TISCO Bank Public Company Limited Report and financial statements 31 December 2014

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of TISCO Bank Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of TISCO Bank Public Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TISCO Bank Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2014, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.



Ratana Jala

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3734

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 10 February 2015

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	2014	2013
Assets			
Cash		1,179,613	1,130,135
Interbank and money market items - net	3.1	36,852,663	52,777,951
Derivatives assets	3.2	-	28,220
Investments - net	3.3, 3.7	13,308,949	10,029,363
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	3.5, 3.7		
Loans to customers		279,989,638	307,220,484
Accrued interest receivables		527,506	493,055
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables		280,517,144	307,713,539
Less: Deferred revenue		(21,947,954)	(26,394,058)
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	3.6	(6,380,337)	(5,774,792)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net		252,188,853	275,544,689
Property foreclosed - net	3.7, 3.8	117,967	114,923
Investment properties	3.9	16,067	16,067
Premises and equipment - net	1.3, 3.10	751,427	742,371
Intangible assets - net	3.11	223,601	39,821
Deferred tax assets	3.30	26,142	-
Other assets	3.12	1,220,460	1,606,168
Total assets		305,885,742	342,029,708

TISCO Bank Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	2014	2013
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	3.13	206,391,307	265,547,495
Interbank and money market items - net	3.14	10,352,384	12,283,394
Liability payable on demand		399,916	344,864
Derivatives liabilities	3.2	40,729	310,945
Debts issued and borrowings	3.15	57,736,819	36,955,619
Provision for long-term employee benefits	3.16	176,786	144,553
Deferred tax liabilities	3.30	-	119,720
Accrued interest payable		1,088,888	1,627,704
Income tax payable		421,170	302,283
Dividend payable		1,105,881	655,337
Other liabilities	3.17	4,168,098	4,165,434
Total liabilities	_	281,881,978	322,457,348

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Note	2014	2013
Shareholders' equity	-		
Share capital	5		
Registered			
104 preference shares of Baht 10 each		1	1
921,567,588 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each			
(31 December 2013: 819,171,178 shares of Baht 10 each)		9,215,676	8,191,712
		9,215,677	8,191,713
Issued and fully paid-up			
104 preference shares of Baht 10 each		1	1
921,567,588 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each			
(31 December 2013: 819,171,178 shares of Baht 10 each)		9,215,676	8,191,712
		9,215,677	8,191,713
Share premium on ordinary shares		2,543,024	1,120,738
Other components of shareholders' equity		246,994	244,503
Retained earnings			
Appropriated-statutory reserve		984,000	984,000
Unappropriated		11,014,069	9,031,406
Total shareholders' equity		24,003,764	19,572,360
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		305,885,742	342,029,708

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

Mrs. Oranuch Apisaksirikul

(Chairperson of the Executive Board)

TISCO Bank Public Company Limited

ธนาการกิสโก้ จำกัด (มหายน)

TISCO Bank Public Company Limited Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht, except earnings per share expressed in Baht)

	Note	2014	2013
Interest income	3.22	17,943,555	17,919,291
Interest expenses	3.23	(9,083,757)	(9,884,932)
Net interest income	_	8,859,798	8,034,359
Fee and service income		3,067,805	3,294,413
Fee and service expenses	_	(64,447)	(77,481)
Net fee and service income	3.24	3,003,358	3,216,932
Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions	3.25	23,590	16,963
Net gains on investments	3.26	141,505	38,592
Penalty fee income from loans		320,622	263,861
Income from business promotion relating to			
the hire purchase business		268,333	736,858
Other operating income	3.28	120,205	108,578
Total operating income		12,737,411	12,416,143
Expense from business promotion relating to			
the hire purchase business		274,765	900,370
Total net operating income		12,462,646	11,515,773
Operating expenses	-		
Employee's expenses		1,870,596	1,684,416
Directors' remuneration		-	160
Premises and equipment expenses		786,721	764,242
Taxes and duties		214,748	205,117
Intercompany supporting fee expenses	3.34	1,098,314	1,102,927
Other operating expenses	3.29	647,767	523,190
Total operating expenses	_	4,618,146	4,280,052
Bad debt, doubtful accounts and impairment losses	3.27	3,978,149	3,641,626
Profit from operating before income tax expenses	_	3,866,351	3,594,095
Income tax expenses	3.30	768,046	716,894
Profit for the year	_	3,098,305	2,877,201
	_		

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht, except earnings per share expressed in Baht)

	Note	2014	2013
Other comprehensive income	3.31		
Gains on valuation in available-for-sale investments	3.20	33,585	2,937
Actuarial gains (losses)		(15,672)	6,526
Gains (losses) on revaluation of assets	3.21	(27,000)	298,463
Income tax effect	3.30, 3.32	1,817	(61,585)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(7,270)	246,341
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,091,035	3,123,542
			_
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share	3.33	3.53	3.68

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	3,866,351	3,594,095
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax		
to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	101,409	138,040
Bad debt and doubtful accounts	5,144,630	4,477,408
Reversal of allowance for impairment of investments	(1,197)	(5,467)
Reversal of allowance for impairment of property foreclosed	(67)	(17)
Gain on disposal of investments in securities	(140,637)	(36,200)
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange transactions and trading derivatives	21,501	6,253
Gain on disposal of equipment	(2,235)	(2,227)
Loss on written-off of equipment	1,310	-
Loss on written-off of intangible assets	5,283	-
Gain on changes in value of investment properties	-	(7,445)
Gain on disposal of property foreclosed	(21,774)	(4,789)
Employee benefit expenses	28,690	32,833
(Increase) decrease in accrued income	(2,290)	12,269
Increase in accrued expenses	59,430	69,786
Net interest income	(8,859,798)	(8,034,359)
Dividend income	(75,295)	(74,956)
Cash received on interest income	18,031,873	17,779,727
Cash paid on interest expenses	(8,338,425)	(8,729,185)
Cash received on dividend income	75,295	74,956
Cash paid on income tax expenses	(793,202)	(312,640)
Profit from operating activities before changes in		
operating assets and liabilities	9,100,852	8,978,082
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Interbank and money market items	15,920,288	(21,404,812)
Loans to customers	14,873,919	(48,094,018)
Property foreclosed	2,763,801	2,590,686
Other assets	418,789	866,855

Cash flow statement (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2014	2013
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Deposits	(59,156,187)	44,913,786
Interbank and money market items	(1,931,010)	2,340,166
Liability payable on demand	55,052	(307,446)
Short-term debts issued and borrowings	22,381,200	15,500,700
Provision for long-term employee benefits	(12,130)	(13,440)
Other liabilities	(1,126,210)	(700,664)
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,288,364	4,669,895
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchase of investment in securities held for investment	(29,143,252)	(17,255,481)
Cash received from disposal of investment in securities held for investment	26,039,056	12,186,955
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(119,719)	(106,343)
Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets	(208,119)	(5,091)
Cash received from disposal of equipment	2,235	2,235
Cash received from return of capital of a subsidiary	-	40,400
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(3,429,799)	(5,137,325)
Cash flows from financing activities		_
Cash received from issuance of long-term debentures	2,400,000	1,243,000
Cash paid for redemption of long-term debentures	(4,000,000)	(1,353,700)
Dividend paid	(655,337)	(1,237,859)
Cash received from increase in share capital	2,446,250	1,900,477
Net cash flows from financing activities	190,913	551,918
Net increase in cash	49,478	84,488
Cash at beginning of the year	1,130,135	1,045,647
Cash at end of the year	1,179,613	1,130,135
Supplemental cash flows information	-	-
Non-cash transaction		
		200 462
Revaluation adjustment of assets	-	298,463

TISCO Bank Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2014

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

					Surplus (deficit) on		Total other			
		Issued and ful	y paid-up	Share premium	change in value of	Surplus on	components of			
	•	Preference	Ordinary	on ordinary	available-for-sale	revaluation of	shareholders'	Retained	l earnings	
	Note	shares	shares	shares	investments	assets	equity	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2013		1	7,281,521	130,451	3,383	-	3,383	984,000	6,804,322	15,203,678
Dividend paid	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(655,338)	(655,338)
Increase ordinary share capital		-	910,191	990,287	-	-	-	-	-	1,900,478
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	2,350	238,770	241,120	-	2,882,422	3,123,542
Balance as at 31 December 2013		1	8,191,712	1,120,738	5,733	238,770	244,503	984,000	9,031,406	19,572,360
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Balance as at 1 January 2014		1	8,191,712	1,120,738	5,733	238,770	244,503	984,000	9,031,406	19,572,360
Dividend paid	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,105,881)	(1,105,881)
Increase ordinary share capital	5	-	1,023,964	1,422,286	-	-	-	-	-	2,446,250
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	26,868	(21,600)	5,268	-	3,085,767	3,091,035
Transfer surplus on revaluation of assets										
to retained earnings		-	-	-	-	(2,777)	(2,777)	-	2,777	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	•	1	9,215,676	2,543,024	32,601	214,393	246,994	984,000	11,014,069	24,003,764

Other components of shareholders' equity

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements and significant

accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the Bank of Thailand ("BOT")'s Notification No. Sor Nor Sor. 11/2553 regarding "Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of Commercial Banks and Parent Companies of Financial Holding Groups", dated 3 December 2010, which

is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

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

language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where

otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

No consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary (TISCO Securities Hong Kong Limited) have been prepared since TISCO Financial Group Public Company Limited, a parent company with registered office located at 48/49 TISCO Tower, 21st Floor, North Sathorn Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok, has already presented the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Bank presented only the separate financial statements.

1.2 New financial reporting standards

Below is a summary of financial reporting standards that became effective in the current accounting year and those that will become effective in the future.

(a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current accounting year

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised 2014)

Accounting Standards:

TAS 1 (revised 2012) Presentation of Financial Statements

TAS 7 (revised 2012) Statement of Cash Flows

TAS 12 (revised 2012) Income Taxes

TAS 17 (revised 2012) Leases

TAS 18 (revised 2012) Revenue

TAS 19 (revised 2012) Employee Benefits

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TAS 21 (revised 2012)	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
TAS 24 (revised 2012)	Related Party Disclosures
TAS 28 (revised 2012)	Investments in Associates
TAS 31 (revised 2012)	Interests in Joint Ventures
TAS 34 (revised 2012)	Interim Financial Reporting
TAS 36 (revised 2012)	Impairment of Assets
TAS 38 (revised 2012)	Intangible Assets
Financial Reporting Standa	ards:
TFRS 2 (revised 2012)	Share-based Payment
TFRS 3 (revised 2012)	Business Combinations
TFRS 5 (revised 2012)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
TFRS 8 (revised 2012)	Operating Segments
Accounting Standard Interp	pretations:
TSIC 15	Operating Leases - Incentives
TSIC 27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the
	Legal Form of a Lease
TSIC 29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures
TSIC 32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs
Financial Reporting Standa	ard Interpretations:
TFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and
	Similar Liabilities
TFRIC 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
TFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning,
	Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
TFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under TAS 29
	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
TFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment
TFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements
TFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes
TFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
TFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers
Accounting Treatment Guid	dance for Stock Dividend

These financial reporting standards were amended primarily to align their content with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards. Most of the changes were directed towards revision of wording and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of the accounting standards. These financial reporting standards do not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

(b) Financial reporting standards that will become effective in the future

The Federation of Accounting Professions has issued a number of revised and new financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2015. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of the accounting standards. The management of the Bank believes that they will not have any significant impact on the financial statements for the year in which they are adopted. However, some of these financial reporting standards involve changes to key principles, as discussed below:

TAS 19 (revised 2014) Employee Benefits

This revised standard requires that the entity recognise actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income while the existing standard allows the entity to recognise such gains and losses immediately in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income, or to recognise them gradually in profit or loss.

This revised standard does not have any impact on the financial statements as the Bank already recognised actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income.

TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

This standard provides guidance on how to measure fair value and stipulates disclosures related to fair value measurements. Entities are to apply the guidance under this standard if they are required by other financial reporting standards to measure their assets or liabilities at fair value. The effect of the change from the adoption of this standard is to be recognised prospectively.

Based on the preliminary analysis, the management of the Bank believes that this standard will not have any significant impact on the Bank's financial statements.

1.3 Change in accounting estimation and the recording of depreciation of revalued assets

At the end of 2013, the Bank changed its accounting policy regarding measurement of premises and equipment as it relates to office condominiums, switching from the previously applied cost model to the revaluation model, and at the same time had the useful lives of its office condominiums estimated by an independent professional appraiser. In this regard, effective from 1 January 2014, the Bank has changed remaining useful lives of office condominiums from 4 - 13 years to 20 years in order to align with the estimated useful lives of the assets determined using a prospective method.

The amounts affecting the statements of comprehensive income are summarised below:

	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
	in profit after tax	in basic earnings per share
	(Thousand Baht)	(Baht per share)
For the year 2014	22,908	0.03
For the year 2015	22,908	0.03
For the year 2016	22,908	0.03
For the year 2017	20,022	0.02
For the year 2018 - 2033	(88,747)	(0.10)

The effect of the change in the accounting policy of the Bank regarding measurement of premises and equipment as it relates to office condominiums, from the previously applied cost model to the revaluation model to the financial statements for the year 2014 is to decrease profit after tax by approximately Baht 17 million and decrease basic earnings per share by Baht 0.02 per share. The changes were the result of increasing value of the asset base used for determining depreciation to fair value.

The net effect of the change from the previously applied cost model to the revaluation model and in the estimations of useful lives to the financial statements for the year 2014 is to increase profit after tax by approximately Baht 6 million and increase basic earnings per share by Baht 0.01 per share.

1.4 Significant accounting policies

1.4.1 Income recognition

a) Interest and discounts on loans

Interest on loans is recognised as income on an accrual basis and is based on principal outstanding. Hire purchase, financial lease and auto cash income are recognised over the installment period, using the effective interest rate.

The Bank has policies for corporate loans on which interest payments have been defaulted for more than one month, it is the policy of the Bank to cease accruing income. For other loan accounts which are overdue for more than three months, the recognition of interest income is ceased, already recorded accrued interest is reversed from accounts and after that interest will be recognised as income on a cash basis.

The accounts will be reinstated to an accrual basis when the overdue amounts are received.

Interest or discounts already included in the face value of notes receivable or loans are recorded as deferred income and taken up as income evenly throughout the term of the notes or loans.

b) Interest and dividends on investment in securities

Interest on investment in securities is recognised as income on an accrual basis. Dividends on investment in securities are recognised as income when the right to receive the dividends is established.

c) Gains (losses) on trading in securities and derivatives

Gains (losses) on trading in securities and derivatives are recognised as income/ expenses on the transaction dates.

d) Fee and service income

Fee and service income are recognised as income on an accrual basis.

1.4.2 Expense recognition

a) Interest expenses

Interest expenses are charged to expense on an accrual basis. Interest included in the face value of the notes payable is recorded as deferred interest and amortised to expenses evenly throughout the term of the notes.

b) Commissions and direct expenses of the hire purchase business

The Bank records the initial commissions and direct expenses arising in respect of hire purchase contracts originated from 1 January 2007 by the effective interest rate method, and deducts them from deferred revenue over the installment period to reflect the effective rate of return of hire purchase agreements, and records them as expenses when occurred for hire purchase contract originated before 1 January 2007.

Deferred revenue is stated net of commissions and direct expenses incurred at the initiation of the hire purchase contract.

1.4.3 Securities purchased under resale agreements according to private repurchase transactions

The Bank has purchased securities under resale agreements according to private repurchase transactions, which stipulate definite dates, terms and prices. Amounts paid for the securities purchased under resale agreements are presented under the caption of "Interbank and money market items" in the statements of financial position and the securities purchased are used as collateral.

Under securities purchase under resale agreements according to private repurchase transactions, the Bank obtains securities under resale agreements as collateral securities on terms which permit it to repledge or resell the securities to others.

Differences between the acquisition price and the selling price are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the transaction by the effective interest method, and are presented as interest income.

1.4.4 Investments

- a) Investments in trading securities are stated at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recorded in profit or loss.
- b) Investments in available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recorded in comprehensive income, and will be recognised as part of profit or loss when the securities are sold.
- c) Investments in held-to-maturity debt securities are recorded at amortised cost less allowance for impairment loss (if any). The premium/discount on debt securities is amortised/accreted by the effective rate method with the amortised/accreted amount presented as an adjustment to the interest income.
- d) Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which are classified as other investments, are stated at cost net of allowance for impairment loss (if any).
- e) Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method net of allowance for impairment loss (if any).
- f) The Bank does not record investments which the Bank holds not less than 20% of the equity in associated companies under the equity method in the financial statements, if the investment was transferred as a result of debt restructuring. The Bank is obliged to dispose of these investments within the period stipulated in the Bank of Thailand's regulations.
- g) The fair value of marketable securities is based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the year as quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The fair value of government bonds, state enterprise securities and private debt securities is determined by using the formula quoted by the Bank of Thailand, which is based on the yield rates quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association or other financial institutions. The fair value of unit trusts is determined based on their net asset value.
- Losses on impairment (if any) of the investments in available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity debt securities and other investments are recognised in profit or loss.
- i) The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

- j) In the event the Bank reclassifies investments from one type to another, such investments will be readjusted to their fair value as at the reclassification date. The differences between the carrying amount of the investments and the fair value on the date of reclassification are recorded in profit or loss or recorded as other components of shareholders' equity, depending on the type of investment that is reclassified.
- k) Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on settlement date.

1.4.5 Investments in receivable purchased or transferred in

Investments in receivable purchased or transferred in, which are classified as held-to-maturity securities, are valued at acquisition cost net of allowance for impairment (if any). Losses on impairment of investments are included in profit or loss.

If the receivable enters into a troubled debt restructuring process, the investment will be transferred to loans to customer and presented at fair value, net of allowance for doubtful debt. The fair value is based on the outstanding balance of the receivable as at the transfer date or the date of restructuring. Allowance for doubtful debt is based on the same Bank of Thailand's guideline as allowance for loans to customer.

1.4.6 Loans to customers

Loans to customers are stated at the principal balances, excluding accrued interest receivables. Unrecognised deferred revenue/discounts on loans to customers are deducted from loans to customers.

Hire purchase and financial lease receivables are stated at outstanding balance, net of deferred revenue. Deferred revenue is stated net of commissions and direct expenses incurred at the initiation of hire purchase contract and advances received from financial lease receivable.

1.4.7 Allowance for doubtful accounts and losses from troubled debt restructuring

a) The Bank provides allowance for doubtful accounts and losses arising from troubled debt restructuring in accordance with the Notifications of the Bank of Thailand ("BOT") and adjusts these by the additional amount which is expected not to be collectible based on an evaluation of the current status of the debtors, taking into consideration the recovery risk and the value of collateral. For all loans to customers classified as pass and special mention, except for hire purchase receivables that are classified as pass and special mention, the Bank records provision at a rate of not less than 1% and not less than 2% of the debt balance net of collateral value excluding accrued interest receivable, respectively.

For non-performing loans to customers which are classified as sub-standard, doubtful and doubtful of loss, except for non-performing hire purchase receivables, the Bank records allowance for doubtful accounts at 100% of the debt balance remaining after deducting the present value of expected future cash inflows from debt collection or from collateral disposal, with the discount interest rate and the year of collateral disposal being set with reference to BOT's Notifications.

For hire purchase receivables that are classified as pass, special mention and non-performing hire purchase receivables, the Bank uses a collective approach, based on historical loss and behavioral grading of the hire purchase receivables.

The Bank has already set provision for all loans to customers in accordance with the BOT's Notifications issued on 3 August 2008.

- b) Allowance for doubtful accounts for other receivables is provided for the estimated losses that may be incurred in the collection of receivables and based on the review of current status of receivables outstanding at the end of reporting period.
- c) Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded as expense during the year. Amounts written off as bad debts are deducted from the allowance for doubtful accounts. Bad debt recovery amounts are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts in the year of recovery.

1.4.8 Troubled debt restructuring

The Bank records troubled debt restructuring transactions in accordance with the Bank of Thailand's regulations and Thai Accounting Standard regarding "Accounting for Troubled Debts Restructuring". The Bank records the assets or equities transferred to the Bank for debt settlement at the fair values of the assets less estimated selling expenses (if any), providing that this does not exceed the legally claimable amount of outstanding debt.

In case where the debt restructuring involves modifications of terms of receivables, the fair value of receivables after restructuring represents the net present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted using the cost of fund rates prevailing at the restructuring date. In case where the cost of fund rates are lower than the interest rates specified in the term of modifications, the Bank will use the interest rates specified in the term of modifications as the discount rates. The Bank records differences between the fair value of receivables, and the balance of net book value of receivables as of restructuring date as expenses in profit or loss. Losses arising from restructuring by waiver of part of principal or recorded accrued interest receivable, less recorded allowance, are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

1.4.9 Property foreclosed

Property foreclosed represents assets transferred in respect of loans and hire purchase receivables on which the debtors have defaulted or restructured receivables. The values of the repossessed assets are stated at the lower of cost (fair value of assets at the transfer date, not exceeding the legally claimable amount of outstanding debt) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined at the market value or the appraisal value of repossessed assets less estimated selling expenses. The Bank is required to record the additional general reserve for declining in value of property foreclosed in accordance with the notifications of the Bank of Thailand and the management's estimates.

The Bank will recognise loss on impairment in profit or loss. Gains or losses from disposal of property foreclosed are recognised upon disposal.

1.4.10 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the value of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the year when the asset is derecognised (if any).

1.4.11 Premises and equipment/Depreciation

Land is stated at cost. Office condominiums and equipment are stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Office condominiums are initially recorded at cost on the acquisition date, and subsequently revalued by an independent professional appraiser to their fair values. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value at the end of reporting year.

Differences arising from the revaluation are dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

- When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of the revaluation of the Bank's assets, the increase is credited directly to other comprehensive income and the cumulative increase is recognised in equity under the heading of "Surplus on revaluation of assets". However, the revaluation increase is recognised as income to the extent that it reverses the revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of the revaluation of the Bank's assets, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, the revaluation decrease is charged to other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed the amount already held in "Surplus on revaluation of assets" in respect of the same asset.

The surplus on revaluation of assets is amortised to retained earnings on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the related assets. The revaluation surplus which is transferred to retained earnings is the difference between the depreciation calculated on book value of the revalued assets and the depreciation calculated on original cost of the assets. The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

Depreciation of office condominiums and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs or fair values on the straight-line basis (except for the depreciation of computer and communications equipment, which is calculated using the sum-of-the-year-digits method over estimated useful lives of 3 years) over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and office condominiums - 20 years

Office improvements - 5, 20 years

Furniture, fixtures and equipment - 3, 5 years

Motor vehicles - 5 years

The depreciation is dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

- Depreciation attributed to the original cost portion is included in determining income.
- Depreciation attributed to the surplus portion is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under installation.

An item of premises and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.4.12 Intangible assets

The Bank initially recognised intangible assets at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

The Bank amortised intangible assets with finite lives on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The Bank reviewed the amortisation year and the amortisation method of such intangible assets at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

Intangible assets with finite lives are software license fees that the Bank amortised over the following estimated useful lives:

The license agreements with specified number of years of usage

The license agreements with no specified number of years of usage

No license agreements

- according to the year of license agreement by the straight-line basis
- 5 years by the straight-line basis
- 3 years by the sum-of-the-year-digits method

1.4.13 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as at the end of reporting period. These will be realised in future period when the income is realised, or the expenses provided for are actually incurred and considered deductible for income tax purposes.

The Bank recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the Bank will generate future taxable profits that will be available against which such deductible deferred tax assets can be utilised. The Bank recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are calculated based on the tax rate that is expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax legislation that have been enacted at the end of each reporting period.

The Bank records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

1.4.14 Impairment of assets

The Bank assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.4.15 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of such financial assets, and retains control of such financial assets, the Bank continues to recognise the financial assets to the extent of its continuing involvement. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished - i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

1.4.16 Foreign currencies

The financial statement is presented in Baht, which is also the Bank's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at exchange rates ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the reference rates announced by the Bank of Thailand at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

1.4.17 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The Bank records salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund as expenses when incurred.

Part of bonus expense of the Bank is annual bonus, which is remuneration for employees' annual performance that is paid in cash, and determined with reference to the parent company's share price. The Bank records this expense and accrued bonus when employees receive the right as service is deemed to have already been rendered by the employees. It is recorded based on the average daily share price from the grant date to the end of each reporting period and any increase or decrease in the expense according to changes in the share price is recognised in order to reflect the fair value of accrued bonus liability at the end of each reporting period, until the bonuses are settled.

Post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Bank and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Bank. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Bank's contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The Bank has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law and other employee benefit plan. The Bank treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan. In addition, the Bank provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by the Bank based on actuarial techniques.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from other long-term benefits are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

1.4.19 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The recording of derivatives and hedge accounting is based on the principles for recording derivatives and hedge accounting under IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

The Bank records derivatives held for trading under fair value method. The Bank records gains (losses) from changes in fair value of derivatives in profit or loss. The fair value of derivatives is based on the market price, or a formula which is generally accepted in cases where there is no market price.

The Bank records derivatives for cash flow hedged by using hedge accounting as follows:

The Bank documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Bank also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts accumulated in shareholders' equity are recycled to profit or loss in the years in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

1.4.20 Financial instruments

a) Financial risk management

The Bank's financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No.107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash, interbank and money market items (assets), derivatives assets, investments, loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, deposits, interbank and money market items (liabilities), liability payable on demand, derivaties liabilities and debt issued and borrowings. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described in Note 3.38 to the financial statements.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

A fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the estimate fair value will be adjusted by reserve with respective risk. For financial instruments with duration of one year or less, the book value represents a reasonable estimate of fair value. For financial instruments with duration greater than one year, fair value was determined based on the quoted market prices, where available, or otherwise based on present values of contractual cash flows, discounted using the rate used for financial instruments with similar features.

The methods and assumptions used by the Bank in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturities or carry interest at rates approximating the market rate, including cash, interbank and money market items (assets), deposits, interbank and money market items (liabilities), and liabilities payable on demand, the carrying amounts in the financial statements approximate their fair value.
- The fair value of debts and equity securities is generally derived from quoted market prices, or based on generally accepted pricing models when no market price is available.

- Loans to customers and accrued interest, except for hire purchase receivables and other retail loans, are presented at fair value which is the book value less allowance for doubtful accounts, since most loans to customers carry interest at floating rates. Hire purchase receivables and other retail loans are presented at fair value, which is the present value of future cash inflows, discounted by the current interest rate for new loans.
- The fair value of debts issued and borrowings is estimated by discounting expected future cash flow by the current market interest rates of the borrowings with similar terms and conditions.
- The fair value of derivatives is derived from the quoted market price, or based on generally accepted pricing models when no market price is available.

1.4.21 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.4.22 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

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

Allowance for doubtful accounts for loans to customers

Allowances for loan losses are intended to adjust the value of loans to customers for probable credit losses. The management uses judgement to establish reserves for estimated losses on outstanding loans when there is any doubt about the borrower's capacity to repay the principal and/or the interest. The allowances for loan losses are determined through a combination of specific reviews, consideration of the probability of defaults, statistical modeling and estimates, taking into account change in the value of collateral and current economic conditions, in compliance with the principles stipulated by the Bank of Thailand. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amounts of allowances for loan losses and adjustments to the allowances may therefore be required in the future.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments.

Impairment of investments

The Bank treats available-for-sale securities and general investments as impaired when the management judges that there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement of the management.

Investment properties

The Bank presents investment properties at the fair value estimated by an independent appraiser, and recognises changes in the fair value in profit or loss. The independent appraiser valued the investment properties using the income approach because there is no market price that could be used to apply a comparative approach. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair value are described in Note 3.9.

Premises and equipment/Depreciation

In determining depreciation of premises and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the premises and equipment and to review estimated useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

The Bank measures office condominiums at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent appraiser using the income approach for buildings. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates.

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

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefits plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate, and staff turnover rate.

Leases

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or financial lease, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether significant risk and rewards of ownership of the leased asset has been transferred, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement.

Litigation

The Bank has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Bank's management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigation and believes that no loss will result. Therefore, no contingent liabilities are recorded as at the end of each reporting period.

2. General information

2.1 The Bank's information

The Bank is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its parent company is TISCO Financial Group Public Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand. The Bank has been licensed by the Ministry of Finance to operate commercial banking business. Its registered address is 48/2 TISCO Tower, 1st Floor, North Sathorn Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok. As at 31 December 2014, the Bank has 55 branches in Thailand.

2.2 Share capital

The preference shares have the same rights and benefits as ordinary shares, with added rights and benefits that entitle the holders of preference shares to receive preferential dividend of 1 Baht per share every year that the Bank pays dividend to the holders of the ordinary shares. Additionally, the preference shares are entitled to share any leftover dividend with the holders of the ordinary shares. In years that the Bank does not declare dividend payment to the ordinary shareholders, the Bank may still choose to declare dividend payment at the above-mentioned rate to the preference shareholders. However, the preference shareholders are entitled to receive dividend only in those years in which the Bank has declared dividend payment, and the shares are non-cumulative. From 30 June 2009 onwards, the rights and benefits of the preference shareholders have been equal to those of the ordinary shareholders.

2.3 Statutory reserve

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

2.4 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration represents the benefits paid to the Bank's directors in accordance with Section 90 of the Public Limited Companies Act, exclusive of salaries, and related benefits payable to directors who hold executive positions.

2.5 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Bank, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Bank. They also include associated companies and individuals which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Bank's operations.

The Bank has significant business transactions with related parties. These transactions have been concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon in the ordinary course of business between the Bank and those related parties, which are reference to the terms and price as charged to other customers.

3. Supplemental information

3.1 Interbank and money market items - net (assets)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December					
		2014			2013	
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
<u>Domestic</u>						
Bank of Thailand and						
Financial Institutions						
Development Fund	1,788,263	-	1,788,263	3,120,483	800,000	3,920,483
Commercial banks	350,986	30,701,000	31,051,986	239,303	44,400,000	44,639,303
Specialised financial						
institutions	92	3,700,000	3,700,092	761	3,700,000	3,700,761
Other financial institutions	<u>-</u>	300,000	300,000	<u>-</u>	500,000	500,000
Total	2,139,341	34,701,000	36,840,341	3,360,547	49,400,000	52,760,547
Add: Accrued interest	-	13,832	13,832	-	25,397	25,397
Less: Allowance for						
doubtful accounts	<u>-</u>	(3,000)	(3,000)	<u>-</u>	(8,000)	(8,000)
Total domestic	2,139,341	34,711,832	36,851,173	3,360,547	49,417,397	52,777,944
<u>Foreign</u>		_				
US Dollar	1,490	-	1,490	7	<u>-</u>	7
Total foreign	1,490	<u>-</u>	1,490	7		7
Total domestic and foreign	2,140,831	34,711,832	36,852,663	3,360,554	49,417,397	52,777,951

The Bank entered into securities purchase under resale agreements according to private repurchase transactions. Securities received under resale agreements are used as collateral. Details of transactions are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Securities purchase under resale agreements according to private repurchase transactions

as at 31 December

2014	2013
34,400	47,800

Commercial banks

Fair value of securities received as collateral is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Fair value of securities received as collateral

as at 31 December					
2014 2013					
34.218	47.873				

Commercial banks

3.2 Derivatives

Trading Derivative

The Bank entered into interest rate swap agreements and cross currency swap agreements to manage the risk associated with its loan to customers, as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December								
		2014							
	Fair	/alue	Notional Fair valu		alue	Notional			
Type of risk	Assets	Liabilities	amount	Assets	Liabilities	amount			
Exchange rate	-	5,219	3,296,300	-	310,945	3,315,434			
Interest rate	-	35,510	1,200,000	28,220		2,274,303			
Total		40,729	4,496,300	28,220	310,945	5,589,737			

All counterparties of these derivative transactions are financial institutions.

3.3 Investments

3.3.1 Classified by type of investment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 De	cember
	2014	2013
Available-for-sale investments - fair value		
Government and state enterprise securities	12,060,173	5,637,810
Private sector debt securities	811,472	938,819
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,460)	(1,460)
Total available-for-sale investments	12,870,185	6,575,169
Held-to-maturity debt securities - cost/amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	-	3,000,000
Investment in receivables	17,816	33,872
Less: Allowance for impairment	(17,394)	(17,722)
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	422	3,016,150
General investments - cost		
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	483,303	483,873
Less: Allowance for impairment	(44,961)	(45,829)
Total general investments	438,342	438,044
Investments - net	13,308,949	10,029,363

In August 2014, the Bank reclassified part of its investment portfolio, transferring certain long-term held-to-maturity debt securities to short-term available-for-sale securities at the fair value at the transfer date, to bring them in line with the Bank's liquidity management strategy. The amortised cost of the transferred debt securities at the transfer date was approximately Baht 3,001 million. The Bank recorded the difference between this amortised cost and the fair value, amounting to Baht 73 million, as unrealised gain on transfer of investment portfolio and presented it under shareholders' equity in the statement of financial position. The Bank disposed of Baht 2,960 million of these investments, with a realised gain of Baht 72 million. The balance of unrealised gain as at 31 December 2014 was Baht 1 million.

3.3.2 Classified by remaining year to maturity of the debt securities

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December							
	2014				2013			
		Due	within		Due within			
	Less than	1 - 5	Over		Less than	1 - 5	Over	
	1 year	years	5 years	Total	1 year	years	5 years	Total
Available-for-sale investments								
Government and state								
enterprise securities	11,087	973	-	12,060	5,435	203	-	5,638
Private sector debt securities	1	810		811	31	907		938
Total	11,088	1,783	-	12,871	5,466	1,110	-	6,576
Less: Allowance for								
impairment	(1)	-		(1)	(1)	-		(1)
Total	11,087	1,783		12,870	5,465	1,110		6,575
Held-to-maturity debt								
securities								
Government and state								
enterprise securities	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Investment in receivables	13	5	-	18	32	2	-	34
Less: Allowance for								
impairment	(12)	(5)		(17)	(18)	-		(18)
Total	1	-		1	14	3,002		3,016
Total debt securities	11,088	1,783		12,871	5,479	4,112	-	9,591

3.3.3 Investments subject to restriction

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 De	cember	_
Type of investment	2014	2013	Type of restrictions
Government debt securities	2	2	Pledged for electricity usage
Government debt securities	-	1,758	Pledged for the use of credit
			balance on clearing position

3.3.4 Investments in companies with weak financial positions and poor operating results

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		(0				
	As	As at 31 December 2014				
			Allowance for			
			changes in			
	Cost	Fair value	value ⁽¹⁾			
Companies having problems with debt						
repayment or in default	7,060	-	7,060			

⁽¹⁾ Allowance for changes in value of investment is calculated at cost less collateral value.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December 2013

		a	
			Allowance for
			changes in
	Cost	Fair value	value ⁽¹⁾
Companies having problems with debt			
repayment or in default	7,060	-	7,060

⁽¹⁾ Allowance for changes in value of investment is calculated at cost less collateral value.

3.3.5 Investments in which the Bank holds not less than 10 percent of the equity of the investees

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		As at 31 December						
		2014		2013				
		Unpaid	Percentage		Unpaid	Percentage		
Securities' name	Book value	amounts	of holding	Book value	Amounts	of holding		
			(%)			(%)		
Services:								
Jiji Press (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	814	300	10	814	300	10		
K. Line (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	37,335	-	10	37,335	-	10		
Trading import and export:								
Shin Thai Enterprises Co., Ltd.	5,707	-	10	5,707	-	10		
PDTL Trading Co., Ltd.	5,894	-	10	6,925	-	10		
Wattana Inter-Trade Co., Ltd.	5,382	-	10	5,382	-	10		
Real estate:								
UMI Property Co., Ltd.	4,110	-	10	4,647	-	10		
Industrial:								
Siam Art Ceramic Co., Ltd.	17,358	-	10	17,083	-	10		

3.4 Investment in subsidiary

					(Unit: Million Baht)				
						Investment value -		Dividend received for	
	Nature of	Type of i	nvestment	Percentage	of holding	cost me	ethod	the years	s ended
Company's name	Business	as at 31	December	as at 31	December	as at 31 December		31 December	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
				(%)	(%)				_
Subsidiary directly held by t	he Bank								
TISCO Securities Hong Kong	Securities	Ordinary	Ordinary	100	100	66	66	-	-
Limited (In the process of	business	shares	shares						
liquidation)									
Less: Allowance for impairmen	nt					(22)	(22)	_	-
Net Investment in subsidiary						44	44	-	-
Less: Return of capital						(40)	(40)	-	-
Loss on return of capita	al from a subs	idiary				(4)	(4)		-
Investment in subsidiary - net						-	-	-	-

In October 2013, the Bank received the return of capital from the dissolution of TISCO Securities Hong Kong Limited amounting to Baht 40 million and TISCO Securities Hong Kong Limited already completed the liquidation in January 2015.

3.5 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables

3.5.1 Classified by loans to customers type

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Loans to customers			
Loans	76,542,379	80,126,779	
Hire purchase receivables	202,646,374	226,283,511	
Financial lease receivables	1,066,507	1,033,508	
Less: Deferred revenue	(21,947,954)	(26,394,058)	
Advances received from financial lease receivables	(265,622)	(223,314)	
Total loans to customers	258,041,684	280,826,426	
Add: Accrued interest receivables	527,506	493,055	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(6,380,337)	(5,774,792)	
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables - net	252,188,853	275,544,689	

3.5.2 Classified by currency and residency of debtors

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		As at 31 December						
		2014			2013			
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total		
Baht	254,745,384	-	254,745,384	277,545,066	-	277,545,066		
US Dollars		3,296,300	3,296,300		3,281,360	3,281,360		
Total loans to customers								
net of deferred revenue	254,745,384	3,296,300	258,041,684	277,545,066	3,281,360	280,826,426		

3.5.3 Classified by type of business and loan classification

	As at 31 December 2014					
		Special			·	
	Pass	mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	of loss	Total
Agricultural and mining	678,918	4,782	1,925	-	-	685,625
Manufacturing and commerce	26,649,756	4,418,127	82,187	68,003	22,557	31,240,630
Real estate and construction	12,581,620	121,227	33,574	21,681	14,989	12,773,091
Public utilities and services	30,290,942	542,126	147,555	40,706	51,002	31,072,331
Personal consumption						
Hire purchase	141,491,289	15,130,448	2,595,705	1,737,303	388,553	161,343,298
Auto cash Ioan	13,237,195	1,121,072	253,833	84,965	12,087	14,709,152
Housing loans	1,163,235	51,545	22,652	22,019	51,366	1,310,817
Others	4,146,317	511,022	129,270	82,407	37,724	4,906,740
Total loans to customers	230,239,272	21,900,349	3,266,701	2,057,084	578,278	258,041,684
Add: Accrued interest receivable	315,385	212,121		<u>-</u>	=	527,506
Total loans to customers and						
accrued interest receivable	230,554,657	22,112,470	3,266,701	2,057,084	578,278	258,569,190

As at 31 December 2013

	Special			Doubtful			
	Pass	mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	of loss	Total	
Agricultural and mining	1,441,228	71,195	23,157	2,795	-	1,538,375	
Manufacturing and commerce	38,468,365	538,751	140,002	39,767	16,035	39,202,920	
Real estate and construction	11,749,451	152,775	25,901	10,997	11,912	11,951,036	
Public utilities and services	31,235,584	630,004	97,881	78,089	1,777	32,043,335	
Personal consumption							
Hire purchase	160,187,190	14,723,922	2,584,821	824,665	66,641	178,387,239	
Auto cash Ioan	12,707,215	948,514	188,453	27,427	822	13,872,431	
Housing loans	1,302,535	56,425	2,355	9,294	57,583	1,428,192	
Others	2,230,065	124,769	23,695	2,860	21,509	2,402,898	
Total loans to customers	259,321,633	17,246,355	3,086,265	995,894	176,279	280,826,426	
Add: Accrued interest receivables	272,962	220,093	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	493,055	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	259,594,595	17,466,448	3,086,265	995,894	176,279	281,319,481	

3.5.4 Classified by loan classification

As at 31	December

					2013 Net amount		
	Loans to	used for		Loans to	used for		
	customers	setting the		customers	setting the		
	and accrued	allowance for	Allowance for	and accrued	allowance for	Allowance for	
	interest	doubtful	doubtful	interest	doubtful	doubtful	
	receivables	accounts	accounts(1)(2)	receivables	accounts	accounts ⁽¹⁾ (2)	
Provision under BOT's guideline							
- Pass	230,555	207,633	1,822	259,595	235,950	3,259	
- Special mention	22,112	17,843	2,494	17,466	17,189	1,121	
- Sub-standard	3,267	3,242	1,073	3,086	3,083	944	
- Doubtful	2,057	2,033	623	996	988	279	
- Doubtful of loss	578	524	177	176	107	63	
Allowance established in excess			191		-	109	
Total	258,569	231,275	6,380	281,319	257,317	5,775	

⁽¹⁾ Allowance for doubtful accounts for loans to customers is determined based on debt balance less collateral value in accordance with the BOT's guidelines (except for hire purchase and financial lease receivables, for which the Bank does not deduct the collateral value from the outstanding loan balance).

⁽²⁾ As at 31 December 2014, the provisions set aside by TISCO Bank exceeded the BOT's notification No. Sor Nor Sor 31/2551 minimum requirement by a total of Baht 2,826 million (As at 31 December 2013: total of Baht 2,345 million). TISCO Bank allocated Baht 2,635 million of the excess provision to a specific provision for an individual debtors (As at 31 December 2013: total of Baht 2,236 million) and so combined with the minimum provision requirement of Baht 3,554 million (As at 31 December 2013: total of Baht 3,430 million), the total provision set aside in accordance with BOT requirements is Baht 6,189 million (As at 31 December 2013: total of Baht 5,666 million).

Percentage of allowance for doubtful account setup

	Hire purchase re	eceivables ⁽¹⁾	Other loans ⁽²⁾		
	As at 31 De	As at 31 December		December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Pass	0.58	0.58	1	1	
Special mention	3.84	4.67	2	2	
Sub-standard	23.24	22.95	100	100	
Doubtful	23.39	23.13	100	100	
Doubtful of loss	23.33	22.75	100	100	

⁽¹⁾ These percentages of allowance for doubtful accounts are average percentages used in setting up allowance for doubtful accounts, after inclusion of the allowance for doubtful accounts from assigning provision in excess of BOT's minimum requirement to specific provision for an individual debtor.

3.5.5 Hire purchase and financial lease receivables

As at 31 December 2014, net receivables of the Bank under hire purchase and financial lease agreements amount to Baht 181,673 million (2013: Baht 200,883 million) and mostly comprise hire purchase agreements for cars, and financial lease agreements for machine and equipment for business operation. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 to 7 years and under most agreements interest is charged at a fixed rate as specified in agreements.

As at 31	December	2014

	Amounts of installments due under the long-term lease agreements					
	Over 1 year			Non-		
	Not over	but not over	Over	performing		
	1 year	5 years	5 years	loans	Total	
Gross investment in						
the agreements	64,545	127,403	4,745	7,020	203,713	
Less: Deferred revenue*	(8,637)	(11,206)	(38)	(1,893)	(21,774)	
Advances received from						
financial lease receivables	(119)	(146)	-	(1)	(266)	
Present value of minimum lease						
pay from agreements	55,789	116,051	4,707	5,126	181,673	
Allowance for doubtful accounts**				<u>-</u>	(2,755)	
Net hire purchase and financial lease	receivables			_	178,918	

^{*} Net of deferred commissions and direct expenses incurred at the initiation of hire purchase.

⁽²⁾ These percentages are the rates used to set aside allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the BOT's minimum requirement.

^{**} These allowance for doubtful accounts included the allowance for doubtful accounts from assigning provisions in exceed of BOT's minimum requirement to specific provision for an individual debtor.

As at 31 December 2013

	Amounts of installments due under the long-term lease agreements					
	Over 1 year			Non-		
	Not over but not over Over			performing		
	1 year	5 years	5 years	loans	Total	
Gross investment in the						
agreements	66,868	147,877	7,197	5,375	227,317	
Less: Deferred revenue*	(9,956)	(14,426)	(225)	(1,604)	(26,211)	
Advances received from						
financial lease receivables	(42)	(180)	-	(1)	(223)	
Present value of minimum lease						
pay from agreements	56,870	133,271	6,972	3,770	200,883	
Allowance for doubtful accounts**				-	(2,658)	
Net hire purchase and financial lease receivables						

^{*} Net of deferred commissions and direct expenses incurred at the initiation of hire purchase.

3.5.6 Loans to customers for which the recognition of interest income has been ceased

(Unit: Million Baht)

				(Unit: Million Bant)
	Amounts calculated under BOT's guidelines ⁽²⁾ as at 31 December		Amounts calculated under the Bank's policy as at 31 December	
_				
_	2014	2013	2014	2013
Loans to customers for which the	7,308	5,328	11,494	5,328
recognition of interest income				
has been ceased ⁽¹⁾				

⁽¹⁾ These amounts are calculated on an account by account basis.

3.5.7 Deferred revenue which is presented as a deduction against loans to customers

	As at 31 De	cember
	2014	2013
e ⁽¹⁾	21,948	26,394

⁽¹⁾ These amounts included deferred revenue of hire purchase and financial lease contracts which are stated net of commissions and direct expenses incurred at the initiation of hire purchase.

^{**} These allowance for doubtful accounts included the allowance for doubtful accounts from assigning provisions in exceed of BOT's minimum requirement to specific provision for an individual debtor.

⁽²⁾ Accrual of interest ceases when interest payments have been defaulted on for more than three months, counting from the due date.

3.5.8 Troubled debt restructuring

_	For the years ended 31 December		
_	2014	2013	
Debtors restructured during the year			
Number of debtors restructured by modification			
of terms (number)	2,657	133	
Loan balances before restructuring (Million Baht)	981	138	
Loan balances after restructuring (Million Baht)	981	138	
Loss on troubled debt restructuring (Million Baht)	-	-	
Average contract period of debt restructuring (years)			
Hire purchase receivables	5	4	
Mortgage loan receivables	3	2	
Auto cash loan receivables	4	-	

Supplemental information for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 relating to the restructured debts is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Interest income on restructured receivables	60	32	
Receipt of principal and interest	366	217	

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has the outstanding balances with troubled restructured debtors as follows:

	As at 31 December					
	20	14	2013			
	Number Outstanding		Number	Outstanding		
	of debtors	balance	of debtors	balance		
The balance of the restructured						
debts	2,767	1,152	545	390		

3.6 Allowance for doubtful accounts

3.6.1 Allowance for doubtful accounts - classified by the receivables classification

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2014						
						Allowance	
		Special			Doubtful of	established in	
	Pass	mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	loss	excess	Total
Balance - beginning of year	3,259,533	1,121,141	943,918	278,617	62,632	108,951	5,774,792
Increase (decrease) in							
allowance for doubtful							
accounts during the year	(1,436,389)	1,373,888	1,223,802	3,674,965	231,564	81,800	5,149,630
Bad debt written-off	(1,324)	(755)	(1,094,742)	(3,329,941)	(117,323)		(4,544,085)
Balance - end of year	1,821,820	2,494,274	1,072,978	623,641	176,873	190,751	6,380,337

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2013							
						Allowance		
		Special			Doubtful of	established in		
	Pass	mention	Sub-standard	Doubtful	loss	excess	Total	
Balance - beginning of year	2,751,870	1,024,157	555,487	136,361	216,329	3,440	4,687,644	
Increase in allowance for								
doubtful accounts during								
the year	507,879	97,320	1,018,024	2,597,723	147,951	105,511	4,474,408	
Bad debt written-off	(216)	(336)	(629,593)	(2,455,467)	(301,648)		(3,387,260)	
Balance - end of year	3,259,533	1,121,141	943,918	278,617	62,632	108,951	5,774,792	

3.6.2 Allowance for doubtful accounts - classified by loan loss provisioning method

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		As at 31 December 2014					
			Allowance				
	Individual	Collective	established in				
	impairment	impairment	excess	Total			
Balance - beginning of year	3,018,513	2,647,328	108,951	5,774,792			
Increase in allowance for doubtful							
accounts during the year	932,588	4,135,242	81,800	5,149,630			
Bad debt written-off	(504,728)	(4,039,357)		(4,544,085)			
Balance - end of year	3,446,373	2,743,213	190,751	6,380,337			

		As at 31 December 2013						
			Allowance					
	Individual	Collective	established in					
	impairment	impairment	excess	Total				
Balance - beginning of year	2,206,070	2,478,134	3,440	4,687,644				
Increase in allowance for doubtful								
accounts during the year	1,286,302	3,082,595	105,511	4,474,408				
Bad debt written-off	(473,859)	(2,913,401)		(3,387,260)				
Balance - end of year	3,018,513	2,647,328	108,951	5,774,792				
	·							

3.6.3 Non-performing loans to customers

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Non-performing loans to customers	5,902	4,258	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,873	1,285	

3.7 Classification of assets

3.7.1 Investments in companies with weak financial position and poor operating results

(Unit: Million Baht)

Allowance for possible loss Cost Fair value provided in the accounts(1) as at 31 December as at 31 December as at 31 December 2014 2013 2014 2013 2014 2013 Debt instruments - debentures⁽²⁾ 1 1 1 Equity instruments - ordinary shares (3) 6 6 6 6

3.7.2 Classification of assets under the Bank of Thailand's guidelines

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the quality of the Bank's assets classified in accordance with the Bank of Thailand's guidelines is as follows:

	Loans to c	ustomer ⁽¹⁾	Investments i	n securities	Investments i	n receivables	Property f	oreclosed	(Un To	it: Million Baht) tal
	as at 31 D	December	as at 31 D	ecember	as at 31 E	December	as at 31 E	December	as at 31 D	ecember
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Pass	264,939	307,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,939	307,922
Special mention	21,900	17,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,900	17,246
Sub-standard	3,267	3,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,267	3,086
Doubtful	2,057	996	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,057	996
Doubtful of loss	578	176	46	47	17	18	18	18	659	259
Total	292,741	329,426	46	47	17	18	18	18	292,822	329,509

⁽¹⁾ Loans to customers include investment in debt securities under resale agreements of other commercial banks and loan to financial institutions (which are presented as part of interbank and money market items - asset in the statements of financial position).

⁽¹⁾ Allowance for possible loss is determined based on the investment cost less collateral value.

⁽²⁾ Investments in subordinated debentures issued by financial institutions which the Bank of Thailand ordered closed on 8 December 1997.

⁽³⁾ Investments in securities of companies which are vulnerable to delisting, of companies whose auditors have expressed opinions citing the going concern issue, or of companies which have defaulted on interest payment.

3.7.3 Classification of assets under the Bank of Thailand's guidelines for hire purchase receivables on which the Bank sets aside provision using a collective approach

	Debt ba as at 31 D		Net amount used for setting the allowance for doubtful accounts ⁽¹⁾ as at 31 December		Percentage of allowance for doubtful account setup ⁽²⁾ as at 31 December		Allowance for doubtful accounts ⁽³⁾ as at 31 December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
					(%)	(%)		
Pass	159,758	180,736	159,758	180,736	0.58	0.58	933	1,049
Special mention	16,071	15,660	16,071	15,660	3.84	4.67	616	732
Sub-standard	2,826	2,777	2,826	2,777	23.24	22.95	657	637
Doubtful	1,840	922	1,840	922	23.39	23.13	430	213
Doubtful of loss	459	69	459	69	23.33	22.75	107	16
Total	180,954	200,164	180,954	200,164			2,743	2,647

⁽¹⁾ The Bank does not deduct the collateral value from the outstanding loan balance for calculation of allowance for doubtful accounts for hire purchase receivables.

⁽²⁾ These percentages of allowance for doubtful accounts are average percentages used in setting up allowance for doubtful accounts, after inclusion of the allowance for doubtful accounts from assigning provision in excess of BOT's minimum requirement to specific provision for an individual debtor.

⁽³⁾ These allowance for doubtful accounts include the allowance for doubtful accounts from assigning provision in excess of BOT's minimum requirement to specific provision for an individual debtor.

3.8 Property foreclosed

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Acquisition of assets for debt repayment			
Immovable assets			
Appraisal by an external appraiser			
Balance - beginning of year	3,404	239,700	
Transfer type of appraiser	-	(48,272)	
Disposals		(188,024)	
Balance - end of year	3,404	3,404	
Appraisal by an internal appraiser			
Balance - beginning of year	73,725	25,453	
Transfer type of appraiser	-	48,272	
Additions	83	-	
Disposals	(6,728)		
Balance - end of year	67,080	73,725	
Total property foreclosed - Immovable assets	70,484	77,129	
Movable assets			
Balance - beginning of year	55,963	19,274	
Additions	5,576,372	4,056,464	
Disposals	(5,566,750)	(4,019,775)	
Balance - end of year	65,585	55,963	
Total property foreclosed	136,069	133,092	
Less: Allowance for impairment			
Balance - beginning of year	18,169	18,187	
Increase	369	918	
Decrease	(436)	(936)	
Balance - end of year	18,102	18,169	
Total property foreclosed - net	117,967	114,923	

3.9 Investment properties

The book value of investment properties as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Book value - beginning of year	16,067	63,139	
Transfer type of asset	-	(49,655)	
Gain from fair value adjustment	-	7,445	
Others		(4,862)	
Book value - end of year	16,067	16,067	

The investment property is an office condominium for rent and stated at fair value at the end of 2014. The fair value of investment properties was calculated by the asset appraisal method based on the income approach. The income approach was made by the present value calculation of discounted cash flows on expected cash inflows, expected cash outflows, occupancy rate, capitalisation rate, discount rate and other relevant factors. These asset appraisal approach also made reference to data of assets in the market that are similar and comparable to the appraisal assets, taking into account past operation results and forecast returns of the appraisal assets, market demand and supply and other factors that would affect to the asset value. These valuations were made by in-house appraisers of the Bank who have professional experiences and are capable of the asset appraisal, and were based on the assets appraisal standard and professional ethics in Thailand.

3.10 Premises and equipment

	Revaluation					
	basis		Cost	basis		
	Building, office		Building, office	Furniture,		
	condominium		condominium	fixtures		
	and building		and building	computer and		
	improvements	Land	improvements	equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost						
As at 1 January 2013	-	17,509	917,030	565,734	51,228	1,551,501
Additions/transfers in	482,355	-	42,770	43,641	19,931	588,697
Transfer accumulated						
depreciation to deduct cost	(223,598)	-	-	-	-	(223,598)
Surplus on revaluation	298,463	-	-	-	-	298,463
Disposals/written-off/						
transfers out	<u> </u>	-	(516,651)	(1,709)	(7,468)	(525,828)
As at 31 December 2013	557,220	17,509	443,149	607,666	63,691	1,689,235
Additions/transfers in	-	-	65,154	47,495	7,070	119,719
Adjustment item	(27,000)	-	-	-	-	(27,000)
Disposals/written-off/						
transfers out		-	(12,858)	(60,363)	(6,197)	(79,418)
As at 31 December 2014	530,220	17,509	495,445	594,798	64,564	1,702,536
Accumulated depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2013	-	-	556,381	514,986	37,938	1,109,305
Depreciation for the year	-	-	59,667	35,594	8,009	103,270
Depreciation on transfers in	223,598	-	-	-	-	223,598
Transfer accumulated						
depreciation to deduct cost	(223,598)	-	-	-	-	(223,598)
Depreciation on disposals/						
written-off/transfers out		-	(256,551)	(1,692)	(7,468)	(265,711)
As at 31 December 2013	-	-	359,497	548,888	38,479	946,864
Depreciation for the year	9,454	-	32,939	29,952	10,008	82,353
Depreciation on disposals/						
written-off/transfers out		-	(11,574)	(60,337)	(6,197)	(78,108)
As at 31 December 2014	9,454	-	380,862	518,503	42,290	951,109
Net book value:						
As at 31 December 2013	557,220	17,509	83,652	58,778	25,212	742,371
As at 31 December 2014	520,766	17,509	114,583	76,295	22,274	751,427
Depreciation for the years end	led 31 December:					
2013						103,270
2014						82,353

As at 31 December 2013, the Bank reassessed and changed its accounting policy regarding measurement of premises and equipment as it relates to office condominiums, switching from the previously applied cost model to the revaluation model, which presents the fair value of the assets at the appraisal date. The Bank arranged for an independent professional appraiser to appraise the value of the office condominium on 11 November 2013, using the Income Approach. The change in the accounting policy on the measurement of office condominiums was adopted on a prospective basis. Therefore, depreciation of the office condominium for the year 2013 is calculated based on the cost model. Depreciation will be calculated based on the revalued amounts as from the beginning of the year 2014. However, the change in accounting policy would not have had a material impact on net profit for the year had the new policy been adopted since the beginning of the year.

Had the office condominiums been carried in the financial statements based on cost model, its net book value as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 would have been as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014 2013		
Office condominiums - net of accumulated depreciation	252,765	258,757	

3.11 Intangible assets

The book value of intangible assets as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 is presented as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Bah	
	Computer software	
As at 31 December 2014:		
Cost	584,759	
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(361,158)	
Net book value	223,601	
As at 31 December 2013:		
Cost	382,876	
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(343,055)	
Net book value	39,821	

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 is presented as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Net book value at beginning of year	39,821	64,638	
Acquisitions of computer software	208,119	5,091	
Disposals of computer software	(5,283)	-	
Amortisation	(19,056)	(29,908)	
Net book value at end of year	223,601	39,821	

3.12 Other assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Value added tax - net	360,056	413,971	
Accrued interest receivables	61,426	53,518	
Fee and service receivables	52,600	50,310	
Deposits	40,768	36,120	
Other receivables	491,149	587,580	
Other assets	214,461	464,669	
Total other assets	1,220,460	1,606,168	

3.13 Deposits

3.13.1 Classified by type of deposits

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Deposits			
Current accounts	3,250,954	2,716,643	
Savings accounts	49,606,051	40,751,442	
Fixed accounts			
- not over 6 months	22,613,265	12,917,074	
- over 6 months but not over 1 year	1,034,917	20,938,222	
- over 1 year	313,129	201,249	
Certificates of deposit/negotiable certificates of deposit	129,572,991	188,022,865	
Total	206,391,307	265,547,495	

3.13.2 Classified by the remaining year of contract

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 [As at 31 December		
	2014	2013		
Not over 1 year*	205,885,759	265,059,553		
Over 1 year	505,548	487,942		
Total deposits	206,391,307	265,547,495		

^{*}Including fully-mature deposit contracts

3.13.3 As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, all outstanding deposits are deposits from domestic depositors and in Baht.

3.14 Interbank and money market items - net (liabilities)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December						
	2014			2013			
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total	
<u>Domestic</u>							
Bank of Thailand and							
Financial Institutions							
Development Fund	-	23,645	23,645	-	26,118	26,118	
Commercial banks	52,836	500,000	552,836	98,795	-	98,795	
Specialised financial							
institutions	-	500,000	500,000	-	532,520	532,520	
Other financial institutions	1,376,577	7,899,326	9,275,903	3,012,474	8,613,487	11,625,961	
Total	1,429,413	8,922,971	10,352,384	3,111,269	9,172,125	12,283,394	

3.15 Debt issued and borrowings

As at 31 December		
2014	2013	
6,643,000	8,243,000	
51,056,900	28,566,000	
36,122	145,822	
797	797	
57,736,819	36,955,619	
	2014 6,643,000 51,056,900 36,122 797	

3.15.1 Subordinated unsecured debentures

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank had long-term subordinated unsecured debentures as follows:

			Face value	Bala	ance	Maturity	
Year	ear Units as at 31 December		per unit	per unit as at 31 December		in the year	Interest rate
	2014	2013	(Baht)	2014	2013		
	(Million units)	(Million units)		(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)		
2009	-	2.00	1,000	-	2,000	2019	5.50 percent per annum in
							the first to third year, 6.00
							percent per annum in the
							forth to seventh year and
							6.50 percent per annum in
							the eighth to tenth year.
2009	-	2.00	1,000	-	2,000	2019	5.00 percent per annum in
							the first to third year, 5.50
							percent per annum in the
							forth to seventh year and
							6.00 percent per annum in
							the eighth to tenth year.
2010	1.00	1.00	1,000	1,000	1,000	2020	5.00 percent per annum.
2010	1.00	1.00	1,000	1,000	1,000	2020	4.80 percent per annum.
2012	1.00	1.00	1,000	1,000	1,000	2022	4.85 percent per annum.
2012	1.24	1.24	1,000	1,243	1,243	2022	4.60 percent per annum.
2014	1.60	-	1,000	1,600	-	2024	6.00 percent per annum.
2014	0.80	-	1,000	800		2024	6.00 percent per annum.
Total				6,643	8,243		

3.15.2 Unsubordinated unsecured debentures

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank had short-term unsubordinated unsecured debenture as follows:

Year	Units as at 3	1 December	Face value per unit		ance December	Maturity in the year	Interest rate
	2014	2013	(Baht)	2014	2013		
	(Million units)	(Million units)		(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)		
2013	-	16.166	1,000	-	16,166	2014	2.80 - 3.15 percent per annum
2013	-	3.00	1,000	-	3,000	2014	3.15 percent per annum
2013	-	3.50	1,000	-	3,500	2014	3.15 percent per annum
2013	-	3.00	1,000	-	3,000	2014	3.10 percent per annum
2013	-	2.60	1,000	-	2,600	2014	3.05 percent per annum
2013	-	0.30	1,000	-	300	2014	3.10 percent per annum
2014	51.057	-	1,000	51,057		2015	2.55 - 2.87 percent per annum
Total				51,057	28,566		

3.15.3 Bills of exchange

Bills of exchange comprise the fixed interest rate bearing and the floating interest rate bearing ones, which will gradually mature in 2014 to 2015. The interest rates of the fixed interest rate bearing bills of exchange are between 2.50 and 3.20 percent per annum.

3.16 Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which is compensations on employees' retirement and other long-term benefits, as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 De	cember
	2014	2013
Defined post employment benefit obligation at		
beginning of year	100,885	98,534
Current service cost	11,368	8,467
Interest cost	4,955	3,465
Benefits paid during the year	(2,139)	(3,055)
Actuarial (gains) losses	15,672	(6,526)
Defined post employment benefit obligation at		
end of year	130,741	100,885
Other long-term benefits	46,045	43,668
Total provisions for long-term employee benefits at		
end of year	176,786	144,553

Long-term employee benefits expenses included in the profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the years ended

31 December

	2014	2013
Current service cost	19,403	13,821
Interest cost	6,332	4,390
Actuarial losses	2,955	14,622
Total employee benefits expenses	28,690	32,833

The cumulative amount of actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income and taken as part of retained earnings of the Bank as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 amounted to Baht 33 million and Baht 20 million, respectively.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

(Unit: Percent per annum)

	2014	2013
Discount rate	2.13 - 4.27	2.36 - 4.64
Average salary increase rate	4.21	3.80
Average inflation rate	2.21	2.92

Amounts of defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments arising on the plan liabilities for the current year and previous four years are as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)
		Experience adjustments
	Defined benefit	arising on the plan
	obligation	liabilities
31 December 2014	176,786	11,531
31 December 2013	144,553	8,974
31 December 2012	131,686	18,574
31 December 2011	83,767	4,925
31 December 2010	62,567	-

3.17 Other liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December	
	2014	2013
Withholding income tax and other tax payables	346,168	204,714
Accrued insurance premium	664,267	809,500
Deferred income	1,153,412	967,917
Accrued expenses	1,465,741	1,406,311
Suspense creditors	345,707	583,942
Other liabilities	192,803	193,050
Total other liabilities	4,168,098	4,165,434

The above accrued expenses include accrued bonus expenses which are remunerations paid to the management and employees based on annual performance. These accrued bonus expenses include costs of annual bonus that are determined with reference to the parent company's share price, paid to employees whose performance impacts the Bank's operating results, as an incentive to work effectively and to build loyalty to the Bank. This vested bonus is set aside for payment five years later. It is paid in cash and determined based on the average daily share price of the parent company's shares over the year of five years from grant date to settlement date. As of 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has issued bonus under this scheme amounting to Baht 176 million and Baht 122 million, respectively.

3.18 Preference shares converted to ordinary shares

Up to 31 December 2014 and 2013, preference shares have been converted into ordinary shares totaling 627,952,146 shares.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, there are preference shares which are convertible to ordinary shares totaling 104 shares. However, since 30 June 2009, the rights and benefits of the preference shareholders have been equal to those of the ordinary shareholders.

3.19 Capital funds

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to maintain the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the regulations of Bank of Thailand.

The Bank maintains capital adequacy ratio in compliance with Basel III principles which is implementing capital to risk assets requirement based on Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRB) for hire purchase receivables, corporate lending, equity exposure and other assets.

Regarding to Capital fund as at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has allocated the additional reserve from classification as a part of regulatory capital fund. The reserve has been classified to Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital based on method under BOT's regulation.

Capital funds of the Bank (under Basel III principles) are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2014	2013
Common Equity Tier I capital		
Issued and fully paid up share capital	9,215,676	8,191,712
Premium on share capital	2,543,024	1,120,738
Statutory reserve	984,000	984,000
Net profits after appropriation	9,764,407	7,943,322
Other components of shareholders' equity	220,913	-
Less : Deductions from Common Equity Tier I items	(125,120)	(620,223)
Total Common Equity Tier I capital	22,602,900	17,619,549
Financial Instrument Tier I capital		
Issued and paid up share capital - non cumulative		
preferred shares	1	1
Total Tier I capital	22,602,901	17,619,550
Tier II Captial		
Long-term subordinated debentures	6,643,000	7,518,700
Surplus of prevision	340,851	-
Reserve for loans classified as pass	653,690	608,075
Total Tier II capital	7,637,541	8,126,775
Total capital funds	30,240,442	25,746,325

(Unit: Percent)

As at 31 December

	2014		20	13
Capital fund ratios	The Bank	Requirement	The Bank	Requirement
Common Equity Tier I capital to risk assets	12.55	4.50	9.15	4.50
Tier I capital to risk assets	12.55	6.00	9.15	6.00
Total capital to risk assets	16.80	8.50	13.37	8.50

To comply with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand No. Sor Nor Sor. 25/2552 regarding "Public Disclosure of Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks", the Bank has disclosed capital maintenance information as at 30 June 2014 on its website on 31 October 2014.

3.20 Surplus on change in value of investments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December	
	2014	2013
Balance - beginning of year	7,166	4,229
Increase from changes in value of investments during the year	33,585	2,937
	40,751	7,166
Less: The effect of deferred tax assets / liabilities	(8,150)	(1,433)
Balance - end of year	32,601	5,733

3.21 Surplus on revaluation of assets

This represents surplus arising from revaluation of office condominiums. The surplus is amortised to retained earnings on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the related assets.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December		
2014	2013	
298,463	-	
-	298,463	
(27,000)	-	
(2,777)		
268,686	298,463	
(54,293)	(59,693)	
214,393	238,770	
	2014 298,463 - (27,000) (2,777) 268,686 (54,293)	

The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

3.22 Interest income

Interest income in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Interbank and money market items	587,357	910,446
Investments in debt securities	404,751	215,356
Loans to customers	6,062,734	5,797,993
Hire purchase and financial lease	10,888,713	10,995,496
Total interest income	17,943,555	17,919,291

3.23 Interest expenses

Interest expenses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Deposits	6,112,189	7,362,433
Interbank and money market items	254,050	299,789
Contribution fee to the Deposit Protection Agency and		
Bank of Thailand	1,284,148	1,254,479
Issued debt instruments		
- Subordinated debentures	422,938	433,678
- Unsubordinated debentures	1,007,531	354,475
Borrowings	2,901	180,078
Total interest expenses	9,083,757	9,884,932

3.24 Net fee and service income

Net fee and service income in the statements of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Fee and service income			
- Acceptance, aval and guarantees	10,822	10,498	
- Insurance service	2,313,135	2,605,753	
- Financial advisory	2,250	3,000	
- Others	741,598	675,162	
Total fee and service income	3,067,805	3,294,413	
Fee and service expenses	(64,447)	(77,481)	
Net fee and service income	3,003,358	3,216,932	

3.25 Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions

Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transactions		
- Foreign currencies and derivatives on foreign exchange	50,114	(7,492)
- Derivatives on interest rates	(38,386)	11,039
- Debt securities	11,862	13,416
Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions	23,590	16,963

3.26 Net gains on investments

Net gains on investments in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Gains on disposal			
- Available-for-sale investments	117,392	512	
- Held-to-maturity securities	29	155	
- General investments	22,387	39,570	
Total	139,808	40,237	
Reversal of losses on impairment			
- General investments	868	1,912	
- Investments in subsidiaries		480	
Total	868	2,392	
Gain (loss) from return of capital from a subsidiary company	829	(4,037)	
Net gains on investments	141,505	38,592	

3.27 Bad debt, doubtful accounts and impairment losses

Bad debt, doubtful accounts and impairment losses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	3,000	
Interbank and money market items (reversal)	(5,000)		
Investment in receivables (reversal)	(328)	(3,075)	
Loans to customers	3,983,477	3,641,701	
Total	3,978,149	3,641,626	
		· ·	

3.28 Other operating income

Other operating income in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ende	d 31 December	
	2014	2013	
Gains on disposal of property foreclosed	21,774	4,789	
Dividend income	75,295	74,956	
Others	23,136	28,833	
Total	120,205	108,578	

3.29 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ende	d 31 December	
	2014	2013	
Mailing expenses	47,479	44,293	
Software amortisation expenses	19,056	29,908	
Legal expenses	266,411	175,484	
Transportation expenses	83,396	78,740	
Advertising and business promotion expenses	91,355	70,475	
Others	140,070	124,290	
Total	647,767	523,190	

3.30 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Current income tax:			
Income tax expenses for the year	912,090	703,516	
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	933	
Deferred tax:			
Deferred tax on temporary differences and reversion of			
temporary differences	(144,044)	12,445	
Income tax expenses reported in the statements of			
comprehensive income	768,046	716,894	

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

_	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Decrease (Increase) in revaluation surplus in investments	(6,717)	(587)	
Surplus on revaluation of assets	5,400	(59,693)	
Actuarial gains (losses)	3,134	(1,305)	
Income tax expenses recorded directly to other comprehensive			
income	1,817	(61,585)	

A reconciliation between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rates for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Accounting profit before tax	3,866,351	3,594,095	
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	773,270	718,819	
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	933	
Tax effect of net tax-exempt income and net disallowed			
expenses	(5,224)	(2,858)	
Income tax expenses reported in the statements of			
comprehensive income	768,046	716,894	

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Change in deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities reported in profit or loss for the

	As at 31 December		years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Allowance for doubtful accounts	38,150	21,796	16,354	21,108
Allowance for impairment of investments	26,688	26,928	(240)	(1,385)
Allowance for impairment of property foreclosed	3,621	3,634	(13)	(3)
Non-accrual of interest income	41,348	25,773	15,575	8,237
Depreciation of assets	3,151	6,812	(3,661)	(2,497)
Financial leases	12,631	25,479	(12,848)	10,445
Gain on changes in value of investment properties	(1,489)	(1,489)	-	(1,489)
Surplus on revaluation of assets	(54,293)	(59,693)	-	-
Gains on valuation in available-for-sale investments	(8,150)	(1,433)	-	-
Unrealised (gain) loss on derivatives	6,888	(5,858)	12,746	(248)
Deferred commissions and direct expenses incurred at				
the initiation of hire purchase	(451,161)	(522,672)	71,511	(118,796)
Unearned interest income on hire purchase	146,753	134,183	12,570	73,512
Accrued expenses	131,610	114,657	16,953	(23,930)
Employee benefit expenses	35,357	28,910	3,312	3,877
Others	95,038	83,253	11,785	18,724
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	26,142	(119,720)	144,044	(12,445)

3.31 Components of other comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Other comprehensive income			
Available-for-sale investments:			
Gains (losses) during the year	150,977	3,449	
Less: Reclassification adjustments for gains included in			
profit or loss	(117,392)	(512)	
	33,585	2,937	
Gains (losses) on revaluation of assets	(27,000)	298,463	
Actuarial gains (losses)	(15,672)	6,526	
Other comprehensive income	(9,087)	307,926	
Income tax effects relating to components of other			
comprehensive income	1,817	(61,585)	
Net other comprehensive income for the year	(7,270)	246,341	

3.32 Income tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended 31 December					
		2014		2013		
		Tax		Tax		
	Before tax	(expense)	Net of tax	Before tax	(expense)	Net of tax
	amount	benefit	amount	amount	benefit	amount
Gains (losses) on valuation						
in available-for-sale						
investments	33,585	(6,717)	26,868	2,937	(587)	2,350
Gains (losses) on revaluation						
of assets	(27,000)	5,400	(21,600)	298,463	(59,693)	238,770
Actuarial gains (losses)	(15,672)	3,134	(12,538)	6,526	(1,305)	5,221
	(9,087)	1,817	(7,270)	307,926	(61,585)	246,341

3.33 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and preference shares in issue during the year. The rights and benefits of the preference shareholders have been equal to those of the ordinary shareholders.

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank (Thousand Baht)	3,098,305	2,877,201	
Weighted average number of shares (Thousand shares)	878,084	782,514	
Basic earnings per share (Baht/share)	3.53	3.68	

3.34 Related party transactions

			(Unit	: Thousand Baht)
	As at			As at
	1 January			31 December
	2014	Increase	Decrease	2014
Outstanding balance				
Parent company				
TISCO Financial Group Plc.				
Deposits	509,783	1,491,029	(1,471,747)	529,065
Accrued interest payable	289	169	(342)	116
Dividend payable	655,247	1,105,742	(655,247)	1,105,742
Other liabilities	73,685	46,130	(29,857)	89,958
Related companies (related by common				
shareholder)				
Interbank and money market items (Assets):				
TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.	495,000	297,000	(495,000)	297,000
Other Assets:				
TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.	594	1,711	(261)	2,044
TISCO Leasing Co., Ltd.	9,729	10,546	(13,724)	6,551
TISCO Information Technology Co., Ltd.	30,000	-	(30,000)	-
TISCO Tokyo Leasing Co., Ltd.	400	2,800	(3,200)	-

			(Unit	: Thousand Bant)
	As at			As at
	1 January			31 December
	2014	Increase	Decrease	2014
Outstanding balance (Continued)				
Related companies (related by common				
shareholder)				
Deposits:				
Hi-Way Co., Ltd.	19,958	15,295	(5,953)	29,300
TISCO Information Technology Co., Ltd.	129,305	25,664	(32,270)	122,699
Primus Leasing Co., Ltd.	32,841	-	-	32,841
TISCO Learning Center Co., Ltd.	38,156	6,528	(582)	44,102
Deutsche TISCO Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	170,651	55,186	(20,779)	205,058
TISCO Leasing Co., Ltd.	4,045	1,550	(3,425)	2,170
All-Ways Co., Ltd.	580	178	(159)	599
TISCO Tokyo Leasing Co., Ltd.	1,424	148	(1,078)	494
Interbank and money market items (Liabilities):				
TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.	844,147	496,999	(1,191,833)	149,313
TISCO Asset Management Co., Ltd.	66,521	51,568	(1,430)	116,659
Accrued interest payable:				
TISCO Securities Co., Ltd.	645	596	(1,230)	11
TISCO Asset Management Co., Ltd.	56	669	(63)	662
TISCO Information Technology Co., Ltd.	146	376	(423)	99
TISCO Leasing Co., Ltd.	-	25	(25)	-
Hi-Way Co., Ltd.	-	162	(162)	-
TISCO Learning Center Co., Ltd.	172	30	(149)	53
Other liabilities:				
Hi-Way Co., Ltd.	36,840	7,120	(11,920)	32,040
TISCO Learning Center Co., Ltd.	1,960	3,368	(2,565)	2,763
All-Ways Co., Ltd.	748	183	(281)	650

For the years ended

	31 December		(Unit Thousand Baht)	
	2014	2013	Terms and pricing policy	
Transactions occurred during the years				
Parent company				
Risk and financial management fee expenses,	975,434	1,042,666	Determined on the basis on actual cost in	
human resources management fee expenses			compliance with the criteria specified by	
and office administration fee expenses			the Bank of Thailand	
Interest expenses	21,560	22,930	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Other expenses	9,263	9,263	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Other income	750	-	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Related companies				
Interest income	9,526	19,416	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Income involving to loan	5,175	10,320	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Other income	10,434	4,461	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Computer system advisory service expenses	260,000	250,000	Determined on the basis on actual cost in	
			compliance with the criteria specified by	
			the Bank of Thailand	
Training expenses	49,852	44,071	With reference to the prices as offered from	
			other service providers	
Expenses involving loan	122,880	60,261	Determined on the basis on actual cost	
Interest expenses	13,338	22,930	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	
Other expenses	7,436	10,373	With reference to the terms and prices as	
			offered to other customers	

Loans to management-level employees (departmental manager upward)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December

2014	2013
6,306	7,568

⁽¹⁾ Including employee welfare loans and normal loans

Loans(1)

Liabilities payable to directors and key management personnel

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 De	ecember
2014	2013
90,118	84,899

Directors and management's benefits

During the year ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank had short-term benefit expenses paid to their directors and key management during the years and other employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Short-term benefits	148	147	
Post-employment benefits	3	2	
Other long-term benefits	19	16	
Total	170	165	

3.35 Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Chairperson of the Executive Board.

For management purposes, the Bank is organised into business units based on its products and services and has the following three reportable segments:

- 1. Retail banking business: Provision of credit facilities to retail customers, who are mostly individuals, principally comprised of consumer credit.
- Corporate banking business: Provision of financial services, in the form of loans and related services, to medium and large corporate clients for commercial purposes and related services.
- 3. Treasury investment and other businesses: Responsible for asset and liability management activities of the Bank and other businesses.

No operating segments have been aggregated from the above reportable operating segment.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss in which operating expenses are allocated on a basis of loans and operating income of each segment. However, the Bank's income taxes are managed on a group basis. Therefore, these expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue, profit and total assets information regarding the Bank's operating segments for the year ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

					(Uni	t: Million Baht)
			Treasury		Adjustments	
	Retail	Corporate	investment	Total	and	Financial
_	banking	banking	and others	segments	eliminations	statement
For the year ended 31 December	er 2014					
Revenue						
External customers	9,842	2,168	727	12,737	-	12,737
Inter-segment			1,585	1,585	(1,585)	
Total revenue	9,842	2,168	2,312	14,322	(1,585)	12,737
Operating results:						
Net interest income	6,291	2,005	564	8,860	-	8,860
Net fee and service income	2,915	90	(2)	3,003	-	3,003
Other operating income	636	73	1,750	2,459	(1,585)	874
Total operating income	9,842	2,168	2,312	14,322	(1,585)	12,737
Depreciation and amortisation	(256)	(36)	(514)	(806)	-	(806)
Other operating expenses	(3,865)	(704)	(1,103)	(5,672)	1,585	(4,087)
Bad debt, doubtful accounts						
and impairment losses	(3,569)	(105)	(304)	(3,978)		(3,978)
Total operating expenses	(7,690)	(845)	(1,921)	(10,456)	1,585	(8,871)
	_	_			_	
Segment profit	2,152	1,323	391	3,866	-	3,866
Income tax expenses						(768)
Profit for the year						3,098

						t. Willion Bant)
			Retail	Corporate	Treasury investment	Total
			Banking	Banking	and others	segments
As at 31 December 2014						
			190,773	67,293	47,820	305,886
Segment total assets						
Premises and equipment - net			23	2	726	751
					(Uni	t: Million Baht)
			Treasury		Adjustments	
	Retail	Corporate	investment	Total	and	Financial
	Banking	Banking	and others	segments	elimination	statement
For the year ended 31 Decemb	er 2013					
Revenue						
External customers	9,683	2,017	716	12,416	-	12,416
Inter-segment	-	-	1,433	1,433	(1,433)	-
Total revenue	9,683	2,017	2,149	13,849	(1,433)	12,416
Operating results:						
Net interest income	5,539	1,875	620	8,034	-	8,034
Net fee and service income	3,080	145	(8)	3,217	-	3,217
Other operating income	1,064	(3)	1,537	2,598	(1,433)	1,165
Total operating income	9,683	2,017	2,149	13,849	(1,433)	12,416
, -						
Depreciation and amortisation	(260)	(33)	(501)	(794)	-	(794)
Other operating expenses	(4,205)	(652)	(962)	(5,819)	1,433	(4,386)
Bad debt, doubtful accounts						
and impairment losses	(3,246)	(861)	465	(3,642)		(3,642)
Total operating expenses	(7,711)	(1,546)	(998)	(10,255)	1,433	(8,822)
Segment profit	1,972	471	1,151	3,594	-	3,594
Income tax expenses						(717)
Profit for the year						2,877
					(Uni	t: Million Baht)
			_	_	Treasury	_
			Retail	Corporate	investment	Total
A1.04 D 1 - 0010			Banking	Banking	and others	segments
As at 31 December 2013			007.700	70.400	04.400	0.40.000
Segment total assets			207,720	73,130	61,180	342,030
Premises and equipment - net			20	3	719	742

3.36 Provident fund

The Bank and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Bank and the employees contribute to the fund monthly at the rates of 5 to 15 percent of the employees' salaries, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the fund's articles. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the years 2014 and 2013, the Bank paid provident fund contributions totaling Baht 75 million and Baht 63 million, respectively.

3.37 Commitments and contingent liabilities

3.37.1 Avals, guarantees and commitments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Avals	7,151	42,552	
Other guarantees	628,138	753,815	
Undrawn client overdraft facilities	34,070	54,041	
Interest rate swap agreements (Note 3.38.5)	1,200,000	2,274,303	
Cross currency swap agreements (Note 3.38.5)	3,296,300	3,315,434	
Total	5,165,659	6,440,145	

3.37.2 Litigation

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has been sued for compensation totaling approximately Baht 359 million and Baht 354 million, respectively. Final judgements have not yet been reached in respect of these cases. The management of the Bank believes that no material losses to the financial statements will be incurred as a result of the mentioned lawsuits.

3.37.3 Other commitments

- a) The Bank has commitments in relation to computer service agreements, whereby it is to pay both fixed fees and service fees which vary according to the quantity and type of services, as stipulated in the agreements.
- b) The Bank has entered into several lease agreements in respect of the lease of office building and branch office. The terms of the agreements are generally 3-9 years.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable operating leases contracts as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 De	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013		
Payable within				
Not over 1 year	112	103		
Over 1 to 5 years	136	61		
Over 5 years	3	5		

3.38 Financial instruments

3.38.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is risk that a counterparty or borrower will be unable to meet their financial commitments under an agreement, causing them to be unable to make settlement of indebtedness to the Bank on the due date or to intentionally fail to make payments to the Bank in accordance with the agreement.

The Bank is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to loans to customers and guarantees of loans and others.

The Bank has centralised its risk management function under the regulatory guidelines for consolidated supervision issued by the Bank of Thailand. The Bank manages credit risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures in the credit approval process, and by analysis of risk factors and the ability of customers to service debt. For hire purchase receivables, the Bank has implemented a credit scoring system, in order to enhance efficiency in the credit approval process and better reflect the credit risk. The Bank also adopted a credit review process that examines and reviews the quality of loans so as to prevent and provide a remedy for problem loans in the future. The Bank therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses from loans and guarantees of loans. In addition, the Bank is not exposed to concentrations of credit risk because it has a varied customer base and a large number of customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of loans and receivables as stated in the financial statement.

Quality of risk from provision of hire purchase receivables of the Bank, which comprises the largest portion of credit granted by the Bank, is as detailed below.

The risk of hire purchase credit that is not overdue of the Bank can be classified into three groups, based on quality of risk in respect of expected losses within one year. These are "Very High Grade", "High Grade" and "Medium Grade", with "Very High Grade" credit defined as credit from which expected losses over the next year are less than or equal to 0.2% of the balance; "High Grade" as credit from which losses within one year are expected to be between 0.2% and 2.0% and "Medium Grade" as credit from which losses within one year are expected to exceed 2% of the balance.

Credit risk of hire purchase receivables classified by quality of credit is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

_	As at 31 December		
_	2014	2013	
Neither past due nor impaired			
Very high grade	112,689	110,130	
High grade	41,865	60,983	
Medium grade	5,204	9,623	
Subtotal	159,758	180,736	
Hire purchase receivables - overdue for 31 to 90 days	16,071	15,660	
Hire purchase receivables - overdue for more than 90 days	5,124	3,768	
Total	180,953	200,164	

3.38.2 Market risk

Market risk is defined as the degree of vulnerability to movements in securities market prices and interest rates, which may affect income or the capital funds of the Bank.

In order to effectively manage market risk, a suitable risk treatment framework is to be implemented. The Bank uses a combination of risk sensitivities, Value-at-Risk and stress testing to manage market risks and establish limits. The Value-at-Risk (VaR) concept has employed methodologies and internal techniques appropriate to the nature of risks involved. On-going Back-testing is also performed to validate the internal Value-at-Risk model, and stress testing is performed under various extreme scenarios as a supplement to VaR. The risk assessment and corresponding risk treatment takes into account the transaction intent as well as the market liquidity of the securities.

3.38.2.1 Market risk - Marketable portfolio

The following table shows the VaR calculation for marketable portfolio position as at the financial statements date. The VaR that the Bank measures is an estimate, using a confidence level of 99%, of the potential loss that is not expected to be exceeded if the current marketable portfolio position were to be held unchanged for one year.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Market risk as at	Market risk as at 31 December		
	2014	2013		
Marketable financial assets				
Debt securities	15	38		
Derivatives	22	-		

3.38.2.2 Market risk sensitivity - Interest bearing assets and liabilities

The market risk sensitivity of interest bearing assets and liabilities is measured by assessing the effect of changes in interest rates on the net interest income over a period of one year, based on the fixed interest bearing asset and liability positions held by the Bank at the financial statements date. In making such assessment, changes in interest rates are applied prospectively and normal increases in assets and liabilities are not taken into account as presented below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Increase (decrease) in sensitivity of

	net interest income as at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Change in interest rate			
Increase by 1 percent	(426.59)	(657.56)	
Decrease by 1 percent	426.59	657.56	

However, to better reflect a realistic business environment, the sensitivity to interest rate risk is adjusted taking into account that business growth and interest rate shift are actually gradual, the net interest rate sensitivity incurred would be less than the effect on net interest income as illustrated in the analysis. This market risk sensitivity of interest bearing assets and liabilities does not include the status of marketable debt securities, which is presented in the market risk - marketable portfolio.

3.38.2.3 Interest rate risk

The Bank has the following significant exposures to interest rate risk related to financial instruments.

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2014

	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	Floating	Fixed	Non- interest			
<u>Transactions</u>	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total		
Financial assets						
Cash	-	-	1,180	1,180		
Interbank and money market items	50	34,712	2,091	36,853		
Investments - net	-	7,893	5,416	13,309		
Loans to customers (1)	12,446	241,185	4,938	258,569		
	12,496	283,790	13,625	309,911		
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	52,594	153,533	264	206,391		
Interbank and money market items	465	9,846	41	10,352		
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	400	400		
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	41	41		
Debts issued and borrowings		57,737		57,737		
	53,059	221,116	746	274,921		

⁽¹⁾ Loans to customers with floating rates and fixed interest rates include non-performing loans to customers on accrual basis.

As at 31 December 2013

	Outstanding balances of financial instruments				
	Floating	Fixed	Non- interest		
<u>Transactions</u>	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total	
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	1,130	1,130	
Interbank and money market items	50	49,417	3,311	52,778	
Derivatives assets	-	-	28	28	
Investments - net	-	5,878	4,151	10,029	
Loans to customers (1)	15,994	261,015	4,311	281,320	
	16,044	316,310	12,931	345,285	
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	43,282	222,079	186	265,547	
Interbank and money market items	461	11,673	149	12,283	
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	345	345	
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	311	311	
Debts issued and borrowings		36,956		36,956	
	43,743	270,708	991	315,442	

⁽¹⁾ Loans to customers with floating rates or fixed interest rates include non-performing loans to customers on accrual basis.

Financial instruments which bear interest rate at fixed rates are classified below by the years from the financial statements date to the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

						(Unit: N	/IIIIon Bant)
		As at 31 December 2014					
		Repricing or maturity date					
		0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5		Interest
<u>Transactions</u>	At call	months	months	years	years	Total	rates (%)
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items	-	34,414	-	298	=	34,712	2.0154
Investments - net	-	2,078	4,031	1,784	-	7,893	3.3603
Loans to customers	23,349	28,720	51,422	131,773	5,921	241,185	6.8505
	23,349	65,212	55,453	133,855	5,921	283,790	
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	3,920	115,425	33,683	505	-	153,533	2.6197
Interbank and money market items	833	6,111	2,878	24	-	9,846	2.5430
Debts issued and borrowings	37	32,834	18,223	-	6,643	57,737	2.8393
	4,790	154,370	54,784	529	6,643	221,116	
						(Unit: N	/lillion Baht)
			As at	31 Decembe	er 2013		
		Reprici	ng or maturi	ty date			
		0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5		Interest
<u>Transactions</u>	At call	months	months	years	years	Total	rates (%)
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items	-	48,922	495	-	-	49,417	2.2549
Investments - net	2	432	1,332	4,112	-	5,878	3.9485
Loans to customers	23,289	25,663	55,527	149,020	7,516	261,015	6.9686
	23,291	75,017	57,354	153,132	7,516	316,310	
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	6,587	161,925	53,079	488	-	222,079	3.0432
Interbank and money market items							
interpark and money market items	1,907	7,251	2,489	26	-	11,673	2.8367
Debts issued and borrowings	1,907 37	7,251 11,921	2,489 16,755	26 	8,243	11,673 36,956	2.8367 3.5493

The balances of loans to customers (including those on which interest recognition has been ceased) shown in the above table are presented before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts.

3.38.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is uncertainty that the Bank is unable to meet repayment obligations when they fall due. This could arise from a failure in asset conversion or to raise adequate fund for timely fulfillment of obligations. Liquidity risk may result from both internal and external factors. Internal factors hinge on liquidity reserve and a structure of assets and liabilities. Meanwhile, external factors are mainly driven by market liquidity and confidence of depositors.

Liquidity risk management framework

The overall liquidity risk management is overseen by the Risk Management Committee. Treasury function will be responsible for ensuring that daily liquidity position complies with the risk management policy and regulatory requirement. On the other hand, Risk Management function will monitor and control liquidity risk based on the prescribed risk limits.

The key liquidity risk management policies involve the management of cash flow maturity profiles, deposit concentrations, liquidity reserve assets and emergency contingency plan. Liquidity risk strategies will take into account market liquidity and how unexpected changes would affect the Bank's risks. A manageable level of maturity mismatches of cash flows from assets and liabilities will then be consistently maintained and regularly monitored, together with the level of liquidity reserve assets. The procurement and concentration of funding sources will be well-planned to optimise risk and return. Contingency procedures for liquidity management in the times of unexpected financial crisis must be established and made ready for timely activation. In addition to the liquidity risk measurement, the Bank sets the limit of loan to total borrowing ratio and liquidity reserve asset level. The position of liquidity risk is monitored daily and reported to the Risk Management Committee and other relevant functions.

Additionally, the Bank has set stress testing scenarios for liquidity risk where the scenarios cover the Bank's specific scenarios and industry-based scenarios, which cause unusual cash outflow from the Bank.

The main sources of fund came from deposits. In the past, there was high rollover rate for matured deposits. Besides, the Bank also issued subordinated debentures as another source of fund. On the use of fund, the majority of fund is used in lending business while a proportion of fund is maintained as liquidity reserve assets to cushion against liquidity risk. Moreover, the Bank provides credit line to other companies under TISCO Financial Group to support liquidity position if required.

3.38.3.1 Remaining contractual maturity of liabilities

Liabilities

(Unit: Million Baht)

Rema			
Less than		More than	
3 months	3 - 12 months	1 year	Total
219,889	54,785	7,208	281,882

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2013

	Rem			
	Less than		More than	
	3 months	3 - 12 months	1 year	Total
Liabilities	241,377	72,323	8,757	322,457

The matured liabilities, are generally rolled-over with 90 percent average rollover rate. By taking into account high rollover rate, the cash outflow at maturity will be lower than those presented by contractual maturity. On the other hand, the liabilities with remaining maturity less than three months comprised current deposit and saving deposit. Both current deposit and saving deposit are considered to be more stable than term deposit in terms of cash outflow.

3.38.3.2 Volume and composition of highly liquid assets and internal ratio

	As at 31 December		
	2014	2013	
Composition of highly liquid assets			
Cash	1,180	1,130	
Interbank and money market - net	36,853	52,778	
Current investments - net	12,870	6,575	
Total liquid assets ⁽¹⁾	50,903	60,483	
Liquid asset requirement ⁽¹⁾	12,900	16,600	

⁽¹⁾ Highly liquid assets and liquid asset requirement are based on internal measurement.

The Bank has a policy in maintaining the highly liquid assets higher than internal liquid asset requirement. As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has highly liquid assets, which are daily calculated, at Baht 50,903 million and Baht 60,483 million, respectively, higher than internal liquid asset requirement, which is daily considered, of Baht 12,900 million and Baht 16,600 million, respectively. In addition, the Bank has contingency credit line, operating cash inflow from business, and available credit line from other financial institutions which is available to support uncertain liquidity requirement.

3.38.3.3 Counting from the financial statement date, as at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the periods to the maturity dates of financial instruments are as follows:

				As at 31 Dec	ember 2014			
		0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5		Non- performing	
Transactions	At call	months	months	years	years	Unspecified	Loans*	Total
Financial assets								
Cash	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180
Interbank and money market items	2,141	34,414	-	298	-	-	-	36,853
Investments - net	-	6,234	4,853	1,784	-	438	-	13,309
Loans to customers	31,563	27,956	51,968	132,918	6,789		7,375	258,569
	34,884	68,604	56,821	135,000	6,789	438	7,375	309,911
Financial liabilities								
Deposits	56,777	115,425	33,684	505	-	-	-	206,391
Interbank and money market items	1,339	6,111	2,878	24	-	-	-	10,352
Liabilities payable on demand	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Derivatives liabilities	-	5	-	36	-	-	-	41
Debts issued and borrowings	37	32,834	18,223		6,643			57,737
	58,553	154,375	54,785	565	6,643			274,921
Commitment and contingent liabilit	ies_							
Aval and guarantees of loans	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Other commitments	-	3,303	28	1,213	-	615	-	5,159

^{*} Non performing loans according to the BOT's guidelines

As at 31 December 2013

		0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 5	Over 5		Non-	
				1-5			performing	
<u>Transactions</u>	At call	months	months	years	years	Unspecified	Loans*	Total
Financial assets								
Cash	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130
Interbank and money market items	3,361	48,922	495	-	-	-	-	52,778
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28
Investments - net	2	4,145	1,332	4,112	-	438	-	10,029
Loans to customers	30,096	27,564	56,114	153,775	8,327		5,444	281,320
	34,589	80,631	57,941	157,915	8,327	438	5,444	345,285
Financial liabilities								
Deposits	50,055	161,925	53,079	488	-	-	-	265,547
Interbank and money market items	2,517	7,251	2,489	26	-	-	-	12,283
Liabilities payable on demand	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	345
Derivatives liabilities	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	311
Debts issued and borrowings	37	11,921	16,755	-	8,243	-	-	36,956
	52,954	181,408	72,323	514	8,243	-	-	315,442
Commitment and contingent liabilit	ies							
Aval and guarantees of loans	5	19	12	7	-	-	-	43
Other commitments	14	3,478	37	2,282	13	573	-	6,397

^{*} Non performing loans according to the BOT's guidelines

3.38.4 Foreign exchange risk

The status of the Bank's foreign currency balances as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follow:

Loans in foreign currency amounting to USD 100 million (31 December 2013: USD 100 million) (equivalent to Baht 3,296 million and Baht 3,281 million as at 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively), of which the Bank entered into cross currency swap agreements to hedge risk on the whole amount, as mentioned in Note 3.38.5 to the financial statements.

3.38.5 Derivatives

The Bank has a policy to enter into transactions involving financial derivative instruments, for trading and hedging risks.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Bank has the following trading financial derivative instruments.

a) Interest rate swap agreement

The Bank entered into interest rate swap agreements to manage the risk associated with its interest-bearing financial assets as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

As a	t 31	December	2014
------	------	----------	------

	715 at 01 Becellibel 2014	
Maturity	Notional amount	Fair value gain (loss)
2019	1,200	(36)
		(Unit: Million Baht)
	As at 31 December 2013	
Maturity	Notional amount	Fair value gain (loss)
2016	2,274	28

b) Cross currency swap agreement/Foreign exchange contract

The Bank entered into cross currency swap agreements/foreign exchange contracts to manage risk associated with financial assets as follows:

As at 31 December 2014

	As at 31 December 2014					
Maturity	Notional amount	Fair value gain (loss)				
2015	3,296	(5)				
		(Unit: Million Baht)				
	As at 31 December 2013					
Maturity	Notional amount	Fair value gain (loss)				
2014	3,315	(311)				

3.38.6 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of significant financial instruments of the Bank is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December					
	2014		2013			
<u>Transactions</u>	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value		
Financial assets						
Cash	1,180	1,180	1,130	1,130		
Interbank and money market items - net	36,853	36,853	52,778	52,778		
Investments - net	13,309	13,309	10,029	10,029		
Loans to customers and accrued interest						
receivables - net	252,189	256,772	275,545	280,401		
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	206,391	206,391	265,547	265,547		
Interbank and money market items - net	10,352	10,352	12,283	12,283		
Liabilities payable on demand	400	400	345	345		
Debt issued and borrowings	57,737	58,264	36,956	37,082		

In estimating the fair value of financial instruments, an allowance for doubtful debt is deducted based on the relative risk. The book value of financial instruments is the value net of the full amount of such allowance for doubtful debt, after adjusting for loan loss reserve.

4. Dividend payment

				Amounts of	Dividend
	Approved by	Dividend per share		dividend paid	payment period
		Preference share	Ordinary share	(Million Baht)	
		(Baht per share)	(Baht per share)		
Interim dividend for 2013	The Board of Directors'	0.80	0.80	655	January 2014
	Meeting of TISCO Bank				
	No. 7/2013 on				
	20 December 2013			-	
Total dividend payment in year 2013				655	
Interim dividend for 2014	The Board of Directors'	1.20	1.20	1,106	January 2015
	Meeting of TISCO Bank				
	No. 7/2014 on				
	15 December 2014				
Total dividend payment in year 2014			1,106		

5. Significant event during the year

Share Capital

The Annual General Meeting of the Bank's shareholders for the year 2014, convened on 22 April 2014 passed the following resolutions:

a) To approve the allocation of up to 102,396,410 new common shares of the Bank with a par value of Baht 10 per share to the existing shareholders of the Bank pro rata to their shareholding at an offering ratio of 1 new share for every 8 existing shares (both common and preferred shares) with an offer price of Baht 23.89 per share. The offer price was calculated based on the book value of shareholders' equity as of 31 December 2013. The new common shares (the "Right offering") issued to the existing shareholders of the Bank named in the share register as of 12 May 2014. In addition, the meeting approved the delegation of authority to determine other details in connection with the allocation of the new common shares issued, whether in single or sequential allocation, to the existing shareholders of the Bank to the Board of Directors or the President of the Bank, including without limitation, the offering year, offering price, payment year, and other terms and conditions relating to the allocation of the new common shares.

Following the exercise of the right offering by the existing shareholders of the Bank, there were 102,396,410 capital increased shares allocated. The Bank has completed the registration of the change of its paid-up capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 5 June 2014. As a result, the Bank's paid-up capital will be of Baht 9,215,676,920, comprising of 921,567,588 common shares and 104 preferred shares, both with par value of Baht 10 per share.

b) To approve the increase of the Bank's registered capital in the amount of Baht 1,023,964,100 from Baht 8,191,712,820 to Baht 9,215,676,920, in order to accommodate the allocation of the new common share issued. In addition, to reflect the increase of the Bank's registered capital, the meeting approved the amendment to the Bank's Memorandum of Association Clause 4, to state that the registered capital is Baht 9,215,767,920, consisting of 104 preferred shares and 921,567,588 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each. On 5 June 2014, the Bank registered increase in its registered share capital and the amendment of its memorandum of association with the Ministry of Commerce.

6. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Bank's Audit Committee on 10 February 2015.