities are stated at fair value by the last average yield or bid price or clean price at the end of month.

Disposal of investments

On disposal of the investments, the difference between net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount included unrealized gains or losses on remeasuring investment which were recorded as a component of equity will be recognized thorough profit or loss on investments as gains (losses) from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.10 Financing

Financing consists of financing, hire-purchase receivables, finance lease receivables and other financing are presented at cost net of deferred revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts and revaluation allowance for debt restructuring.

4.11 Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Bank applies guideline regarding the allowance for doubtful accounts according to the Ministry of Finance's Notification regarding the Classification and Provision Criteria of Islamic Bank of Thailand, which become effective from 9 July 2020, accordance to the Notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor. 23/2562 dated on 2 September 2019, regarding the Classification and Provision Criteria of Specialized Financial Institutions. The Bank has classified its loan portfolios with 2 criteria as follows:

- 4.11.1 Quantitative criterion; the Bank considered based on the past due period and/or profit from due date.
- 4.11.2 Qualitative criterion; the Bank considered the factor that affects to payment ability of debtors i.e. financial difficulty or significant loss that they are unable to repay their debts, declining in debtor's industry and business to the extent that it is expected that the debtor will not be able to repay the debt.

The Bank has classified its financing portfolios into six categories. For the financing classified as normal and special-mention, the allowances for doubtful accounts are calculated based on the minimum percentage is in accordance with the BOT's guidelines in which the collateral value was taken into consideration, where the collateral type being applied is qualifying factor. For financing classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, the allowance on these accounts is calculated at 100% of the difference between the book value of the outstanding financing and the present value of the expected cash flows from the disposal of collateral in accordance with the BOT's guidelines.

Subsidiary companies estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts by considering the overdue period and applying a percentage as follows:

Number of installment periods overdue	% applied	
Not over 1 period	1	after deducted by collateral
Over 2 periods to 3 periods	2	after deducted by collateral
Over 4 periods to 6 periods	100	after deducted by collateral
Over 7 periods to 12 periods	100	before deducted by collateral
Over 12 periods	100	before deducted by collateral

Additional allowance for doubtful accounts set aside of the Group is recognized as bad debt and doubtful accounts in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For write off case, the Group record as expenses and the bad debt recovered is show as income in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Apart from stated above, the Bank has surplus reserve and general reserve to sustain loss which may be occurred in addition to the allowance as the abovementioned basis for all cases including the process to decrease the risk or to improve financial statements or to align with notification/announcement from regulator. The Bank will consider the changes of surplus reserve and general reserve to specific reserve on appropriateness and consistency with the situation by time.

4.12 Troubled debt restructurings

In case where the debt restructuring involves modification of payment schedule, the Bank calculates the fair value of debt after debt restructurings based on the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted by financial cost at the date of debt restructuring. If financial cost rate lower than profit rate according to debt restructuring criteria, then discounted by the profit rates at the date of debt restructuring. In case when fair value of debts lower than carrying amount of debts at restructuring date, the Bank recorded difference between the fair value of debts, and the carrying amount of debts at restructuring date as expenses through profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Losses arising from restructuring by waiver of part of principal or recorded accrued profit receivable, less recorded allowance, are recognized as expenses through profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

Apart from stated above, the Bank has quarterly reviewed and recognized loss and will recognize loss occurred from reviewing as expense through profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Bank has relieved the terms of payment for debtors who are affected by the economic by using pre-emptive restructuring for the non-NPF debtors and they are classified as normal immediately after analyzing the debtor's financial position and business that the debtor can comply with the debt restructuring agreement without waiting to follow up on the performance of the debt restructuring conditions.

For non-performing debtors, since 1 January 2019, the Bank has restructured troubled debts by classifying such debtors as normal if the debtors are able to make payments under the debt restructuring agreement at least 3 consecutive months or 3 payment installments, whichever is longer, according to the BOT's Circular No. BOT. For Gor Chor.(72)Wor. 277/2563 dated on 28 February 2020, on guidelines for providing assistance to debtors who have been affected by economy situations.

4.13 Properties for sale

Properties for sale consist of immovable and movable properties acquired an auction the collateral assets from legal execution department debt repayment or troubled debt restructuring which are awaiting for sale, including immovable and movable properties from debt repayment according to the BOT's measure (Asset warehousing)

Properties for sale are recorded at the carrying amount, net allowance for impairment and estimated selling expenses. Assets for hire-purchase and financial lease repossessed from the default debtors, the Bank records at cost of the lower of carrying amount of the receivable or market value.

Losses arising from impairment are recognized to other expenses in profit or loss of the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains or losses arising from disposal of properties for sale are recognized to other income or other expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Properties for sale according to the BOT's measure (Asset warehousing), the Bank has given the customers the rights to buy back the collaterals within 3 - 5 years from the date that the Bank accepts the transfer of the collateral assets. During that period, the customer has the right to lease the property from the bank to operate the business. The Bank will deduct that rental amount from the price of the collateral assets. If the customers do not wish to buy it back, the Bank will sell the collateral assets to other parties. The rental amount will be recognized as other income in the statements of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Bank sells the collateral assets.

4.14 Premises and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The Bank will recognise other repairs and maintenance to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Type of assets	Useful Lives
Building	20 years
Building improvements	10 years
Land improvements on lease land	10 years
Leasehold improvements	3 - 10 years
Furniture, fixture and equipment	5 - 6 years
Vehicle	5 years

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains - net' in profit or loss.

4.15 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

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

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

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

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

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

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

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

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

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets which the value per transaction is not exceeding Baht 150,000.

4.16 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill derives from differences between costs of business acquisition at acquisition date and fair value of identifiable net assets of the acquirer's interest and stated at cost less allowance of impairment losses, which impairment must be tested annually.

Goodwill and intangible assets are presented at costs net of accumulated amortization and allowance for impairment losses except the intangible assets which is indefinite useful life i.e. goodwill is stated at cost net of allowance for impairment loss.

Amortization of intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets is recognized as expenses in profit or loss from operating in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and calculated amortization of intangible assets based on a straight-line basis regarding to each of its estimated useful lives of economic benefits. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of assets	Useful Lives
Rights to use computer software	5 - 10 years
Computer system	5 - 6 years

4.17 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

4.18 Provisions

The Bank sets provisions for off-statements of financial position obligation in the extent of high credit risk transaction as BOT's guidelines for maintenance an adequate level of capital using credit conversion factor equal to 1.0 such as guarantees of financing, avals to bills or irrevocable obligation by the Bank. Provisions are recognized when the transactions relating to off-statements of financial position of debtors 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 debtors in conformity to Thai Accounting Standard No.37 (Revised 2021) regarding Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The Bank is required to set provisions for off-the statements of financial position obligation when satisfied all of the following criteria:

- 4.18.1 A present obligation resulting from past events that may be a legal or a constructive obligation.
- 4.18.2 It is probable that there will be a future outflow of resources embodying economic benefit to settle such obligation.
- 4.18.3 A reliable estimation of the value of the obligation.

Apart from stated above, the Bank has considered to establish the estimation of provision by estimated from unavoidable uncertainty and inconsistency that connected to the atmosphere around such incidents and situations by using conservatism assumption to consider possible results that will arise from such information such as news from media, prosecution between debtor and beneficiary, and the duration of litigation in the case that the Bank got accused to disclose provision of commitment and reliable of such debtor possible damage that may arise in the future which the Bank will consider and review from provision of commitment regularly every year.

4.19 Deferred income

Deferred income is a government grant in which the grants are intended to compensate and assist specifically relating to the operating activities and is presented as liabilities under deferred income and periodically recognized in revenue over the period.

4.20 Employee benefits

4.20.1 Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses, and medical care that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

4.20.2 Defined contribution plan

The Bank and staff or employees agreed to establish a Provident Fund which registered under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The provident fund is managed by an external fund manager. All staff and employees are entitled to apply for membership according to the registered Islamic Bank of Thailand Provident Fund's regulations. Employee's benefits are recognized by the Bank's supplemental contribution as employee expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Salary deduction rates and contributions payment are as follows:

Working years	The Bank's contribution rates
Pass probation - 2 years	3%
Over 2 years - 5 years	5%
Over 5 years - 9 years	7%
Over 9 years - 15 years	8%
Over 15 years - 20 years	9%
Over 20 years	10%

4.20.3 Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated every 3 years by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity

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

4.21 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. Therefore, income tax and deferred income tax in the financial statements derived from the Bank's subsidiary.

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- Initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.22 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and paid up.

4.23 Foreign currency transactions

Assets and liabilities transaction in foreign currencies

4.23.1 Functional currency and presentation currency in Baht.

4.23.2 Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date or the date when the transaction is remeasured. Gains or losses from generates receipt and expends on foreign currency and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies by using the exchange rate on the reporting date are recognized in profit or loss.

4.23.3 Gains or losses on foreign currency exchange and foreign currency translation are presented in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transaction, net.

5. Risk Management

The Bank prioritize the risk management by adopting a standardized guideline for operations such as the BOT and the Ministry of Finance's guidelines in order to cover the major risks of the Bank.

5.1 Shariah Risk is the risk that result from the operations and the Bank's products and services offering process which may not comply with Shariah principles which is the specific risk of the Bank that the Bank highly prioritizes. The Bank establishes the operations, Bank's product and services which are complied with the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act B.E. 2545 and monitored by Islamic Bank of Thailand's Advisory council (Religion).

To ensure that the Bank's operations and operational processes are complied with Shariah principles, the Bank sets the Shariah risk management policy which are approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. The Bank control Shariah risk by analyzing, monitoring and reporting the information related to Shariah risk to support Shariah risk management strategy determination regularly.

5.2 Credit Risk is the risk that counterparties, or borrowers fail to fulfil their obligations under contractual agreements or the deterioration of assets' quality resulting in non-repayment debts as set out in the contract in which an adverse effect over the Bank's income and capital adequacy.

The Bank considers credit risk therefore the bank focuses on the credit monitoring process in accordance with the regulatory guidelines to ensure that the Bank has complied with comprehensive credit underwriting processes and/or troubled financing restructurings processes. In addition, the Bank focuses on developing the process of credit risk management systemically with effective practical standard, updating the process of credit management, and developing credit managerial tools to support growth of credit and investment with quality. Furthermore, the Bank also monitors and controls credit risk to remain on the acceptable level, which is stated as follows:

1. Reviewing the Bank internal policy such as reviewing credit policy framework in each type of business, Credit risk rating tools and guides, Credit policy, Bank regulations related to credit granting including guidelines for considering credit.

2. Monitoring and controlling credit risk such as,
 - Determining the single lending limit ratio for risk management to prevent giving company or a group of companies over credit limit or over investment.
 - Determining and reviewing industry limit for diversification, which prevent investment in only one bunch, one industry.
 - Reviewing loan appropriately in accordance with the guideline of regulator.
3. Developing the efficiency of business credit and retail credit in order to appropriately manage each type of target group by reviewing between team (Check & Balance) in accordance with the credit risk management guidelines and business operation plan
4. Developing Credit Bureau Score Model to increase efficiency for considering credit. The Bank also regularly consider the efficiency of Credit Bureau Score model and Credit Risk Rating Model or the corporate credit risk tool in order to ensure the model.
5. Monitoring, controlling, and reporting the quality business and retail credit portfolio including sector concentration and Single Lending Limit regularly.
6. Performing credit stress testing to evaluate the effect and prepare possible situation from the changes of internal and external macroeconomics factors affected on credit portfolio, reserves and capital adequacy according to the scenario determined by the Bank of Thailand.
7. Reporting risks to the Risk Management Sub-Committees and the related Sub-Committees regularly.
8. Preparing the adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standards (Financial instruments) by gradually recognizing reserves in order to support and prepare the impairment calculation which developed impairment model and validate model testing.

5.3 Market Risk is the financial risk that arises from the fluctuation of rates of return, foreign exchange rates, and security prices in money markets and capital markets which may have an adverse effect on the Bank's income and capital adequacy.

The Bank has regulated policy in managing market risk according to the regulation of the Bank of Thailand under the consensual of the Risk Management Sub-Committees and approval of the Board of Directors in order to use as a boundary of market risk management.

The Bank considers on market risk management to be in line with risk appetite and monitors and reports market risk to Asset and Liability Management Sub-Committee ("ALCO"), the Risk Management Sub-Committee and Board of Directors regularly, which the summary is as follows:

1) Rate of Return Risk

Rate of return risk arises the risk that income or capital is adversely affected by changes in the rate of return due to the maturity of the structure and nature of transactions in assets and liabilities to adjust different rate sensitive items that are inconsistent. It will affect net profit income and the market value of the trading account, as well as other income and expenses related to the rate of return. The bank manages the rate of return risk by assessing risks through the Repricing Gap tool to ensure that the impacts occur within the acceptable risk level.

Islamic Bank of Thailand and Subsidiary
Notes to the Consolidated and the Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

As at 31 December 2023, the financing to customers information classified by fixed and floating return rates is summarised as follows;

	Consolidated	Separate
	2023	2023
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financing to customers with fixed return rate	25,527	23,727
Financing to customers with floating return rate	46,696	46,696
Total Financing to customers	72,223	70,423

The Group has summarised financial assets and liabilities classified by rate of return re-pricing years or contractual maturity as at 31 December 2023 as follows;

	Consolidated						
	31 December 2023						
		Over	Over	Over	Non- performing	Non-return	
	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	5 years	financing	bearing	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items, net	40	-	-	-	-	2,715	2,755
Investments, net	2,092	2,178	-	-	-	20	4,290
Financing to customers	42,639	2,199	5,469	9,088	12,828	-	72,223
Receivables from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	-	-	-	-	-	7,381
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	38,093	26,536	11,968	-	-	1,250	77,847
Interbank and money market items, net	618	297	3,093	-	-	11	4,019
Liabilities payable on demands	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Lease liabilities	12	29	67	4	-	-	112

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	Separate					
	31 December 2023					
	Over	Over	Over	Non-performing	Non-return	Total
	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	financing	bearing	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	-	2,652	2,652
Investments, net	2,092	2,178	-	-	20	4,290
Financing to customers	45,009	2,124	3,629	6,833	12,828	70,423
Receivables from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	-	-	-	-	7,381
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	38,094	26,536	11,968	-	1,258	77,856
Interbank and money market items, net	613	142	2,932	-	11	3,698
Liabilities payable on demands	-	-	-	-	60	60
Lease liabilities	12	26	54	4	-	96

The average balances of significant performing financial assets and financial liabilities, including the average return are summarised as follows;

	Consolidated		
	31 December 2023		
	Average		Average
	outstanding	Return	return rate
	balances		
	Million Baht	Million Baht	%
Significant performing financial assets			
Interbank and money market items, net	3,629	40	1.10
Investments in debt instruments	3,924	64	1.63
Financing to customers	67,626	3,391	5.01
Financing to customers from PSA	307	8	2.61
	75,486	3,503	4.64
Significant financial liabilities			
Deposits	75,310	852	1.13
Interbank and money market items, net	4,114	29	0.70
	79,424	881	1.11

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	Separate		
	31 December 2023		
	Average outstanding balances Million Baht	Return Million Baht	Average rate %
Significant performing financial assets			
Interbank and money market items, net	3,520	40	1.14
Investments in debt instruments	3,924	64	1.63
Financing to customers	65,779	2,685	4.08
Financing to customers from PSA	307	8	2.61
	73,530	2,797	3.80
Significant financial liabilities			
Deposits	75,318	852	1.13
Interbank and money market items, net	3,806	12	0.32
	79,124	864	1.09

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

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2023	
	+ 1 basis point Million Baht	- 1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on profit after taxation	66	(66)
Impact on equity	(297)	297
	Separate	
	31 December 2023	
	+ 1 basis point Million Baht	- 1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on profit after taxation	69	(69)
Impact on equity	(294)	294

2) Foreign Exchange Risk

Refers to the loss affecting net financial income and capital adequacy arising from foreign exchange rate fluctuations as a result of the Bank deals in foreign currency transactions or structure and position of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The Bank may incur declination of carrying value or gains on foreign exchange rates and incur losses on foreign exchange rates as a result of foreign currency translation from foreign currency positions into Thai Baht. All this, the Bank's transaction specially supports business operation of customers. The Bank hedges against the foreign exchange rate risk by using forward contracts. The Bank enters into foreign currency transaction without speculation policy in respect to services provided to the Bank's customers basis.

3) Price Risk

Refers to loss affecting net financial income and capital adequacy from movement in securities price. The Bank may incur declination of value on trading and available-for-sale investment portfolios. Thus, the Bank monitors and controls its price risk by comparative approach on established risk level under the specified Risk limits such as the Value-at-Risk Limit.

In addition, the Bank regularly review tools and policies of market risk management including risk limit to make efficient management and consistent with any situations.

5.4 Liquidity Risk means risk resulting from the Bank's failure to pay debts and obligations when they fall due because of its inability to convert assets into cash, or its failure to procure sufficient funds, or, use of funds with the excess of the limit of acceptable cost of capital that may adversely affect present and future net financial income and capital adequacy of the Bank. Besides, liquidity risk may arise from failure to unwind or offset the risk from its assets resulting to liquidation of assets below their acquisition costs since the assets has low liquidity or no active market at that time.

The Bank has liquidity risk management by applying regulation of maintaining current assets or any other related regulations. The Bank has assigned to ALCO to establish the liquidity risk management strategy and has monitored and managed overall liquidity position to ensure that the Bank has adequate liquidity for its business operations, is able to support its growth in business-as-usual situations and has readiness of funds or assets which can be liquidated or realized as needed under crisis situations. The Bank has established the liquidity management policy under the consensual of the Risk Management Sub-Committees and approval of the Board of Directors and monitored key risk indicators for evaluation of prospected risk position and risk level that in line with the risk trigger, risk limit and risk appetite.

Moreover, the Bank reviews tools, policies, and liquidity risk management including Risk Limit of the Bank regularly.

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Sources and uses of funds as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 as follows:

Sources and uses of funds	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Book Value Million Baht	Proportion %	Book Value Million Baht	Proportion %
Sources of funds				
Deposits	77,847	97.19	74,701	97.92
Interbank and money market items, net (liabilities)	4,019	5.02	3,609	4.73
Equity	(1,770)	(2.21)	(2,021)	(2.65)
Total	80,096	100.00	76,289	100.00
Uses of funds				
Financing to customers	72,223	83.35	64,329	77.61
Interbank and money market items, net (asset)	2,755	3.18	4,386	5.29
Investments, net	4,290	4.95	3,791	4.57
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	8.52	10,381	12.53
Total	86,649	100.00	82,887	100.00
Sources and uses of funds	Separate			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Book Value Million Baht	Proportion %	Book Value Million Baht	Proportion %
Sources of funds				
Deposits	77,856	99.21	74,711	100.05
Interbank and money market items, net (liabilities)	3,698	4.71	3,288	4.40
Equity	(3,079)	(3.92)	(3,327)	(4.45)
Total	78,475	100.00	74,672	100.00
Uses of funds				
Financing to customers	70,423	83.10	62,271	77.07
Interbank and money market items, net (asset)	2,652	3.13	4,353	5.39
Investments, net	4,290	5.06	3,791	4.69
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	8.71	10,381	12.85
Total	84,746	100.00	80,796	100.00

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Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 analyzed by maturity periods as follows:

	Consolidated						
	31 December 2023						
	At call	0-3 months	Over 3-12 months	Over 1 years	No maturity	Stop accrued	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items, net	2,755	-	-	-	-	-	2,755
Investment, net	-	2,092	2,178	-	20	-	4,290
Financing to customers	-	6,190	2,063	51,142	-	12,828	72,223
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	-	-	4,381	3,000	-	-	7,381
Total Financial assets	2,755	8,282	8,622	54,142	20	12,828	86,649
Financial liabilities							
Deposit	21,446	17,897	26,536	11,968	-	-	77,847
Interbank and money market items, net	387	237	302	3,093	-	-	4,019
Lease liabilities	-	12	35	65	-	-	112
Total Financial liabilities	21,833	18,146	26,873	15,126	-	-	81,978
	Consolidated						
	31 December 2022						
	At call	0-3 months	Over 3-12 months	Over 1 years	No maturity	Stop accrued	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items, net	4,317	-	33	36	-	-	4,386
Investment, net	-	1,898	1,872	-	21	-	3,791
Financing to customers	-	7,426	1,915	41,542	-	13,446	64,329
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	-	-	4,500	5,881	-	-	10,381
Total Financial assets	4,317	9,324	8,320	47,459	21	13,446	82,887
Financial liabilities							
Deposit	27,280	14,163	29,600	3,658	-	-	74,701
Interbank and money market items, net	709	130	9	2,761	-	-	3,609
Lease liabilities	-	76	29	85	-	-	190
Total Financial liabilities	27,989	14,369	29,638	6,504	-	-	78,500

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	Separate						
	31 December 2023						
	At call	0-3 months	Over 3-12 months	Over 1 years	No maturity	Stop accrued	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items, net	2,652	-	-	-	-	-	2,652
Investment, net	-	2,092	2,178	-	20	-	4,290
Financing to customers	-	8,560	1,988	47,047	-	12,828	70,423
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	-	-	4,381	3,000	-	-	7,381
Total Financial assets	2,652	10,652	8,547	50,047	20	12,828	84,746
Financial liabilities							
Deposit	21,455	17,897	26,536	11,968	-	-	77,856
Interbank and money market items, net	387	237	142	2,932	-	-	3,698
Lease liabilities	-	12	26	58	-	-	96
Total Financial liabilities	21,842	18,146	26,704	14,958	-	-	81,650
	Separate						
	31 December 2022						
	At call	0-3 months	Over 3-12 months	Over 1 years	No maturity	Stop accrued	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items, net	4,284	-	33	36	-	-	4,353
Investment, net	-	1,898	1,872	-	21	-	3,791
Financing to customers	-	9,276	1,827	37,722	-	13,446	62,271
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	-	-	4,500	5,881	-	-	10,381
Total Financial assets	4,284	11,174	8,232	43,639	21	13,446	80,796
Financial liabilities							
Deposit	27,290	14,163	29,600	3,658	-	-	74,711
Interbank and money market items, net	709	130	31	2,418	-	-	3,288
Lease liabilities	-	76	18	78	-	-	172
Total Financial liabilities	27,999	14,369	29,649	6,154	-	-	78,171

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5.5 Fair value of financial instruments is the amounts which the buyer and seller agree for an asset can be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In terms of determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Bank determines current conditions on the cost of exchange, or liability settled under the financial instruments.

Following data are summary of outstanding balances as shown in the financial statements and estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	1,310	1,310	1,243	1,243
Interbank and money market items, net	2,755	2,755	4,386	4,386
Investment, net	4,290	4,290	3,791	3,791
Financing to customers, net	61,664	61,664	54,291	54,172
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	7,381	10,381	10,381
Total assets	77,400	77,400	74,092	73,973
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	77,847	77,847	74,701	74,701
Interbank and money market items, net	4,019	4,019	3,609	3,609
Liabilities payable on demand	60	60	24	24
Compensation payable on deposit	309	309	171	171
Total liabilities	82,235	82,235	78,505	78,505

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	Separate			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Book Value Million Baht	Fair Value Million Baht	Book Value Million Baht	Fair Value Million Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	1,310	1,310	1,243	1,243
Interbank and money market items, net	2,652	2,652	4,353	4,353
Investment, net	4,290	4,290	3,791	3,791
Financing to customers, net	59,939	59,939	52,290	52,290
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	7,381	10,381	10,381
Total assets	75,572	75,572	72,058	72,058
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	77,856	77,856	74,711	74,711
Interbank and money market items, net	3,698	3,698	3,288	3,288
Liabilities payable on demand	60	60	24	24
Compensation payable on deposit	309	309	171	171
Total liabilities	81,923	81,923	78,194	78,194

The Group has relatively high cost in data collection and calculation of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities, which is not justified compared to the benefits of reporting that information. The Group decided to disclose the fair value amount as the same amount with the book value.

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

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Group are the last bid prices from the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the closing price from the Stock Exchange in overseas and settlement prices from Futures Exchange. These instruments are included in level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

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

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(c) Financial instruments in level 3

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

The following table presents the financial assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2023.

Consolidated					
31 December 2023					
Carrying	Fair Value				
amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Investment, net	4,270	-	4,270	-	4,270
Total assets	4,270	-	4,270	-	4,270
Separate					
31 December 2023					
Carrying	Fair Value				
amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Investment, net	4,270	-	4,270	-	4,270
Total assets	4,270	-	4,270	-	4,270

There was no transfer between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

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The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value at 31 December 2023.

	Consolidated				
	31 December 2023				
	Carrying	Fair Value			
	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Cash	1,310	1,310	-	-	1,310
Interbank and money market items, net	2,755	2,755	-	-	2,755
Investments, net	20	-	20	-	20
Financing to customers, net	61,664	-	61,664	-	61,664
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	-	7,381	-	7,381
Total assets	73,130	4,065	69,065	-	73,130
Liabilities					
Deposits	77,847	-	77,847	-	77,847
Interbank and money market items, net	4,019	3,698	321	-	4,019
Liabilities payable on demands	60	-	60	-	60
Compensation payable on deposit	309	-	309	-	309
Total liabilities	82,235	3,698	78,537	-	82,235

	Separate				
	31 December 2023				
	Carrying	Fair Value			
	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Cash	1,310	1,310	-	-	1,310
Interbank and money market items, net	2,652	2,652	-	-	2,652
Investments, net	20	-	20	-	20
Financing to customers, net	59,939	-	59,939	-	59,939
Promissory note from transferring non-performing assets	7,381	-	7,381	-	7,381
Total assets	71,302	3,962	67,340	-	71,302
Liabilities					
Deposits	77,856	-	77,856	-	77,856
Interbank and money market items, net	3,698	3,698	-	-	3,698
Liabilities payable on demands	60	-	60	-	60
Compensation payable on deposit	309	-	309	-	309
Total liabilities	81,923	3,698	78,225	-	81,923

There was no transfer between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

6. Capital Fund

The Bank calculated its capital fund in accordance with the ministerial regulations, Ministry of Finance, regarding the Capital Maintenance and Maintenance of Cash Reserve and Liquid Assets for Islamic Bank of Thailand B.E. 2020 which is effective since 26 November 2020 onwards. The Bank maintains its capital fund in accordance with BOT's requirement which is consistent with the notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor. 15/2562 regarding Composition of Capital Funds for Specialized Financial Institutions which requires to maintain total capital to risk assets and contingencies ratio of not less than 8.5% under the condition that Common Equity Tier 1 must not be less than 4.25% of such assets and contingencies.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank maintained capital fund and assets and contingencies ratio as follows:

	Separate	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Tier 1 capital		
Paid-up share capital	18,203	18,203
Legal reserve	148	123
Unappropriated retained losses	(21,429)	(21,652)
Total tier 1 capital	(3,078)	(3,326)
Total capital fund before deficit	(3,078)	(3,326)
<u>Less</u> Deficit on revaluation of available-for-sale equity securities	-	-
Total capital fund	(3,078)	(3,326)
	Separate	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	%	%
Total capital fund	(4.51)	(5.51)
Tier 1 Capital	(4.51)	(5.51)

However, the Bank maintained its liquidity assets as at 31 December 2023 of 9.89% which is higher than the requirement of the ministerial regulations, Ministry of Finance, regarding the Capital Maintenance and Maintenance of Cash Reserve and Liquid Assets for Islamic Bank of Thailand B.E. 2563 which is effective since 26 November 2020 onwards. The Bank maintains its capital fund in accordance with BOT's requirement which is consistent with the notification of BOT No. Sor Gor Sor. 21/2562 regarding Regulations for maintaining liquid assets for Specialized Financial Institutions which requires to maintain current assets as at the last day of the month not less than 6% of all types of deposits at the end of the day.

7. Estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards also requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The estimates and associated judgements 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 judgements are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and foreseeable impact in the future.

7.1 Allowance for doubtful accounts - Financing to customers

The Bank classifies its financing to customers portfolios into categories and sets allowance for doubtful accounts for Financing to customers in accordance with the BOT's Notification and with the management's estimation over the allowance for doubtful accounts from the outstanding balance of Financing to customers at the period end date. The period of time that a financing to customers is past due and the ability to repay the debt are the principal criteria utilised in classifying a financing to customers. The collateral value used in calculating the required allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the type of collateral. Revaluation is performed every 3 years and every 5 years of normal and special mentioned collateral in accordance to the BOT's guideline. The Bank provided the allowance for doubtful accounts on substandard, doubtful and doubtful loss at the rate of 100% of the difference between the carrying amount and net present value of estimated future cash flows to be received from debtors or from sales of collateral. Discount rate and holding periods used is in compliance with the Bank of Thailand's guideline. For the normal and special mentioned debts, the Bank provided the allowance for doubtful accounts at the rates of 1% and 2%, respectively.

7.2 Valuation of properties foreclosed

Fair value of properties foreclosed-immovable assets is calculated from the appraisal value, appraised by an external independent valuer or internal valuer of the Bank every year, less estimated selling expenses, and the appraisal value is discounted according to the holding period.

7.3 Defined retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in note 26.

7.4 Lease Contracts

a) Determination of lease terms

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

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

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

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

b) Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Bank determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

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

7.5 Premises and equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of premises and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of premises and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when circumstance changes.

8. Going Concern

As at 31 December 2023, the bank had accumulated deficit of Baht 3,079 million (31 December 2022: Baht 3,327 million). The situation is recognised as indication that the Bank has ability to operate. However, the Bank is a state enterprise and specialized financial institution under the Ministry of Finance. The Bank has managed to achieve profitability through efficient financial management and lower-than-estimated operating expenses. The Bank has conducted a review of its strategic and business plans for the years 2023 - 2027, with a new vision to become a sustainable financial institution that provides services based on Islamic principles. The goal is to elevate its financial services to the level of other financial institutions. The bank remains committed to Islamic principles, which benefit all stakeholders, and conducts its business responsibly towards the environment and society, under good governance. Therefore, the bank continues to adhere to the criteria of going concern in preparing financial statements.

9. Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

	Consolidated					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	At call	Time	Total	At call	Time	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand	2,590	-	2,590	4,240	-	4,240
Commercial banks and money markets	154	-	154	61	-	61
Specialized financial institutions	5	-	5	4	-	4
Other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	108	108
Total	2,749	-	2,749	4,305	108	4,413
Less Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Total domestic items	2,749	-	2,749	4,305	70	4,375
Foreign items						
USD	4	-	4	10	-	10
EUR	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total foreign items	5	-	5	11	-	11
Total domestic and foreign items	2,754	-	2,754	4,316	70	4,386

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	Separate					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	At call	Time	Total	At call	Time	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand	2,590	-	2,590	4,240	-	4,240
Commercial banks and money markets	54	-	54	31	-	31
Specialized financial institutions	3	-	3	2	-	2
Other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	108	108
Total	2,647	-	2,647	4,273	108	4,381
Less Deferred revenues	-	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Total domestic items	2,647	-	2,647	4,273	70	4,343
Foreign items						
USD	4	-	4	10	-	10
EUR	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total foreign items	5	-	5	11	-	11
Total domestic and foreign items	2,652	-	2,652	4,284	70	4,354

10 Derivatives

The fair values and the notional amounts classified by type of risks were as follows:

Type of risk	Consolidated and Separate					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Fair Value		Notional amount	Fair Value		Notional amount
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Foreign exchange rate						
Derivative held for trading	-	-	10	-	-	-
Derivative held for hedging	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	10	-	-	5

	Consolidated and Separate	
	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
	%	%
Financial institution	50.12	100.00
External party	49.88	-
Total	100.00	100.00

11 Investments, net

11.1 Available-for-sale securities

	Consolidated and Separate	
	31 December 2023 Million Baht	31 December 2022 Million Baht
Government securities and state enterprise securities	4,270	3,770
Total	4,270	3,770

As at 16 August 2023, the Bank pledged the rights under the government and state enterprise securities amounting to Baht 400 million, as the collateral for the credit agreement with Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited, amounting to Baht 4,500 million. The credit agreement was dated on 16 August 2023 (Memorandum for 19th amendment of financing agreement).

11.2 General investments

	Consolidated and Separate	
	31 December 2023 Million Baht	31 December 2022 Million Baht
Domestic non-marketable unit trusts	26	26
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	(6)	(5)
Total	20	21
Total investment, net	4,290	3,791

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12 Investments in subsidiary, net

Separate					
31 December 2023					
					Investment
	Type of	Paid-up capital	Share holding		Cost Method
Type of business	Investment	Million Baht	%		Million Baht
Subsidiary					
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Hire-purchase-vehicle	Common share	1,036	48.27	560
Investment in subsidiary, net					560
Separate					
31 December 2022					
					Investment
	Type of	Paid-up capital	Share holding		Cost Method
Type of business	investment	Million Baht	%		Million Baht
Subsidiary					
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Hire-purchase-vehicle	Common share	1,036	48.27	560
Investment in subsidiary, net					560

On 5 April 2023, according to the resolution of the Annual Ordinary Shareholder's Meeting of Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited approved dividend payment for the year 2022, consisting cash dividend of Baht 0.20 per share, totaling amount of Baht 100 million.

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13 Financing to customers and financial accrued income, net

13.1 Classified by type of financing

	Consolidated		Separate	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Contracts receivables				
- Cash withdrawal	727	532	727	532
- General	53,851	42,490	51,960	43,767
Financing receivables	-	32	-	-
Receivables from factoring contracts	1,399	1,356	1,399	1,356
Hire-purchase receivables	2,685	5,630	18	20
Debt restructuring receivables	15,866	16,146	15,866	16,146
Others	173	130	173	130
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue	(2,762)	(2,312)	(4)	(4)
Total financing net of deferred revenue	71,939	64,004	70,139	61,947
<u>Add</u> Financial accrued income	428	382	301	250
Total financing net of deferred revenue plus financial accrued income	72,367	64,386	70,440	62,197
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts				
1. Minimum provision according to the BOT's requirement	(6,769)	(6,542)	(6,628)	(6,454)
2. Surplus reserve from minimum requirement	(370)	(316)	(370)	(316)
3. General provision	(3,465)	(3,107)	(3,404)	(3,007)
<u>Less</u> Revaluation allowance for debt restructuring	(304)	(369)	(304)	(369)
Total financing to customers and financial accrued income, net	61,459	54,052	59,734	52,051

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had suspended income recognition credits amounting to Baht 1,017 million and Baht 842 million, respectively. The Bank has fully recognized the allowance for doubtful accounts to cover the impact of financial accrued income for the high-risk debtors amounting to Baht 16 million and Baht 80 million, respectively.

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As at 31 December 2023, there are debtors that the Bank provides assistance according to the above criteria as follows:

No.	Measure	Project period	Number of debtors	Number of accounts	Outstanding Financing Million Baht
1	Credit program to support the soft loan measure	24 April 2020 – Depend on credit limit and credit term from BOT's soft loan measure	6	6	7
2	Measure to assist retail debtors - Phase 3 Soft loan measure for business rehabilitation	31 August 2021 – Depend on credit limit and credit term from BOT's soft loan measure	58	66	179
3	Multi-creditor debt restructuring	1 September 2020 - 31 December 2023	1	1	185
4	Measures for sustainable debt solutions	1 January 2022 - 31 December 2023	63	341	3,889
			128	414	4,260

This data is prepared to report outstanding balance of receivables for each measure by reporting of 1 account / 1 measure only. In case, the debtor receives assistance during the same period, the measures with the longest length of assistance will be considered.

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As at 31 December 2022, there are debtors that the Bank provides assistance according to the above criteria as follows:

No.	Measure	Project period	Number of debtors	Number of accounts	Outstanding Financing
					Million Baht
1	Measure to assist debtors who are effected from the situations that affected Thailand's economy	6 February 2020 - 31 December 2021	128	543	3,689
2	Credit program to support the soft loan measure	24 April 2020 – Depend on credit limit and credit term from BOT's soft loan measure	8	8	9
3	Measure to assist retail debtors - Phase 3 Soft loan measure for business rehabilitation	31 August 2021 – Depend on credit limit and credit term from BOT's soft loan measure	60	67	208
4	Multi-creditor debt restructuring	1 September 2020 - 31 December 2023	1	1	192
			197	619	4,098

This data is prepared to report outstanding balance of receivables for each measure by reporting of 1 account / 1 measure only. In case, the debtor receives assistance during the same period, the measures with the longest length of assistance will be considered.

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13.2 Classified by business type and classification

	Consolidated					
	31 December 2023					
	Normal Million Baht	Special mention Million Baht	Substandard Million Baht	Doubtful Million Baht	Doubtful loss Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Agriculture and mining	556	11	-	35	1,701	2,303
Manufacturing and commerce	4,436	2,922	1	13	1,053	8,425
Property development and construction	7,393	501	21	17	3,863	11,795
Public utilities and services	12,845	428	31	51	4,596	17,951
Housing financing	10,503	519	54	76	511	11,663
Others	17,637	1,233	170	198	564	19,802
Total	53,370	5,614	277	390	12,288	71,939
	Consolidated					
	31 December 2022					
	Normal Million Baht	Special mention Million Baht	Substandard Million Baht	Doubtful Million Baht	Doubtful loss Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Agriculture and mining	342	29	4	-	1,701	2,076
Manufacturing and commerce	3,614	3,125	3	6	926	7,674
Property development and construction	5,083	242	645	491	3,233	9,694
Public utilities and services	10,704	925	22	142	4,913	16,706
Housing financing	9,337	443	99	109	436	10,424
Others	15,478	1,198	161	155	438	17,430
Total	44,558	5,962	934	903	11,647	64,004
	Separate					
	31 December 2023					
	Normal Million Baht	Special mention Million Baht	Substandard Million Baht	Doubtful Million Baht	Doubtful loss Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Agriculture and mining	556	11	-	35	1,701	2,303
Manufacturing and commerce	4,436	2,922	1	13	1,053	8,425
Property development and construction	7,393	501	21	17	3,863	11,795
Public utilities and services	12,845	428	31	51	4,596	17,951
Housing financing	10,503	519	54	76	511	11,663
Others	16,940	339	56	104	563	18,002
Total	52,673	4,720	163	296	12,287	70,139

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	Separate					
	31 December 2022					
	Normal	Special mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Doubtful loss	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Agriculture and mining	342	29	4	-	1,701	2,076
Manufacturing and commerce	3,614	3,125	3	6	926	7,674
Property development and construction	5,083	242	645	491	3,233	9,694
Public utilities and services	10,704	925	22	142	4,913	16,706
Housing financing	9,337	443	99	109	436	10,424
Others	14,390	375	70	104	434	15,373
Total	43,470	5,139	843	852	11,643	61,947

13.3 Classified by type of classification

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023			
	Financing and accrued financial Income** Million Baht	Net balance used for allowance* Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
1. Minimum allowance per BOT's regulations				
Normal	53,713	11,883	1	119
Special mention	5,683	2,497	2	50
Substandard	287	118	100	118
Doubtful	396	198	100	198
Doubtful loss	12,288	6,284	100	6,284
2. Surplus Reserve				
- Surplus Reserve from minimum requirement	-	-		370
- General reserve	-	-		3,465
Total	72,367	20,980		10,604

* Subsidiary uses outstanding balance before deduction of collateral in calculation of allowance of account for hire-purchase receivable classified as doubtful and doubtful loss.

** Total financing to customers and accrued financial income net of deferred revenue in Note 13.1.

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	Consolidated			
	31 December 2022			
	Financing and accrued financial Income** Million Baht	Net balance used for allowance* Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
1. Minimum allowance per BOT's regulations				
Normal	44,773	13,136	1	131
Special mention	6,115	2,217	2	44
Substandard	943	433	100	433
Doubtful	907	528	100	528
Doubtful loss	11,648	5,406	100	5,406
2. Surplus Reserve				
- Surplus Reserve from minimum requirement	-	-		316
- General reserve	-	-		3,107
Total	64,386	21,720		9,965

* Subsidiary uses outstanding balance before deduction of collateral in calculation of allowance of account for hire-purchase receivable classified as doubtful and doubtful loss.

** Total financing to customers and accrued financial income net of deferred revenue in Note 13.1.

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	Separate			
	31 December 2023			
	Financing and accrued financial Income** Million Baht	Net balance used for allowance* Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
1. Minimum allowance per BOT's regulations				
Normal	52,953	12,602	1	126
Special mention	4,741	2,089	2	42
Substandard	163	62	100	62
Doubtful	296	115	100	115
Doubtful loss	12,287	6,283	100	6,283
2. Surplus Reserve				
- Surplus Reserve from minimum requirement	-	-		370
- General reserve	-	-		3,404
Total	70,440	21,151		10,402

* Subsidiary uses outstanding balance before deduction of collateral in calculation of allowance of account for hire-purchase receivable classified as doubtful and doubtful loss.

** Total financing to customers and accrued financial income net of deferred revenue in Note 13.1.

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	Separate			
	31 December 2022			
	Financing and accrued financial Income** Million Baht	Net balance used for allowance* Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
1. Minimum allowance per BOT's regulations				
Normal	43,613	12,581	1	126
Special mention	5,244	2,023	2	40
Substandard	844	410	100	410
Doubtful	852	477	100	477
Doubtful loss	11,644	5,401	100	5,401
2. Surplus Reserve				
- Surplus Reserve from minimum requirement	-	-		316
- General reserve	-	-		3,007
Total	62,197	20,892		9,777

* Subsidiary uses outstanding balance before deduction of collateral in calculation of allowance of account for hire-purchase receivable classified as doubtful and doubtful loss.

** Total financing to customers and accrued financial income net of deferred revenue in Note 13.1.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the amount of Baht 12,746 million and Baht 13,340 million, respectively, accounting for 18.09% and 21.45% of the financing to customers and financial accrued income respectively.

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13.4 Hire-purchase receivables and finance lease receivables, net

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023			
	Amount due under lease agreements			
	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Gross investment in the hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	932	1,680	73	2,685
<u>Less</u> Unearned finance income	(384)	(459)	(6)	(849)
Present value of minimum lease payment per hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	548	1,221	67	1,836
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(55)	(70)	(6)	(131)
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, net	493	1,151	61	1,705

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2022			
	Amount due under lease agreements			
	Less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Gross investment in the hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	1,612	3,620	398	5,630
<u>Less</u> Unearned finance income	(772)	(1,177)	(57)	(2,006)
Present value of minimum lease payment per hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	840	2,443	341	3,624
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(72)	(115)	(16)	(203)
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, net	768	2,328	325	3,421

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	Separate			
	31 December 2023			
	Amount due under lease agreements			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Gross investment in the hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	18	-	-	18
<u>Less</u> Unearned finance income	-	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment per hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	18	-	-	18
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(18)	-	-	(18)
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, net	-	-	-	-

	Separate			
	31 December 2022			
	Amount due under lease agreements			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Gross investment in the hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	20	-	-	20
<u>Less</u> Unearned finance income	-	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment per hire-purchase and finance lease agreements	20	-	-	20
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(20)	-	-	(20)
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, net	-	-	-	-

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14 Allowance for doubtful accounts

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

	Consolidated					
	31 December 2023					
	Normal	Special	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful loss	Surplus reserve
	Baht	mention	Baht	Baht	Baht	from minimum
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	requirement/
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	General reserve
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Million Baht
Beginning balance	131	44	433	528	5,406	3,423
Doubtful account	(12)	6	(315)	(330)	878	-
Surplus reserve from minimum requirement	-	-	-	-	-	54
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	358
Ending balance	119	50	118	198	6,284	3,835
						10,604

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		Consolidated					
		31 December 2022					
		Normal	Special mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Doubtful loss	Surplus reserve
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	from minimum requirement/
							General reserve
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
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Separate									
31 December 2023									
	Normal Million Baht	Special mention Million Baht	Sub-standard Million Baht	Doubtful Million Baht	Doubtful loss Million Baht	General reserve Million Baht	Surplus reserve from minimum requirement/ General reserve Million Baht	Total Million Baht	
Beginning balance	126	40	410	477	5,401	3,323		9,777	
Doubtful account	-	2	(348)	(362)	882	-		174	
Surplus reserve from minimum requirement	-	-	-	-	-	54		54	
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	397		397	
Ending balance	126	42	62	115	6,283	3,774		10,402	
Separate									
31 December 2022									
	Normal Million Baht	Special mention Million Baht	Sub-standard Million Baht	Doubtful Million Baht	Doubtful loss Million Baht	General reserve Million Baht	Surplus reserve from minimum requirement/ General reserve Million Baht	Total Million Baht	
Beginning balance	101	45	1,016	225	4,111	3,532		9,030	
Doubtful account	25	(5)	(606)	252	1,290	-		956	
Surplus reserve from minimum requirement	-	-	-	-	-	(323)		(323)	
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	114		114	
Ending balance	126	40	410	477	5,401	3,323		9,777	

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15 Allowance for troubled debt restructuring

The movements in the revaluation of allowance for debt restructuring during the year were as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Beginning balance	369	628
Addition	4	28
Decrease	(69)	(287)
Ending balance	304	369

16 Troubled debt restructuring

The Group engaged in debt restructuring contracts that incurred losses during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 as follows:

Restructuring methods	Consolidated and Separate							
	Outstanding Debt						Transferred assets	
	Before debt		After debt		Type		Fair Value	
	Number of debtors		restructuring	restructuring				
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Changes in repayment terms	418	326	926	807	926	807	-	-
Debt restructuring in various forms	1	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-
Total debtor under TDR	419	327	3,426	3,307	3,426	3,307	-	-

The Group measured the expected recoverable amount of the restructured financing to customers. In the case of change in repayment term, the present value of the expected future cash flows is discounted by the financial cost rate. In case that the financial cost is lower than the profit margin rate under the debt restructuring conditions, the profit margin rate under the restructuring conditions will be use as a discount rate.

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The terms of debt restructuring agreements which were restructured by changing the repayment conditions and restructuring in various other forms and which resulted in losses on debt restructuring during the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate							
	Outstanding Debt							
	Number of debtors		Before debt		After debt		As at 31 December	
			restructuring		restructuring			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Less than 5 years	82	123	54	37	54	37	68	41
5 - 10 years	112	90	243	387	243	387	287	400
Over 10 years	225	114	3,129	2,883	3,129	2,883	3,168	2,934
Total	419	327	3,426	3,307	3,426	3,307	3,523	3,375

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group had troubled debt restructuring as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Debt restructuring contrats which were not classified as NPF	3,523	3,372
Debt restructuring contrats which were classified as NPF	-	3
Total troubled debt restructuring	3,523	3,375
	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Losses from debt restructuring	304	369
Income from debt restructuring	77	85

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17 Properties for sale, net

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2023			
	Beginning balance Million Baht	Additions Million Baht	Disposals/ Decrease Million Baht	Ending balance Million Baht
Assets from debts repayment				
Immovable assets				
- External appraiser	2,789	555	(134)	3,210
Total immovable assets	2,789	555	(134)	3,210
Movable assets				
- External appraiser	129	425	(205)	349
Total movable assets	129	425	(205)	349
Total properties for sale	2,918	980	(339)	3,559
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	(61)	(63)	15	(109)
Total properties for sale, net	2,857	917	(324)	3,450
	Consolidated			
	31 December 2022			
	Beginning balance Million Baht	Additions Million Baht	Disposals/ Decrease Million Baht	Ending balance Million Baht
Assets from debts repayment				
Immovable assets				
- External appraiser	1,830	1,007	(48)	2,789
Total immovable assets	1,830	1,007	(48)	2,789
Movable assets				
- External appraiser	33	344	(248)	129
Total movable assets	33	344	(248)	129
Total properties for sale	1,863	1,351	(296)	2,918
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	(39)	(38)	16	(61)
Total properties for sale, net	1,824	1,313	(280)	2,857

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	Separate			
	31 December 2023			
	Beginning balance Million Baht	Additions Million Baht	Disposals/ Decrease Million Baht	Ending balance Million Baht
Assets from debts repayment				
Immovable assets				
- External appraiser	2,762	555	(134)	3,183
Total immovable assets	2,762	555	(134)	3,183
Movable assets				
- External appraiser	-	-	-	-
Total movable assets	-	-	-	-
Total properties for sale	2,762	555	(134)	3,183
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment*	(55)	(11)	2	(64)
Total properties for sale, net	2,707	544	(132)	3,119
	Separate			
	31 December 2022			
	Beginning balance Million Baht	Additions Million Baht	Disposals/ Decrease Million Baht	Ending balance Million Baht
Assets from debts repayment				
Immovable assets				
- External appraiser	1,769	1,007	(14)	2,762
Total immovable assets	1,769	1,007	(14)	2,762
Movable assets				
- External appraiser	-	-	-	-
Total movable assets	-	-	-	-
Total properties for sale	1,769	1,007	(14)	2,762
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment*	(35)	(20)	-	(55)
Total properties for sale, net	1,734	987	(14)	2,707

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As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, The Bank had net properties for sale of Baht 3,119 million and Baht 2,707 million, comprising properties for sale that the Bank purchased at auction, amounting to Baht 885 million and Baht 593 million, properties for sale according to the Bank of Thailand's measures (asset warehousing) amounting to Baht 2,165 million and Baht 2,084 million, and properties for sale from assets transfer amounting to Baht 132 million. However, the customers participating in the mentioned program have entered into a contract of renting assets from the Bank to operate their business and the Bank gives the customer the right to buy back the collateral assets within 3 - 5 years from the date that the Bank accepts the transfer of the collateral assets at the purchase price plus the cost of maintaining the property and other expenses related to the maintenance of the property less the rental of the property.

* As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had allowance for impairment of properties for sale amounting to Baht 64 million and Baht 55 million, respectively.

18 Premises and equipment, net

Consolidated									
31 December 2023									
Cost				Accumulated depreciation				Allowance	
Beginning			Ending	Beginning			Ending	for	
balance	Additions	Disposals	balance	balance	Depreciation	Disposals	balance	impairment	Net Balance
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Land									
- Cost	154	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	154
Land improvement									
on leased land									
- Cost	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-
Building									
- Cost	98	-	-	98	86	2	-	88	10
Building and leasehold									
improvement									
- Cost	585	10	(12)	583	538	16	(12)	542	41
Furniture, fixture									
and equipment									
- Cost	937	27	(38)	926	860	29	(38)	851	75
Vehicles									
- Cost	44	1	-	45	32	1	-	33	12
Construction in									
	8	10	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,830	48	(68)	1,810	1,520	48	(50)	1,518	292

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	Consolidated								
	31 December 2022								
	Cost			Accumulated depreciation				Allowance	
	Beginning	Additions	Disposals	Ending	Beginning	Depreciation	Disposals	Ending	for
	balance			balance	balance			balance	impairment
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Net Balance
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Land									
- Cost	154	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
Land improvement									
on leased land									
- Cost	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-
Building									
- Cost	98	-	-	98	83	3	-	86	-
Building and leasehold									
improvement									
- Cost	595	10	(20)	585	537	21	(20)	538	-
Furniture, fixture									
and equipment									
- Cost	992	15	(70)	937	905	25	(70)	860	-
Vehicles									
- Cost	42	2	-	44	29	3	-	32	-
Construction in	8	19	(19)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,893	46	(109)	1,830	1,558	52	(90)	1,520	-

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Separate									
31 December 2023									
Cost				Accumulated depreciation				Allowance	
Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Disposals	Ending balance	for impairment	Net Balance
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Land									
- Cost	154	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	154
Building									
- Cost	98	-	-	98	86	2	-	88	10
Building and leasehold improvement									
- Cost	556	10	(12)	554	521	15	(12)	524	30
Furniture, fixture and equipment									
- Cost	901	26	(38)	889	831	27	(38)	820	69
Vehicles									
- Cost	12	-	-	12	12	-	-	12	-
Construction in	8	9	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,729	45	(67)	1,707	1,450	44	(50)	1,444	263

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	Separate									
	31 December 2022									
	Cost			Accumulated depreciation				Allowance		
	Beginning	Additions	Disposals	Ending	Beginning	Depreciation	Disposals	Ending	for	Net Balance
	balance			balance	balance			balance	impairment	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Land										
- Cost	154	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	154
Building										
- Cost	98	-	-	98	83	3	-	86	-	12
Building and leasehold improvement										
- Cost	569	6	(19)	556	520	20	(19)	521	-	35
Furniture, fixture and equipment										
- Cost	959	11	(69)	901	877	23	(69)	831	-	70
Vehicles										
- Cost	12	-	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	-
Construction in	8	14	(14)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total	1,800	31	(102)	1,729	1,492	46	(88)	1,450	-	279

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

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

	Consolidated	
	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Right-of-use assets, net		
Building and building improvements, net	101	89
Vehicles	10	33
Total right-of-use assets, net	111	122
Lease liabilities, net		
Current portion of lease liabilities	70	88
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	42	101
Total lease liabilities, net	112	189
	Separate	
	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Right-of-use assets, net		
Building and building improvements, net	86	72
Vehicles	10	33
Total right-of-use assets, net	96	105
Lease liabilities, net		
Current portion of lease liabilities	61	78
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	35	94
Total lease liabilities, net	96	172

During the year ended 31 December 2023, addition to the right-of-use assets of the Group was Baht 2 million and disposal to the right-of-use assets of the Bank was Baht 9 million. (During the year ended 31 December 2022, disposals to the right-of-use assets of the Group and the Bank were Baht 66 million and Baht 72 million, respectively.)

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The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 included following transactions related to leases.

	Consolidated	
	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Building and building improvements	83	100
Vehicles	22	23
Total right-of-use assets, net	105	123
Finance cost relating to leases	3	3
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in premises and equipment expenses)	-	3
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in premises and equipment expenses)	1	2
	Separate	
	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Building and building improvements	71	89
Vehicles	22	23
Total right-of-use assets, net	93	112
Finance cost relating to leases	2	2
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in premises and equipment expenses)	-	3
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in premises and equipment expenses)	-	-

The total cash outflow for leases of the Group and the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 were Baht 103 million and Baht 90 million, respectively. (The total cash outflow for leases of the Group and the Bank in 2022 were Baht 107 million and Baht 95 million, respectively).

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20 Goodwill and other intangible assets, net

Consolidated										
31 December 2023										
Cost			Accumulated amortisation					Allowance		
Beginning			Ending	Beginning			Ending	For		
balance	Additions	Disposals	balance	balance	Amortazation	Disposals	balance	impairment	Net balance	
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Right to use										
computer software										
- Cost	356	11	(1)	366	346	2	(1)	347	(2)	17
Computer systems										
- Cost	851	16	(1)	866	741	27	(1)	767	-	99
Goodwill										
- Cost	90	-	-	90	20	-	-	20	(70)	-
Computer systems										
in progress	13	35	(29)	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
Total	1,310	62	(31)	1,341	1,107	29	(2)	1,134	(72)	135
Consolidated										
31 December 2022										
Cost			Accumulated amortisation					Allowance		
Beginning			Ending	Beginning			Ending	For		
balance	Additions	Disposals	balance	balance	Amortazation	Disposals	balance	impairment	Net balance	
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Right to use										
computer software										
- Cost	349	8	(1)	356	344	3	(1)	346	-	10
Computer systems										
- Cost	844	25	(18)	851	734	25	(18)	741	-	110
Goodwill										
- Cost	90	-	-	90	20	-	-	20	(70)	-
Computer systems										
in progress	15	35	(37)	13	-	-	-	-	(2)	11
Total	1,298	68	(56)	1,310	1,098	28	(19)	1,107	(72)	131

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Separate										
31 December 2023										
Cost				Accumulated amortisation						
Beginning			Ending	Beginning			Ending	Allowance		
balance	Additions	Disposals	balance	balance	Amortazation	Disposals	balance	impairment	for	Net balance
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Right to use										
computer software										
- Cost	321	4	(1)	324	314	2	(1)	315	-	9
Computer systems										
- Cost	851	16	(1)	866	741	27	(1)	767	-	99
Goodwill										
- Cost	90	-	-	90	20	-	-	20	(70)	-
Computer systems										
in progress	9	34	(26)	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total	1,271	54	(28)	1,297	1,075	29	(2)	1,102	(70)	125

Separate										
31 December 2022										
Cost				Accumulated amortisation						
Beginning			Ending	Beginning			Ending	Allowance		
balance	Additions	Disposals	balance	balance	Amortazation	Disposals	balance	impairment	for	Net balance
Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Right to use										
computer software										
- Cost	315	7	(1)	321	314	1	(1)	314	-	7
Computer systems										
- Cost	844	25	(18)	851	734	25	(18)	741	-	110
Goodwill										
- Cost	90	-	-	90	20	-	-	20	(70)	-
Computer systems										
in progress	13	33	(37)	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	1,262	65	(56)	1,271	1,068	26	(19)	1,075	(70)	126

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21 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The detail of recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities as income/expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Consolidated			
	1 January 2023 Million Baht	Gains (losses) Million Baht	Other	31 December 2023 Million Baht
			comprehensive	
			Income (losses) Million Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	47	4	-	51
Provision for long-term employees benefit reserve	6	1	-	7
Estimated losses on properties for sale	1	8	-	9
Deferred fee income	1	3	-	4
Deferred tax assets	55	16	-	71
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred commission expense	(5)	-	-	(5)
Deferred tax liabilities	(5)	-	-	(5)
Deferred tax assets, net	50	16	-	66
	Consolidated			
	1 January 2022 Million Baht	Gains (losses) Million Baht	Other	31 December 2022 Million Baht
			comprehensive	
			Income (losses) Million Baht	
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	34	13	-	47
Provision for long-term employees benefit reserve	6	-	-	6
Estimated losses on properties for sale	1	-	-	1
Deferred fee income	-	1	-	1
Deferred tax assets	41	14	-	55
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred commission expense	(4)	(1)	-	(5)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4)	(1)	-	(5)
Deferred tax assets, net	37	13	-	50

22 Receivables from transferring non-performing assets

The details of outstanding balance of the promissory notes which IAM issued due to transferring assets from the Bank as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows

No	Date of Issuance	Due date	Consolidated and Separate	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
			Million Baht	Million Baht
4/2560	30 June 2017	30 June 2023	-	4,500
1/2561	30 June 2017	30 June 2024	4,381	4,381
2/2565	30 June 2022	30 June 2024	-	1,500
4/2566	30 June 2023	30 June 2025	3,000	-
Total			7,381	10,381
			Consolidated and Separate	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
			Million Baht	Million Baht

Accrued income from the promissory note 16 10

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Bank has recognized repayments of promissory notes and accrued income from promissory note of Baht 3,000 million and Baht 142 million, respectively.

As at 13 January 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to promissory note No. 4/2560, 1/2561, 2/2565, and 3/2565 for December 2022 amounting to Baht 10 million.

As at 31 March 2023, the Bank received a payment according to the promissory note No. 2/2565 amounting to Baht 1,500 million and some returns from the promissory note for January - February 2023 amounting to please Baht 5 million.

As at 24 April 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to the promissory note No. 2/2565 for March 2023 amounting to Baht 2 million.

As at 30 June 2023, the Bank received some returns for January - May 2023 according to the promissory note No. 4/2560 amounting to Baht 19 million and has changed the promissory note No. 4/2560 with face value of Baht 4,500 million and the due date on 30 June 2023 to 4 promissory notes which are as follows:

- No. 1 : The promissory note No. 1/2566 with face value of Baht 500 million, date of issuance on 30 June 2023 and its maturity date on 30 December 2023.
- No. 2 : The promissory note No. 2/2566 with face value of Baht 500 million, date of issuance on 30 June 2023 and its maturity date on 30 December 2023.
- No. 3 : The promissory note No. 3/2566 with face value of Baht 500 million, date of issuance on 30 June 2023 and its maturity date on 30 December 2023.
- No. 4 : The promissory note No. 4/2566, with face value of Baht 3,000 million, date of issuance on 30 June 2023, its maturity date on 30 December 2025.

The return rate for all of the promissory notes is equal to average cost of deposits along with an additional rate of return at 2% per annum.

As at 3 July 2023, the Bank received a payment according to the promissory note No. 1/2566 amounting to Baht 500 million.

As at 18 July 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to the promissory note No. 4/2560 for June 2023 amounting to Baht 4 million.

As at 31 July 2023, the Bank received a payment according to the promissory note No. 2/2566 and a payment for June 2023, according to the promissory note No. 1/2566 and 2/2566, amounting to Baht 500 million.

As at 24 October 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to promissory note No. 1/2566 and 2/2566, amounting to Baht 1 million.

As at 14 November 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to promissory note No. 1/2566 and 2/2566, for 30 June 2023 and July 2023, amounting to Baht 1 million.

As at 29 November 2023, the Bank received a payment according to promissory note No. 3/2566 amounting to Baht 500 million, and received rate of return for 30 June 2023 and for July - October 2023, amounting to Baht 6 million.

As at 22 December 2023, the Bank received rate of return according to promissory note No. 1/2561, 3/2566, and 4/2566, for January - November 2023 amounting to Baht 94 million.

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23 Other assets, net

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Revenue Department receivable	1	1	1	1
Deposits	38	51	35	48
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment - deposits	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Non-accrual receivable and judgement debtors	44	116	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(39)	(106)	-	-
Other accrued income	11	11	11	11
Account receivables under investigation	12	12	12	12
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Advance payment to receivables	211	214	211	214
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment - advance payment to receivables	(186)	(191)	(186)	(191)
Debtors of the Legal Execution Department	61	30	61	30
<u>Less</u> Account receivables debtors of the Legal Execution Department	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Advance received from electronic payment	159	-	159	-
Others	19	92	-	85
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment - other assets	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total	315	214	288	194

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank had advance payment for receivables amounting to Baht 211 million, this is the transaction that Islamic Bank Asset Management has the obligation to return for the court fee in case that there is the decision from the court to return the court fee for the assets under the litigation cases that the Bank paid for the advance payment at the asset transferred date amounting to Baht 106 million. For debtors of the Legal Execution Department amounting to Baht 61 million, this is the transaction that Islamic Bank Asset Management subrogated the Bank to receive the refund from the Legal Execution Department amounting to Baht 1 million.

24 Deposits

24.1 Classified by product type

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
At call	1,250	1,324	1,258	1,334
Savings	20,196	25,956	20,197	25,956
Term deposits				
Less than 6 months	8,311	6,956	8,311	6,956
6 months - 1 year	9,829	9,345	9,829	9,345
More than 1 year	38,261	31,120	38,261	31,120
Total	77,847	74,701	77,856	74,711

24.2 Classified by remaining maturity of deposits

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Less than 1 year	65,879	71,043	65,888	71,053
More than 1 year	11,968	3,658	11,968	3,658
Total	77,847	74,701	77,856	74,711

24.3 Classified by currency and residence of depositors

Consolidated						
2023			2022			
Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht	
Baht	77,845	2	77,847	74,699	2	74,701
Total	77,845	2	77,847	74,699	2	74,701
Separate						
2023			2022			
Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht	
Baht	77,854	2	77,856	74,709	2	74,711
Total	77,854	2	77,856	74,709	2	74,711

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25 Interbank and money market items, net (liabilities)

	Consolidated					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	At Call	Term	Total	At Call	Term	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand	-	2,415	2,415	-	2,334	2,334
Specialized financial institutions	-	844	844	-	511	511
Other financial institutions	387	373	760	710	54	764
Total	387	3,632	4,019	710	2,899	3,609
	Separate					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	At Call	Term	Total	At Call	Term	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Domestic items						
Bank of Thailand	-	2,415	2,415	-	2,334	2,334
Specialized financial institutions	-	523	523	-	190	190
Other financial institutions	387	373	760	710	54	764
Total	387	3,311	3,698	710	2,578	3,288

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26 Provisions

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Provision for post-employment benefit obligation	386	353	351	323
Provision for short-term employee benefit obligation	21	23	21	23
Provision for restoration and dismantling cost	58	-	58	-
Provision for lawsuit files	2	1	2	1
Provision caused by non-performing assets	103	200	103	200
Other provisions	149	188	149	188
Total	719	765	684	735

The Bank has established post-employment benefit plans in accordance with the State Enterprise Labor Relations Act, B.E. 2543 while subsidiary has post-employment benefit plans in accordance with the Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 in which being presented as a part of provisions under the statements of financial position.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had provision caused by a lawsuit filed and provision caused by non-performing assets amounting to Baht 105 million and Baht 201 million, respectively. This included contingent liabilities caused by provision from bank guarantee totalling Baht 74 million and Baht 143 million, respectively as stated in Note 31.1. In this period, the Bank has made an estimation of the contingent liabilities from the risks and uncertainties. Conservatism assumptions has been used in order to determine the possibilities, from news appears by the media, from litigation between debtors and beneficiary and litigation period. The bank will recognize other provisions reversal when the Bank pays its litigation.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has a contingent liability in respect of transfer of non-performing assets to Islamic Bank Asset Management. The Bank expects to pay its obligations under the transferred assets for more than 2 years from the date of transfer of assets amounting to Baht 103 million, such amount is included penalty charges and court fees of Baht 28 million.

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Change in present value of post-employment benefit obligations for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Beginning balance of post-employment benefit obligation	353	389	323	361
Current service cost	43	40	40	37
Financial cost	11	9	10	9
(Gains) losses caused by employee benefit paid	-	(1)	-	(1)
Recognised in other comprehensive income :				
- Caused by change in demographic assumptions	-	13	-	11
- Caused by change in financial assumptions	-	(55)	-	(54)
- Caused by improvement from experience	2	(24)	-	(26)
Benefit paid	(23)	(18)	(22)	(14)
Ending balance of post-employment benefit obligation	386	353	351	323

Amounts recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of the post-employment benefit plans for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current service costs	43	40	40	37
Finance costs	11	9	10	9
(Gains) losses caused by employee benefit	-	(1)	-	(1)

Principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligations as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	%	%
Discount rate	2.47 - 3.18	2.28 - 3.80
Salary increase rate	4.50 - 4.75	4.50 - 4.75
Turnover average rate	0.00 - 19.00	0.00 - 19.00

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Sensitivity analysis of principal actuarial assumptions as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
<u>Change in post - employment benefits</u>				
Increase in discount rate by 0.50 - 1.00	(33)	(31)	(32)	(30)
Decrease in discount rate by 0.50 - 1.00	38	35	36	35
Increase in salary average rate by 0.50 - 1.00	41	35	40	35
Decrease in salary discount rate by 0.50 - 1.00	(36)	(31)	(35)	(30)
Increase in turnover average rate by 0.50 - 1.00	(34)	(32)	(34)	(32)
Decrease in turnover average rate by 0.50 - 1.00	23	23	23	22

Maturity analysis of Defined Benefit Plan

The following table provides information on the weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan and the maturity analysis of benefit payments calculated based on the defined benefit plan expected to be paid in the future in the undiscounted form.

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Year	Year	Year	Year
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan	5 - 18	5 - 18	10	10

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht

Maturity analysis of benefit expected to be paid

Amount expected to be paid within 12 months	17	27	12	22
Amount expected to be paid between 1 to 5 years	152	110	127	88
Amount expected to be paid between 5 to 10 years	269	269	260	259
Amount expected to be paid between 10 to 15 years	271	257	254	244
Amount expected to be paid between 15 to 25 years	729	751	706	729
Amount expected to be paid over 25 years	108	143	101	139

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27 Other liabilities

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
The revenue department payable	42	56	8	9
Suspense account creditors	26	25	26	25
Suspense cheque clearing	21	26	21	26
Others	152	76	134	68
Total	241	183	189	128

28 Other components of equity

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Beginning balance	-	1	-	1
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment remeasurement during the year	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	(1)	-	(1)	-

29 Legal reserve

	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Beginning balance	123	122
Profit appropriation of the year	25	1
Ending balance	148	123

Under the Islamic Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2545, Section 38, the Bank is required to allocate net income for the year to reserve fund at least 10 percent of its net income until the reserve fund is equal to or greater than the paid-up share capital, then the Bank may cease or reduce such appropriation.

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30 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the Bank's ordinary shareholders (excluding other comprehensive income) with the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the period.

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank (Million Baht)	263	84	248	15
Ordinary shares weighted average (Million share)	1,820,277	1,820,277	1,820,277	1,820,277
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.00014	0.00005	0.00014	0.00001

31 Contingent liabilities and other obligations

31.1 Contingent liabilities

	Consolidated					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Foreign			Foreign		
	Baht	Currency	Total	Baht	Currency	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Aval to bills of exchange	15	-	15	15	-	15
Liability under bill of exchange letters of credit	-	-	-	-	5	5
Other contingencies						
Other guarantees	2,178	-	2,178	1,811	-	1,811
Unused credit facilities	2,105	-	2,105	1,991	-	1,991
Unused overdrafts credit limit	1,045	-	1,045	882	-	882
Others	3	10	13	142	5	147
Total other contingencies	5,331	10	5,341	4,826	5	4,831
Total	5,346	10	5,356	4,841	10	4,851

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	Separate					
	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Foreign			Foreign		
	Baht	Currency	Total	Baht	Currency	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Aval to bills of exchange	15	-	15	15	-	15
Liability under bill of exchange letters of credit	-	-	-	-	5	5
Other contingencies						
Other guarantees	2,178	-	2,178	1,811	-	1,811
Unused credit facilities	2,105	-	2,105	1,991	-	1,991
Unused overdrafts credit limit	1,045	-	1,045	882	-	882
Others	3	10	13	2	5	7
Total other contingencies	5,331	10	5,341	4,686	5	4,691
Total	5,346	10	5,356	4,701	10	4,711

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has contingent liabilities from other guarantees amounting to Baht 2,178 million and Baht 1,811 million, respectively. These amounts included commitments from transferring non-performing assets, which the Bank has set up provisions amounting to Baht 74 million and Baht 143 million, respectively, as stated in Note 26.

31.2 Service commitment

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has other commitments in the form of various agreements relating to computer system and software development. The Bank is obligated of Baht 34 million.

31.3 Other contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank has contingent liabilities from numbers of lawsuit filed in the amount in dispute of Baht 4 million which is the same as the amount in the previous period. The cases are under the court's judicial proceeding.

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31.4 Long-term leases

	Consolidated							
	31 December 2023				31 December 2022			
	Not over	Over	Over	Total	Not over	Over	Over	Total
	1 year	1-5 years	5 years		1 year	1-5 years	5 years	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Building	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5
Equipment	14	3	-	17	17	12	-	29
Service	159	83	-	242	151	97	-	248
Total	174	86	-	260	173	109	-	282
	Separate							
	31 December 2023				31 December 2022			
	Not over	Over	Over	Total	Not over	Over	Over	Total
	1 year	1-5 years	5 years		1 year	1-5 years	5 years	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Building	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	5
Equipment	14	3	-	17	17	12	-	29
Service	155	82	-	237	148	94	-	242
Total	170	85	-	255	170	106	-	276

32 Disclosure of related party transactions

Significant transactions between the Bank and related parties were transacted under normal business practices on the arm's length basis under price and condition similar to normal customers including policy regarding to allowances for doubtful accounts the Bank complies with the BOT's guidelines to related parties similar to financing to normal debtors.

Outstanding balance between the Bank and its subsidiary or related parties as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

		Separate	
		2023	2022
		Million Baht	Million Baht
Statements of Financial Position			
Financing and accrued income, net			
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Subsidiary	2,369	1,935
Deposits			
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Subsidiary	9	10
		Separate	
		2023	2022
		Million Baht	Million Baht
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Financial income			
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Subsidiary	95	69
Other income (Dividend)			
Amanah Leasing Public Company Limited	Subsidiary	100	80

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As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, outstanding balances with key management personnel from Vice President level or the above were as follows:

	Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Executive from the Vice President level and above		
Financing	24	25
Deposits	31	25
Family members inclose contact with persons specified		
Financing	1	1
Deposits	4	3

33 Other benefits paid to directors and persons with managing authority

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank and subsidiary paid compensations or benefits for executive level from Director level or above as follows;

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Short-term benefits	30	26	2	2
Compensations	28	24	15	11
Total	58	50	17	13

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank and subsidiary had provision for post-employment benefit obligation as follows;

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Post-employment benefit obligation	31	32	28	30
Total	31	32	28	30

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34 Financial information by segments

	31 December 2023			
	Separate	Subsidiary	Elimination of inter- segment	Consolidated
	Bank Million Baht	Hire purchase Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
<u>Assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	2,652	111	(9)	2,754
Financing to customers and financial accrued income, net	59,939	4,094	(2,369)	61,664
Other assets, net	17,538	477	(561)	17,454
Total	80,129	4,682	(2,939)	81,872
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Deposits	77,856	-	(9)	77,847
Interbank and money market items	3,698	2,713	(2,391)	4,020
Other liabilities	1,654	123	(1)	1,776
Total	83,208	2,836	(2,401)	83,643
	31 December 2022			
	Separate	Subsidiary	Elimination of inter- segment	Consolidated
	Bank Million Baht	Hire purchase Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
<u>Assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	4,353	42	(10)	4,385
Financing to customers and financial accrued income, net	52,290	3,936	(1,935)	54,291
Other assets, net	19,489	274	(560)	19,203
Total	76,132	4,252	(2,505)	77,879
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Deposits	74,711	-	(10)	74,701
Interbank and money market items	3,288	2,256	(1,934)	3,610
Other liabilities	1,461	131	(1)	1,591
Total	79,460	2,387	(1,945)	79,902

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	31 December 2023			
	Separate	Subsidiary	Elimination of inter- segment	Consolidated
	Bank Million Baht	Hire purchase Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial income	2,789	801	(95)	3,495
Financial expenses	961	113	(95)	979
Financial income, net	1,828	688	-	2,516
Fees and service income	185	30	-	215
Fees and service expenses	34	-	-	34
Fees and service income, net	151	30	-	181
Other operating income	348	134	(100)	382
Total operating income	2,327	852	(100)	3,079
Other operating expenses	1,524	420	-	1,944
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	555	207	(24)	738
Profit from operating before income tax expenses	248	225	(76)	397
Income tax expenses	-	36	-	36
Net profit	248	189	(76)	361
	31 December 2022			
	Separate	Subsidiary	Elimination of inter- segment	Consolidated
	Bank Million Baht	Hire purchase Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial income	2,501	720	(69)	3,152
Financial expenses	590	79	(69)	600
Financial income, net	1,911	641	-	2,552
Fees and service income	177	69	-	246
Fees and service expenses	31	-	-	31
Fees and service income, net	146	69	-	215
Other operating income	294	106	(80)	320
Total operating income	2,351	816	(80)	3,087
Other operating expenses	1,807	339	-	2,146
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	529	108	-	637
Profit from operating before income tax expenses	15	369	(80)	304
Income tax expenses	-	60	-	60
Net profit	15	309	(80)	244

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35 Financial income

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financing to customers	2,879	2,391	2,685	2,457
Interbank and money market items	40	18	40	18
Hire-purchases and finance leases	512	710	-	-
Investment	64	33	64	26
Total financial income	3,495	3,152	2,789	2,501

36 Financial expenses

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Compensation on deposit	852	489	852	489
Interbank and money market items	29	10	12	10
Remittance to SFIs Development Fund	95	89	95	89
Compensations on lease liabilities	3	3	2	2
Borrowing fees	-	9	-	-
Total financial expenses	979	600	961	590

As at 31 December 2023, The Bank estimated the contributions to Specialized Financial Institutions Fund (SFIF) according to the Specialized Financial Institutions Act B.E. 2558 for the period 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023 amounting to Baht 48 million.

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37 Fees and service income, net

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Fees and service income				
Front end fees	-	16	-	16
Penalty charges *	9	10	9	10
Acceptance, avals and guarantees	37	24	37	24
Bancassurance fees	78	58	78	58
Others	91	138	61	69
Total fees and service income	215	246	185	177
Fees and service expenses	(34)	(31)	(34)	(31)
Fees and service income, net	181	215	151	146

* Income from penalty charges, the Bank recognized as an income in accordance with the accounting standard that the Federation of Accounting Professions prescribed and the response letter of the Federation of Accounting Professions No. Sor Vor Bor Chor. 2625/2556 dated 18 December 2013 regarding the accounting treatment of compensation for damage or penalty charges from default or contract breach that the Federation of Accounting Professions had an opinion that “The Bank should recognize the total amount of receipt of cash as an income and recognize as an expense when the Bank donate the cash.” which in line with the determination from the Revenue Department. However, according to Shariah principle, the Bank cannot recognize this transaction as an income. Therefore, the Bank brought with the opportunity cost and losses from financing. The remaining of proceedings should be donated for the public. This approach is concurred by according to the Shariah Advisory Council.

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Shariah Advisory Council consider the income which are contrary to Shariah principle that cannot recognize as income of the Bank after deduct the opportunity cost and losses from financing of the Bank for the year 2023 and 2022, regarding the resolution of the meeting No. 2/2567 dated 21 February 2024 and No. 3/2566 dated 23 March 2023 respectively.

	Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Shariah-noncompliant income		
Penalty fees from ordinary transaction	9	10
Penalty fees from Public Service Account transaction	-	-
Income from cash management transactions	103	42
Total Shariah-noncompliant income	112	52
Opportunity cost		
<u>Less</u> Average cost of deposit	-	-
Damage from credit		
<u>Less</u> Expenses related to debt collection, net	(58)	(67)
Expenses related to cash management transactions	(3)	(1)
Total opportunity cost and damage from credit	(61)	(68)
Opportunity cost and damage are higher (lower) than Shariah-noncompliant income	51	(16)

On 26 March 2019, the Shariah Advisory Council No. 3/2562 passed a resolution approving the carry forward of bad debt written off. Such bad debt balance as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Net bad debt brought forward	523	520
<u>Add</u> Bad debt during the year	-	44
<u>Less</u> Bad debt recoveries during the year	(40)	(41)
<u>Less</u> Opportunity cost and damage are higher (lower) than Shariah-noncompliant income	(51)	-
Net bad debt carried forward	432	523

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38 Other operating income

	Consolidated		Separated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other income - from hire-purchase financing	51	50	2	2
Dividend income	-	5	100	85
Gains on disposal of properties for sale	21	11	21	11
Gains on disposal of assets	1	1	1	-
Income from student loan fund	8	7	8	7
Income according to accounting policy	9	4	9	4
Other income	38	33	6	27
Total	128	111	147	136

39 Other expenses

	Consolidated		Separated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Sales promotion expenses	19	16	15	11
Professional service fees	37	33	34	30
Losses (reversal) on impairment of other assets	(6)	10	(6)	10
Losses on discontinued, disposal of assets and other losses on properties for sale	88	22	9	20
Security guard service fees	7	7	7	7
Transportation expenses	20	19	20	19
Office supplies	19	18	15	15
Rights amortization	30	27	29	26
Labor costs	11	11	11	11
Entertainment expenses and public charities	4	4	4	4
Training and membership fees	5	4	5	4
Cash shipping fees	10	11	10	11
Compensation for non-compliance	1	3	1	3
Others	86	87	18	6
<u>Less</u> Cost allocation from Public Service Account	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	330	271	171	176

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40 Bad debt and doubtful accounts

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financing to customers	227	895	174	956
Reversal financing to				
Public Service Account	(6)	(4)	(6)	(4)
General reserve	358	208	397	114
Surplus reserve (reversal) from				
minimum requirement	54	(323)	54	(323)
Bad debt	167	42	-	42
Bad debt from Public Service Account	-	2	-	2
Reversal on troubled debt restructuring	-	(259)	-	(259)
Reversal on troubled debt restructuring from				
Public Service Account	(66)	-	(66)	-
Others	4	76	1	-
Total	738	637	554	528

41 Public Service Account (PSA)

41.1 Summary of Public Service Account

	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Assets		
Financing to customers from PSA and accrued financial income, net	204	239
Total assets	204	239
	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Income and expenses		
Income from PSA	29	29
<u>Less</u> Expenses from PSA	17	22
<u>Less</u> Reversal on Bad debt, doubtful accounts and losses on impairment of PSA	(6)	(1)
Net Profit (losses)	18	8

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41.2 Financing to Public Service Account

Project	Project summary	Duration	Consolidated and Separate	
			31 December	31 December
			2023	2022
			Million Baht	Million Baht
Financing for promoting entrepreneurs providing public transportation in 5 southern provinces project (Cabinet's resolution on 29 June 2010)	Financing for promoting entrepreneurs providing public transportation in 5 southern provinces project which the government pass a Cabinet resolution to compensate the margin variance.	2010 - 2022	69	75
Enhancing people's well-being plan within 2012-2016 in 5 southern provinces projects	Enhancing people's well-being plan within 2012-2016 in 5 southern provinces projects which contain 12 projects.	2010 - 2020	163	171
Financing for the self-employed individual who have been affected by the flood or wind damage in 2010 project (Cabinet Solution on 14 December 2010 and 3 May 2011)	Financing for the self-employed individual who have been affected by the flood or storm in 2010	2011 - 2015	1	1
Financing for the Emergency Muslims (Cabinet Solution on 28 November 2017)	Enhancing people's income and enlarging credit line for retail customers	2018 - 2024	1	2
Financing for housing in southern provinces (Cabinet Solution on 28 November 2017)	Enhancing people's residence, regarding providing or maintenance and enlarge, in southern provinces with under BOT's criteria and condition		50	75
Total			284	324

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the amounts of financing under Public Service Account were Baht 284 million and Baht 324 million, respectively, excluded deferred revenue amounting to Baht 0.28 million and Baht 0.38 million, respectively.

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41.3 Asset classification and provision for Public Service Account

Consolidated and Separate					
31 December 2023					
	Number of accounts	Outstanding financing Million Baht	Collateral Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
Normal	111	85	80	1	-
Special mention	34	117	116	2	-
Substandard	8	-	-	100	-
Doubtful	30	3	2	100	1
Doubtful loss	265	79	-	100	79
Total*	448	284	198		80
Consolidated and Separate					
31 December 2022					
	Number of accounts	Outstanding financing Million Baht	Collateral Million Baht	Rate used for allowance %	Allowances for doubtful accounts Million Baht
Normal	295	90	80	1	-
Special mention	83	126	125	2	-
Substandard	12	-	-	100	-
Doubtful	47	23	22	100	1
Doubtful loss	243	85	-	100	85
Total*	680	324	227		86

* Total financing net of deferred revenue

41.4 Income from Public Service Account (PSA)

Items	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Income from financing to customers from PSA		
Financial income from PSA	8	8
Fees and service income from PSA	1	2
Other income from PSA	19	17
Income from reimbursement for PSA		
Income from reimbursement of operation or administrative expenses for PSA	1	2
Total	29	29

41.5 Expenses from Public Service Account (PSA)

Items	Consolidated and Separate	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial expenses from PSA	4	3
Operating expenses from PSA	11	17
Other expenses from PSA	2	2
Total	17	22

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42 Income Tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows;

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current income tax for the period	51	72
Deferred tax	(15)	(13)
Total income tax expenses	36	59

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows;

	Consolidated	
	2023	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Profit before income tax expenses	225	369
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	45	74
Income not subjected to tax	(10)	(15)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	1	-
Total income tax expenses	36	59

The weighted average income tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2023 was 16.03% (31 December 2022: 16.15%).



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