

**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED,
BANGKOK BRANCH**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2022



Independent Auditor's Report

To the management of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch.

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch (the Branch) as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) and the Bank of Thailand notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting as described in the notes to the financial statements no. 2.

What I have audited

The Branch's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in head office and other branches of the same juristic person for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs and the Bank of Thailand notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting as described in the notes to the financial statements no. 2, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

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

Sinsiri Thangsombat

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352

Bangkok

27 February 2023

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch


Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
		Thousand	Thousand
	Notes	Baht	Baht
Assets			
Cash		63,522	35,115
Interbank and money market items, net	9	70,447,301	70,857,476
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	10,491,759	16,548,780
Derivative assets	11	38,648,017	32,581,352
Investments, net	12	51,442,673	54,192,868
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	13	71,921,026	60,932,301
Leasehold improvements and equipment, net		53,837	59,196
Intangible asset, net		47	98
Right-of-use assets, net	15	102,213	130,503
Deferred tax assets, net	16	145,336	157,696
Other assets	17	5,929,105	2,094,400
Total assets		249,244,836	237,589,785



Nelson Koutaka Miyake
Chief Financial Officer
Bangkok Branch



Giorgio Gamba
Chief Executive Officer
Bangkok Branch

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch

Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Thousand Baht	2021 Thousand Baht
Liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Liabilities			
Deposits	18	134,289,966	119,694,919
Interbank and money market items	19	21,644,698	20,861,864
Liabilities payable on demand		1,488,132	1,439,505
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	20	7,997,874	8,910,076
Derivative liabilities	11	44,217,971	36,543,873
Employee benefit obligations	21	410,015	336,532
Provisions	22	70,669	96,472
Other liabilities	23	2,066,609	3,441,312
Total liabilities		212,185,934	191,324,553
Accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Net funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act	8	22,600,000	22,600,000
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	25	5,956,463	18,170,653
Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		46,198	231,219
Retained earnings		8,456,241	5,263,360
Total accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		37,058,902	46,265,232
Total liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		249,244,836	237,589,785

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
		Thousand	Thousand
	Notes	Baht	Baht
Interest income	29	2,906,262	2,112,353
Interest expenses	30	560,796	407,770
Net interest income		2,345,466	1,704,583
Fees and service income		1,271,112	1,127,168
Fees and service expenses		229,693	197,127
Net fees and service income	31	1,041,419	930,041
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	32	3,073,308	2,306,520
Other operating income		55,406	50,829
Total operating income		6,515,599	4,991,973
Other operating expenses			
Employee expenses	34	1,266,867	1,277,379
Premises and equipment expenses		266,443	220,248
Taxes and duties		82,462	60,233
Other expenses	35	1,055,086	997,433
Total other operating expenses		2,670,858	2,555,293
Reversal of expected credit losses	33	(139,046)	(191,742)
Operating profit before income tax expenses		3,983,787	2,628,422
Income tax expenses	36	790,906	540,597
Net profit for the year		3,192,881	2,087,825
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(206,366)	(259,941)
Income taxes relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	36	41,273	51,988
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		45,949	(165,519)
Actuarial (losses) gains	21	(67,380)	1,964
Income taxes on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	36	4,286	31,970
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		(182,238)	(339,538)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,010,643	1,748,287

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch
Statement of Changes in Head Office and Other Branches of the Same Juristic Person
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person						
	Net funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act Thousand Baht	Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person Thousand Baht	Gains (losses) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	Change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss Thousand Baht	Other reserves Thousand Baht	Retained earnings Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance at 1 January 2021	22,600,000	10,908,054	305,488	194,097	75,105	5,883,527	39,966,271
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	2,087,825	2,087,825
Other comprehensive income							
Losses on remeasurement of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	(207,953)	-	-	-	(207,953)
Change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	(133,156)	-	-	(133,156)
Actuarial gain, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,571	-	1,571
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(207,953)	(133,156)	1,571	-	(339,538)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(207,953)	(133,156)	1,571	2,087,825	1,748,287
Movement in balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	-	7,262,599	-	-	-	-	7,262,599
Profit remittance to head office	-	-	-	-	-	(2,707,992)	(2,707,992)
Other reserves	-	-	-	-	(3,933)	-	(3,933)
Balance at 31 December 2021	22,600,000	18,170,653	97,535	60,941	72,743	5,263,360	46,265,232
Balance at 1 January 2022	22,600,000	18,170,653	97,535	60,941	72,743	5,263,360	6,298,961
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	3,192,881	3,192,881
Other comprehensive income							
Losses on remeasurement of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	(165,093)	-	-	-	(165,093)
Change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	36,759	-	-	36,759
Actuarial losses net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(53,904)	-	(53,904)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	(165,093)	36,759	(53,904)	-	(182,238)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(165,093)	36,759	(53,904)	3,192,881	3,010,643
Movement in balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	-	(12,214,190)	-	-	-	-	(12,214,190)
Other reserves	-	-	-	-	(2,783)	-	(2,783)
Balance at 31 December 2022	22,600,000	5,956,463	(67,558)	97,700	16,056	8,456,241	(2,907,369)

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit before income tax expenses	3,983,787	2,628,422
Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations before income tax expenses to cash received from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	47,946	44,926
Expected credit losses	40,954	(11,742)
Reversal of bad debt, doubtful accounts expense and impairment loss	(180,000)	(180,000)
Unrealised (gains) losses on revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(136,468)	788,623
Gains on disposal of equipment	-	(380)
Employee benefit expenses	35,137	26,619
Unrealised losses on change in foreign exchange	96,778	657,659
Unrealised losses on derivative assets and liabilities	1,607,433	1,535,426
Increase (decrease) in other reserves	50	(7,408)
Net interest income	(2,345,466)	(1,704,583)
Proceeds from interest income	2,855,626	2,365,870
Interest paid	(547,241)	(413,369)
Income tax paid	(702,329)	(725,345)
Net profit from operations before change in operating assets and liabilities	4,756,207	5,004,718
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Interbank and money market items	480,402	(18,206,092)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,193,489	(2,485,141)
Loans to customers	(10,684,027)	(873,619)
Other assets	(3,761,207)	1,831,511
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits	14,212,907	11,505,303
Interbank and money market items	785,967	1,006,058
Liabilities payable on demand	48,627	191,463
Debt issued and borrowings	(1,003,354)	(1,584,170)
Employee benefit obligations	(29,033)	(28,480)
Provisions	(8,393)	(7,113)
Other liabilities	(1,417,763)	(1,282,125)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9,573,822	(4,927,687)

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch

Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(35,702,188)	(41,513,744)
Purchases of debt securities measured at amortised cost	(17,535,990)	-
Proceeds from sales and maturity of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,628,000	41,885,000
Purchases of equipment	(12,646)	(17,717)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	-	380
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,377,176	353,919
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(5,585)	(7,278)
Profit remittance to head office	-	(2,707,992)
(Decrease) increase in net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	(11,917,006)	7,262,599
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(11,922,591)	4,547,329
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28,407	(26,439)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	35,115	61,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	63,522	35,115
Non-cash transactions		
Addition in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	1,936	57,416

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

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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1 General information

References to 'HSBC', 'the Group' or 'the HSBC Group' within this document mean HSBC Holdings plc together with its subsidiaries.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangkok Branch ('the Branch') has its registered office at 968 Rama IV Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500.

The head office of the Branch is The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ('the Head Office'), which is incorporated in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, with limited liability.

The principal activities of the Branch are to provide a wide range of banking services to corporate customers.

The Branch's financial statements have been approved for issue by the Branch's management on 27 February 2023.

2 Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Branch financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547. The primary financial statements are prepared in the full format as required by the Notification of the Bank of Thailand ('BoT'), No. SorNorSor. 21/2561 dated 31 October 2018, 'The Preparation and Format of the Financial Statements of Commercial Bank and Holding Parent Company of Financial Group' and BoT circular letter No.TorPorTor ForNorSor (2) Wor 802/2564 dated 3 September 2021, regarding to Covid-19 (Measures to enhance the existing debt restructuring facilities to be more sustainable).

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standard requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

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

2.2 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2022 and are relevant to the Branch

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

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

- When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (including lease liabilities), changes that are necessary as a direct result of the IBOR reform and which are considered economically equivalent, will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the income statement. TFRS 16 has also been amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of the IBOR reform.
- Hedge accounting relief measures will allow most TFRS 9 hedge relationships that are directly affected by the IBOR reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

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

The Branch has already assessed that these amended financial reporting standards have no impact to the Branch.

2.3 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 and have impacts to the Branch

- Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

Certain amended TFRSs have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Branch. The Branch has already assessed that these amended financial reporting standards have no significant impact to the Branch.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Branch are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency') as Thai Baht.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the dates of the transactions or the date of remeasurement. Gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency or translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit and loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss.

2.5 Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and items in the course of collection from the bank according to the BoT's Notification.

2.6 Financial instruments

(a) Recognition and derecognition

The Branch initially recognises loans to customers, deposits and debts issued on the date of origination. Investment in debt securities are recognised on the settlement date. All other financial instruments are recognised on the trade date. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished or when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

(b) Classification and measurement

All financial instruments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL') are initially recognised at fair value, plus (or less) transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is generally its transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration transferred or received. However, if there is a difference between the transaction price and the fair value of financial instruments whose fair value is based on a quoted price in an active market or a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the Branch recognises the difference as a trading gain or loss at inception ('day one gain or loss'). In all other cases, the entire day one gain or loss is deferred and recognised in the income statement over the life of the transaction until the transaction: (1) matures, (2) is closed out, (3) the valuation inputs become observable or (4) the Branch enters into an offsetting transaction.

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on an individual basis. However, in cases where the Branch manages a group of financial assets and liabilities according to its net market or credit risk exposure, the fair value of the group of financial instruments is measured on a net basis but the underlying financial assets and liabilities are presented separately in the financial statements, unless they satisfy the TFRS offsetting criteria.

Financial assets

The Branch classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Branch has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Branch must be classified as financial liabilities or equity instruments by considering contractual obligations.

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

The Branch subsequently measured all financial liabilities at amortised cost, except for:

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

(c) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that are held to collect the contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Such financial assets include most loans to customers, interbank and money market items and some investments in debt securities. In addition, most financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The Branch accounts for amortised cost financial instruments using trade date accounting, except for investments in debt securities which uses settlement date accounting. The carrying value of these financial assets at initial recognition includes any directly attributable transactions costs. If the initial fair value is lower than the cash amount advanced, the difference is deferred and recognised over the life of the loan through the recognition of interest income.

The Branch may commit to underwriting loans on fixed contractual terms for specified periods of time. When the Branch intends to hold the loan, the loan commitment is included in the impairment calculations set out in Note 2.6 (h).

When debt securities are sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a predetermined price ('repos'), they remain on the statement of financial position and a liability is recorded in respect of the consideration received. Securities purchased under commitments to resell ('reverse repos') are not recognised on the statement of financial position and an asset is recorded in respect of the initial consideration paid. Repos and reverse repos are measured at amortised cost. The difference between the sale and repurchase price or between the purchase and resale price is treated as interest and recognised in net interest income over the life of the agreement.

(d) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets held for a business model that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling and which contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'). These comprise primarily investment in debt securities. They are recognised on the settlement date and are normally derecognised when they are either sold or matured. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes therein (except for those relating to impairment, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income until the assets are sold or matured. Upon disposal, the cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income are recognised in the income statement as 'Gains (losses) from investments'. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are included in the impairment calculations set out below and impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified in this category if they meet one or more criteria set out below and are designated irrevocably at inception:

- The use of the designation removes or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch;
- A group of financial assets and liabilities or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.
- The financial liability contains one or more non-closely related embedded derivatives.

Designated financial assets are recognised when the Branch enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and are normally derecognised when the rights to the cash flows expire or are transferred. Designated financial liabilities are recognised when the Branch enters into contracts with counterparties, which is generally on origination date, and are normally derecognised when extinguished. Subsequent changes in fair values of designated financial liabilities and related derivatives are recognised in the income statement in 'Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss' except for the effect of changes in the liabilities' credit risk, which is presented in other comprehensive income, unless that treatment would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

Under the above criterion, the main classes of financial instruments designated by the Branch are:

- Debt instruments for funding purposes that are designated to reduce an accounting mismatch: The interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain fixed-rate debt securities issued has been matched with the interest and/or foreign exchange exposure on certain swaps as part of a documented risk management strategy.
- Financial liabilities that contain both deposit and derivative components: These financial liabilities are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

(f) Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of underlying items such as equities, interest rates or other indices. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value from the date a derivative contract is entered into ('trade date') and are subsequently remeasured at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive or as liabilities when their fair value is negative. This includes embedded derivatives in financial liabilities, which are bifurcated from the host contract when they meet the definition of a derivative on a stand-alone basis.

The Branch designated derivatives as either: (1) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments ('fair value hedge') or (2) hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a forecast transaction ('cash flow hedge'). Hedge accounting is applied for derivatives designated as fair value or cash flow hedges, provided certain criteria are met.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used shall be amortised to the profit or loss over the period to maturity.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss relating to an ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are recycled through profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item will affect profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument existing in other comprehensive income is retained in other comprehensive income and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(g) Modification

Where the terms of contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified, the Branch assesses whether the new terms are substantially different from the original terms. For instance, the change in cash flows and the change in interest rate.

If the terms are not substantially different, the Branch recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

If the terms are substantially different, the Branch derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new financial asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. At the date of renegotiation, the difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the consideration received for the part derecognised is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised for interbank and money market items, loans and advances to customers, non-trading reverse repurchase agreements, other financial assets held at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months, or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'stage 1'; financial assets that experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in default or credit impaired are in 'stage 3'. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ('POCI') are treated differently.

Credit impaired ('stage 3')

The Branch determines that a financial instrument is credit impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- Contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days or 3 months;
- There are other indications that the borrower is unlikely to pay, such as when a concession has been granted to the borrower for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial condition; and
- The loan is considered to be in default.

If such unlikeliness to pay is not identified at an earlier stage, it is deemed to occur when an exposure is 90 days past due. Therefore, the definitions of credit impaired and default are aligned as far as possible so that stage 3 represents all loans that are considered defaulted or credit impaired.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost amount.

Write-off

Financial assets and the related impairment allowances are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier.

Renegotiation

Loans are identified as renegotiated and classified as credit impaired when the Branch modify the contractual payment terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower. Renegotiated loans remain classified as credit impaired until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows and retain the designation of renegotiated until maturity or derecognition.

A loan that is renegotiated is derecognised if the existing agreement is cancelled and a new agreement is made on substantially different terms, or if the terms of an existing agreement are modified such that the renegotiated loan is a substantially different financial instrument. Any new loans that arise following derecognition events in these circumstances are considered to be POCI and will continue to be disclosed as renegotiated loans.

Other than originated credit-impaired loans, all other modified loans could be transferred out of stage 3 if they no longer exhibit any evidence of being credit impaired and, in the case of renegotiated loans, there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows over the minimum observation period, and there are no other indicators of impairment. These loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 based on the mechanism as described below by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms). Any amount written off as a result of the modification of contractual terms would not be reversed.

Significant increase in credit risk ('stage 2')

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The assessment explicitly or implicitly compares the risk of default occurring at the reporting date compared with that at initial recognition, taking into account reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted, and to the extent relevant, uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of ECL. The analysis of credit risk is multifactor. The determination of whether a specific factor is relevant and its weight compared with other factors depends on the type of product, the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a single set of criteria that will determine what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when 30 days past due. In addition, wholesale loans that are individually assessed, which are typically corporate and commercial customers, and included on a watch or worry list, are included in stage 2.

For certain portfolios of debt securities where external market ratings are available and credit ratings are not used in credit risk management, the debt securities will be in stage 2 if their credit risk increases to the extent they are no longer considered investment grade. Investment grade is where the financial instrument has a low risk of incurring losses, the structure has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil their contractual cash flow obligations.

Unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk ('stage 1')

ECL resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL') are recognised for financial instruments that remain in stage 1.

Purchased or originated credit impaired

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCI. This population includes the recognition of a new financial instrument following a renegotiation where concessions have been granted for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that otherwise would not have been considered. The amount of change-in-lifetime ECL is recognised in profit or loss until the POCI is derecognised, even if the lifetime ECL are less than the amount of ECL included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Movement between stages

Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories (other than POCI) depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition based on the assessments described above. Except for renegotiated loans, financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment as described above. Renegotiated loans that are not POCI will continue to be in stage 3 until there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate a significant reduction in the risk of non-payment of future cash flows, observed over a minimum one-year period and there are no other indicators of impairment. For loans that are assessed for impairment on an individual basis, all available evidence is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk and the estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability-weighted, and incorporate all available information that is relevant to the assessment including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL should take into account the time value of money.

In general, the Branch calculates ECL using three main components: a probability of default, a loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD').

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated using the lifetime PD instead. The 12-month and lifetime PDs represent the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months and the remaining maturity of the instrument respectively.

Period over which ECL is measured

Expected credit loss is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL ('12-month' or 'lifetime ECL') is the maximum contractual period over which the Branch is exposed to credit risk. For overdrafts, credit risk management actions are taken no less frequently than on an annual basis and therefore this period is to the expected date of the next substantive credit review. The date of the substantive credit review also represents the initial recognition of the new facility. However, where the financial instrument includes both a drawn and undrawn commitment and the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not serve to limit the Branch's exposure to credit risk to the contractual notice period, the contractual period does not determine the maximum period considered. Instead, ECL is measured over the period the Branch remains exposed to credit risk that is not mitigated by credit risk management actions.

Forward-looking economic inputs

The Branch applies multiple forward-looking economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecast distributions representative of our view of forecast economic conditions. This approach is considered sufficient to calculate unbiased expected loss in most economic environments. In certain economic environments, additional analysis may be necessary and may result in additional scenarios or adjustments, to reflect a range of possible economic outcomes sufficient for an unbiased estimate. The detailed methodology is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Surplus reserve

The Branch measures the surplus reserve on the date of adoption for new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments by comparing the difference between allowance for expected credit losses according to requirement under new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments and total reserves that the Branch had on 31 December 2019. In which, the Group will amortised the surplus reserve using straight-line method by 5 years consecutively in accordance with notification to utilise surplus reserve from Bank of Thailand dated on 6 November 2019.

(i) Financial guarantee contract and loan commitment

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

Loan commitments are measured at the amount of allowance for expected credit losses. The Branch has not provided any commitment at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing other financial instruments.

Expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contract are recognised as provisions.

(j) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when the Branch has a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Branch has also entered into arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or the termination of a contract. The offsetting have been presented separately in Note 6.

2.7 Leasehold improvements and equipment

All leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

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

2.8 Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets for land and buildings is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period of 28 years.

Right-of-use assets for vehicles are initially measured at the amount equal to the lease liability. The depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period of 3 years.

2.9 Impairment

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

2.10 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or Accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or Accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, respectively.

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

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

However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

2.11 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Branch operates a number of employee benefit plans as follows:

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Branch pays fixed contributions into a separate entity ('provident fund') and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Branch's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Branch's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed by an actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses that arise are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Equity compensation plan

Where shares of HSBC Holdings plc, the ultimate parent company of the Head Office, are awarded to an employee of the Branch, the cost of shares awarded is amortised over the vesting period from the date the shares are awarded.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.12 Share-based payment

The Branch enters into equity-settled share-based payment arrangements with its employees as compensation for services provided by employees. The cost of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of equity instruments on the date they are granted and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

A cancellation that occurs during the vesting period is treated as an acceleration of vesting and is recognised immediately for the amount that would otherwise have been recognised for services over the vesting period.

HSBC Holdings is the grantor of its equity instruments for all share awards across the Group. The credit to 'Other reserves' over the vesting period on expensing an award represents the effective capital contribution from HSBC Holdings. To the extent the Group will be, or has been, required to fund a share-based payment arrangement, this capital contribution is reduced and the fair value of shares expected to be released to employees is recorded within 'Other liabilities'.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Liabilities under financial guarantee are recorded initially at their fair value, which is generally the fee received or present value of the fee receivable.

2.14 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised in interest income and interest expense in profit or loss using the effective interest rates of the financial assets or financial liabilities to which they relate.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branch estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts paid or received by the Branch that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2.15 Non-interest income and expenses

The Branch recognises fees earned on transaction-based arrangements at a point in time when the Branch has fully provided the service to the customer. Where the contract requires services to be provided over time, income is recognised on a systematic basis over the life of the agreement.

Non-interest expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

3 IBOR reform

In 2022, the Branch established an IBOR transition plan to amend existing contracts and agreements that reference with maturity after 30 June 2023 to other reference rates, or include fallback provisions. The Branch plans to complete the transition before the cessation date.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Branch only applied the practical expedients offered under Phase 2 of the amendments to Baht 1,815 million of the modified long-term lending to customers measured at amortised cost.

The following table shows the total amounts of financial instruments which have impact from IBOR transition and have yet to transit to alternative benchmark rates. The amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are shown at their carrying amounts and derivatives are shown at their notional amounts:

	USD LIBOR Million Baht	THBFIX Million Baht
Key reference rate under the existing contracts		
Financial assets		
Derivatives assets	19,331	6,742
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	3,465	4,522
Total	22,796	11,264
Financial liabilities		
Derivatives liabilities	18,521	12,348
Total	18,521	12,348
Derivative notional/ contract amount		
Interest rate swap	329,898	367,850
Cross currency interest rate swap	165,610	101,847
Interest rate option	6,912	-

The Branch does not apply hedge accounting.

4 Financial risk management

The Branch has following risks from financial instruments:

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. Credit risk arises principally from direct lending and trade finance but also from other products such as guarantees and derivatives.

The risk is monitored using various internal risk management measures and within limits approved by individuals within a framework of delegated authorities and managed through a robust risk control framework, which outlines clear and consistent policies, principles and guidance for risk managers.

The principal objectives of the Branch's credit risk management function are:

- to maintain a strong culture of responsible lending and a robust credit risk policy and control framework;
- to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our credit risk appetite under actual and stress scenario conditions; and
- to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

Concentration of exposure

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties or exposures have comparable economic characteristics, or such counterparties are engaged in similar activities or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors so that their collective ability to meet contractual obligations is uniformly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Branch uses a number of controls and measures to minimise undue concentration of exposure in the portfolios across industries. These include portfolio and counterparty limits, approval and review controls, and stress testing.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, concentrations of credit risk relative to the loans and receivables net of deferred revenue summarised by type of industry are as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Agriculture and mining	500	1,167
Industrial and commercial	45,543	39,476
Property and construction	1,007	938
Infrastructure and service	23,800	18,465
Home mortgages	177	203
Others	1,142	1,156
Total	72,169	61,405

Expected credit losses

For details of our impairment policies on financial assets, see Note 2.6 (h) to the financial statements.

Financial instruments to which the impairment requirements in TFRS 9 are applied are summarised as follows:

	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	Gross carrying/ notional amount Million Baht	Allowance for ECL Million Baht	Gross carrying/ notional amount Million Baht	Allowance for ECL Million Baht
Cash	64	-	35	-
Interbank and money market items	70,447	-	70,857	-
Investments measured at amortised cost	17,531	2	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	72,383	102	61,514	42
Other assets	5,868	-	2,002	-
Total amount on the statement of financial position	166,293	104	134,408	42
Loan commitments	89,116	6	83,396	14
Financial guarantees and other commitments	45,480	1	41,639	10
Total amount off balance sheet	134,596	7	125,035	24

	As at 31 December 2022		As at 31 December 2021	
	Fair value Million Baht	Allowance for ECL Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht	Allowance for ECL Million Baht
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,914	4	54,193	7

The following table provides an overview of the Branch's credit risk by stage, and the associated ECL coverage. The financial assets recorded in each stage have the following characteristics:

- Stage 1: unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk on which a 12-month allowance for ECL is recognised;
- Stage 2: a significant increase in credit risk has been experienced since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised;
- Stage 3: objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised; and
- Purchased or originated credit impaired ('POCI'): purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

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The credit risk (excluding debt instruments measured at FVOCI) by stage distribution and ECL at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised as follows:

	Gross carrying/ notional amount			Allowance for ECL			ECL coverage %		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	%	%	%
Cash	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank and money market items	70,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments measured at amortised cost	17,531	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	59,762	12,535	86	13	3	86	-	-	100
Other assets	5,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments	75,463	13,653	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees and other commitments	25,541	19,939	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	254,676	46,127	86	20	5	86	-	-	100

	Gross carrying/ notional amount			Allowance for ECL			ECL coverage %		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	%	%	%
Cash	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank and money market items	70,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	51,116	10,398	-	18	24	-	-	-	-
Other assets	2,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments	54,347	29,049	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees and other commitments	32,102	9,533	4	2	4	4	-	-	100
As at 31 December 2021	210,459	48,980	4	26	36	4	-	-	100

The recognition and measurement of ECL involves the use of significant judgement and estimation. The Branch forms multiple economic scenarios based on economic forecasts, apply these assumptions to credit risk models to estimate future credit losses, and probability-weight the results to determine an unbiased ECL estimate.

The Branch uses multiple economic scenarios to reflect assumptions about future economic conditions, starting with three economic scenarios based on consensus forecast distributions, supplemented by alternative or additional economic scenarios and/or management adjustments where, in management's judgement, the consensus forecast distribution does not adequately capture the relevant risks.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table presents our maximum exposure before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (unless such enhancements meet accounting offsetting requirements). The table excludes financial instruments whose carrying amount best represents the net exposure to credit risk. For the financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their carrying amount; for financial guarantees and other guarantees granted, it is the maximum amount that the Branch would have to pay if the guarantees were called upon. For loan commitments and other credit-related commitments, it is generally the full amount of the facilities.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the maximum exposure to credit risk are as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,659	16,041
Investments	51,571	53,963
Total	62,230	70,004

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Although collateral can be an important mitigant of credit risk, it is the Branch's practice to lend on the basis of the customer's ability to meet their obligations out of cash flow resources rather than placing primary reliance on collateral and other credit risk enhancements. Depending on the customer's credit and the type of product, facilities may be provided without any collateral or other credit enhancements. For other lending, a charge over collateral is obtained and considered in determining the credit decision and pricing. In the event of default, the Branch may utilise the collateral as a source of repayment.

Depending on its form, collateral can have a significant financial effect in mitigating the Branch's exposure to credit risk. Where there is sufficient collateral, an expected credit loss is not recognised. This is the case for reverse repurchase agreements and for certain loans and advances to customers where the loan to value ('LTV') is very low.

The collateral measured in the following tables consists of fixed first charges on real estate, and charges over cash and marketable financial instruments. The values in the tables represent the expected market value on an open market basis. No adjustment has been made to the collateral for any expected costs of recovery. Marketable securities are measured at their fair value.

Other types of collateral such as unsupported guarantees and floating charges over the assets of a customer's business are not measured in the following tables. While such mitigants have value, often providing rights in insolvency, their assignable value is not sufficiently certain and they are therefore assigned no value for disclosure purposes. However, such collaterals are included in the calculation of allowance for expected credit losses.

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31 December 2022				
	Gross carrying/notional amount Million Baht	Expected credit losses Million Baht	Net carrying amount Million Baht	Fair value of collateral held Million Baht
Stage 1				
Not collateralised	157,572	17	157,555	-
Fully collateralised	3,020	-	3,020	2,856
Partially collateralised	6,343	1	6,342	4,092
Total	166,935	18	166,917	6,948
Stage 2				
Not collateralised	41,975	4	41,971	-
Fully collateralised	35	-	35	35
Partially collateralised	4,117	1	4,116	1,708
Total	46,127	5	46,122	1,743
Stage 3				
Not collateralised	86	86	-	-
Total	86	86	-	-
At 31 December 2022	213,148	109	213,039	8,691
31 December 2021				
	Gross carrying/notional amount Million Baht	Expected credit losses Million Baht	Net carrying amount Million Baht	Fair value of collateral held Million Baht
Stage 1				
Not collateralised	131,654	22	131,632	-
Fully collateralised	3,233	1	3,232	3,124
Partially collateralised	7,949	3	7,946	5,888
Total	142,836	26	142,810	9,012
Stage 2				
Not collateralised	47,687	36	47,651	-
Fully collateralised	26	-	26	26
Partially collateralised	1,268	-	1,268	260
Total	48,981	36	48,945	286
Stage 3				
Not collateralised	4	4	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-
At 31 December 2021	191,821	66	191,755	9,298

In the Financial institution sector, trading facilities are supported by charges over financial instruments such as cash and debt securities. Financial collateral in the form of marketable securities is used in most of the Branch's over-the-counter ('OTC') derivatives activities and in securities financing transactions ('SFT') such as repos and reverse repos. Netting is used extensively and is a prominent feature of market standard documentation.

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ('ISDA') master agreement is the preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity. It is common for the parties involved in a derivative transaction to execute a credit support annex ('CSA') in conjunction with the ISDA master agreement. Under a CSA, collateral is passed between the parties to mitigate the counterparty risk inherent in outstanding positions. The majority of CSAs are with financial institution clients.

The Branch manages the counterparty exposure on its OTC derivative contracts by using collateral agreements with counterparties and netting agreements. The Branch places strict policy restrictions on collateral types and as a consequence the types of collateral received and pledged are, by value, highly liquid and of a strong quality, being predominantly cash. The details regarding legally enforceable right of offset in the event of counterparty default and collateral received in respect of derivatives is disclosed on Note 6 to the financial statements.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of financial loss if the counterparty to a transaction defaults before satisfactorily settling it. It arises principally from over-the-counter ('OTC') derivatives and securities financing transactions and is calculated in both the trading and non-trading books. Transactions vary in value by reference to a market factor such as an interest rate, exchange rate or asset price.

The counterparty risk from derivative transactions is taken into account when reporting the fair value of derivative positions. The adjustment to the fair value is known as the credit value adjustment ('CVA'). The details methodology on CVA is disclosed on Note 7 to the financial statements.

4.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices and commodity prices, will reduce income or the value of the Branch's portfolios

Market risk is measured using sensitivities, value at risk and stress testing, giving a detailed picture of potential gains and losses for a range of market movements and scenarios, as well as tail risks over specified time horizons. The risk is monitored using value at risk, stress testing and other measures, including the sensitivity of net interest income and the sensitivity of structural foreign exchange and managed using risk limits approved by the Regional Market Risk Manager, the risk management meeting in various global businesses.

Sensitivity analysis measures the impact of individual market factor movements on specific instruments or portfolios, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads, such as the effect of a one basis point change in yield. The Branch use sensitivity measures to monitor the market risk positions within each risk type. Sensitivity limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types, with the depth of the market being one of the principal factors in determining the level of limits set.

Value at risk

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses in the trading portfolio from movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon at a particular level of confidence.

The Branch models are based on historical simulation that incorporate the following features:

- historical market rates and prices are calculated with reference to foreign exchange and interest rates, commodity prices, equity prices and the associated volatilities;
- potential market movements utilised for VaR are calculated with reference to data from the past two years (500 working days); and
- VaR measures are calculated at 99 percent confidence level and use a one-day holding period.

The models also incorporate the effect of option features on the underlying exposures. The nature of the VaR models means that an increase in observed market volatility will lead to an increase in VaR without any changes in the underlying positions.

Stress testing

Stress testing is an important procedure that is integrated into the Branch's market risk management framework to evaluate the potential impact on portfolio values in the case of extreme but plausible events or movements in a set of financial variables. In such scenarios, losses can be greater than those predicted by VaR model. The Branch also performs stress testing using the scenarios as specified by the BoT, covering parallel and non-parallel shifts in interest rate yield curves and depreciation and appreciation in major currencies.

Back-testing

The Branch routinely validates the accuracy of our VaR models by back-testing them against both actual and hypothetical profit and loss. Hypothetical profit and loss excludes non-modelled items such as fees, commissions and revenues of intra-day transactions.

The actual number of profits or losses in excess of VaR over this period can therefore be used to gauge how well the models are performing.

According to BoT notification No. 94/2551 dated 27 November 2008 Re: Guideline on Supervision of Market Risk and Capital Requirement for Market Risk of Financial Institutions, VaR back-testing exceptions, on Hypothetical loss, are counted towards the multiplier determined by the BoT for the purposes of the capital requirement calculation for market risk. The additional capital multiplier will be added if the exceptions are greater than 4 times over the past 250 business days.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential for a change in interest rates which may have an adverse effect on the value of the Branch's financial instruments or Branch's earnings or cost of funds, both in the current reporting period and future years. Interest rate risk arises from the structure and characteristic of the Branch's assets, liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, and from the mismatch in repricing dates of its assets and liabilities. The Branch mitigates this risk by using derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate swaps, to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on specific financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2022, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

	2022			
	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non - interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	64	64
Interbank and money market items, net	8,237	58,362	3,848	70,447
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	510	9,982	-	10,492
Investments, net	25,385	26,058	-	51,443
Loans to customers ⁽¹⁾	37,726	34,218	439	72,383
Other assets	5,657	-	211	5,868
Total financial assets	77,515	128,620	4,562	210,697
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	92,889	7,801	33,600	134,290
Interbank and money market items	14,872	330	6,443	21,645
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,488	1,488
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,122	3,876	-	7,998
Other liabilities	635	-	334	969
Total financial liabilities	112,518	12,007	41,865	166,390

⁽¹⁾ Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable net of deferred revenue

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As at 31 December 2021, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

	2021			Total Million Baht
	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non - interest bearing Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	35	35
Interbank and money market items, net	1,082	67,061	2,714	70,857
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	300	16,249	-	16,549
Investments, net	2,000	52,193	-	54,193
Loans to customers ⁽¹⁾	33,675	27,521	318	61,514
Other assets	1,860	-	142	2,002
Total financial assets	38,917	163,024	3,209	205,150
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	88,288	9,556	21,851	119,695
Interbank and money market items	13,500	1,639	5,723	20,862
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,440	1,440
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,804	4,106	-	8,910
Other liabilities	2,166	-	194	2,360
Total financial liabilities	108,758	15,301	29,208	153,267

⁽¹⁾ Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable net of deferred revenue

Details of the Branch's interest rate risk based on the period to the earlier of the contractual repricing date or maturity at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	2022						Average interest rate (% per annum)
	Less than 3 months Million Baht	3 months to 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Non- interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht	
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	64	64	-
Interbank and money market items, net	61,306	5,226	67	-	3,848	70,447	0.93
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	63	770	1,231	8,428	-	10,492	1.65
Investments, net	14,963	22,970	13,510	-	-	51,443	0.86
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net of deferred revenue	60,550	6,661	4,567	166	439	72,383	2.22
Other assets	5,657	-	-	-	211	5,868	1.64
Total financial assets	142,539	35,627	19,375	8,594	4,562	210,697	
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	97,309	3,381	-	-	33,600	134,290	0.27
Interbank and money market items	15,202	-	-	-	6,443	21,645	0.77
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	1,488	1,488	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,351	1,771	3,876	-	-	7,998	2.50
Other liabilities	635	-	-	-	334	969	0.75
Total financial liabilities	115,497	5,152	3,876	-	41,865	166,390	
Effect of derivatives held for risk management	61,843	(55,280)	(6,815)	252	484,995	484,995	

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Details of the Branch's interest rate risk based on the period to the earlier of the contractual repricing date or maturity at 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	2021					Total Million Baht	Average interest rate (% per annum)
	Less than 3 months Million Baht	3 months to 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Non- interest bearing Million Baht		
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	35	35	-
Interbank and money market items, net	64,997	3,146	-	-	2,714	70,857	0.51
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	185	4,626	841	10,897	-	16,549	1.40
Investments, net	16,206	23,400	14,587	-	-	54,193	0.89
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net of deferred revenue	50,748	7,684	2,567	197	318	61,514	1.86
Other assets	1,860	-	-	-	142	2,002	0.47
Total financial assets	133,996	38,856	17,995	11,094	3,209	205,150	
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	95,240	2,604	-	-	21,851	119,695	0.27
Interbank and money market items	15,030	109	-	-	5,723	20,862	0.37
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	1,440	1,440	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,002	1,802	4,106	-	-	8,910	2.41
Other liabilities	2,166	-	-	-	194	2,360	0.16
Total financial liabilities	115,438	4,515	4,106	-	29,208	153,267	
Effect of derivatives held for risk management	62,724	(68,332)	4,971	637	609,000	609,000	

The Branch manages interest rate risk by means of an appropriate structuring of holdings in assets and liabilities with different repricing dates, taking into account the direction of market interest rates, in order to generate a suitable yield while maintaining risk at acceptable levels.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate risk information by Internal Model Approach at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Maximum VaR during the period	171	93
Average VaR during the period	127	59
Minimum VaR during the period	81	37
VaR at the end of the period	107	47

Remark: The period for Maximum VaR, Minimum VaR and Average VaR is 60 days interval. All figures are based on 10 days VaR as used for market risk capital charge calculation.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that occurs from changes in foreign exchange rates which may affect the value of the Branch's financial instruments or may cause volatility in the Branch's earnings or cost of funds. Tools adopted for managing foreign exchange rate risk are for instance, limited open positions and Value at Risk ('VaR').

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch has net open position assets (liabilities) denominated in the various currencies as follows;

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Net foreign currency exposure*		
US Dollar	3,264	2,413
Euro	209	750
Yen	(65)	(25)
Pound	436	281
Singapore Dollar	(464)	(248)
Others	(187)	(227)

* No non-performing loans amounting in foreign currency exposure at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange risk information by Internal Model Approach at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maximum VaR during the period	26	36
Average VaR during the period	4	7
Minimum VaR during the period	1	2
VaR at the end of the period	3	9

Remark: The period for Maximum VaR, Minimum VaR and Average VaR is 60 days interval. All figures are based on 10 days VaR as used for market risk capital charge calculation.

(c) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is any risk arising from changes in the price of equities or common stock that may cause volatility in the Branch's earnings or fluctuations in the value of the Branch's financial assets. The Branch manages its equity price risk by close monitoring of market situations to provide information for management.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, there is no equity investments.

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branch either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet the obligations as they fall due, or can only access these financial resources at excessive cost.

The objective of the Branch's liquidity and funding management framework is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments can be met when due. Therefore, the Branch is required to maintain strong liquidity positions and to manage the liquidity profiles of assets, liabilities and commitments with the objective of ensuring that cash flows are balanced appropriately and that all anticipated obligations can be met when due.

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

The Branch manages its liquidity position under the Bank of Thailand's guideline on Liquidity Coverage Ratio and other applicable regulations. The Treasury Department is accountable for managing the Branch's liquidity position by providing short-term and long-term funding sources as well as investing in highly liquid assets in both domestic and foreign currencies. The Branch also ensures that its liquidity position is suitable and sufficient for the current and foreseeable market conditions. The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee supervises management of liquidity risk.

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A maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	2022						Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Less than 3 months Million Baht	3 months to 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	No maturity Million Baht	
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Interbank and money market items, net	3,808	61,327	5,245	67	-	-	70,447
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	63	770	1,231	8,428	-	10,492
Derivative assets	395	5,559	4,299	19,903	8,492	-	38,648
Investments, net	-	14,963	22,970	13,510	-	-	51,443
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net	-	39,678	9,599	22,478	166	-	71,921
Other assets	-	5,866	2	-	-	-	5,868
Total financial assets	4,203	127,456	42,885	57,189	17,086	64	248,883
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	126,489	4,420	3,381	-	-	-	134,290
Interbank and money market items	21,315	330	-	-	-	-	21,645
Liabilities payable on demand	1,488	-	-	-	-	-	1,488
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	6,720	1,278	-	7,998
Derivative liabilities	561	5,481	5,012	24,222	8,942	-	44,218
Other liabilities	-	960	3	6	-	-	969
Total financial liabilities	149,853	11,191	8,396	30,948	10,220	-	210,608
Liquidity gap, net	(145,650)	116,265	34,489	26,241	6,866	64	38,275
	2021						Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Less than 3 months Million Baht	3 months to 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	No maturity Million Baht	
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Interbank and money market items, net	2,793	64,914	2,256	894	-	-	70,857
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	185	4,626	841	10,897	-	16,549
Derivative assets	207	3,093	4,782	17,303	7,196	-	32,581
Investments, net	-	16,206	23,400	14,587	-	-	54,193
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net	-	31,592	7,899	21,244	197	-	60,932
Other assets	-	2,000	-	2	-	-	2,002
Total financial assets	3,000	117,990	42,963	54,871	18,290	35	237,149
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	110,139	6,952	2,604	-	-	-	119,695
Interbank and money market items	19,223	1,530	109	-	-	-	20,862
Liabilities payable on demand	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	1,440
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	592	-	6,220	2,098	-	8,910
Derivative liabilities	244	3,759	3,775	21,678	7,088	-	36,544
Other liabilities	-	2,348	4	8	-	-	2,360
Total financial liabilities	131,046	15,181	6,492	27,906	9,186	-	189,811
Liquidity gap, net	(128,046)	102,809	36,471	26,965	9,104	35	47,338

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5 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities by category as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	2022				
	Fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Designated at fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	64	64
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	70,447	70,447
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,492	-	-	-	10,492
Derivatives assets	38,648	-	-	-	38,648
Investments, net	-	-	33,914	17,529	51,443
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	71,921	71,921
Other assets	-	-	-	5,868	5,868
Total financial assets	49,140	-	33,914	165,829	248,883
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	134,290	134,290
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	21,645	21,645
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	1,488	1,488
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	7,998	-	-	7,998
Derivatives liabilities	44,218	-	-	-	44,218
Other liabilities	-	-	-	969	969
Total financial liabilities	44,218	7,998	-	158,392	210,608
	2021				
	Fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Designated at fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets					
Cash	-	-	-	35	35
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	-	70,857	70,857
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,549	-	-	-	16,549
Derivatives assets	32,581	-	-	-	32,581
Investments, net	-	-	54,193	-	54,193
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	-	60,932	60,932
Other assets	-	-	-	2,002	2,002
Total financial assets	49,130	-	54,193	133,826	237,149
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	-	-	-	119,695	119,695
Interbank and money market items	-	-	-	20,862	20,862
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	1,440	1,440
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,910	-	-	8,910
Derivatives liabilities	36,544	-	-	-	36,544
Other liabilities	-	-	-	2,360	2,360
Total financial liabilities	36,544	8,910	-	144,357	189,811

6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset, as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The column 'net amount' shows the impact on the Branch's statement of financial position if all set-off rights were exercised. The 'Amounts not set off in the statement of financial position' include transactions where:

- the counterparty has an offsetting exposure with the Branch and a master netting or similar arrangement is in place with a right to set off only in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy, or the offset criteria are otherwise not satisfied; and
- in the case of derivatives and reverse repurchase/repurchase, stock borrowing/lending and similar agreements, and cash and non-cash collateral has been received/pledged.

For risk management purposes, the net amounts of loans and advances to customers are subject to limits, which are monitored and the relevant customer agreements are subject to review and updated, as necessary, to ensure the legal right to set off remains appropriate.

2022									
Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements									
Amount not set off in the statement of financial position									
	Gross amounts Million Baht	Amount offset Million Baht	Net amounts in the statement of financial position Million Baht	Financial instruments Million Baht	Non-cash collateral Million Baht	Cash collateral Million Baht	Net amount Million Baht	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets									
Reverse repurchase agreement	60,438	-	60,438	60,265	-	173	-	-	60,438
Derivatives assets	17,168	-	17,168	-	-	462	16,706	21,480	38,648
Total financial assets	77,606	-	77,606	60,265	-	635	16,706	21,480	99,086
Financial liabilities									
Derivatives liabilities	35,083	-	35,083	-	-	5,624	29,459	9,135	44,218
Total financial liabilities	35,083	-	35,083	-	-	5,624	29,459	9,135	44,218

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	2021								
	Amounts subject to enforceable netting arrangements								
	Amount not set off in the statement of financial position								
	Gross amounts	Amount offset	Net amounts in the statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Non-cash collateral	Cash collateral	Net amount	Amounts not subject to enforceable netting agreements	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets									
Reverse repurchase agreement	63,003	123	62,880	62,880	-	-	-	-	62,880
Derivatives assets	21,413	-	21,413	-	-	2,166	19,247	11,168	32,581
Total financial assets	84,416	123	84,293	62,880	-	2,166	19,247	11,168	95,461
Financial liabilities									
Repurchase agreement	1,200	-	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200
Derivatives liabilities	26,522	-	26,522	-	-	1,860	24,662	10,022	36,544
Total financial liabilities	27,722	-	27,722	1,200	-	1,860	24,662	10,022	37,744

7 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair values hierarchy

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 - valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the Branch can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
- Level 3 - valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that they are either determined or validated by a function independent of the risk-taker. For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by reference to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is used. In inactive markets, the Branch will source alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

For fair values determined using valuation models, the control framework includes development or validation by independent support functions of the models logic, inputs, model output and adjustments. Valuation models are subject to a process of due diligence before becoming operational and are calibrated against external market data on an ongoing basis.

Fair value adjustments

Fair value adjustments are adopted when the Branch takes into consideration additional factors not incorporated within the valuation model that would otherwise be considered by a market participant. The Branch classifies fair value adjustments as either 'risk-related' or 'model-related'. The majority of these adjustments relate to Global Banking and Markets.

Risk-related adjustments

Bid-offer

TFRS 13 requires the use of the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of fair value. Valuation models will typically generate mid-market values. The bid-offer adjustment reflects the extent to which bid-offer costs would be incurred if substantially all residual net portfolio market risks were closed using available hedging instruments or by disposing of, or unwinding the position.

Uncertainty

Certain model inputs may be less readily determinable from market data, and/or the choice of model itself may be more subjective. In these circumstances, an adjustment may be necessary to reflect the likelihood that market participants would adopt more conservative values for uncertain parameters and/or model assumptions than those used in the valuation model.

Credit valuation adjustment

The credit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of over-the-counter ('OTC') derivative contracts to reflect the possibility that the counterparty may default and the Branch may not receive the full market value of the transactions.

Debit valuation adjustment

The debit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of OTC derivative contracts to reflect the possibility that the Branch may default, and that the Branch may not pay full market value of the transactions.

Funding fair value adjustment

The funding fair value adjustment is calculated by applying future market funding spreads to the expected future funding exposure of any uncollateralised component of the OTC derivative portfolio. The expected future funding exposure is calculated by a simulation methodology, where available, and is adjusted for events that may terminate the exposure such as the default of the Branch or the counterparty. The funding fair value adjustment and debit valuation adjustment are calculated independently.

Model-related adjustments

Model limitation

Models used for portfolio valuation purposes may be based upon a simplified set of assumptions that do not capture all current and future material market characteristics. In these circumstances, model limitation adjustments are adopted.

Inception profit (Day 1 profit or loss reserves)

Inception profit adjustments are adopted when the fair value estimated by a valuation model is based on one or more significant unobservable inputs.

Credit valuation adjustment/debit valuation adjustment methodology

The Group calculates a separate credit valuation adjustment ('CVA') and debit valuation adjustment ('DVA') for each Group legal entity, and within each entity for each counterparty to which the entity has exposure. The Branch calculates the CVA by applying the probability of default ('PD') of the counterparty, conditional on the non-default of the Branch, to the expected positive exposure of the Branch to the counterparty and multiplying the result by the loss expected in the event of default. Conversely, the Branch calculates the DVA by applying the PD of the Branch, conditional on the non-default of the counterparty, to the expected positive exposure of the counterparty to the Branch and multiplying the result by the loss expected in the event of default. Both calculations are performed over the life of the potential exposure.

For most products, the Branch uses a simulation methodology, which incorporates a range of potential exposures over the life of the portfolio, to calculate the expected positive exposure to a counterparty. The simulation methodology includes credit mitigants, such as counterparty netting agreements and collateral agreements with the counterparty.

The methodologies do not, in general, account for 'wrong-way risk'. Wrong-way risk is an adverse correlation between the counterparty's probability of default and the mark-to-market value of the underlying transaction. The risk can either be general, perhaps related to the currency of the issuer country, or specific to the transaction concerned. When there is significant wrong-way risk, a trade-specific approach is applied to reflect the wrong-way risk within the valuation.

7.1 Fair values of financial instruments carried at fair value

The following table presents the Branch's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value by fair values hierarchy at 31 December 2022.

	2022			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading investments	8,108	2,384	-	10,492
Derivatives	12	38,636	-	38,648
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	9,587	24,327	-	33,914
Total financial assets	17,707	65,347	-	83,054
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	7,998	-	7,998
Derivatives	16	44,202	-	44,218
Total financial liabilities	16	52,200	-	52,216

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values during the year 2022 can be summarised as follows:

	Assets	
	Fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht
At 31 December 2022		
Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	30	-
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	1,802	696

Transfers between levels of the fair values hierarchy are primarily attributable to observability of valuation inputs.

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The following table presents the Branch's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value by fair values hierarchy at 31 December 2021.

	2021			Total Million Baht
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Trading investments	8,547	8,002	-	16,549
Derivatives	11	32,568	2	32,581
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	14,474	39,719	-	54,193
Total financial assets	23,032	80,289	2	103,323
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,910	-	8,910
Derivatives	14	36,530	-	36,544
Total financial liabilities	14	45,440	-	45,454

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair values during the year 2021 can be summarised as follows:

	Assets	
	Fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht
At 31 December 2021		
Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2	1,922	700
Transfers from Level 2 to Level 1	-	1,801

Transfers between levels of the fair values hierarchy are primarily attributable to observability of valuation inputs.

Fair value valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

Financial investments

The fair values of financial investments are stated according to the Branch's accounting policies mentioned in Note 2.

Derivatives

OTC (i.e. non-exchange traded) derivatives are valued using valuation models. Valuation models calculate the present value of expected future cash flows, based upon 'no-arbitrage' principles. For many vanilla derivative products, the modelling approaches used are standard across the industry. For more complex derivative products, there may be some differences in market practice. Inputs to valuation models are determined from observable market data wherever possible, including prices available from exchanges, dealers, brokers or providers of consensus pricing. Certain inputs may not be observable in the market directly, but can be determined from observable prices via model calibration procedures or estimated from historical data or other sources.

Derivative products valued using valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs included certain types of correlation products, such as foreign exchange basket options, equity basket options, foreign exchange interest rate hybrid transactions and long-dated option transactions. Examples of the latter are equity options, interest rate and foreign exchange options.

Structured notes

Structured notes, presented as debt issued and borrowings, are trading liabilities and are measured at fair value.

The fair value of structured notes valued using a valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs is derived from the fair value of the underlying debt security and the fair value of the embedded derivative is determined as described in the above paragraph on derivatives. The fair value includes the effect of applying the credit spread which is appropriate to the Branch's liabilities. The change in fair value of issued debt securities attributable to the Branch's own credit spread is computed as follows: for each security at each reporting date, an externally verifiable price is obtained or a price is derived using credit spreads for similar securities for the same issuer. Then, using discounted cash flow, each security is valued using a THBFIX or USD LIBOR based discount curve. The difference in the valuations is attributable to the Branch's own credit spread.

Reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair values hierarchy

The following table presents the movement between opening and closing balance of Level 3 financial instruments, measured at fair value using a valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs for the year ended 31 December 2022.

	Derivatives assets Million Baht	Derivatives liabilities Million Baht
At 1 January 2022	2	-
Transfers out	(2)	-
At 31 December 2022	-	-

Transfers out of Level 3 derivative assets principally certain model inputs become observable.

The following table presents the movement between opening and closing balance of Level 3 financial instruments, measured at fair value using a valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs for the year ended 31 December 2021.

	Derivatives assets Million Baht	Derivatives liabilities Million Baht
At 1 January 2021	-	14
Transfers out	2	(14)
At 31 December 2021	2	-

Unrealised gains for the year included in profit or loss for assets held at 31 December 2021	16	-
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Transfers out of Level 3 derivative assets principally certain model inputs become observable.

Effect of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonably possible alternatives

The following table shows the sensitivity of Level 3 fair values to reasonably possible alternative assumptions:

	Reflected in profit or loss	
	Favorable change Million Baht	Unfavorable change Million Baht
Other derivatives	1	(1)
At 31 December 2021	1	(1)

Favourable and unfavourable changes are determined on the basis of sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis aims to measure a range of fair values consistent with the application of a 95% confidence interval. Methodologies take account of the nature of the valuation technique employed, as well as the availability and reliability of observable proxy and historical data. When the available data is not amenable to statistical analysis, the quantification of uncertainty is judgemental, but remains guided by the 95% confidence interval.

When the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one unobservable assumption, the above table reflects the most favourable or the most unfavourable change from varying the assumptions individually.

Key unobservable inputs to Level 3 financial instruments

The table below lists key unobservable inputs to Level 3 financial instruments and provides the range of those inputs as at 31 December 2021. The core range of inputs is the estimated range within which 90% of the inputs fall. A further description of the categories of key unobservable inputs is given as follows:

Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

	Fair value		Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Full range of inputs		Core range of inputs	
	Assets Million Baht	Liabilities Million Baht			Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher
Other derivatives								
Interest rate derivatives	2	-	Price - Market comparable approach	IR Basis	1.72%	1.97%	1.72%	1.97%
At 31 December 2021	2	-						

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the anticipated future variability of a market price. It varies by underlying reference market price, and by strike and maturity of the option. Certain volatilities, typically those of a longer-dated nature, are unobservable and are estimated from observable data. The range of unobservable volatilities reflects the wide variation in volatility inputs by reference market price. The core range is significantly narrower than the full range because these examples with extreme volatilities occur relatively rarely within the Branch portfolio.

Correlation

Correlation is a measure of the inter-relationship between two market prices and is expressed as a number between minus one and plus one. It is used to value more complex instruments where the payout is dependent upon more than one market price. There is a wide range of instruments for which correlation is an input, and consequently a wide range of both same-asset correlations and cross-asset correlations used. In general, the range of same-asset correlations will be narrower than the range of cross-asset correlations.

Correlation may be unobservable. Unobservable correlations may be estimated based upon a range of evidence, including consensus pricing services, the Branch trade prices, proxy correlations and examination of historical price relationships. The range of unobservable correlations quoted in the table reflects the wide variation in correlation inputs by market price pair.

7.2 Fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value

The following table presents the Branch's financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value by fair values hierarchy at 31 December 2022.

	2022		
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht
Total Million Baht			
Financial assets			
Cash	64	-	-
Interbank and money market items, net	-	64,779	5,668
Investments measured at amortised cost	1,604	15,983	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	72,289
Total financial assets	1,668	80,762	77,957
Financial liabilities			
Deposits	-	134,290	-
Interbank and money market items	-	21,645	-
Total financial liabilities	-	155,935	-

The following table presents the Branch's financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value by fair values hierarchy at 31 December 2021.

	2021			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	35	-	-	35
Interbank and money market items, net	-	65,676	5,181	70,857
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	61,517	61,517
Total financial assets	35	65,676	66,698	132,409
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	119,695	-	119,695
Interbank and money market items	-	20,862	-	20,862
Total financial liabilities	-	140,557	-	140,557

Fair value valuation of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature and reprice to current market rates frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This includes cash, interbank and money market items (assets and liabilities), all of which are measured at amortised cost.

Investments measured at amortised cost

Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost are calculated based on yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association under discounted cash flow model.

Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of loans to customers are considered to be materially consistent with the carrying value as the majority of loans are at the market variable rate of interest and allowance for doubtful accounts for certain non-performing loans are considered to materially reflect the credit risk inherent in the portfolio at the statement of financial position date.

Floating rate loans to customers that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair value approximates its carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed rate loans to customers that reprice within one year of the reporting date approximates the carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of other fixed interest loans to customers is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis and using interest rates currently being offered for loans to customers with similar credit quality.

Deposits

Fair value of deposit repayable on demand and its carrying amount of deposit repricing within one year are approximated by their carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of other fixed interest deposits is estimated using discounted cash flows, applying current rates being offered for deposits of similar remaining maturity.

8 Maintenance of capital fund

The Branch maintains its capital funds in accordance with Section 32 of the Financial Institution Business Act, B.E. 2551 by maintaining its capital fund as a proportion of risk assets in accordance with the criteria, methodologies, and conditions prescribed by the Bank of Thailand as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, can be summarised as follows:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Assets maintained under Section 32	24,078	23,690
Sum of net capital for maintenance of assets under Section 32 and net balance of inter-office accounts		
Net fund brought in to maintenance assets under Section 32	22,600	22,600
Net balance of inter-office accounts which the branch is the debtor (the creditor) to the head office and other branches of the same juristic person, the parent company and subsidiaries of the head office	6,348	18,340
Total	28,948	40,940
Regulatory Capital (in million Baht)	22,600	22,600
Regulatory Capital after deducting capital add-on from Single Lending Limit (in million Baht)	22,600	22,600
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.94	19.94
Capital Adequacy Ratio after deducting capital add-on from Single Lending Limit (%)	16.94	19.94

The Branch has applied the Standardised Approach ('SA') for credit risk and operational risk and the Combined Approach between Standardised Approach and Internal Model for market risk as approved by the Bank of Thailand and in accordance with the Bank of Thailand notification.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch met the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio requirements set down by the Bank of Thailand, which is in compliance with the Basel III for Capital Adequacy Ratio at minimum of 8.5% plus capital conservation buffer of 2.5%.

In accordance with the Bank of Thailand Notification No. Sor Nor Sor 4/2556 dated 2 May 2013, Re: 'The Public Disclosure of Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks' and Sor Nor Sor 2/2561 dated 25 January 2018, Re: 'Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure Standards', the Branch intends to disclose Capital Maintenance and Liquidity Coverage Ratio information as at 31 December 2022 within 4 months after the year end date as indicated in the notification through the Branch's website www.hsbc.co.th.

9 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Domestic		
The Bank of Thailand and Financial Institutions Development Fund	1,405	327
Commercial banks	60,299	67,516
Other financial institutions	3,801	90
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivable and undue interest receivable	40	13
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue	(1)	-
Total domestic	65,544	67,946
Foreign		
US Dollar	3,747	2,074
Euro	1,150	764
Other currencies	67	73
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivable and undue interest receivable	-	1
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue	(61)	(1)
Total foreign	4,903	2,911
Total domestic and foreign	70,447	70,857

10 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022 Fair value Million Baht	2021 Fair value Million Baht
Trading assets		
Government and state enterprise securities	10,105	15,725
Private debt instruments	387	824
Total	10,492	16,549

11 Derivatives

Derivatives held for trading

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, fair value and notional amount of derivatives classified by type of risks are as follows:

Type of risk	2022				
	Fair value		Notional amount		Total
	Assets Million Baht	Liabilities Million Baht	Up to 1 year Million Baht	Over 1 year Million Baht	
Exchange rate	20,269	23,289	504,886	291,312	796,198
Interest rate	18,207	20,724	470,135	835,817	1,305,952
Others					
- Bond	157	194	2,945	3,707	6,652
- Credit derivative	4	-	-	1,382	1,382
- Commodity	11	11	2,770	-	2,770
Total	38,648	44,218	980,736	1,132,218	2,112,954

Type of risk	2021				
	Fair value		Notional amount		Total
	Assets Million Baht	Liabilities Million Baht	Up to 1 year Million Baht	Over 1 year Million Baht	
Exchange rate	14,041	15,046	645,444	305,902	951,346
Interest rate	18,309	21,239	206,083	993,878	1,199,961
Others					
- Bond	224	259	3,815	3,832	7,647
- Credit derivative	7	-	-	1,337	1,337
Total	32,581	36,544	855,342	1,304,949	2,160,291

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, proportions of the notional amount of derivative transactions, classified by counterparties, consisted of:

	2022 %	2021 %
Counterparty		
Financial institutions	61	53
Related parties	30	38
Third parties	9	9
Total	100	100

12 Investments, net

12.1 Classification of investment in securities

	2022	2021
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	17,531	-
Total	17,531	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(2)	-
Total	17,529	-
	2022	2021
	Fair value	Fair value
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	33,914	54,193
Total	33,914	54,193
Total investments, net	51,443	54,193
Allowance for expected credit losses for investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	7

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, investments in debt instruments were pledged as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maintained as capital fund under the Bank of Thailand's regulation	24,078	23,690
Pledged with the Bank of Thailand for intraday liquidity facilities and securities requirement for settlement	15,435	14,890
Collateralised to other parties under repurchase agreements	-	1,207

12.2 (Losses) gains on remeasurement of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as follows:

	2022	2021
	Fair value	Fair value
	Million Baht	Million Baht
(Losses) gains from changes in value of investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(84)	121
Total	(84)	121
<u>Less</u> Deferred tax	17	(24)
Net	(67)	97

13 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

13.1 Classified by type of loans

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Overdrafts	824	873
Loans	65,115	55,774
Bills	6,263	4,773
Total loans to customers	72,202	61,420
<u>Less</u> Deferred revenue	(33)	(15)
Total loans to customers net of deferred revenue	72,169	61,405
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivable	214	109
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	72,383	61,514
<u>Less</u> Surplus reserve	(360)	(540)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(102)	(42)
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	71,921	60,932

13.2 Classified by currencies and residencies of debtors

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Domestic		
Baht	48,853	39,191
US Dollar	20,208	19,408
Other currencies	985	1,448
Total domestic	70,046	60,047
Foreign		
US Dollar	2,123	1,306
Other currencies	-	52
Total foreign	2,123	1,358
Total*	72,169	61,405

* Loans to customers net of deferred revenue

13.3 Classified by loan classification

	2022	2021
Loan classification	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Million Baht	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables Million Baht
Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk ('Performing')	59,762	51,116
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk ('Under-performing')	12,535	10,398
Credit-impaired financial assets ('Non-performing')	86	-
Total*	72,383	61,514

* Loans to customers net of deferred revenue included accrued interest receivables

13.4 Non-performing loans

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Branch had non-performing loans gross ('NPLs Gross') (including financial institutions) based on the BoT's notification as follows:

	2022	2021
NPLs, gross (<i>in million Baht</i>)	86	-
Loans used for NPLs ratio calculation ⁽¹⁾ (<i>in million Baht</i>)	138,768	129,554
Percentage of total loans ⁽²⁾	0.06%	-

⁽¹⁾ Total loans used for NPLs ratio calculation are loans to customers as presented in the statement of financial position and loans to financial institutions as included in inter-bank and money market items.

⁽²⁾ The ratio of NPLs Gross to total loans before allowance for doubtful accounts of non-performing loans.

As at 31 December 2022, allowance for expected credit losses of Baht 86 million have been provided against the Branch's non-performing loans being those classified credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3).

As at 31 December 2021, no allowance for expected credit losses has been provided as a result of no non-performing loans being classified as credit-impaired financial assets (Stage 3).

14 Allowance for expected credit losses

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of expected credit loss ('ECL') analysed by class of financial instruments at 31 December 2022.

	2022				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL) Million Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL-not credit impaired) Million Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime ECL-credit impaired) Million Baht	Surplus reserve Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets held at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾					
As at 1 January 2022	26	36	4	540	606
Transfer between stages	(5)	4	1	-	-
Remeasurement	(1)	(26)	85	-	58
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	5	1	-	-	6
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(5)	(10)	(4)	-	(19)
Amortisation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	(180)	(180)
As at 31 December 2022	20	5	86	360	471
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
As at 1 January 2022	7	-	-	-	7
Remeasurement	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	1	-	-	-	1
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
As at 31 December 2022	4	-	-	-	4

⁽¹⁾ Includes ECL on investments measured at amortised cost, financial guarantees and loan commitments

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The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of expected credit loss ('ECL') analysed by class of financial instruments at 31 December 2021.

	2021				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL-not credit impaired)	Credit-impaired financial assets (Lifetime ECL-credit impaired)	Surplus reserve	Total
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Financial assets held at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾					
As at 1 January 2022	13	16	48	720	797
Transfer between stages	(1)	1	-	-	-
Remeasurement	10	17	4	-	31
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	6	6	-	-	12
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(2)	(4)	(48)	-	(54)
Amortisation of surplus reserve	-	-	-	(180)	(180)
As at 31 December 2022	26	36	4	540	606
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
As at 1 January 2022	7	-	-	-	7
Newly acquired or purchased financial assets	4	-	-	-	4
Assets derecognised (including final repayments)	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
As at 31 December 2022	7	-	-	-	7

⁽¹⁾ Includes ECL on financial guarantees and loan commitments

15 Right-of-use assets, net

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Cost	984	985
Less Accumulated amortisation	(613)	(585)
Less Losses on impairment	(269)	(269)
Total	102	131

Addition to Right-of-use assets during 2022 were Baht 2 million (2021: Baht 58 million).

16 Deferred tax, net

Deferred tax assets and liabilities determined after netting off are appropriately included in the statements of financial position as follows:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Deferred tax assets	225	217
Deferred tax liabilities	(80)	(60)
Deferred tax, net	145	157

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

	At 1 January 2022 Million Baht	Profit or loss (Note 36) Million Baht	(Charged)/ credited to Other comprehensive income (Note 36) Million Baht	At 31 December 2022 Million Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	15	-	21
Investments	-	-	17	17
Allowance for expected credit losses	5	(2)	-	3
Provision for impairment	18	6	-	24
Others	188	(41)	13	160
Total	217	(22)	30	225
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investments	24	-	(24)	-
Borrowings and financial instruments	30	38	9	77
Others	6	(3)	-	3
Total	60	35	(15)	80
Net	157	(57)	45	145

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	At 1 January 2021 Million Baht	Profit or loss (Note 36) Million Baht	(Charged)/ credited to Other comprehensive income (Note 36) Million Baht	At 31 December 2021 Million Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	6	-	6
Allowance for expected credit losses	4	1	-	5
Provision for impairment	22	(4)	-	18
Others	219	(31)	-	188
Total	245	(28)	-	217
Deferred tax liabilities				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	312	(312)	-	-
Investments	76	-	(52)	24
Borrowings and financial instruments	64	(2)	(32)	30
Others	-	6	-	6
Total	452	(308)	(84)	60
Net	(207)	280	84	157

17 Other assets

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Accrued income receivables	211	142
Margins	5,657	1,860
Others	61	92
Total	5,929	2,094

18 Deposits

18.1 Classified by type of deposits

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Current	58,701	45,215
Saving	67,788	64,924
Term		
- Less than 6 months	4,516	6,926
- More than 6 months but less than 1 year	3,285	2,630
Total	134,290	119,695

18.2 Classified by currencies and residencies of depositors

	2022			2021		
	Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Domestic Million Baht	Foreign Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Baht	102,485	6,602	109,087	97,462	3,041	100,503
US Dollar	18,511	4,486	22,997	14,894	2,543	17,437
Other currencies	2,194	12	2,206	1,754	1	1,755
Total	123,190	11,100	134,290	114,110	5,585	119,695

19 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Domestic		
The Bank of Thailand and Financial Institutions Development Fund	-	109
Commercial banks	4	1,202
Finance, securities and credit foncier companies	9,524	8,985
Other financial institutions	5,396	4,385
Total domestic	14,924	14,681
Foreign		
Baht	6,665	6,133
Other currencies	56	48
Total foreign	6,721	6,181
Total domestic and foreign	21,645	20,862

20 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
- Bills of exchange	3,876	4,106
- Floating rate notes	4,122	4,804
Total	7,998	8,910

As at 31 December 2022, borrowings were in interest rates between 0.49% - 2.61% per annum. (2021 : 0.26% - 2.61% per annum).

As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was Baht 1,750 million more than the contractual amount at maturity. The cumulative amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk was a gain of Baht 122 million presented in other comprehensive income.

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss was Baht 2,500 million more than the contractual amount at maturity. The cumulative amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk was a gain of Baht 76 million presented in other comprehensive income.

21 Employee benefit obligations

Statement of financial position obligations for

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Long term employment benefits		
- Long service award	14	14
Post employment benefits		
- Legal severance payment plan and gratuity plan	396	323
Total	410	337

For the year ended 31 December **Statement of comprehensive income:** **Recognised in profit or loss**

Long term employment benefits		
- Long service award	2	2
Post employment benefits		
- Legal severance payment plan and gratuity plan	33	25
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial losses (gains) recognised during the year	67	(2)
Total	102	25

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The Branch operates the following unfunded defined benefit plans for eligible employees in Thailand in accordance with the requirements of the Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service.

Legal severance payment plan

Under this plan, employees are entitled to legal severance payment benefits ranging from 30 days to 400 days of final salary upon retirement or involuntary separation before retirement.

Gratuity plan

Under this plan, employees are entitled to one-month final salary for every five year of completed service upon retirement.

Other long-term benefits

The Branch gives money rewards to employees when they have worked for the Branch for 10, 20 and 30 years.

The statement of financial position obligations were determined as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Present value of unfunded obligations		
Long service award	14	14
Legal severance payment plan and gratuity plan	396	323
Statement of financial position obligations	410	337

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

Long service award

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
At 1 January	14	13
Expense recognised in profit or loss		
Current service costs	1	2
Actuarial losses	1	-
Benefits paid during the year	(2)	(1)
At 31 December	14	14

Legal severance payment plan and gratuity plan

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
At 1 January	323	327
Expense recognised in profit or loss		
Current service costs	28	22
Interest cost on obligation	5	3
Benefits paid during the year	(27)	(27)
Actuarial losses (gains) in other comprehensive income	67	(2)
At 31 December	396	323

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The expense is recognised in profit or loss:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Other operating expenses		
- Employee expenses	35	27
Total	35	27

Actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax.

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
At 1 January	33	35
Recognised during the year	53	(2)
At 31 December	86	33

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	2022	2021
	(%)	(%)
Discount rate	2.4	1.3
Future average salary increases	2.0	1.0
Pre-retirement mortality rate	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the impact on defined benefit obligations of key assumption changes are summarised as follows:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Discount rate		
1.0% decrease	23	20
1.0% increase	(21)	(18)
Expected rate of salary increase		
1.0% decrease	(21)	(18)
1.0% increase	23	20
Turnover rate		
10% decrease in likelihood of turnover	9	8
10% increase in likelihood of turnover	(8)	(7)

Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	39	28
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	55	32
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	174	138
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	191	164

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

22 Provisions

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Provisions (excluding contractual commitments) ⁽¹⁾		
At 1 January	72	30
Addition	-	49
Provision used	(8)	(7)
At 31 December	64	72
Contractual commitments ⁽²⁾		
At 1 January	24	9
Net change in expected credit loss provision and other movements	(17)	15
At 31 December	7	24
Total provisions	71	96

(1) The above consists of the restructuring provision relating to disposal of retail portfolio. During 2021, the Branch set the reinstated provision for leasehold right by Baht 49 million.

(2) Contractual commitments include the provision for contingent liabilities in respect of financial guarantees and the expected credit loss provision on off-balance sheet guarantees and loan commitments.

23 Other liabilities

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Accrued interest expenses	27	14
Accrued expenses	417	395
Income tax payable	308	277
Marginal deposit	635	2,166
Others	680	589
Total	2,067	3,441

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities

	2022			2021		
	Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Guarantees of loans	21	618	639	6	586	592
Other guarantees	32,028	10,231	42,259	29,813	8,436	38,249
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	1	1,400	1,401	3	2,276	2,279
Letters of credit	2	1,179	1,181	-	519	519
Unused credit lines of overdrafts and credit facilities	58,613	30,503	89,116	57,650	25,746	83,396
Total	90,665	43,931	134,596	87,472	37,563	125,035

As at 31 December 2022, there is a civil litigation pending whereby the Branch has been alleged to negligently or by way of willful misconduct allowed transfers of funds out of the former retail customer's account maintained with the Branch and the closure of such accounts notwithstanding that the transfer and account closure instructions did not comply with the account mandate. The total amount claimed against the Branch is Baht 358 million (2021: Baht 358 million). No provision has been made in the financial statements as the Branch's management does not currently expect that the Branch will incur significant loss from this lawsuit.

Moreover, the Branch also has received a claim by one corporate customer claiming that the Branch wrongfully and negligently paid the cheque which was not signed by the Company's authorised persons of approximately Baht 0.7 million (2021: Baht 0.7 million). No provision has been made in the financial statements as the Branch's management does not currently expect that the Branch will incur significant loss from this lawsuit.

25 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Branch if the Branch has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Branch and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Relationships with significant key management personnel and related parties were as follows:

Name of entities/Personnel	Country of incorporation	Nature of relationships
Key management personnel	Thailand	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch, directly or indirectly including any directs (whether executive or otherwise) of the Branch. The Branch's key management personnel consisted of: - Chief Executive Officer - Chief Compliance Officer - Chief Financial Officer - Chief Operating Officer - Chief Risk Officer - Head of Market and Securities Services - Head of Wholesales Banking - Head of Global Private Banking - Head of Legal - Head of Communications - Head of Human Resources
HSBC Holdings plc	England	Ultimate parent company of the Head Office
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ('HBAP')	Hong Kong	Head Office and other branches
Other HSBC Group entities		
HSBC Bank plc	England	HSBC Holdings plc's subsidiary
HSBC UK Bank plc	England	HSBC Holdings plc's subsidiary
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.	United States	HSBC Holdings plc's subsidiary
HSBC France	France	HSBC Holdings plc's subsidiary
HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG	Germany	HSBC Holdings plc's subsidiary
HSBC Bank Australia Limited	Australia	HBAP's subsidiary
HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	Malaysia	HBAP's subsidiary
HSBC Bank (Singapore) Limited	Singapore	HBAP's subsidiary
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	Taiwan	HBAP's subsidiary
Hang Seng Bank Limited	Hong Kong	HBAP's subsidiary

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The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Interest	Based on market rate
Services	Contractually agreed price
Derivatives	Based on market price

Significant transactions for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 with the related parties were as follows:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
HBAP		
Interest income on inter-office lending	33	4
Fee and service income	71	59
Other income	55	50
Interest expense on inter-office borrowing	94	10
Fee and expenses	61	53
Head office expenses	642	641
Other expenses	22	47
Other HSBC Group entities		
Interest income	32	-
Fee and commission income	72	68
Interest expense	3	-
Fee and commission expenses	21	19
Other expenses	295	223

Significant balances with related parties as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
<i>Interbank and money market items (assets)</i>		
HSBC Group entities		
HSBC Bank plc	2,049	2,022
HSBC Bank Australia Limited	23	10
HSBC France	11	-
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.	9	12
Others	3	17
Total	2,095	2,061
<i>Interbank and money market items (liabilities)</i>		
HSBC Group entities		
HSBC Bank plc	268	364
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited	195	-
HSBC UK Bank plc	191	80
Hang Seng Bank Limited	163	66
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.	87	2
HSBC France	30	54
HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG	18	35
HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	11	43
HSBC Bank (Singapore) Limited	2	50
Others	102	81
Total	1,067	775

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Net balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		
HBAP		
Nostro accounts	(87)	(145)
Vostro accounts	952	521
Lending	(2,861)	-
Borrowings	7,949	17,796
Accrued expenses	82	31
Other receivables	(122)	(67)
Other payables	43	35
Total	5,956	18,171

The Branch enters into certain treasury transactions, including swap, foreign exchange, and option contracts, with other HSBC Group entities for hedging purposes.

Significant agreements with related parties

(a) Service agreement

The Branch entered into a services agreement with the Head Office relating to the provision of certain management and other services to the Branch by the Head Office. The fees payable by the Branch to the Head Office under the services agreement are based on an allocation of relevant actual costs.

(b) Outsourcing services

The Branch entered into service agreements with related parties for certain banking operation, financial processing activities and information technology support.

26 Benefits paid to directors and executives

The Branch has no special benefits given to the directors and executives beyond the general benefits provided such as directors' remuneration, executives' salary and bonus (if any) included ESOP warrants.

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Short-term employee benefits	140	135
Post-employment benefits	18	18
Share-based payments	8	11
Total	166	164

27 Share-based payments

Income statement charge

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Equity-settled share-based payments		
Restricted share awards	10	14
ShareMatch	1	1
Total	11	15

HSBC Share Awards

Award	Policy	Purpose
Restricted share awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of performance over the relevant period ending on 31 December is used to determine the amount of the award to be granted. Deferred awards generally require employees to remain in employment over the vesting period and are not subject to performance conditions after the grant date. Deferred share awards generally vest over a period of three, five or seven years. Vested shares may be subject to a retention requirement post-vesting. Awards are subject to malus and clawback provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To drive and reward performance consistent with strategy and align to shareholder interests. Deferral provides an incentive for a longer term commitment and the ability to apply malus.
International Employee Share Purchase Plan ('ShareMatch')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee monthly contributions are used to buy HSBC shares at the end of each quarter. The maximum amount each month is equivalent to GBP250 per month. Matching awards are added at a ratio of one free share for every three purchased. Matching awards vest subject to continued employment and the retention of the purchased shares for a maximum period of two years and nine months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align the interests of all employees with the creation of shareholder value.

Calculation of fair values

The fair value of a share award is based on the share price at the date of the grant.

Movement on HSBC share awards

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Outstanding at 1 January	117,048	109,348
Additions during the year	62,097	60,849
Forfeited during the year	(7,149)	(3,280)
Released during the year	(56,539)	(49,869)
Outstanding at 31 December	115,457	117,048
Weighted average fair value of awards granted (Baht)	198.09	194.38

28 The financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business

The Branch does not present the financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business in the financial statements since the Branch is engaged in only one domestic business in Thailand.

29 Interest income

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Interbank and money market items	599	334
Investments and trading transactions	222	244
Investments in debt securities	493	434
Loans	1,516	1,090
Others	76	10
Total interest income	2,906	2,112

30 Interest expense

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Deposits	94	80
Interbank and money market items	136	41
Contribution to Deposit Protection Agency	317	282
Others	14	5
Total interest expense	561	408

31 Net fees and service income

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Fees and service income		
- Acceptances, aval and guarantees	190	170
- Remittances	380	325
- Underwriting, management and consulting	38	45
- Custody	482	421
- Others	181	166
Total	1,271	1,127
Fees and service expenses		
- Remittances	68	61
- Others	162	136
Total	230	197
Net	1,041	930

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

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transactions		
- Foreign currencies and foreign currency related derivatives	370	2,110
- Interest rate related derivatives	2,195	116
- Debt instruments	70	(53)
- Others	97	5
Total gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions	2,732	2,178
Gain (losses) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Changes in fair value of debt issued and borrowings	834	650
Net losses on derecognition including interest expenses	(493)	(521)
Total gain (losses) on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	341	129
Total	3,073	2,307

33 Expected credit losses

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Investments	(1)	-
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(121)	(207)
Loan commitments	(8)	8
Financial guarantees	(9)	7
Total	(139)	(192)

34 Employee expenses

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Wages, salaries and bonus	1,050	1,043
Post-employment benefits - defined benefit plans	35	27
Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans	73	61
Others	109	146
Total	1,267	1,277

The Branch has established contributory provident funds for their employees. Memberships of the funds are on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 3% to 15% of their basic salaries and by the Branch at 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident funds are registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entities and are managed by licensed Fund Managers, therefore, they are not included in the statements of financial position.

35 Other expenses

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Expenses allocated from Head Office	642	641
Others	413	356
Total	1,055	997

36 Income tax expense

Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Current tax expense		
Current year	736	732
(Over) under provided in the prior year	(2)	89
	734	821
Deferred tax expense		
Movements in temporary differences (Note 16)	57	(280)
Total income tax expense	791	541

Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income

	2022			2021		
	Before tax Million Baht	Tax benefit Million Baht	Net of tax Million Baht	Before tax Million Baht	Tax expense Million Baht	Net of tax Million Baht
Investments	(206)	41	(165)	(260)	52	(208)
Changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	46	(9)	37	(165)	32	(133)
Defined benefit plans actuarial gains	(67)	13	(54)	2	-	2
Total	(227)	45	(182)	(423)	84	(339)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022		2021	
	Rate (%)	Million Baht	Rate (%)	Million Baht
Profit before income tax expense		3,984		2,628
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20.0	797	20.0	526
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(0.1)	(4)	(2.8)	(74)
(Over) under provided in the prior year	-	(2)	3.4	89
Total	19.9	791	20.6	541