# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and Independent Auditor's Report



KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.

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# **Independent Auditor's Report**

# To the Board of Directors of Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying interim consolidated and the Bank's financial statements of Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries (the "Group"), and of Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited (the "Bank") respectively, which comprise the consolidated and the Bank only statements of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated and the Bank only statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the sixmonth period then ended and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Interim Consolidated and the Bank's Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



# Opinion

In my opinion, the interim consolidated and the Bank only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Bank only, respectively, as at 30 June 2016, and their financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

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(Chanchai Sakulkoedsin) Certified Public Accountant Registration No. 6827

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok 24 August 2016

# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of financial position

Statement of financial position		Consolid	lated	Bank	only
		30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
Assets	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
			(in thousand	d Baht)	
Cash		373,111	381,509	373,111	366,546
Interbank and money market items, net	7, 30	84,693,906	50,178,317	84,693,906	50,170,112
Derivative assets	<i>8, 30</i>	27,474,395	34,012,808	27,474,395	34,012,808
Investments, net	9, 28, 30	20,959,579	30,314,164	20,959,579	28,887,212
Investments in subsidiaries	10	-	-	49,228	696,882
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net	11, 13, 30				
Loans to customers		77,656,578	91,712,274	79,246,578	93,174,128
Accrued interest receivable		242,968	276,160	259,676	296,118
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivable		77,899,546	91,988,434	79,506,254	93,470,246
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	11.4, 14	(8,691,432)	(9,336,491)	(8,691,432)	(9,336,491)
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net		69,208,114	82,651,943	70,814,822	84,133,755
Properties for sale, net		-	109,766	-	•
Premises and equipment, net	15	493,905	534,065	493,905	534,016
Intangible assets, net		231,307	209,573	231,307	209,573
Deferred tax assets	16	539,654	848,283	539,654	563,088
Accounts receivable from sales of investments and					
debt securities in issue	17	7,090,279	2,673,751	7,090,279	2,673,751
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and					, ,
margin receivables from private repo transactions		2,296,912	4,580,729	2,296,912	4,580,729
Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale	18	2,353,398	-	639,535	, , -
Other assets, net	19, 30	487,469	1,842,984	477,619	1,779,264
Total assets		216,202,029	208,337,892	216,134,252	208,607,736
Liabilities and equity	•				
Liabilities					
Deposits	20, 30	93,276,112	98,325,486	93,416,658	98,759,857
Interbank and money market items	21, 30	31,521,077	20,738,726	31,521,077	20,738,726
Liabilities payable on demand		1,550,852	1,277,189	1,550,852	1,277,189
Liabilities to deliver security		102,619	-	102,619	-
Derivative liabilities	8, 30	28,074,337	34,138,281	28,074,337	34,138,282
Debt issued and borrowings	22, 30	3,704,606	3,026,023	3,704,606	3,026,023
Provisions	23	502,398	540,831	502,398	527,754
Accounts payable from purchase of investments	24	9,478,820	101,085	9,478,820	101,085
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and					
margin payables from private repo transactions		4,455,449	7,103,299	4,455,449	7,103,299
Accrued expenses	30	2,141,895	2,914,935	2,141,792	2,801,697
Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sales	18	73,637	-	-	-
Other liabilities	25, 30	2,029,875	1,755,224	2,029,240	1,752,261
Total liabilities	,	176,911,677	169,921,079	176,977,848	170,226,173
Equity					
Share capital	26				
Authorised share capital		14,842,627	14,842,627	14,842,627	14,842,627
Issued and paid-up share capital		14,837,045	14,837,045	14,837,045	14,837,045
Premium on share capital	26	9,055,819	9,055,819	9,055,819	9,055,819
Reserve arising from business combination under common control		(496,906)	(496,906)	-	-
Other reserves	27	36,462	46,492	36,462	46,492
Retained earnings		•	•	•	•
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	27	1,083,609	1,083,609	1,075,109	1,075,109
Unappropriated		14,774,308	13,890,740	14,151,969	13,367,098
Total shareholders' equity		39,290,337	38,416,799	39,156,404	38,381,563
Non-controlling interest		15	14	-	-
Total equity		39,290,352	38,416,813	39,156,404	38,381,563
Total liabilities and equity		216,202,029	208,337,892	216,134,252	208,607,736
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# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		Consolid	ated	Bank o	nly
		Six-month perio	od ended	Six-month perio	•
	Note	30 Jun	ie	30 Jun	e
		2016	2015	2016	2015
			(in thousan	d Baht)	
Interest income	30, 33	3,455,798	4,805,246	3,300,793	4,604,581
Interest expenses	34	925,026	1,387,235	925,213	1,387,816
Net interest income		2,530,772	3,418,011	2,375,580	3,216,765
Fees and service income		729,010	873,992	729,010	873,992
Fees and service expenses	_	250,825	284,848	269,588	306,920
Net fees and service income	35	478,185	589,144	459,422	567,072
Gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions, net	30, 36	874,892	864,400	874,892	864,400
Gains on investments, net	37	258,178	358,518	250,058	358,518
Other operating income	30	50,975	9,541	32,254	539,287
Total operating income	_	4,193,002	5,239,614	3,992,206	5,546,042
Other operating expenses	30				
Employee expenses	38	1,361,336	1,439,730	1,330,927	1,400,481
Directors' remuneration		4,098	4,375	4,098	4,375
Premises and equipment expenses		205,396	248,466	200,446	242,433
Taxes and duties		116,867	151,647	108,710	144,453
Service agreements		286,224	389,565	286,224	389,565
Others	_	396,753	504,271	363,876	467,781
Total other operating expenses		2,370,674	2,738,054	2,294,281	2,649,088
Impairment loss of loans and debt securities	14, 39	335,269	1,692,620	337,931	1,687,190
Profit from operations before income tax expense		1,487,059	808,940	1,359,994	1,209,764
Income tax expense	40	425,696	223,500	397,078	201,524
Profit for the period	_	1,061,363	585,440	962,916	1,008,240
Other comprehensive income					
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Losses on remeasuring available-for-sale investments		(63,257)	(207,519)	(63,257)	(207,519)
Gain (losses) on cash flow hedges		50,719	(22,544)	50,719	(22,544)
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income	40 _	2,759	46,013	2,508	46,013
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	_	(9,779)	(184,050)	(10,030)	(184,050)
Total comprehensive income for the period	_	1,051,584	401,390	952,886	824,190
Profit attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Bank		1,061,362	585,439	062.016	1 009 240
Non-controlling interest		1,001,302	383,439	962,916	1,008,240
Profit for the period		1,061,363	585,440	962,916	1,008,240
	_				
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Bank		1,051,583	401,389	952,886	824,190
Non-controlling interest		1	1	<u> </u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	_	1,051,584	401,390	952,886	824,190
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	41	0.72	0.39	0.65	0.68
	_				

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

Search and   Especial   Fair value   Fair value   Total						
Secretor artising   Fair value   Facetor artising   Facetor artising   Facetor artising   Fair value   Facetor artising   Facetor arti		\$2	Retained earnings			
Standard   Permittin on Combination and Cash Board   Permittin on Cash Board   Per	Fair value					
State   Permittin on combination much available-for-sale   Total Foundation much   Permittin on combination much   Permittin on the sale   Permittin	change in			Total		
Sample   S	available-for-sale	Total other		shareholders'	Non-controlling	
14837,045   9,055,819   (496,906)   194,199   21,009     Bank			Legal reserve Unapp	Unappropriated equity	interest	Total equity
14,837,045 9,055,819 (496,906) 194,199 21,009   1,00		(in thousand Baht)				
14,837,0445 9,085,819   (496,9106)   194,199   21,009     19,000   194,199   21,009     19,000   194,199   21,009     19,000   21,009   21,009     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000   21,000     10,000   21,000						
	194,199		1,068,843	15,497,849 40,177,858	=	40,177,869
ised in equity, net of tax    14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,096)   28,184   2,5714     14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,096)   43,701   2,791     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,801   15,801   15,801   15,801     15,8						
Family   F						
Bank			-	(1,543,059) (1,543,059)		(1,543,059)
ised in equity, net of tax  (166,015)  (18,035	1	•	•	(1,543,059) (1,543,059)		(1,543,059)
alue of ax						
quity, net of tax  alue of		•		585,439 585,439	_	585,440
quity, net of tax  alue of  alue of  14,837,045  y in equity  42  14,837,045  alue of  14,837,045  14,						
quity, net of tax     (166,015)     (18,035)       rathe of tax     (166,015)     (18,035)       quity, net of tax     (496,906)     28,184     2,974       42     (496,906)     43,701     2,791       quity, net of tax     (40,575       10 (ax)     (40,575						
alue of    14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,906)   28,184   2,974     14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,906)   28,184   2,974     14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,906)   43,701   2,791     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819   9,055,819     14,837,045   9,055,819	- (166,015)	(166,015)		- (166,015)	•	(166,015)
rather of (18,035) (1						
y in equity  42  42  43,704  44,701  40,505						
y in equity  14,837,045  9,055,819  7 (496,906)  14,837,045  9,055,819  14,837,045  9,055,819  14,837,045  14,701  14,701  14,	0.81)			- (18.035)	•	(18.035)
y in equity  14,837,045  9,055,819  14,837,045  9,055,819  41,701  28,184  2,774  14,837,045  9,055,819  41,701  2,791  41,701  2,791  41,701				(184 050)		(164 050)
14,837,045   9,055,819   (496,906)   28,184   2,974			  - 		-	(184,030)
y in equity  42			1	585,439 401,389	-	401,390
y in equity  42						•
y in equity  42	28,184		1,071,343	14,537,729 39,036,188	12	39,036,200
y in equity  42  42  43.701  2.791  2.791  42  43.702  43.703  43.703  43.703  43.703  43.703  43.703  43.703  43.703  44.575  44.575  44.575  44.575						
y in equity  42						
y in equity  42	43,701		1,083,609	13,890,740 38,416,799	4.	38,416,813
raturity, net of tax						
42						
quity, net of tax (30,605) - (40,575 ct of tax - (50,605) ct of tax - (5			•		•	(178,045)
quity, net of tax (30,605) - 40,575 et of tax - 610,605 40,575				(178,045) (178,045)	•	(178,045)
quity, net of tax (30,605)						
rature of tax (50,605)	•			1,061,362 1,061,362		1,061,363
rature of tax (30,605) - 40,575 - 40,575 - 61 of tax - 61,605 - 61						
equity, net of tax (30,605)						
et of lax 40,575	- (50,605)	(50,605)	•	. (50,605)		(50,605)
et of tax						
et of tax 40,575						
et of lax	- 40,5		•	- 40,575	•	40,575
(50,605) 40,575		1		251 251		251
50 605)				251 (9,779)	•	(6,779)
40,573	- (50,605) 40,5	(10,030)	-	1,061,613 1,051,583	1	1,051,584
Balance as at 30 June 2016 (6,904) 43,366 36,462	(6,904)		1,083,609	14,774,308 39,290,337	15	39,290,352

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

					Other reserves	Bank only	Retained earnings	amings	
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Fair value change in available-for-sale investments	Cash flow hedges	Total other reserves	Legal reserve	Unappropriated	Total equity
Six-month period ended 30 June 2015						(in thousand Baht)		•	
Balance as at 1 January 2015		14,837,045	9,055,819	194,199	21,009	215,208	1,062,843	14,679,491	39,850,406
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Distribution to owners of the Bank	;							(6)	(130 073 1)
Dividends	74	-	•	•	'		•	(1,243,033)	(1,545,055)
Total distribution to owners of the Bank Commetensive income for the neriod			Í	1	•	•	•	(1,543,053)	(1,543,053)
Profit for the period			ı	•	1	•	•	1,008,240	1,008,240
Other comprehensive income									
Available-for-sale investments									
Net change in fair value recognised in equity, net of tax		•	•	(166,015)		(166,015)	,	•	(106,015)
Cash flow hedges									
Net change of effective portion of fair value of									
cash flow hedges, net of tax	I			•	(18,035)	(18,035)	-		(18,035)
Total other comprehensive income	l		•	(166,015)	(18,035)				(184,050)
Total comprehensive income for the period	ļ	•	1	(166,015)	(18,035)	0	•	1,008,240	824,190
Balance as at 30 June 2015	II.	14,837,045	9,055,819	28,184	2,974	31,158	1,062,843	14,144,678	39,131,543
Six-month period ended 30 June 2016									
Balance as at 1 January 2016		14,837,045	9,055,819	43,701	2,791	46,492	1,075,109	13,367,098	38,381,563
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Distribution to owners of the Bank									
Dividends	42			•			•	(178,045)	(178,045)
Total distribution to owners of the Bank		1	•	•	•		•	(178,045)	(178,045)
Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit for the period		•	•	•	•		•	962,916	962,916
Other comprehensive income									
Available-for-sale investments									
Net change in fair value recognised in equity, net of tax		1	•	(50,605)	•	(20,605)	i	•	(50,605)
Cash flow hedges									
Net change of effective portion of fair value of									
cash flow hedges, net of tax	1		ı	•	40,575	40,575			40,575
Total other comprehensive income	1		•	(50,605)	40,575	(10,030)	•		(10,030)
Total comprehensive income for the period	j	1	'	(50,605)	40,575	(10,030)		962,916	952,886
Balance as at 30 June 2016	1	14,837,045	9,055,819	(6,904)	43,366	36,462	1,075,109	14,151,969	39,156,404

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

# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of cash flows

	Consolida	ted	Bank on	ılv
	Six-month perio	od ended	Six-month peri	
	30 June		30 June	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
		(in thousand E	Baht)	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit from operations before income tax expense	1,487,059	808,940	1,359,994	1,209,764
Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations before income tax expense				
to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Depreciation and amortisation	53,853	78,138	52,202	78,119
Impairment loss of loans and debt securities	630,041	1,900,140	630,041	1,904,076
Impairment loss of investments (reversal of)	(2,661)	3,820	8,119	(1,610)
Amortisation of discount of debt instruments	(243,807)	(270,429)	(243,807)	(270,429)
Amortisation of discount of debt issued and borrowings	14,286	18,230	14,286	18,230
Gains on disposal of investments	(258,178)	(356,873)	(258,178)	(356,873)
Loss (gains) on disposal of premises and equipment	(390)	185	(390)	185
Impairment loss of properties for sale	562	5,506	-	5,506
Provisions (reversal of) made	(11,155)	31,155	(11,806)	30,449
Net interest income	(2,530,772)	(3,418,011)	(2,375,580)	(3,216,765)
Interest received	3,485,270	4,839,181	3,333,515	4,635,625
Interest paid	(967,789)	(1,441,377)	(967,976)	(1,441,967)
Income tax paid	(78,877)	(208,657)	(22,101)	(133,003)
Profit from operations before changes in operating assets				
and liabilities	1,577,442	1,989,948	1,518,319	2,461,307
Decrease (increase) in operating assets				
	(34,524,050)	(7.912.640)	(24 522 704)	(7.010.260)
Interbank and money market items  Derivative assets and liabilities, net	1,098,548	(7,813,649) (1,738,145)	(34,523,794) 1,098,548	(7,810,268)
Trading investments	(241,317)	(506,678)	(241,317)	(1,738,145) (506,678)
Investments in receivables	(135,637)	197,513	(241,517)	(300,078)
Loans to customers	12,389,992	(1,874,376)	12,661,908	(2,122,085)
Properties for sale	55,725	3,137	12,001,708	(2,122,003)
Other assets	3,468,289	345,617	3,458,118	359,697
Office dasots	3,400,207	545,017	5,450,110	337,077
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Deposits	(5,049,374)	4,482,852	(5,343,200)	4,433,912
Interbank and money market items	10,782,351	2,084,738	10,782,351	2,084,738
Liabilities payable on demand	273,663	(231,297)	273,663	(231,297)
Short-term debt issued and borrowings	741,019	8,671	741,019	8,671
Provisions used	(21,658)	(14,356)	(13,550)	(14,356)
Other liabilities	(3,795,557)	1,038,546	(3,780,252)	1,046,883
Net cash used in operating activities	(13,380,564)	(2,027,479)	(13,368,187)	(2,027,621)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of premises and equipment	(18,502)	(16,057)	(18,502)	(16,057)
Purchase of intangible assets	(22,007)	(57,970)	(22,007)	(57,970)
Proceeds from disposals of premises and equipment	392	224	392	224
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	(13,509,017)	(33,776,215)	(13,509,017)	(33,776,215)
Proceeds from available-for-sale investments	27,101,931	38,315,126	27,101,931	38,315,126
Proceeds from disposal of general investments	12 552 505	1,723	12 552 505	1,723
Net cash provided by investing activities	13,552,797	4,466,831	13,552,797	4,466,831

# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of cash flows

	Consolidated Six-month period ended 30 June		Bank on Six-month perio 30 June	od ended
	2016	2015	2016	2015
		(in thousand B	aht)	
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid	(178,045)	(1,543,059)	(178,045)	(1,543,053)
Repayment of long-term debt issued and borrowings		(1,000,000)		(1,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(178,045)	(2,543,059)	(178,045)	(2,543,053)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(5,812)	(103,707)	6,565	(103,843)
Cash at beginning of the period	381,509	483,500	366,546	483,487
Cash transfer to assets of disposal group				
classified as held for sale	(2,586)	<u> </u>	-	_
Cash at end of the period	373,111	379,793	373,111	379,644
Non-cash transactions				
Losses on remeasuring available-for-sale investments,				
net of deferred tax	(50,606)	(166,015)	(50,606)	(166,015)
Gain (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of deferred tax	40,575	(18,035)	40,575	(18,035)

#### **Note Contents**

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These notes form an integral part of the interim financial statements.

The interim financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 August 2016.

## 1 General information

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited (the "Bank"), is incorporated in Thailand and has its Head Office located at 90 North Sathorn Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok.

The immediate and ultimate parent companies of the Bank are Standard Chartered Bank and Standard Chartered PLC, respectively, which are incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Bank is a commercial bank, which provides a wide range of banking services to retail and corporate and institutional clients. Details of the Bank's subsidiaries as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 are given in notes 10 and 30.

# 2 Basis of preparation of the interim financial statements

#### (a) Statement of compliance

The interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard (TAS) No. 34 (revised 2015) *Interim Financial Reporting*, whereby the Bank chooses to present the interim financial statements in the same full format as the annual financial statements are presented and have also been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions ("FAP"); and presented as prescribed by the Bank of Thailand (BoT) Notification No. Sor Nor Sor 21/2558, directive dated 4 December 2015, regarding "The preparation and announcement of the financial statements of commercial banks and holding companies which are a parent company of a group of companies offering financial services".

The FAP has issued new and revised TFRS effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The adoption of these new and revised TFRS did not have any material effect on the accounting policies, methods of computation, financial performance or position of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

In addition to the above new and revised TFRS, the FAP has issued a number of new TFRS which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and have not been adopted in the preparation of these interim financial statements. Those new TFRS that are relevant to the Bank and its subsidiaries's operations are disclosed in note 43.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statements of financial position:

Items

Measurement bases

Derivative instruments

Fair value

Trading and available-for-sale financial assets

Fair value

#### (c) Functional and presentation currency

The interim financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Bank and its subsidiaries' functional currency. All financial information is presented in Thai Baht and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, and in the notes to financial statements to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

#### (d) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustments to the amount recognised in the interim financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Note 8 Derivatives

Note 14 Allowance for doubtful accounts

#### Measurement of fair values

A number of the Bank and its subsidiaries' accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including level 3 fair values.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirely in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognised transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

## 3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combinations of entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method which is in accordance with the Guideline issued in 2009 by the FAP.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose comparatives are revised. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Group controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entity is added to the same components within the Group equity except that any share capital of the acquired entity is recognised as part of share premium. Any cash paid for the acquisition is recognised directly in equity.

#### **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Bank.

#### Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Significant intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expense arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

#### (b) Foreign currencies

#### Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

The Bank enters into forward foreign exchange contracts for both trading and hedging purposes. Trading and hedging contracts are stated at fair value. Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at the reporting date are stated at fair value by comparing contract rates to forward market rates with similar maturities. At each reporting date, changes in fair value on outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts calculated as described above, except for effective cash flow hedges (note 3(1)), are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (c) Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash on collection.

#### (d) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the Bank only financial statements are accounted for using the cost method.

Investments in debt and equity securities

Debt securities and marketable equity securities held for trading are classified as trading securities and stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Debt securities that the Bank and its subsidiaries have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at amortised cost less any impairment losses. The difference between the acquisition cost and redemption value of such debt securities is amortised using the effective interest rate method over the period to maturity.

Debt securities and marketable equity securities other than those securities held for trading or intended to be held to maturity, are classified as available-for-sale investments. Available-for-sale investments are, subsequent to initial recognition, stated at fair value, and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale monetary items, are recognised directly in equity. Impairment losses and foreign exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

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

The fair value of financial instruments classified as held-for-trading and available-for-sale is determined as the quoted bid price at the reporting date.

#### Investments in receivables

Investments in receivables are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration transferred in exchange and subsequent to initial recognition, stated at acquisition cost after deducting the allowance for impairment.

- Purchases or transfers of loans before 1 January 2013, were recognised as investments in receivables. When debt restructuring was required, the balance was recorded as a loan at fair value. The difference between the book value and the fair value was recognised as a gain or loss on transfer of financial assets in profit or loss.
- Purchases or transfers of loans since 1 January 2013, are recognised as loans except for items that are intended to be sold in the future and are not intended to be held to collect the significant contractual cashflows. These above items are recognised as investments in receivables.

When the debts of the asset management subsidiary are restructured, it will record the account for the restructuring by recording a transfer of investments in receivables to loans to customers at the fair value on the transfer date, but not normally exceeding the carrying value.

The fair value of investments and loans to customers is based on the expected recoverable amount which is determined based on the net present value of expected future cash collections calculated using discount rates equivalent to the market interest rate, which is adjusted by a risk premium. In cases the discount rates cannot be reasonably estimated, the discount rates are equivalent to the rates that make the net present value of expected future cash flow equal to the carrying value of investment in receivables. The difference between the carrying value and fair value on transfer date is recognised in profit or loss, except in the case of gains.

#### Initial recognition

Purchases and sales of investments are initially recognised on trade date which is the date that the Bank and its subsidiaries commit to purchase or sell the investments.

#### Disposal of investments

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

If the Bank and its subsidiaries dispose of part of its holding of a particular investment, the deemed cost of the part sold is determined using the weighted average method applied to the carrying value of the total holding of the investment.

#### (d) Loans to customers

Loans to customers are stated at the outstanding principal amount, except for bank overdrafts which include accrued interest receivable. Bills purchased at a discount are stated at the face value of the bill, net of deferred revenue.

#### (e) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Bank and its subsidiaries' allowance for doubtful accounts is established to recognise impairment losses either on specific loan assets or within a portfolio of loans to customers.

Specific provisions are made where the repayment of identified loans to customer is in doubt and reflects expected losses. The amount of specific provision is the excess of the carrying value over the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. A portfolio provision is established to cover the inherent risk of losses that, although not specifically identified, are known from experience to have been incurred and are present in any loan portfolio. The amount of the portfolio provision is computed primarily based on historical experience and adjusted for current trends, economic conditions and management consideration.

To the extent that the above policy does not meet the minimum provisioning guidelines established by the BoT, the Bank and its subsidiaries raise additional provisions to meet such requirements.

Estimating the amount and timing of future recoveries involves significant judgment, and considers the level of arrears as well as the assessment of matters such as future economic conditions and the value of collateral for which there may not be a readily accessible market. Actual losses identified could differ significantly from the impairment provisions reported as a result of uncertainties arising from the economic environment.

Any allowances for doubtful accounts established during the period bad debts against the allowance for doubtful accounts for uncollectible amounts. Bad debts recovered are presented net of impairment loss of loans and debt securities in profit or loss.

#### (f) Troubled debt restructuring

Where the troubled debt restructuring of loans involves modification of the terms and conditions of the remaining loan balances, the fair value of the investment in loans after restructuring is calculated based on the expected future cash flows discounted by the market rate of interest as per the Bank and its subsidiaries' risk criteria applicable to such loans as at the restructuring date.

The Bank records transferred assets from customers at the lower of the fair value of the assets or the book value of the loans to customers as at the restructuring date.

Losses on troubled debt restructuring are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised.

#### (g) Premises and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of premises and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of premises and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of premises and equipment are determined by difference between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of premises and equipment, and are recognised within other income in profit or loss.

#### Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of premises and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its subsidiaries, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of premises and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### Leased assets

Leases for which the Bank and its subsidiaries assume substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Equipment acquired by way of finance leases is capitalised at the lower of its fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings
Equipment
Leased assets

20 - 50 years
3 - 5 years
Lease of the associated property

No depreciation is provided on assets under construction.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

#### (h) Leasehold premises

Leasehold premises included in other assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis not exceeding the shorter of 50 years or the term of the lease agreement.

#### (i) Properties for sale

Properties for sale, which comprise land, buildings and vehicles, are measured at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. The fair value is based on both independent and internal appraisals.

Loss on impairment of properties for sale is recognised in profit or loss. Gains or losses on the disposal of properties for sale are reflected in profit or loss.

#### (j) Claims on security and liability to deliver security

The Bank records claims on security and liability to deliver security in the statements of financial position as assets and liabilities, respectively, according to the BoT's guidance.

#### (k) Impairment

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the value of the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognised. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

#### Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of held-to-maturity securities carried at amortised cost and investments in receivables is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The recoverable amount of available-for-sale financial assets is calculated by reference to the fair value.

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

#### Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets carried at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods in respect of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### (l) Financial instruments

#### Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into (trade date) and are subsequently re-measured at their fair values. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the derivative is a designated hedge instrument in a cash flow hedge relationship. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive as "Derivative assets" and as liabilities when the fair value is negative as "Derivative liabilities" in the statements of financial position.

#### Hedging

#### Fair value hedge

Where a derivative financial instrument hedges the changes in fair value of a recognised asset, liability or an identified portion of such asset, any gain or loss on re-measuring the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss. The hedged item is also stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged, with any gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income, presented as gains or loss on cash flow hedges in equity and transferred to profit or loss when the risk on the hedge item impacts profit or loss. Any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Discontinuing hedge accounting

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity 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 equity is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

#### (m) Borrowing transactions with embedded derivatives

In accordance with the BoT notification regarding the permission for commercial banks to undertake borrowing transactions with embedded derivatives dated 31 May 2011, the Bank records embedded derivatives separately from the host contracts when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in the **f**air value recognised in profit or loss.

#### (n) Employee benefits

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate post-employment benefit plans, including defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

#### Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

## Defined benefit plans

The Bank and its subsidiaries' net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Bank and its subsidiaries determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

#### Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank and its subsidiaries 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.

Share-based compensation

The Standard Chartered Group operates a number of share-based payment schemes for its directors and employees, for which the fair value of the services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense.

Cash-settled awards are revalued at each reporting date and a liability recognised in the statements of financial position for all unpaid amounts, with any changes in fair value charged or credited to employee expense in profit or loss.

#### (o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank and its subsidiaries have 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.

A provision for contingent liabilities is recognised when the transactions relate to credit facilities (e.g. letter of credit and guarantee) that are classified as substandard, doubtful and doubtful of loss. The provision has been determined by using the same rate as the allowance for doubtful accounts on each of those loans to customers and after management's estimate of the likelihood of these contingent liabilities being realised.

# (p) Reserve arising from business combination under common control

The reserve arising from business combination under common control arises from the merger of businesses under the common control of the ultimate parent company of the Bank. The reserve represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the carrying amounts of net identifiable assets at the date of combination. The Bank recognises the difference arising from common control transactions under shareholders' equity until disposal of the investment.

#### (q) Income

Interest income on loans to customers, discounts on loans to customers, and other income are recognised on an accrual basis, except for interest income on loans overdue for more than three months and interest on loans where the borrowers' ability to pay is uncertain. In accordance with the BoT's regulations, interest in arrears for more than three months from the due date, regardless of whether it is covered by collateral, is reversed from profit or loss. Subsequent interest receipts are recognised on a cash basis.

The asset management subsidiary recognises interest income on investments in receivables and loans to customers on a cash basis.

Fees and commission income is recognised when the services are rendered.

#### (r) Expenses

Interest expenses and non-interest expenses are recognised on an accrual basis. The interest component of finance lease payments is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

#### (s) Income tax

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly ventures to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank and its subsidiaries take into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Bank and its subsidiaries believe that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank and its subsidiaries to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to judgements on tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

## (t) Earnings per share

The Bank and its subsidiaries present basic earnings per share (EPS) which is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank and its subsidiaries by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held (if any).

#### (u) Segment information

Segment results that are reported to the management of the Bank and its subsidiaries (the Chief Operating Decision Maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated transactions are not included in reporting segment operating results shown as others.

## (v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position when the Bank and its subsidiaries has a legal, enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

#### 4 Financial risk management

#### 4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Bank. The Bank has credit risk management policies and procedures which aim to mitigate the risk of financial losses from default by dealing with the creditworthiness of counterparties and/or where appropriate obtaining sufficient collateral or other security.

In respect of financial assets in the statements of financial position, the carrying value of the assets, less the allowance for doubtful accounts, reflect the Bank's maximum exposure to credit losses.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss for contingent liabilities to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees, are represented by the contractual notional amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for financial instruments in the statement of financial position. For derivative contracts, the Bank controls the credit risk of its financial instruments through credit approvals, limits, and monitoring procedures. All credit risks are assessed in line with the Credit Policy which has been approved by the Board of Directors. Credit risk also arises from the possibility that the counterparty to financial instruments in the contingent liabilities will not adhere to the terms of the contract with the Bank when settlement becomes due.

#### 4.2 Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss of earnings or economic value due to adverse changes in financial market rates or prices. The Bank's exposure to market risk arises predominantly from providing clients access to financial markets, facilitation of which entails the Bank taking moderate market risk positions. All trading teams support client activity; there are no proprietary trading teams. Hence, income earned from market risk-related activities is primary driven by the volume of client activity rather than risk-taking. Market risk also arises in the non-trading book from the requirement to hold a large liquid assets buffer of high-quality liquid debt securities and from the translation of non-Thai baht denominated assets, liabilities and earnings.

The primary categories of market risk for the Bank are:

- (a) Interest rate risk: arising from changes in yield curves, credit spreads and implied volatilities on interest rate options
- (b) Currency exchange rate risk: arising from changes in exchange rates and implied volatilities on foreign exchange options
- (c) Commodity price risk: arising from changes in commodity prices and commodity option implied volatilities; covering energy, precious metals, base metals and agricultural. For this category of market risk, the Bank is fully hedged through a back-to-back position
- (d) Equity price risk: arising from changes in the prices of equities, equity indices, equity baskets and implied volatilities on related options. For this category of market risk, the Bank currently does not trade equity.

The Bank has established standards, principles, policies, and techniques for managing market risk. The Board of Directors approve the Bank's market risk limits taking account of market volatility, the range of products and asset classes, business volumes and transaction sizes. The Market and Traded Credit Risk Function, which is independent from the business, measures and monitors exposures against the approved limits to ensure the Bank's market risk exposures are within acceptable levels.

#### Value at Risk (VaR)

The Bank measures the risk of losses arising from future potential adverse movements in market rates, prices and volatilities using a VaR methodology. VaR, in general, is a quantitative measure of market risk that applies recent historical market conditions to estimate the potential future loss in market value that will not be exceeded in a set time period at a set statistical confidence level. VaR provides a consistent measure that can be applied across trading businesses and products over time and can be set against actual daily trading profit and loss outcome.

VaR is calculated for expected movements over a minimum of one business day and to a confidence level of 97.5 percent. This confidence level suggests that potential daily losses, in excess of the VaR measures, are likely to be experienced six times per year.

The Bank applies two VaR methodologies:

- Historical simulation: involves the revaluation of all existing positions to reflect the effect of historically observed changes in market risk factors on the valuation of the current portfolio. This approach is applied for general market risk factors and the majority of specific (credit spread) risk VaR.
- Monte Carlo simulation: this methodology is similar to historical simulation but with considerably
  more input risk factor observations. These are generated by random sampling techniques, but the
  results retain the essential variability and correlations of historically observed risk factor changes.
  This approach is now applied for some of the specific (credit spread) risk VaR in relation to
  idiosyncratic exposures in credit markets.

In both methods an historical observation period of one year is chosen and applied.

VaR is calculated as our exposure as at the close of business. Intra-day risk levels may vary from those reported at the end of the day.

To assess their predictive power, VaR models are backtested against actual results.

Sensitivity measures are used in addition to VaR as a risk management tools. For example, interest rate sensitivity is measured in terms of exposure to a one basis point increase in yields, whereas foreign exchange, commodity and equity sensitivities are measured in terms of the underlying values or amounts involved. Option risks are controlled through revaluation limits on underlying price and volatility shifts, limits on volatility risk and other variables that determine the option's value.

## **Stress Testing**

Losses beyond the 97.5 per cent confidence interval are not captured by a VaR calculation, which therefore gives no indication of the size of unexpected losses in these situations.

The Bank complements the VaR measurement by monthly stress testing of market risk exposures to highlight the potential risk that may arise from extreme market events that are rare but plausible.

Stress testing is an integral part of market risk management framework and considers both historical market events and forward-looking scenarios. A consistent stress-testing methodology is applied to trading and non-trading books. The stress testing methodology assumes that scope for management action would be limited during a stress event, reflecting the decrease in market liquidity that often occurs.

Stress scenarios are regularly updated to reflect the changes in risk profile and economic events. The Market and Traded Credit Risk function reviews stress exposures and, where necessary, enforces reductions in overall market risk exposure. The Risk Committee considers the results of stress tests as part of its supervision of risk tolerance.

Regular stress-test scenarios are applied to interest rates, credit spread, exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. This covers all asset classes in the Financial Markets banking and trading books.

#### Market Risk VaR coverage

Interest rate risk from non-trading book portfolios is transferred to Financial Markets where it is managed by Asset and Liability Management (ALM) desks under the supervision of Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). ALM deals in the market in approved financial instruments in order to manage the net interest rate risk, subject to approved VaR and risk limits.

VaR and stress tests are therefore applied to these non-trading book exposures in the same way as for trading book, including available-for-sale securities. Securities classed as Loans and Receivables or Held-to-maturity are not reflected in VaR and stress test since they are accounted for on an amortised cost basis, so market price movements have limited effect on either profit and loss or reserves.

# (a) Interest rate risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries receive both fixed and floating rate interest on their interest bearing assets which can be analysed as follows:

		Consolio 30 June		
	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
771		(in million	n Baht)	
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	373	373
Interbank and money market items, net	29,429	50,618	4,647	84,694
Investments, net	8,477	12,469	14	20,960
Loans to customers and accrued interest	•••			
receivable	39,897	30,724	7,279	77,900
Accounts receivable from sales of				
investments and debt securities in issue	-	-	7,090	7,090
Collateral from Credit Support Annex				
agreements and margin receivables from				
private repo transactions	2,297	-	-	2,297
Other assets		<u> </u>	207	207
Total financial assets	80,100	93,811	19,610	193,521
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	70,635	18,443	4,198	93,276
Interbank and money market items	7,907	12,704	10,910	31,521
Liabilities payable on demand	-	· -	1,551	1,551
Liabilities to deliver security	-	-	103	103
Debt issued and borrowings	-	3,705	-	3,705
Accounts payable from purchase of		,		Ź
investments	_	_	9,479	9,479
Collateral from Credit Support Annex			2,	2,
agreements and margin payables from				•
private repo transactions	4,455	_	_	4,455
Other liabilities	-	_	162	162
Total financial liabilities	82,997	34,852	26,403	144,252
Off-financial reporting items, net	63,631	(63,631)	_	
on-mancial reporting items, net	00,001	(05,051)		

		Consoli 31 Decemb		
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
		(in millio		10001
Financial assets		,		
Cash	-	-	382	382
Interbank and money market items, net	18,759	26,664	4,755	50,178
Investments, net	12,512	17,788	14	30,314
Loans to customers and accrued interest	ŕ	,		50,511
receivable	35,369	48,754	7,865	91,988
Accounts receivable from sales of	,	- 3	.,	71,700
investments and debt securities in issue	_	_	2,674	2,674
Collateral from Credit Support Annex			_,	2,071
agreements and margin receivables from				
private repo transactions	4,581	-	-	4,581
Other assets	-	_	224	224
Total financial assets	71,221	93,206	15,914	180,341
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	73,171	19,725	5,429	98,325
Interbank and money market items	7,629	8,623	4,487	20,739
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,277	1,277
Debt issued and borrowings	-	3,026	-	3,026
Accounts payable from purchase of				,
investments	-	_	101	101
Collateral from Credit Support Annex			101	101
agreements and margin payables from				
private repo transactions	7,103			<b>7</b> 100
Other liabilities	7,103	-	204	7,103
Total financial liabilities		21.251	204	204
TOTAL IMANCIAL HADINITIES	87,903	31,374	11,498	130,775
Off-financial reporting items, net	44,132	(44,132)		

			k only e 2016	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
		(in milli	on Baht)	
Financial assets			,	
Cash	-	-	373	373
Interbank and money market items, net	29,429	50,618	4,647	84,694
Investments, net	8,477	12,469	14	20,960
Loans to customers and accrued interest		,		,-
receivable	39,896	32,314	7,296	79,506
Accounts receivable from sales of	•	,	.,	,,,,,,,,,,
investments and debt securities in issue	-	_	7,090	7,090
Collateral from Credit Support Annex			.,	1,050
agreements and margin receivables from				
private repo transactions	2,297			2 207
Other assets	2,297	-	207	2,297 207
Total financial assets	80,099	95,401		
Total Illialicial assets	60,099	95,401	19,627	195,127
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	70,775	18,443	4,199	93,417
Interbank and money market items	7,907	12,704	10,910	31,521
Liabilities payable on demand	, <u>-</u>	, -	1,551	1,551
Liabilities to deliver security	_	-	103	103
Debt issued and borrowings	-	3,705	_	3,705
Accounts payable from purchase of		3,703		3,703
investments	_	_	9,479	9,479
Collateral from Credit Support Annex		_	9,479	7,477
agreements and margin payables from				
private repo transactions	4,455			4,455
Other liabilities		_	162	4,433 162
Total financial liabilities	83,137	24 952		
	05,15/	34,852	26,404	144,393
Off-financial reporting items, net	63,631	(63,631)		-

		Bank 31 Decem	•	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
		(in millic	•	
Financial assets		,	,	
Cash	-	-	367	367
Interbank and money market items, net	18,759	26,664	4,747	50,170
Investments, net	12,512	16,361	14	28,887
Loans to customers and accrued interest				
receivable	35,369	50,216	7,885	93,470
Accounts receivable from sales of				
investments and debt securities in issue	-	-	2,674	2,674
Collateral from Credit Support Annex				
agreements and margin receivables from				
private repo transactions	4,581	_	-	4,581
Other assets	, · .	-	224	224
Total financial assets	71,221	93,241	15,911	180,373
_				
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	73,605	19,725	5,430	98,760
Interbank and money market items	7,629	8,623	4,487	20,739
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	1,277	1,277
Debt issued and borrowings	-	3,026	-	3,026
Accounts payable from purchase of				
investments	-	-	101	101
Collateral from Credit Support Annex				
agreements and margin payables from				
private repo transactions	7,103	_	-	7,103
Other liabilities	-,,103	-	204	204
Total financial liabilities	88,337	31,374	11,499	131,210
= Total Imalicial habilities	00,007			
Off-financial reporting items, net	44,132	(44,132)	_	-

As at 30 June 2016, for hedging purposes, the Bank entered into interest rate contracts with a notional value of Baht 4,750 million (31 December 2015: Baht 5,250 million).

The Bank and its subsidiaries' average interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities, together with the average interest rates are as follows:

			Consoli	dated		
		30 June 2016			31 December 20	)15
	Average		Average	Average		Average
	balance	Interest	interest rate	balance	Interest	interest rate
	(in millio	on Baht)	(% per annum)	(in milli	on Baht)	(% per annum)
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	75,199	518	1.39	61,413	979	1.59
Investments	19,182	365	3.83	40,668	1,372	3.37
Loans to customers	75,832	2,573	6.82	91,212	6,577	7.21
Total	170,213	3,456	4.08	193,293	8,928	4.62
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	92,043	776	1.70	99,122	1,887	1.90
Interbank and money market items	18,106	135	1.50	38,609	580	1.50
Debt issued and borrowings	3,471	14	0.81	3,145_	43_	1.37
Total	113,620	925	1.64	140,876	2,510	1.78
			Bank	only		
		30 June 2016			31 December 20	015
	Average		Average	Average		Average
	balance	Interest	interest rate	balance	Interest	interest rate
	(in millio	on Baht)	(% per annum)	(in milli	on Baht)	(% per annum)
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	75,199	518	1.39	61,413	979	1.59
Investments	18,035	188	2.10	38,925	805	2.07
Loans to customers	76,954	2,595	6.78	92,762	6,670	7.19
Total	170,188	3,301	3.90	193,100	8,454	4.38
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	92,279	776	1.69	99,400	1,888	1.90
Interbank and money market items	18,106	135	1.50	38,650	580	1.50
Debt issued and borrowings	3,471	14	0.81	3,145	43	1.37
Total	113,856	925	1.63	141,195	2,511	1.78

# Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 Notes to the interim financial statements

Significant financial assets and financial liabilities classified by earlier of maturity or interest repricing as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:

			1 Total			- 373	- 84 694	20.960		7.036 77.900		7 090	0,0,,	- 797	- 207	7.036 193.521		- 93,276	- 31.521	- 1.551	- 103	3.705	9 479		- 4.455	- 162	- 144,252	-
		Non	accrual							7.0						7.0												
	Non-	interest	bearing			373	4.647	14		243		7.090		•	207	12.574		4,198	10,910	1,551	103	. 1	9.479		•	162	26,403	1
Consolidated 30 June 2016		Over	5 years	(in million Baht)		•	ı	1		4		•		•	•	4		•	1,411		•	•	•		,	•	1,411	11,969
Cons 30 Ju	Over	1 year	to 5 years	(in mil		•	352	9,318		2,401		1		•	•	12,071		1,572	2,025		ı	•			ı	•	3,597	158
	Over	6 months	to 1 year			•	7,036	305		2,249		•		ı	1	9,590		1,056	•	•	ı	•	1		1	1	1,056	(36,091)
		Within	6 months			Ī	38,858	11,323		33,106		•		2,297		85,584		15,815	9,268	. 1	,	3,705	•		4,455	•	33,243	23,964
		Immediate	repricing				33,801	•		32,861		•		•	•	66,662		70,635	7,907	ı	`•	•	•		•	1	78,542	
					Financial assets	Cash	Interbank and money market items, net	Investments, net	Loans to customers and accrued interest	receivable	Accounts receivable from sales of investments and	debt securities in issue	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin receivables from private repo transactions	Other assets	Total financial assets	Financial liabilities	Deposits	Interbank and money market items	Liabilities payable on demand	Liabilities to deliver security	Debt issued and borrowings	Accounts payable from purchase of investments	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin payables from private repo transactions	Other liabilities	Total financial liabilities	Off-financial reporting items, net

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

Consolidated 31 December 2015	Over Over Non-	Within 6 months I year Uver interest Non	repricing 6 months to 1 year to 5 years bearing accrual Total	(in million Baht)			net 10,675 30,778 3,609 361 - 4,755 - 50,178	l	erest	27,850 51,706 2,585 1,975 7 276 7,589 91,988	vestments and	2,674 - 2,674 - 2,674	x agreements and	4,581 4		<u>38,525</u> <u>99,643</u> <u>6,194</u> <u>19,843</u> <u>222</u> <u>8,325</u> <u>7,589</u> <u>180,341</u>		72 171 17 17 17 185 - 6429 - 98 375	TOTAL CONTRACT TOTAL	•	1,277 - 1,277	3,026 3,026		ts and	transactions - 7,103 - 7,103	- 204 - 204	80,800 32,612 1,331 1,998 2,536 11,498 - 130,775	
						1		- 12,578				1			1							- 3,026	1		- 7,103			
					Financial assets	Cash	Interbank and money market items, net	Investments, net	Loans to customers and accrued interest	receivable	Accounts receivable from sales of investments and	debt securities in issue	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin receivables from private repo transactions	Other assets	Total financial assets	Financial liabilities	Demonito	Deposits	Interbank and money market items	Liabilities payable on demand	Debt issued and borrowings	Accounts payable from purchase of investments	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin payables from private repo transactions	Other liabilities	Total financial liabilities	

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

			Total			373	84,694	20,960		79,506		7,090		2,297	207	195,127		93,417	31,521	1,551	103	3,705	9,479		4,455	162	144,393	1
		Non	accrual			•	•	1		7,036		•		•	1	7,036		•		•	•	•	•		ı	ı		•
	Non-	interest	bearing			373	4,647	14		260		7,090			207	12,591		4,199	10,910	1,551	103	•	9,479		1	162	26,404	•
only 2016		Over	5 years	n Baht)		•	•			4		•		•	•	4		•	1,411	•	r	•			i	1	1,411	11,969
Bank only 30 June 2016	Over	1 year	to 5 years	(in million Baht)		•	352	9,318		2,401		•		•	•	12,071		1,572	2,025	1		•	ı		1	•	3,597	158
	Over	6 months	to 1 year				7,036	305		3,209		1		ı	•	10,550		1,056	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	1,056	(36,091)
		Within	6 months			•	38,858	11,323		33,736		•		2,297	•	86,214		15,815	9,268	•	•	3,705	•		4,455	•	33,243	23,964
		Immediate	repricing			•	33,801	•		32,860		•		•	•	66,661		70,775	7,907	1	•	•	1		•	•	78,682	•
					Financial assets	Cash	Interbank and money market items, net	Investments, net	Loans to customers and accrued interest	receivable	Accounts receivable from sales of investments and	debt securities in issue	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin receivables from private repo transactions	Other assets	Total financial assets	Financial liabilities	Deposits	Interbank and money market items	Liabilities payable on demand	Liabilities to deliver security	Debt issued and borrowings	Accounts payable from purchase of investments	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	margin payables from private repo transactions	Other liabilities	Total financial liabilities	Off-financial reporting items, net

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Total	367 50,170 28,887	93,470	2,674	4,581	180,373	98,760 20,739 1,277 3,026 101 7,103 204 131,210	
	Non accrual	1 1 1	7,589	ı		7,589		
	Non- interest bearing	367 4,747 14	296	2,674	224	8,322	5,430 4,487 1,277 - 101 - 204 11,499	
only iber 2015	Over 5 years on Baht)	215	7	1		222	2,536	
Bank only 31 December 2015	Over  1 year Ove to 5 years 5 yes (in million Baht)	361 16,080	1,687	ı	1 1	18,128	1,185 813 1,998	
	Over 6 months to I year	3,609	3,065	•		6,674	1,331	
	Within 6 months	30,778 12,578	52,976	ı	4,581	100,913	17,209 5,274 - 3,026 - 7,103 - 32,612	
	Immediate repricing	10,675	27,850	•	1 1	38,525	73,605 7,629	
		Financial assets Cash Interbank and money market items, net Investments, net	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable	Accounts receivable from sales of investments and debt securities in issue	Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and margin receivables from private repo transactions Other assets	Total financial assets	Financial liabilities  Deposits Interbank and money market items Liabilities payable on demand Debt issued and borrowings Accounts payable from purchase of investments Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and margin payables from private repo transactions Other liabilities  Total financial liabilities	

# (b) Currency exchange rate risk

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, net open position assets (liabilities) denominated in various currencies were as follows:

Consolidated :	and Bank only
30 June	31 December
2016	2015
(in mill	ion USD)

Net foreign currency exposure

US Dollar	(8)	21
Euro (*)	16	4
Others (*)	10	7
Others	<del>-</del>	2

<sup>(\*)</sup> Balance denominated in Euro and other currencies are stated in USD equivalents.

#### 4.3 Liquidity risk

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

It is the Bank's policy to maintain adequate liquidity at all times, and hence to be in a position to meet obligations as they fall due. The Bank manages liquidity risk both on a short-term and medium-term basis. In the short term, the Bank's focus is on ensuring that the cash flow demands can be met where required. In the medium term the focus is on ensuring that the statement of financial position remains structurally sound and aligned to the strategy.

The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) is the responsible governing body to ensure that the financial position of the Bank is managed effectively in compliance with the policies and practice of the Standard Chartered Group as well as any other applicable regulatory requirements.

Financial Markets is responsible for the day-to-day management of all the liquidity risk arising in the Bank, executing liquidity directives and operating within the liquidity policy and approved limits. Liquidity profiles are reviewed by ALCO on a regular basis.

The Bank seeks to manage our liquidity prudently for all currencies. Exceptional market events could impact us adversely, thereby potentially affecting our ability to fulfil our obligations as they fall due. The principal uncertainties for liquidity risk are the customers withdraw their deposits at a substantially faster rate than expected, or that asset repayments are not received on the expected maturity date. To mitigate these uncertainties, the Bank maintains a diverse and largely customer-driven funding base, while the Bank's customer loans are mostly of short tenor. In addition, the Bank has contingency funding plans including a portfolio of liquid assets that can be realised if a liquidity stress occurs, as well as ready access to wholesale funds under normal market conditions.

Customer assets are, as far as possible, funded in the same currency. Where mismatches arise, they are controlled by limits on the amount of foreign currency that can be swapped to local currency and vice versa. Such limits are therefore a means of reducing the risk that obligations could not be met in the required currency in the event that access to foreign exchange markets becomes restricted. In sizing the limits the Bank considers a range of factors including:

- The size and depth of foreign exchange markets
- The regulatory environment, particularly the presence or risk of imposition of foreign exchange controls

A substantial portion of the Bank's assets is funded by customer deposit made up of current, saving accounts and other deposits. These customer deposits, which are widely diversified by type and maturity, represent a stable source of funds. The ALCO monitors trends in the statement of financial position and ensure that any issues that might impact the stability of these deposits are addressed effectively. The ALCO also reviews the statement of financial position plans to ensure that projected asset growth is matched by growth in the stable funding base.

The Bank also has access to wholesale funding markets including commercial paper issuance to ensure that it has flexibility around maturity transformation, market intelligence and can obtain optimal pricing when performing interest rate risk management activities.

#### **Policies and Processes**

The Bank's liquidity risk management framework requires limits to be set for prudent liquidity management. These are limits on:

- The local and foreign currency cash flow gaps
- The level of external wholesale funding, to ensure that the size of this funding is appropriate to the local market and our local operations
- The level of borrowing within the Group, to contain the risk of contagion from one country to another
- Commitments, both on and off-financial statement position, to ensure these are sufficient funds available in the event of drawdown
- The advances-to-deposits ratio, to ensure that commercial advances are funded by stable sources and that customer lending is funded by customer deposits
- The amount of assets that may be funded from other currencies
- The amount of medium-term assets that have to be funded by medium-term funding

In addition, the Bank prescribes a liquidity stress scenario that includes accelerated withdrawal of deposits over a period of time. The Bank has to ensure on a daily basis that cash inflows would exceed outflows under such a scenario.

All limits are reviewed at least annually, and more frequently if required, to ensure that they remain relevant given market conditions and business strategy. Compliance with limits is monitored independently on regular basis by MTCR and Finance. Limit excesses are escalated and approved under a delegated authority structure and reported to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO).

The Bank has significant levels of marketable securities, including government securities that can be monetised or pledged as collateral in the event of a liquidity stress. In addition, a Country Liquidity Crisis Management Plan (CLCMP), reviewed and approved annually, is maintained by Finance. The CLCMP strengthens existing governance processes by providing a broad set of Early Warning Indicators (EWIs), and escalation framework and a set of management actions that could be effectively implemented by the appropriate level of senior management in the event of a liquidity stress.

### Liquidity Management - stress scenarios

The Bank conducts a range of liquidity-related stress analyses, both for internal and regulatory purposes.

Stress tests are run routinely: a severe eight-day name-specific stress, a 90-day market-wide stress.

The eight-day stress is specifically designed to determine a minimum quantity of marketable securities that must be held at all times. This stress is computed daily, and the minimum marketable securities requirement is observed daily.

The Bank's resilience to market-wide disruption, such as loss of interbank money or foreign exchange markets, is tested using the 90-day market-wide stress scenario, and is monitored by ALCO on monthly basis.

The Bank's stress testing considers potential currency mismatches between outflows and inflows. Particular focus is paid to mismatches in less liquid currencies and those that are not freely convertible. Mismatches are controlled by management action triggers set by MTCR.

Required by local regulations, the Bank carries out stress testing on three scenarios (Name-Specific, Market-Wide and Combined) on a quarterly basis. Under liquidity stress scenarios, the Bank has to ensure that cash inflows exceed outflows under all stress scenarios. As at 30 June 2016, the Bank passed liquidity stress tests on all scenarios.

As at 30 June 2016, the loan to deposits ratio of the Bank is 60% (31 December 2015: 75%).

## Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 Notes to the interim financial statements

The remaining period to maturity of significant financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 based on contractual maturity is as follows:

maturity is as toriows.							
				Consolidated 30 June 2016			
		Within	Over 6 months	Over 1 year	Over	No	
	At call	6 months	to 1 year	to 5 years (in million Baht)	5 years	maturity	Total
Financial assets				-			
Cash	373	1	•	•	•	•	373
Interbank and money market items, net	38,429	38,863	7,050	352	•	•	84,694
Derivative assets	•	3,909	3,000	12,585	7,980	•	27,474
Investments, net	•	3,713	3,334	11,603	2,296	14	20,960
Loans to customers and accrued interest							
receivables	13,345	27,992	3,010	5,260	28,293		77,900
Accounts receivable from sales of investments and							
debt securities in issue	7,090	•			•	•	7,090
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin receivables from private repo transactions	2,297	•	•	•	•	ı	2,297
Other assets	•	•	•	207	•	•	207
Total financial assets	61,534	74,477	16,394	30,007	38,569	14	220,995
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	74,833	15,797	1,073	1,573	•	•	93,276
Interbank and money market items	25,226	•	•	5,084	1,211	•	31,521
Liabilities payable on demand	1,551	•	•	•	•	•	1,551
Liabilities to delivery security	103	•	ı	•	1	•	103
Derivative liabilities	•	5,647	3,308	11,942	7,177	•	28,074
Debt issued and borrowings	1,378	2,327	1	•		•	3,705
Accounts payable from purchase of investments	9,479	ı	•	ı	1	ľ	9,479
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin payables from private repo transactions	4,455	•	•	•	•	•	4,455
Other liabilities	162	1	•	1	1	•	162
Total financial liabilities	117,187	23,771	4,381	18,599	8,388	1	172,326
Net liquidity gap	(55,653)	50,706	12,013	11,408	30,181	14	48,669

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	At call	Within 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Consolidated 31 December 2015 Over 1 year to 5 years (in million Baht)	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets	Coc						Coc
	382	- 00		•	•	•	382
Interbank and money market items, net	10,477	30,143	3,013		' 6		50,178
Derivative assets	•	9,870	2,361	13,643	8,139	1 ,	34,013
Investments, net	1	7,597	m	21,136	1,564	14	30,314
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	24,078	19,365	3,013	18,612	26,920	•	91.988
Accounts receivable from sales of investments and			`		•		
debt securities in issue	2,674	ı	•		r		2,674
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin receivables from private repo transactions	4,581	•		•	•		4,581
Other assets	•		•	224	1	•	224
Total financial assets	48,137	66,975	8,990	53,615	36,623	14	214,354
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	78,600	17,160	1,380	1,181	4		98,325
Interbank and money market items	15,290	1	•	813	4,636	ı	20,739
Liabilities payable on demand	1,277	•	•	•	•		1,277
Derivative liabilities	•	9,705	3,542	14,065	6,826	•	34,138
Debt issued and borrowings	•	3,026		•	•	1	3,026
Accounts payable from purchase of investments Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and	101	1		1	•	ı	101
margin payables from private repo transactions	7,103	1	•	•	1	•	7,103
Other liabilities	204	•	-	•	•	•	204
Total financial liabilities	102,575	168,62	4,922	16,059	11,466	1	164,913
Net liquidity gap	(54,438)	37,084	4,068	37,556	25,157	14	49,441

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

				Bank only 30 June 2016			
		Within	Over 6 months	Over 1 year	Over	No	
	At call	6 months	to 1 year	to 5 years	5 years	maturity	Total
Financial assets				(in million bani)			
Cash	373	1	•	•		1	373
Interbank and money market items, net	38,429	38,863	7,050	352	•	•	84,694
Derivative assets	•	3,909	3,000	12,585	7,980	•	27,474
Investments, net	1	3,713	3,334	11,603	2,296	14	20,960
Loans to customers and accrued interest							
receivables	13,345	28,622	3,970	5,276	28,293	•	79,506
Accounts receivable from sales of investments and							
debt securities in issue	7,090	1	•		•	•	7,090
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin receivables from private repo transactions	2,297			,		•	2,297
Other assets	-	1	1	207	•	•	207
Total financial assets	61,534	75,107	17,354	30,023	38,569	14	222,601
Financial liabilities							
Denosits	74.974	15,797	1.073	1.573			93,417
Interbank and money market items	25,226	,		5,084	1,211	•	31,521
Liabilities payable on demand	1,551	•	•	•	•		1,551
Liabilities to delivery security	103	1			ı	•	103
Derivative liabilities	•	5,647	3,308	11,942	7,177	•	28,074
Debt issued and borrowings	1,378	2,327	•	ı	ı	•	3,705
Accounts payable from purchase of investments	9,479	•	•	•	1	•	9,479
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin payables from private repo transactions	4,455	1	•	•	1	•	4,455
Other liabilities	162	1	•	1	1	1	162
Total financial liabilities	117,328	23,771	4,381	18,599	8,388	1	172,467
Net liquidity gap	(55,794)	51,336	12,973	11,424	30,181	14	50,134

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

				31 December 2015			
		Within	Over 6 months	Over 1 year	Over	No	
	At call	6 months	to 1 year	to 5 years	5 years	maturity	Total
				(in million Baht)			
Financial assets							
	367	•	•	•	ı	•	367
Interbank and money market items, net	16,413	30,144	3,613		ı	•	50,170
Derivative assets	•	9,870	2,361	13,643	8,139	•	34,013
Investments, net	į	7,597	3	19,709	1,564	14	28,887
Loans to customers and accrued interest							
receivables	23,580	20,635	3,493	18,842	26,920	•	93,470
Accounts receivable from sales of investments and							
debt securities in issue	2,674	•	•	•	•	•	2,674
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin receivables from private repo transactions	4,581	ı	•	i	•	•	4,581
Other assets	1	•	•	224	1	•	224
Total financial assets	47,615	68,246	9,470	52,418	36,623	14	214,386
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	79,034	17,160	1,380	1,182	4	•	09,760
Interbank and money market items	15,290	1	1	813	4,636	•	20,739
Liabilities payable on demand	1,277	•	•	•	1	•	1,277
Derivative liabilities	•	9,705	3,542	14,065	6,826		34,138
Debt issued and borrowings		3,026	•	•	ı	•	3,026
Accounts payable from purchase of investments	101	1	•	1	•	i	101
Collateral from Credit Support Annex agreements and							
margin payables from private repo transactions	7,103	•	•	•	•	•	7,103
Other liabilities	204	•	•	•	1	1	204
Total financial liabilities	103,009	29,891	4,922	16,060	11,466	4	165,348
Net liquidity gan	(55,394)	38,355	4,548	36,358	25,157	14	49,038

### **Derivatives**

The remaining periods to maturity of the notional amount of derivatives as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Consolidated and Bank only

	Consol	30 June 2016	пу
	Within	Over	
	1 year	1 year	Total
		(in million Baht)	
Foreign currency related			
Forward exchange contracts	417,998	13,963	431,961
Cross currency swap contracts	70,181	180,361	250,542
Currency option contracts	5,918	-	5,918
Interest rate related			
Interest rate swap contracts	242,516	604,669	847,185
Interest rate option contracts	6,000	10,844	16,844
Others			
Bond forward contracts	1,077	1,255	2,332
Commodities	4,249	26	4,275
Total	747,939	811,118	1,559,057
		idated and Bank of 1 December 2015	nly
	Within	Over	
	1 year	l year	Total
	•	(in million Baht)	
Foreign currency related			
Forward exchange contracts	521,965	18,456	540,421
Cross currency swap contracts	102,427	215,891	318,318
Currency option contracts	1,604		
	1,004	-	1,604
Interest rate related	1,004	-	1,604
Interest rate related Interest rate swap contracts	276,055	659,045	1,604 935,100
	·	659,045 11,638	·
Interest rate swap contracts	276,055	•	935,100
Interest rate swap contracts Interest rate option contracts	276,055 6,026	•	935,100
Interest rate swap contracts Interest rate option contracts  Others	276,055 6,026	11,638	935,100 17,664

### 5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

### Fair value hierarchy

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank and its subsidiaries use market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank and its subsidiaries can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

### 5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value - Fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

### Consolidated and Bank only

		Fair	value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2016		(in milli	on Baht)	
Financial assets				
Derivatives				
- Foreign currency related	7	13,786	-	13,793
- Interest rate related	-	13,067	-	13,067
- Bond forward contracts	-	183	-	183
- Commodities contracts	-	431	-	431
Debt securities held for trading	-	11,323	-	11,323
Debt securities available-for-sale	-	9,623	-	9,623
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives				
- Foreign currency related	7	15,500	-	15,507
- Interest rate related	-	11,941	-	11,941
- Bond forward contracts	-	194	-	194
- Commodities contracts	-	432	-	432

### Consolidated and Bank only

		Fair	value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2015		(in millio	on Baht)	
Financial assets				
Derivatives				
- Foreign currency related	6	22,623	-	22,629
- Interest rate related	-	10,611	-	10,611
- Bond forward contracts	-	131	-	131
- Commodities contracts	-	642	-	642
Debt securities held for trading	-	5,930	-	5,930
Debt securities available-for-sale	-	22,943	-	22,943

## Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the interim financial statements

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

### Consolidated and Bank only

		Fair	value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2015		(in millio	on Baht)	
Financial liabilities		,	,	
Derivatives				
- Foreign currency related	5	24,344	-	24,349
- Interest rate related	-	9,022	-	9,022
- Bond forward contracts	-	125	-	125
- Commodities contracts	-	642	-	642

The Bank and its subsidiaries determine Level 2 fair values for debt securities using a discounted cash flow technique, which uses contractual cash flows and a market-related discount rate.

Level 2 fair values for simple over-the-counter derivative are based on inputs which are observable from independent and reliable market data sources. Those inputs are tested for reasonableness by discounting expected future cash flows using market interest rate for a similar instrument at the measurement date. Fair values of derivative financial assets reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the counterparty when appropriate.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. There were no transfers between Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a valuation team and has overall responsibility for all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, then the valuation team assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of TFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy the resulting fair value estimate should be classified.

### 5.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying value of significant financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value approximates the fair value.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Bank in estimating the fair value of financial instruments as disclosed herein.

Interbank and money market items (assets and liabilities)

The fair value of interbank and money market items (assets and liabilities) which bear variable rates of interest approximates their carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed rate instruments with remaining maturities greater than 1 year is estimated by using a discounted cash flow calculation applying interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments.

Trading securities, available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity debt instruments

The fair value is based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments after adjustment for the risk involved or the net asset values of such securities.

### General investments

The fair value of foreign non-marketable equity securities is determined based on value quoted by reliable international financial institution.

### Investments in receivables

The fair value of investments in receivables are the expected recoverable amount determined based on the net present value of expected future cash flow collections calculated using discount rates equivalent to the market interest rate, adjusted by a risk premium. In cases where the discount rates cannot be reasonably estimated, the discount rates are equivalent to the rates that make the net present value of expected future cash flow collection equals to the carrying value of investments in the receivables.

### Loans to customers

For floating-rate loans to customers that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair value approximates carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed rate loans to customers that reprice within 1 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

The fair value of deposits which are payable on demand by the depositor is equal to the carrying value of such deposits. The carrying amounts of floating-rate, fixed-term money market accounts, certificates of deposit and fixed rate deposits repricing within 1 year approximate their market value at the reporting date. The fair value for other fixed interest deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on deposits to a schedule of aggregate expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

### Debts issued and borrowings

The fair value of debts issued and borrowings which bear variable rates of interest approximates their carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed rate instruments with remaining maturities greater than 1 year is estimated by using a discounted cash flow calculation applying interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments.

### Liabilities payable on demand

The carrying value of liabilities payable on demand approximates fair value.

### Other financial instruments

The fair value of the above financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying value at which they are stated on the statement of financial position.

### 6 Maintenance of capital fund

The Bank and its subsidiaries, which are financial institutions, are subject to various capital and regulatory requirements of the Bank of Thailand. Under these capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank and its subsidiaries must satisfy specific capital guidelines that involve, among others, quantitative measures of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' assets, liabilities and certain off-financial statement positioin as calculated in accordance with regulatory practices. The Bank's and its subsidiaries' capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the Bank of Thailand as to components, risk weightings, and other factors. These capital and regulatory requirements are subject to change, as considered necessary by the Bank of Thailand.

The Bank maintains its capital fund in accordance with the Financial Institution Business Act B.E. 2551 by maintaining its capital fund as a proportion of risk weighted assets in accordance with the criteria, methodologies, and conditions prescribed by the Bank of Thailand. As announced by the BoT in its circulars dated 8 November 2012 and 8 May 2015, the Bank is required to calculate its Capital Fund in accordance with Basel III. As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Consolidated supervision group and Bank only's total capital funds can be categorised as follows:

	Consolidate	ed supervision
	30 June	31 December
	2016	2015
	(in mill	ion Baht)
Tier 1 capital		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		
Issued and paid-up share capital, share premium	23,893	23,893
Legal reserve	1,084	1,071
Net profit after appropriation	13,712	13,962
Other reserves	(501)	(479)
Less capital deduction items on CET1	(957)	(991)
Total Tier 1 Capital Base	37,231	37,456
Tier 2 capital		
Provision for normal classified assets	266	336
Surplus of provision	469	521
Total Tier 2 Capital Base	735	857
Total Capital Base	37,966	38,313
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	137,017	152,301

	The BoT's regulation	30 June	31 December
	minimum requirement*	2016	2015
O '4141 P 4'		(%)	25.16
Capital Adequacy Ratio	9.125 6.625	27.71	25.16 24.59
Tier-1 Capital ratio	5.125	27.17 27.17	24.59
Tier-1 Common Equity ratio Tier-2 Capital ratio	5.125	0.54	0.56
Capital after deducting capital add-on	-	0.54	0.50
arising from Single Lending Limit			
(in million Baht)	-	37,966	37,815
Capital after deducting capital add-on			,
arising from Single Lending Limit			
to total risk-weighted assets ratio	-	27.17	24.83
		Ray	nk only
		30 June	31 December
		2016	2015
			llion Baht)
Tier 1 capital		·	,
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)			
Issued and paid-up share capital, share pren	nium	23,893	23,893
Legal reserve		1,075	1,063
Net profit after appropriation		13,189	13,146
Other reserves		(4)	17
Less capital deduction items on CET1	-	(678) 37,475	(659) <b>37,460</b>
Total Tier 1 Capital Base	_	37,473	37,400
Tier 2 capital			
Provision for normal classified assets		243	309
Surplus of provision		486	530
Total Tier 2 Capital Base	_	729	839
Total Capital Base	_	38,204	38,299
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	_	137,471	151,042
	The BoT's regulation	30 June	31 December
	minimum requirement*	2016	2015
	-	%)	
Capital Adequacy Ratio	9.125	27.79	25.36
Tier-1 Capital ratio	6.625	27.26	24.80
Tier-1 Common Equity ratio	5.125	27.26	24.80
Tier-2 Capital ratio	-	0.53	0.55
Capital after deducting capital add-on			
arising from Single Lending Limit		20.204	27 901
(in million Baht)	-	38,204	37,801
Capital after deducting capital add-on			
arising from Single Lending Limit to total risk-weighted assets ratio	_	27.79	25.03
to total fisk-weighted assets fatto	-	41.17	25.05

<sup>\*</sup>Includes capital conservation buffer as required by the BOT commencing 1 January 2016.

According to Bank of Thailand notification number For Nor Sor (23) Wor 263/2556 dated 22 February 2013 required to disclose capital after deducting capital add-on arising from Single Lending Limit, effective at the end of January 2015.

The Bank has applied the calculation for minimum credit risk capital under the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB) for certain products, as approved by the Bank of Thailand and in accordance with the BoT Notification.

In accordance with the Bank of Thailand Notification No. Sor Nor Sor 4/2556 dated 2 May 2013, Re: "Information Disclosure Regarding Capital Fund Maintenance for Commercial Banks", the Bank intends to disclose Capital Maintenance information as of 30 June 2016 within 4 months after the period end date, as indicated in the notification, through the Bank's website www.sc.com/th/.

### Capital management

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business, to meet regulatory capital requirements and to maintain appropriate credit ratings.

### 7 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

			Consol	lidated		
		30 June 2016			December 20	<b>)</b> 15
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
			(in millio	n Baht)		
Domestic						
Bank of Thailand	30,200	24,681	54,881	5,839	17,400	23,239
Commercial banks	4,219	8	4,227	2,567	6,134	8,701
Other financial institutions	150_		150	-		
Total	34,569	24,689	59,258	8,406	23,534	31,940
Add accrued interest receivable	8	9	17	1	12	13
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(2)		(2)		(1)	(1)
Total domestic, net	34,575	24,698	59,273	8,407	23,545	31,952
Foreign						
US Dollar	396	12,647	13,043	4,124	7,208	11,332
Japanese Yen	3,236	8,904	12,140	3,372	2,996	6,368
Euro	46	2	48	106	2,550	108
Chinese Yuan	9	_	9	14	_	14
Other currencies	169	_	169	399	_	399
Total	3,856	21,553	25,409	8,015	10,206	18,221
Add accrued interest receivable	3,030	21,333 17	23 <b>,4</b> 03	0,013	10,200	10,221
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(2)	(3)	(5)	_	(4)	(4)
Total foreign, net	3,854	21,567	25,421	8,015	10,211	18,226
Total domestic and foreign, net	38,429	46,265	84,694	16,422	33,756	50,178
Total domestic and foreign, net	30,729	40,203	04,074	10,422	33,730	30,176
			Bank	only		
		30 June 2016		•	December 20	)15
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
			(in millio	n Baht)		
Domestic						
Bank of Thailand	30,200	24,681	54,881	5,839	17,400	23,239
Commercial banks	4,219	8	4,227	2,559	6,134	8,693
Other financial institutions	150_		150			
Total	34,569	24,689	59,258	8,398	23,534	31,932
Add accrued interest receivable	8	9	17	1	12	13
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(2)	-	(2)		(1)	(1)
Total domestic, net	34,575	24,698	59,273	8,399	23,545	31,944
Foreign						
US Dollar	396	12,647	13,043	4,124	7,208	11,332
Japanese Yen	3,236	8,904	12,140	3,372	2,996	6,368
Euro	46	2	48	106	2	108
Chinese Yuan	9	-	9	14	-	14
Other currencies	169	-	169	399	-	399
Total	3,856	21,553	25,409	8,015	10,206	18,221
Add accrued interest receivable	•	17	17	•	, 9	´ 9
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(2)	(3)	(5)	-	(4)	(4)
Total foreign, net	3,854	21,567	25,421	8,015	10,211	18,226
Total domestic and foreign, net	38,429	46,265	84,694	16,414	33,756	50,170

### 8 Derivatives

### 8.1 Derivatives held for trading

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the fair value and notional amount of derivatives classified by type of risks are as follows:

			Consolidated	and Bank on	ıly	
		30 June 2016			31 December 20	15
	Fair	value	Notional	Fair	value	Notional
Type of risks	Assets	Liabilities	amount	Assets	Liabilities	amount
			(in milli	ion Baht)		
Foreign currency related	13,793	15,507	688,421	22,629	24,238	853,923
Interest rate related	13,050	11,906	859,279	10,602	8,971	947,514
Others					ŕ	. ,
- Bond forward contracts	183	194	2,332	131	125	2,370
- Commodities	431	432	4,275	642	642	3,926
	614	626	6,607	773	767	6,296
Total	27,457	28,039	1,554,307	34,004	33,976	1,807,733

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, proportions of the notional amount of derivative transactions, classified by counterparties, consisted of:

	Consolidated and Bank only			
	30 June 31 Decem			
	2016	2015		
Counterparties	(%)	(%)		
Financial institutions	67.7	66.2		
Related parties	25.0	24.3		
Other parties	7.3	9.5		
Total	100.0	100.0		

### 8.2 Derivatives held for hedging

### 8.2.1 Fair value hedges

		Consolidated and Bank only				
		30 June 2016			31 December 20	15
	Fair	r value	Notional	Fai	r value	Notional
Type of risks	Assets	Liabilities	amount	Assets	Liabilities	amount
			(in milli	on Baht)		
Interest rate related		27_	750		29	750
Total	-	27	750	-	29	750

The swaps exchange fixed rates for floating rates on funding to match floating rates received on assets, or exchange fixed rates on assets to match the floating rates paid on funding. For qualifying hedges, the fair value changes of the derivative are substantially matched by corresponding fair value changes of the hedged items, both of which are recognised in profit or loss. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, the Bank recognised gain on fair value hedges in profit or loss amounted to Baht 0.2 million (30 June 2015: Loss on fair value hedges Baht 0.3 million).

### 8.2.2 Cash flow hedges

Consolidated	and	Bank	only
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	30 June 2016			31 December 2015			
	Fair value		Notional	Fair value		Notional	
Type of risks	Assets	Liabilities	amount	Assets	Liabilities	amount	
			(in milli	on Baht)			
Foreign currency related	-	-	-	-	111	6,420	
Interest rate related	17	8	4,000	9	22	4,500	
Total	17	8	4,000	9	133	10,920	

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to manage the variability in future cash flows on assets and liabilities and cross-currency swaps to manage the variability in future exchange rates on its assets and liabilities and costs in foreign currencies. The interest rate swaps are contracts which involve the exchange of floating rates for fixed rates. The cross-currency swaps are contracts which involve the exchange of principal and interest in different currencies with counterparties for a specified period. Gains or losses arising on the effective portion of the hedges are deferred in other comprehensive income until the variability on the cash flow affects profit and loss, at which time the gains or losses are transferred to profit or loss. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, the Bank recognised gain on cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income amounted to Baht 50 million (30 June 2015: loss on cash flow hedges Baht 23 million) and loss on cash flow hedges in profit or loss amounted to Baht 29 million (30 June 2015: gain on cash flow hedges Baht 10 million).

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the time periods in which cash flows of hedged items are expected to impact in profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only					
	*****	30 June 2016				
	Within	Over 3 months	Over 1 year			
Cash flows	3 months	to 1 year	to 5 years	Total		
		(in million	n Baht)			
Cash inflows	13	23	162	198		
Cash outflows	(18)	(14)	(17)	(49)		
Net cash flows	(5)	9	145	149		
		Consolidated a	nd Bank only			
		31 Decem	ber 2015			
	Within	Over 3 months	Over 1 year			
Cash flows	3 months	to 1 year	to 5 years	Total		
		(in millio	n Baht)			
Cash inflows	34	. 34	193	261		
Cash outflows	(18)	(29)	(6)	(53)		
Net cash flows	16	5	187	208		

### 9 Investments, net

9.1 As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Bank and its subsidiaries classify investment types, as follows:

	Consolidated		Ban	k only
	30 June 2016	31 December 2015	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	2010	(in million		2013
Trading investments - Fair value		(		
Government bonds	10,385	5,006	10,385	5,006
Private debt instruments	938	924	938	924
Total	11,323	5,930	11,323	5,930
Available-for-sale investments - Fair	value			
Government bonds	9,623	22,331	9,623	22,331
Private debt instruments		612	-	612
Total	9,623	22,943	9,623	22,943
Investments in receivables - Cost				
Investments in receivables		1,427	-	_
Total	_	1,427		_
General investments - Cost				
Domestic non-marketable equity				
securities	24	24	24	24
Foreign non-marketable equity				
securities	1	1_	1	1
Total	25	25	25	25
Less allowance for impairment	(11)	(11)_	(11)_	(11)
Net	14	14	14	14
Total investments, net	20,960	30,314	20,960	28,887

9.2 Fair value changes in available-for-sale investments consisted of:

	Consolidated and Bank only		
	30 June	31 December	
	2016	2015	
	(in mill	lion Baht)	
Fair value changes in available-for-sale investments			
Debt securities	18	84	
Less fair value changes in fair value hedged investments	(27)	(29)	
Less deferred tax	2	(11)	
Net	(7)	44	

9.3 Investments in companies with problems in relation to their financial positions and results of operations are as follows:

		Co	nsolidated an	•	
			30 June	2016	
	No. of			Allowance	Allowance
	companies	Cost	Fair value	for revaluation	for impairment
	-		(in	million Baht)	
Non-listed companies in SET	7	24	13		11
Total	7	24	13	-	11
		Co	onsolidated an	d Bank only	
			31 Decemb	er 2015	
	No. of			Allowance	Allowance
	companies	Cost	Fair value	for revaluation	for impairment
	•		(in	million Baht)	
Non-listed companies in SET	7	24	13	<u> </u>	11
Total	7	24	13	-	11

### 10 Investment in subsidiaries

### Bank only

Type of business	Type of investment	Percentage of ownership interest	At 30 June	cost 31 December	for the six-me	onth periods
			2016	2015	2016	2015
				(in milli	on Baht)	
Managing						
substandard assets						
purchased or						
transferred from	Ordinary					
financial institutions	shares	99.99	-	639	-	500
Debt collection	Ordinary					
business	shares	99.99	59	59	-	10
			(10)	(1)		
			49	58		10_
			49	697	-	510
	Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from financial institutions Debt collection	Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from financial institutions Debt collection  investment  Ordinary  ordinary  ordinary  Ordinary	Type of Type of ownership business investment interest  Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from Ordinary financial institutions shares 99.99  Debt collection Ordinary	Type of Type of ownership business investment interest 30 June 2016  Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from financial institutions business shares 99.99 59  Cordinary business shares 99.99 59  (10) 49	Type of Type of ownership business investment interest 30 June 31 December 2016 2015  Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from financial institutions Debt collection business shares 99.99 59 59    Collection of the collection of	Type of Type of ownership business investment interest 30 June 31 December ended 3 2016 2015 2016 (in million Baht)  Managing substandard assets purchased or transferred from Ordinary financial institutions shares 99.99 - 639 - Debt collection Ordinary business shares 99.99 59 59 -     (10) (1) - 49 58 - 1

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank reclassified investment in subsidiary, Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited (SCTAMC) to Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale owing to highly probable in its sale as following the definition of relevant Thai Financial Reporting Standard. The Bank has identified a third party buyer and transaction is expected to be completed by 30 September 2016.

### 11 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net

### 11.1 Classified by type of loans

	Cons	olidated	Bank only	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2016	2015	2016	2015
		(in millio	n Baht)	
Overdrafts	1,052	1,168	1,052	1,168
Loans	70,836	80,130	72,425	81,592
Bills	5,768	10,413	5,768	10,413
Others	1	1	1	1
Total	77,657	91,712	79,246	93,174
Add accrued interest receivable	243	276	260	296
Total loans and accrued interest receivable	77,900	91,988	79,506	93,470
Less allowance for doubtful accounts				
<ul> <li>Minimum allowance as BoT's</li> </ul>				
regulations				
<ul> <li>Individual approach</li> </ul>	(5,016)	(5,562)	(5,032)	(5,582)
<ul> <li>Collective approach</li> </ul>	(615)	(839)	(614)	(839)
- Excess allowance	(3,061)	(2,935)	(3,045)	(2,915)
Total	(8,692)	(9,336)	(8,691)	(9,336)
Total loans to customers and				
accrued interest receivable, net	69,208	82,652	70,815	84,134

### 11.2 Classified by currency and residence of debtors

Property development

and construction Infrastructure

and services

Housing loans

Others

Total

			20.1 2016	Consoli		D 1 2015	
		Domestic	30 June 2016 Foreign	Total (in million	Domestic	December 2015 Foreign	Total
	Thai Baht	64,986	32	65,018	72,170	46	72,216
	US Dollar	7,591	2,293	9,884	9,312	3,673	12,985
	Other currencies	51	2,704	2,755	91	6,420	6,511
	Total	72,628	5,029	77,657	81,573	10,139	91,712
				Bank	only		
			30 June 2016			December 2015	
		Domestic	Foreign	Total (in million	Domestic n Baht)	Foreign	Total
	Thai Baht	66,575	32	66,607	73,632	46	73,678
	US Dollar	7,591	2,293	9,884	9,312	3,673	12,985
	Other currencies	51	2,704	2,755	91	6,420	6,511
	Total	74,217	5,029	79,246	83,035	10,139	93,174
11.3	Classified by indu	stry and lo	an classification	ı		·	
				Conso	lidated		
				30 Jun	ie 2016		
		_	Special		D 1.01	Doubtful	<b></b>
		Pass	mention	Substandard (in millio	Doubtful	of loss	Total
	Agriculture and			(in millio	m Bani)		
	mining	1,027	-	-	-	-	1,027
	Manufacturing	25,631	516	55	2	5,206	31,410
	and commerce Property development	25,051	310	55	2	3,200	31,410
	and construction	1,599	50	6	-	21	1,676
	Infrastructure	-					
	and services	2,720	27	8	1	44 547	2,800
	Housing loans	20,040	349 532	126 220	133 35	547 632	21,195 19,549
	Others <b>Total</b>	18,130 <b>69,147</b>	1,474	415	<del></del>	6,450	77,657
	Total		1,474			0,450	
					lidated nber 2015		
			Special			Doubtful	
		Pass	mention	Substandard (in millio	Doubtful on Baht)	of loss	Total
	Agriculture and	0					0
	mining Manufacturing	9	-	-	-	-	9
	and commerce	29,243	527	93	3	5,265	35,131

16

15

170

310

604

201

488

587

752

7,293

141

45

189

1,965

6,369

21,518

26,720

91,712

60

17

361

684

1,649

1,688

5,849

20,259

24,929

81,977

			Bank	•		
		Special	30 June	: 2016	Doubtful	
	Pass	mention	Substandard (in million	Doubtful (Baht)	of loss	Total
Agriculture and			(**************************************	. –)		
mining	1,027	-	-	-	_	1,027
Manufacturing						-,
and commerce	25,631	516	55	2	5,206	31,410
Property development					•	,
and construction	1,599	50	6	-	21	1,676
Infrastructure						,
and services	2,720	27	8	1	44	2,800
Housing loans	20,040	349	126	133	547	21,195
Others	19,719	532	220	35	632	21,138
Total	70,736	1,474	415	171	6,450	79,246
			Bank (	only		
			31 Decemb	per 2015		
		Special			Doubtful	
	Pass	mention	Substandard	Doubtful	of loss	Total
			(in million	Baht)		
Agriculture and						
mining	•					
•	9	-	-	-	-	9
Manufacturing		-	-	-	-	
Manufacturing and commerce	9 29,243	- 527	- 93	3	<b>-</b> 5,245	9 35,111
Manufacturing and commerce Property development	29,243			3	ŕ	35,111
Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction		527 60	93 16	3	5,245 39	
Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Infrastructure	29,243 1,688	60	16	3	39	35,111 1,803
Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Infrastructure and services	29,243 1,688 5,849	60 17	16 15	-	39 173	35,111 1,803 6,054
Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Infrastructure and services Housing loans	29,243 1,688 5,849 20,259	60 17 361	16 15 170	- - 141	39 173 587	35,111 1,803 6,054 21,518
Manufacturing and commerce Property development and construction Infrastructure and services	29,243 1,688 5,849	60 17	16 15	-	39 173	35,111 1,803 6,054

### 11.4 Classified by loan classification

### Consolidated 30 June 2016

		30 Jul	16 2010	
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Net amount used to set the allowance for doubtful accounts*	Rate used for setting the allowance for doubtful accounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts
	(in millio	n Baht)	(%)	(in million Baht)
Minimum allowance as per BoT's Regulations	`	•••	(7.9)	(iii iiiiiiii)
Pass	69,381	40,472	1	405
Special mention	1,483	821	2	16
Substandard	415	237	100	237
Doubtful	171	29	100	29
Doubtful of loss	6,450	4,943	100	4,943
Total	77,900	46,502		5,630
Excess allowance				3,061
Total				8,691

Minimum allowance as per	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (in millio	Consol 31 Decem Net amount used to set the allowance for doubtful accounts* n Baht)		Allowance for doubtful accounts (in million Baht)
BoT's Regulations Pass Special mention Substandard Doubtful Doubtful of loss Total Excess allowance Total	82,237 1,664 604 189 7,294 <b>91,988</b>	52,998 1,139 425 36 5,387 <b>59,985</b>	1 2 100 100 100	530 23 425 36 5,387 6,401 2,935 <b>9,336</b>
		Bank		
Minimum allowance as per BoT's Regulations Pass Special mention Substandard Doubtful Doubtful of loss Total Excess allowance Total	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (in million 70,987 1,483 415 171 6,450 79,506	30 Jun Net amount used to set the allowance for doubtful accounts* n Baht)  42,062 821 237 29 4,943 48,092	Rate used for setting the allowance for doubtful accounts (%)  1 2 100 100 100	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in million Baht)  421 16 237 29 4,943 5,646 3,045 8,691
	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (in millio	Bank 31 Decen Net amount used to set the allowance for doubtful accounts* on Baht)		Allowance for doubtful accounts (in million Baht)
Minimum allowance as per BoT's Regulations Pass Special mention Substandard Doubtful Doubtful of loss Total Excess allowance Total	84,217 1,664 604 189 6,796 93,470	54,958 1,139 425 36 5,387 61,945	1 2 100 100 100	550 23 425 36 5,387 6,421 2,915 9,336

\* Net amount for allowance for doubtful accounts means the outstanding debt after deducting the present value of future cash flows expected to be received or the expected proceeds from the disposal of collateral.

As at 30 June 2016, the collective approach is applied to loans to customers and accrued interest receivables of Baht 40,676 million (31 December 2015: Baht 43,712 million), using provision rates between 0.03% and 8.54% (31 December 2015: between 0.01% and 10.06%). The total allowance under this approach was Baht 614 million (31 December 2015: Baht 839 million).

### 11.5 Non-performing loans

According to the BoT's regulations, commercial banks are required to report additional information on non-performing loans ("NPL"), which include:

- NPL net and the ratio of NPL net to total loans after allowances for doubtful accounts; and
- NPL gross and the ratio of NPL gross to total loans before allowances for doubtful accounts.

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, NPL net (including financial institutions) based on the above directive can be summarised as follows:

	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Plc.	30 June 2016 Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	Total
Non-performing loans, net (in million Baht) Total loans used for NPL net ratio calculation (in million Baht)	1,701 132,322	-	1,701 132,322
Ratio of total loans (%)	1.29	-	1.29
	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Plc.	31 December 2015 Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	Total
Non-performing loans, net (in million Baht) Total loans used for NPL net ratio	1,636	498	2,134
calculation (in million Baht)	118,323	498	116,862(1)
Ratio of total loans (%)	1.38	100	1.83

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding loans to subsidiaries.

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, NPL gross (including financial institutions) based on the above directive can be summarised as follows:

	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Plc.	30 June 2016 Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	Consolidated
Non-performing loans, gross (in million Baht) Total loans used for NPL gross ratio	7,036	-	7,036
calculation (in million Baht) Ratio of total loans (%)	137,657 5.11	-	137,657 <sup>(1)</sup> 5.11
	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Plc.	31 December 2015 Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	Consolidated
Non-performing loans, gross (in million Baht) Total loans used for NPL gross ratio	Chartered Bank	Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management	Consolidated 8,087

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding loans to subsidiary.

Total loans used for NPL ratio calculation are loans to customers as presented in the statement of financial position and loans to financial institutions as included in interbank and money market items.

### 12 Disclosure of the statements of cash flows of the asset management company

In accordance with the BoT's notification, the Bank is required to disclose the statements of cash flows of the asset management company included in the consolidated financial statements. The statements of cash flows of Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited are as follows:

### Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited Statements of cash flows (Audited)

	Six-month per 30 Ju	
	2016	2015
	(in millior	ı Baht)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit from operations before income tax expense Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations before income tax expense to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	119	112
Impairment loss of investments (reversal of)	(3)	5
Impairment loss on properties for sale	1	-
Reversal of impairment on amount due from related party	-	(4)
Net interest income	(155)	(201)
Interest received	196	250
Interest paid	(44)	(46)
Income tax paid	(55)	(73)
Profit from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	59	43

	Six-month pe	riod ended
	30 Ju	ne
	2016	2015
	(in millior	ı Baht)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets		•
Intercompany and money market items	287	33
Investments in receivables	(135)	197
Loans to customers	98	3
Amount due from related parties	-	4
Properties for sale	56	4 3
Deposits	14	1
Other assets	(5)	(6)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Intercompany and money market items	(370)	245
Accounts payable	` 3	7
Other liabilities	(19)	(30)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(12)	500
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid	_	(500)
Net cash used in financing activities		(500)
Net decrease in cash	(12)	
Cash at beginning of the period	(12)	-
Cash at end of the period	<u> 15</u> _	
Cash at the of the hellon	3	-

### 13 Troubled debt restructuring

period ended 30 June as following:

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, details of restructured debts as at the date of restructuring, classified by the restructuring method were as follows:

Consolidated and Bank only

			ded 30 June 2016	
	<b>2</b>	p •	Amount of	Amount of
	Terms of debt	No. of	debt before	debt after
Restructuring method	restructuring agreements	customers	restructuring	restructuring
· ·			(in millio	on Baht)
Modification of terms				
and conditions	1 year to 6 years	176	184	183
Total		176	184	183
	Cor	nsolidated an	nd Bank only	
	Six-mor	nth period en	ded 30 June 2015	
		•	Amount of	Amount of
	Terms of debt	No. of	debt before	debt after
Restructuring method	restructuring agreements	customers	restructuring	restructuring
· ·			(in millio	on Baht)
Modification of terms	Over 1 year 2 months to			
and conditions	22 years 3 months	216	737	733
Total	•	216	737	733
The Bank measures the and conditions by using	expected recoverable amoughthe present value of future of	ints of loans cash flows d	restructured by modi iscounted by the mark	fication of terms tet rate.
The Bank and its subsid	liaries had outstanding balar	nces of restru	ctured debt as follow	s:
The Built and its succit				
	•		Consolidated and	
			30 June 2016 3	31 December 2015
			(in million	
Troubled restructured d	ebt		5,634	5,628
The loss incurred arisin	ng from restructuring, before	allowance f	or doubtful accounts:	for the six-month

The loss incurred arising from restructuring, before allowance for doubtful accounts

1
4

If the loss on debt restructuring is higher than the allowance for doubtful accounts, the excess amounts are recognised as loss from debt restructuring in profit or loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries had no

Consolidated and Bank only

(in million Baht)

2016

loss on debt restructuring for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognised interest income from debt restructuring for the six-month period ended 30 June as follows:

						2016	20	and Bank only 2015		
	Interest income					(in m 57	illion Baht)	53		
14	Allowance for doub	tful acco	unts							
				0. 41	Consolidate					
			Special	Six-month Sub	period ended	30 June 2016 Doubtful				
		Pass	mention	standard	Doubtful	of loss	Excess allowance	Total		
		1 455	montion	Standard	(in million Ba		anowance	Total		
	Beginning balance Allowance for doubtful	530	23	425	36	5,387	2,935	9,336		
	accounts	(125)	(7)	(188)	(7)	831	126	630		
	Bad debt written off	-	-	-	-	(1,270)	-	(1,270)		
	Others	-		_		(5)	<u> </u>	(5)		
	Ending balance	405	16	237	29	4,943	3,061	8,691		
				Year er						
			Special	Sub		Doubtful	Excess			
		Pass	mention	standard	Doubtful (in million Ba	of loss ht)	allowance	Total		
	Beginning balance Allowance for doubtful	592	65	479	20	4,593	3,149	8,898		
	accounts	(62)	(5)	(54)	16	3,797	479	4,171		
	Bad debt written off	-	-	-	-	(3,803)	-	(3,803)		
	Others		(37)			800	(693)	70		
	Ending balance	530	23	425	36	5,387	2,935	9,336		
					Bank only					
				Six-month	period ended		5			
			Special	Sub	period ended	Doubtful	Excess			
		Pass	mention	standard	Doubtful (in million Ba	of loss	allowance	Total		
	Beginning balance Allowance for doubtful	550	23	425	36	5,387	2,915	9,336		
	accounts	(129)	(7)	(188)	(7)	831	130	630		
	Bad debt written off	-	-	-	-	(1,270)	-	(1,270)		
	Others		-		-	(5)		(5)		

237

29

4,943

3,045

8,691

16

**Ending balance** 

421

				Bank only			
			Year en	ded 31 Decer	nber 2015		
		Special	Sub		Doubtful	Excess	
	Pass	mention	standard	Doubtful	of loss	allowance	Total
		in million Ba	ht)				
Beginning balance	611	65	479	20	4,593	3,130	8,898
Allowance for doubtful							
accounts	<b>'</b> (61)	(5)	(54)	16	3,797	478	4,171
Bad debt written off	-	-	-	-	(3,803)	-	(3,803)
Others	-	(37)			800	(693)	70_
Ending balance	550	23	425	36	5,387	2,915	9,336

	Consoli	dated	Bank	only								
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015								
The second process of	(in million Baht)											
Allowance for doubtful accounts	630	1,904	630	1,904								
Less Impairment of investment												
in receivables (reversal of)	(3)	6	-	-								
Less bad debts recovered	(292)	(217)	(292)	(217)								
Impairment loss of loans and debt securities	335	1,693	338	1,687								

## 15 Premises and equipment

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, changes in premises and equipment are as follows:

		Net book	value as of	30 June 2016	11		391	92			494			Net book	value as of	31 December	2015	11	416	107	534
		;	Allowance	for impairment	6)		(401)	•		•	(410)				Allowance	for	impairment	(6)	(401)	1	(410)
			;	Ending balance	•		1,040	1,047		(3)	2,084					Ending	balance	•	1,013	1,049	2,062
	depreciation		Disposals	and transfers out	ı		ı (	(56)		(3)	(29)	lidated nber 2015 Accumulated depreciation	•	Disposals	and	transfers out		(25)	(66)	(124)	
30 June 2016	Accumulated depreciation			Depreciation	(ın miiion banı) -		27	74		ı	51	Consolidated	31 December 2015 Accumulated				e Depreciation (in million Baht)	ı	71		133
30 Ju				Beginning balance	m un) -		1,013	1,049		•	2,062	Con	31 Dec			Beginning	balance (in mi	1	196	1,086	2,053
			;	Ending balance	20		1,832	1,139		(3)	2,988					Ending .	balance	20	1,830	1,156	3,006
	st		Disposals	and transfers out	1		, (	(97)		(3)	(29)		st		Disposals	and	transfers out	(16)	(73)	(100)	(189)
	Cost	-	Purchases .	and transfers in			7 0	6		•	11		Cost		Purchases	and .	transters in	1	14	6	23
				Beginning balance	20		1,830	1,156		1	3,006					Beginning	balance	36	1,889	1,24/	3,172
	,	Net book	value as of	i January 2016	11		416	/01		•	534			Net book	value as of	1 January	2015	27	492	161	089
					Land	Freehold	premises	Equipment Transfer to Assets	of disposal	group classified as held for sales	Total							Land Freehold	premises	Eduipment	Total

The gross amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' fully depreciated premises and equipment that was still in use as at 30 June 2016 amounted Baht 1,123 million (31 December 2015: Baht 1,015 million).

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 Notes to the interim financial statements

		Net book	value as of	30 June	2016		11	391	92	494				Net book	value as of	31 December	2015	111		416	107	534
			Allowance	for	impairment		(6)	(401)	•	(410)					Allowance	for	impairment	(6)		(401)	•	(410)
				Ending	balance		1	1,040	1,044	2,084						Ending	balance	1		1,013	1,046	2,059
· ·	Accumulated depreciation		Disposals	and	transfers out		1	1	(26)	(26)			Accumulated depreciation		Disposals	and	transfers out	,		(25)	(66)	(124)
Bank only 30 June 2016	Accumulated				Depreciation	(in million Baht)		27	24	51		Bank only 31 December 2015	Accumulated				ce Depreciation (in million Baht)	1		. 71	62	133
Ban 30 Ju				Beginning	balance	in mi	1	1,013	1,046	2,059		Ba 31 Dec				Beginning	balance (in mi	ı		296	1,083	2,050
				Ending	balance		20	1,832	1,136	2,988						Ending	balance	20		1,830	1,153	3,003
	Cost		Disposals	and	transfers out				(26)	(26)			Cost		Disposals	and	transfers out	(16)		(73)	(100)	(189)
	ŏ		Purchases	and	transfers in		1	2	6	111			ŭ		Purchases	and	transfers in	ı		14	6	23
				Beginning	balance		20	1,830	1,153	3,003						Beginning	balance	36		1,889	1,244	3,169
		Net book	value as of	1 January	2016		11	416	107	534				Net book	value as of	1 January	2015	27		492	161	089
							Land Freehold	premises	Equipment	Total	1							Land	Freehold	premises	Equipment	Total ==

The gross amount of the Bank's fully depreciated premises and equipment that was still in use as at 30 June 2016 amounted Baht 1,123 million (31 December 2015: Baht 1,013

### 16 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Conso	lidated	Bank only		
	30 June 2016	31 December 2015	30 June 2016	31 December 2015	
		(in millio	n Baht)		
Deferred tax assets	550	848	553	575	
Deferred tax liabilities	(10)	<u> </u>	(13)	(12)	
Net	540	848	540	563	

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liabilities during the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

		Consolidated						
			(Charged) / Credi	ited to:				
	At 1 January	Profit Other		Transfer to	At 30 June			
	2016	or loss	comprehensive	assets of disposal	2016			
			income	group classified as held for sale				
		(n	ote 40)					
		(in mi	llion Baht)					
Deferred tax assets								
Investments	261	(1)	13	(275)	(2)			
Loans and accrued interest				` ,	( )			
receivable	144	15	-	-	159			
Premises and equipment	71	(2)	-	-	69			
Intangible assets	1	-	-	-	1			
Other assets	71	(1)	-	-	70			
Derivative instrument	96	(42)	-	_	54			
Provisions	110	(8)	-	(1)	101			
Other liabilities	90	11	-	(3)	98			
Loss carry forward	4	(4)	_	-	-			
Total	848	(32)	13	(279)	550			
Deferred tax liabilities								
Cash flow hedges	-	-	(10)	-	(10)			
Total		-	(10)	-	(10)			
Net	848	(32)	3	(279)	540			

		Conse (Charged)		
	At 1 January 2015	Profit	Other	At 30 June
		or loss	comprehensive	2015
			income	
		(no	te 40)	
		(in mili	lion Baht)	
Deferred tax assets				
Investments	186	24	42	252
Loans and accrued interest receivable	115	27	-	142
Premises and equipment	81	(2)	-	79
Intangible assets	1	-	-	1
Other assets	66	2	-	68
Provisions	121	3	-	124
Other liabilities	50	24	-	74
Loss carry forward	<u>-</u>	1		1
Total	620	79	42	741
Deferred tax liabilities				
Properties for sale	-	(6)	-	(6)
Cash flow hedges	(5)		5	
Total	(5)	(6)	5	(6)
Net	615	73	47_	735

		<b>Ban</b> (Charged) /		
	At 1 January 2016	Profit	Other	At 30 June
		or loss	comprehensive	2016
			income	
		(no	te 40)	
		,	ion Baht)	
Deferred tax assets				
Loans and accrued interest receivable	144	15	-	159
Premises and equipment	71	(2)	-	69
Intangible assets	1	-	-	1
Other assets	72	(2)	-	70
Derivative instrument	96	(42)	-	54
Provisions	106	(7)	-	99
Other liabilities	85	16	<u> </u>	101
Total	575	(22)		553_
Deferred tax liabilities				
Investments	(12)	(4)	13	(3)
Cash flow hedges	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(10)	(10)
Total	(12)	(4)	3	(13)
Net	563	(26)	3	540
	66			

Bank only

		Dan			
		(Charged) /			
	At 1 January	Profit	Other	At 30 June	
	2015	or loss	comprehensive	2015	
			income		
		(no	te 40)		
		(in mill	lion Baht)		
Deferred tax assets					
Loans and accrued interest receivable	115	27	-	142	
Premises and equipment	81	(2)	-	79	
Intangible assets	1	-	-	1	
Other assets	64	3	-	67	
Provisions	119	3	-	122	
Other liabilities	39	29		68	
Total	419	60	<u> </u>	479	
Deferred tax liabilities					
Investments	(49)	8	42	1	
Properties for sale	-	(6)	-	(6)	
Cash flow hedges	(5)	-	5	-	
Total	(54)	2	47	(5)	
Net	365	62	47	474	

### 17 Accounts receivable from sales of investments and debt securities in issue

Accounts receivable from sales of investments and debt securities in issue arise as a result of the Bank accounting for these transactions at the trade date while the settlement date occurs in the following period. These accounts receivable occur in the normal course of the Bank's business.

### 18 Assets and liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale

The details of assets and liabilities of asset of disposal group classified as held for sale in the interim consolidated financial statements are shown as follows:

### (a) Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale

	Consolidated		
	30 June 2016	31 December 2015	
	(in mi	llion Baht)	
Cash	3	-	
Interbank and Money Market	8	, <u>-</u>	
Investments, net	1,301	-	
Loans to customers	400	-	
Properties for Sale, net	318	-	
Deferred tax assets	279	•	
Other asset	44	•	
Total	2,353	-	

### (b) Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale

	Consolidated		
	30 June	31 December	
	2016		
	(in mill	lion Baht)	
Provisions	6	-	
Accrued expense	60	-	
Other liabilities	8	<u> </u>	
Total	74	-	

### (c) Assets of disposal group classified as held for sale is the investment in subsidiary according to Note 10

	Bank only		
	30 June	31 December	
	2016	2015	
	(in million Bah <b>t</b> )		
Subsidiary			
- Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management			
Company Limited	639		
Total	639	_	

### Cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income

There is no cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to the disposal group classified as held for sale.

### 19 Other assets

	Con	solidated	Bank only		
	30 June 31 December		30 June	31 December	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
		(in mill	ion Baht)		
Accrued interest and income					
receivable	207	224	207	224	
Prepayments	53	54	52	39	
Leasehold premises, net	15	16	15	16	
Other receivable	89	1,154	92	1,153	
Others	124	395	112	347	
Total	488	1,843	478	1,779	

### 20 Deposits

### 20.1 Classified by type of deposits

	Consolidated		Bank only		
	30 June 31 December		30 June	31 December	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
		(in milli	ion Baht)		
Current	4,648	6,113	4,649	6,114	
Savings	70,185	72,487	70,325	72,920	
Term					
- Less than 6 months	13,161	10,794	13,161	10,794	
- 6 months to less than 1 year	2,027	5,252	2,027	5,253	
- 1 year and over	3,255	3,679	3,255	3,679	
Total	93,276	98,325	93,417	98,760	

### 20.2 Classified by currency and residence of depositors

	Consolidated							
		30 June 2016		31	31 December 2015			
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total		
		(in million Baht)						
Thai Baht	82,406	3,177	85,583	84,154	2,702	86,856		
US Dollar	6,090	726	6,816	9,621	963	10,584		
Other currencies	801	76	877	801	84	885		
Total	89,297	3,979	93,276	94,576	3,749	98,325		

	Bank only						
		30 June 2016		31	31 December 2015		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
		(in million Baht)					
Thai Baht	82,547	3,177	85,724	84,588	2,702	87,290	
US Dollar	6,090	726	6,816	9,622	963	10,585	
Other currencies	801	76	877	801	84	885	
Total	89,438	3,979	93,417	95,011	3,749	98,760	

### 21 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

	Consolidated and Bank only					
	30 June 2016			31 December 2015		
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
	(in million Baht)					
Domestic						
Commercial banks	-	1,759	1,759	900	-	900
Special financial institutions	1	-	. 1	1	-	1
Other financial institutions	12,158	4,536	16,694	7,513	5,449	12,962
Total domestic	12,159	6,295	18,454	8,414	5,449	13,863

	Consolidated and Bank only					
	30 June 2016			31 December 2015		
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
			(in millic	n Baht)		
Foreign						
US Dollar	2,816	-	2,816	1,446	_	1,446
Thai Baht	10,245	-	10,245	5,417	-	5,417
Japanese Yen	6	-	6	13	_	13
Total foreign	13,067		13,067	6,876		6,876
Total domestic and foreign	25,226	6,295	31,521	15,290	5,449	20,739

As at 30 June 2016, structured notes that are not designated at fair value in the consolidated and Bank only financial statements amounted to Baht 4,536 million (31 December 2015: Baht 5,449 million).

### 22 Debt issued and borrowings

As at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015, debt issued and borrowings balances are denominated in Thai Baht with terms as follows:

	Consolidated and Bank only						
	30 June 2016			31 December 2015			
	Maturity	Interest rate (%)	Amount (in million Baht)	Maturity	Interest rate (%)	Amount (in million Baht)	
Debentures	2016	0.90 - 1.20	3,670	2016	0.90 - 1.45	2,882	
Structured notes	2016	0.65	35	2016	0.41 - 2.40	144	
Total			3,705			3,026	

As at 30 June 2016, structured notes that are not designated at fair value in the consolidated and Bank only financial statements amounted to Baht 35 million (31 December 2015: Baht 144 million).

### 23 Provisions

•		Consolidated	
•	Employee	Contingent	
	benefits	liabilities	Total
		(in million Baht)	
At 1 January 2015	402	201	603
Provisions made	61	15	76
Provisions used	(19)	(4)	(23)
Provision reversed		(115)	(115)
At 31 December 2015			
and 1 January 2016	444	97	541
Provisions made	28	-	28
Provisions used	(4)	(17)	(21)
Provision reversed	-	(40)	(40)
Transfer to liabilities of disposal group			
classified as held for sale	(6)		(6)
At 30 June 2016	462	40	502

		Bank only	
	Employee benefits obligation	Contingent liabilities (in million Baht)	Total
At 1 January 2015	391	201	592
Provisions made	59	15	74
Provisions used	(19)	(4)	(23)
Provision reversed	-	(115)	(115)
At 31 December 2015			
and 1 January 2016	431	97	528
Provisions made	35	-	35
Provisions used	(4)	(17)	(21)
Provision reversed		(40)	(40)
At 30 June 2016	462	40	502

### 24 Accounts payable from purchase of investments

Accounts payable from purchase of investments arise as a result of the Bank accounting for these transactions at the trade date while the settlement date occurs in the following period. These accounts payable occur in the normal course of the Bank's business.

### 25 Other liabilities

	Cons	olidated	Bank only		
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
		(in millio	n Baht)		
Withholding tax payable	156	152	156	151	
VAT payable	68	26	67	26	
Other payables	898	873	898	872	
Accrued interest payable	162	204	162	204	
Others	746	501	746	500	
Total	2,030	1,756	2,029	1,753	

### 26 Share capital

	Consolidated and Bank only				
	Par value 2016			2015	
	per share	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	(in Baht)	(in	n million share	s / million Bah	ht)
Authorised					
At 1 January - ordinary shares	10	1,484	14,843	1,484	14,843
At 30 June - ordinary shares	10	1,484	14,843	1,484	14,843
Issued and paid-up					
At 1 January - ordinary shares	10	1,484	14,837	1,484	14,837
At 30 June - ordinary shares	10	1,484	14,837	1,484	14,837

### Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535 requires the Bank to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

### 27 Reserves

Reserves comprise:

### Appropriations of profit and/or retained earnings

### Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 and under the provision of the Civil and Commercial Code, requires that the Bank and its subsidiaries shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account ("legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

#### Other reserves

### Fair value change in available-for-sale investments

The fair value change in available-for-sale investments account within equity comprises the cumulative net changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

### Cash flow hedges

The cash flow hedges account within equity comprise the cumulative net change in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

### 28 Assets pledged as collateral

Assets pledged as collateral as of 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 consisted of:

		Consolidated	and Bank only
		30 June	31 December
	Note	2016	2015
		(in mill	ion Baht)
Government bonds			
- Pledged as collateral against repurchase transactions		-	909
- Pledged as collateral for derivatives	30	4,726	3,377
Total		4,726	4,286
•			

Consolidated and Donly only

# 29 Contingent liabilities

	Consolidated a	and Bank only
	30 June	31 December
	2016	2015
	(in millio	on Baht)
Guarantees of loans	214	1,237
Liability under unmatured import bills	306	2,120
Letters of credit	1,059	1,161
Other contingencies		
- Unused credit line of overdrafts	4,421	4,045
- Other letters of guarantee	24,497	24,457
- Committed line	25,520	28,083
	54,438	56,585
Total	56,017	61,103

### Litigation

As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has received claims in respect of letters of guarantee and other items from the Bank's customers totaling Baht 42 million (excluding interest) (31 December 2015: Baht 93 million) and the lawsuit is under court process. As at 30 June 2016, the Bank has recorded provision for possible loss from these claims of Baht 0.6 million (31 December 2015: Baht 56 million).

### 30 Related parties

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

Relationships with key management and other related parties were as follows:

	Country of incorporation/	
Name of entity/Personnel	nationality	Nature of relationship
Key management personnel	Thailand / Foreign	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Bank and its subsidiaries
Standard Chartered PLC	United Kingdom	Ultimate parent company of the Bank and its subsidiaries
Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	Immediate parent company of the Bank
Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary, 99.9% shareholding, 50% of directors are representative of the Bank
Thai Exclusive Leasing Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary, 99.9% shareholding
Standard Chartered (Thailand) Company Limited	Thailand	Affiliated company of Standard Chartered Group

Name of entity/Personnel	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of	relationsh	ip		
Resolution Alliance Limited	Thailand	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered
Standard Chartered Securities (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong		company	of	Standard	Chartered
Scope International Private Limited	India	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered
Scope International (Malaysia) Sendirian Berhad	Malaysia	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered
Scope International (China) Company Limited	China	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered
Standard Chartered (GCT) Limited	United Kingdom	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered
Standard Chartered Strategic Brand Management Limited	United Kingdom	Affiliated Group	company	of	Standard	Chartered

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

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

Significant transactions for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 with key management and other related parties were as follows:

	Conso	lidated	Bank	Bank only	
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015	
		(in milli	on Baht)		
Interest income	59	101	100	150	
Gains (losses) on trading and foreign					
exchange transactions, net	(1,644)	535	(1,644)	535	
Service agreements	286	390	286	390	
Dividend Income	-	_	-	510	
Others	86	164	109	207	

Significant balances and business transactions with executives and other related parties

Significant balances and business transactions with executive directors and authorised management, including their related parties and business entities in which the Bank, its directors or key management, including their related parties hold 10% or more of the paid up capital as of 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 were as follows:

	30 Ju:	Consolidated anne 2016	•	, mber 2015
	Ending balance	Average (in million	Ending balance n Baht)	Average
Loans to customers and accrued interest				
receivable To executive directors and authorised management, including their related parties	1,890	1,891	1,896	1,903
Deposits From executive directors and				
authorised management, including their related parties	152	148	146	165
	Cons	solidated	Ranl	k only
	30 June 2016	31 December 2015 (in million	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
Interbank and money market items (assets) Standard Chartered Bank	24,841	17,768	24,841	17,768
Derivative assets (marked to market value) Standard Chartered Bank	5,972	6,440	5,972	6,440
Governments bonds - Pledged as collateral for derivatives				
Standard Chartered Bank	4,726	3,377	4,726	3,377
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable				
Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited	-	-	1,607	1,980
Others <b>Total</b>	-	147 147	1,607	2,127
Other assets				
Standard Chartered Bank Others	74	152	74 3	152
Total	74	152	77	152
<i>Deposits</i> Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management				
Company Limited	•	<u>-</u>	99	386
Others <b>Total</b>	368 368	22 22	<del>410</del> <b>509</b>	70 456
10141	200			730

	Cons	olidated	Ban	ık only
	30 June 2016	31 December 2015 (in million	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)		(	,	
Standard Chartered Bank	3,748	2,529	3,748	2,529
Derivative liabilities (fair value) Standard Chartered Bank	10,747	9,930	10,747	9,930
Debt issued and borrowings Standard Chartered (Thailand) Company Limited		343		343
Accrued expenses Standard Chartered Bank Others Total	1,213 22 1,235	1,693 160 1,853	1,213 22 1,235	1,693 168 1,861
		1,033	1,233	
Other liabilities Standard Chartered Bank	149	160	149	160
Other letters of guarantee Standard Chartered Bank	13,311	12,829	13,311	12,829
Derivatives (notional amount) - Foreign currency related				
Standard Chartered Bank	143,703	181,469	143,703	181,469
Derivatives (notional amount) - Interest rate related				
Standard Chartered Bank	240,781	262,748	240,781	262,748
Derivatives (notional amount) - Commodities Standard Chartered Bank	3,861	1,481	3,861	1,481
	Cons	olidated	Ban	k only
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015 (in million	2016	2015
Key management personnel				
Short-term employee benefits	204	256	194	247
Post-employment benefits Share-based payments	6 5	6 10	6 5	6 10
Total key management personnel compensation	215	272	205	263

Directors' and executives' benefits

The Bank has not paid any benefits to its directors and executives other than those in the normal course of business such as salary, executives' bonuses and directors' remuneration approved at a Shareholders' Meeting. Directors nominated by Standard Chartered PLC have waived directors' fees.

### Significant agreements with related parties

### (a) License agreement

In 2008, the Bank entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Standard Chartered Strategic Brand Management Limited, relating to the use by the Bank of the Standard Chartered name and logo and other marks in connection with its business in Thailand. The license fee is charged at a rate based on a percentage of Total Operating Income, in accordance with the terms in the agreement.

### (b) Services agreement

In 2011, the Bank entered into a services agreement with Standard Chartered Bank-UK relating to the provision of certain advisory and other services to the Bank by Standard Chartered Bank-UK. The fees payable by the Bank to Standard Chartered Bank-UK under the advisory and services agreement are based on an allocation of actual costs plus a margin, in accordance with the terms in the agreement.

### (c) Shared support function

The Bank entered into a services agreement with Standard Chartered (Thailand) Company Limited, Thai Exclusive Leasing Company Limited and Standard Chartered (Thai) Asset Management Company Limited related to the provision of support functions. The Bank will provide support service functions in the areas of Human Resources, Finance and Accounting, Information Technology, Legal, Compliance, Secretariat, Consumer Banking Operations and other upon request services for Internal Audit and Corporate Affairs. The fees are charged monthly and are based on the actual costs incurred plus a margin, in accordance with the terms in the agreement.

### (d) Outsourcing services

In 2002 until present, the Bank entered into service agreements with related parties for certain accounting and financial processing activities, information technology support, and other related activities. The fees are based on the terms of the agreements which include actual cost, actual cost plus margin, fixed cost per transaction and other agreed fees.

In 2008, the Bank entered into a collection service agreement with Thai Exclusive Leasing Company Limited. Thai Exclusive Leasing Company Limited provides debt collection services to the Bank. The fees are charged at contractually agreed prices in accordance with the collection service agreement.

### 31 Non-cancellable operating lease agreements

The Bank and its subsidiaries have entered into operating lease and service agreements of premises and property, office equipments and vehicles for the periods ranging from 1 year to 30 years. The period to maturity of long-term lease payments is as follows:

•	Cons	solidated	Bank only	
	30 June	31 December	30 June	31 December
	2016	2015	2016	2015
		(in millio	n Baht)	
Within one year	80	71	77	70
After one year but within five years	98	118	96	118
After five years	8	16	8	16
Total	186	205	181	204

### 32 Segment information

Client segments

Standard Chartered PLC ("Standard Chartered Group") started a new client segment, Commercial Clients, in 2015 and later in the year reorganised the Commercial Clients segment to also include a small portion of erstwhile Corporate and Institutions. The business in Thailand has been realigned accordingly and, with effect from 1 January 2016, consists of three client segments, namely Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB), Commercial Banking (CB), and Retail Banking (RB) as follows;

- Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) comprises International Corporates (major multinational corporations and large business groups which have sophisticated, cross-border needs requiring high levels of international service); and Financial Institutions (Banks, Investor clients, Insurance companies, Broker, Dealers, Public Sector names (including Bank of Thailand, Sovereign Wealth Funds and Development Organisations) and other types of financial institutions).
- Commercial Banking (CB) comprises Commercial Clients that are medium-sized businesses and Local Corporates that are typically clients with operations in three geographies or less
- Retail Banking (RB) comprises Priority Clients, managing and servicing high value segment
  customers and delivering a distinct and differentiated customer experience to them; Personal &
  Preferred clients, providing banking products and services to a broader consumer market; and
  Small Business Clients, serving small business clients, sole proprietors and private companies,
  offering solutions such as working capital, business expansion, businesses protection and yield
  enhancement.

Activities not directly related to a client segment are included in "Central and other items" which mainly include Asset and Liability Management and unallocated central costs. This segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal performance framework as presented to the Bank's management.

The comparative segment information have been revised to conform to the new segment presentation in 2016

Geographical segments

The Bank and its subsidiaries operate only in Thailand. Accordingly, no geographical segment information is disclosed.

# By client segment

- I	Corporate and Institutional Banking		Commercial Banking	ıking	Retail Banking	anking	Central and other items	nd other ns	Eliminations	ations	Consc	Consolidated
2016 2015		2016	5 2	2015	2016	2015 (in million Baht,	2016 <i>Baht)</i>	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
506 577			119	213	1,625	2,201	281	427	ı	ı	2,531	3,418
992 947			88	161	161	207	443	531	(22)	(24)	1,662	1,822
1,498 1,524			207	374	1,786	2,408	724	958	(22)	(24)	4,193	5,240
(869) (1,290)	0		(277)	(113)	(1,209)	(1,386)	(38)	27	22	24	(2,371)	(2,738)
629 234	4		(70)	261	577	1,022	989	985	•	1	1,822	2,502
136 (106)	<u></u>		7	(53)	(478)	(1,534)	,		•	,	(335)	(1,693)
765 128	∞	(63)	3)	208	66	(512)	989	985	1	1	1,487	808
67,986 72,965	ا <sub>ک</sub>	9,095		11,897	39,886	41,565	99,235	81,911	-	1	216,202	208,338

### 33 Interest income

	Consolidated Bank only				
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015	
-		(in millio	n Baht)		
Interbank and money market items	518	532	518	532	
Investments and trading transactions	56	125	56	125	
Investments in debt securities	132	386	132	386	
Investments in receivables	177	249	-	-	
Loans to customers	2,573	3,513	2,595	3,562	
Total	3,456	4,805	3,301	4,605	

# 34 Interest expenses

	Consolidated Bank only			
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015
•		(in millio	n Baht)	
Deposits	514	743	514	744
Interbank and money market items	135	314	135	314
Contribution to Deposits Protection				
Agency and Financial Institutions				
Development Fund	262	302	262	302
Debt issued and borrowings	14	28	14	28
Total	925	1,387	925	1,388

# 35 Net fees and service income

	Consoli	dated	Bank o	only
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015
•		(in millio	n Baht)	
Fees and service income				
- Acceptance, avals and guarantees	65	72	65	72
- Transaction fees	378	364	378	364
- Others	286	438	286	438
	729	874	729	874
Fees and service expenses				
- Commission fees	20	13	20	13
- Collection service	58	75	77	101
- Others	173	197	173	193
	251	285	270	307
Net	478	589	459	567

# 36 Gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions, net

	Consolidated and Bank only			
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015		
	(in millio	n Baht)		
Gains (losses) on trading and foreign exchange transactions, net		·		
- Foreign currencies and foreign currency related derivatives	1,262	741		
- Interest rate related derivatives	(417)	37		
- Debt securities	59	76		
Total	904	854		
Gains (losses) on hedging transactions	(29)	10		
Total	875	864		

# 37 Gains on investments, net

	Consolio	dated	Bank only			
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015		
	(in million Baht)					
Gains on sales						
- Available-for-sale investments	258	357	258	357		
- General investments	-	2	-	2		
Impairment on investments in						
subsidiaries			(8)	-		
Total	258	359	250	359		

# 38 Employee expenses

	Consolidated		Bank	k only	
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015	
-		(in million	Baht)		
Management			•		
Wages and salaries	135	157	131	155	
Post-employment benefits - defined					
benefit plans	6	6	6	6.	
Share-based payment transactions	5	10	5	10	
Others	69	99	63	92	
	215	272	205	263	
Other employees					
Wages and salaries	761	810	749	793	
Post-employment benefits - defined					
benefit plans	23	23	23	22	
Share-based payment transactions	2	5	1	5	
Others	360	330	353	317	
	1,146	1,168	1,126	1,137	
Total _	1,361	1,440	1,331	1,400	

The Bank and its subsidiaries have established contributory provident fund for their employees. Membership of the fund is 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 Bank and its subsidiaries 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.

### 39 Impairment loss of loans and debt securities

	Consoli	dated	Bank only			
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015		
	(in million Baht)					
Interbank and money market items						
(reversal of)	2	(6)	2	(6)		
Investment in receivables (reversal of)	(3)	6	-	-		
Loans to customers	336	1,693	336	1,693		
Total	335	1,693	338	1,687		

# 40 Income tax expense

### Income tax recognised in profit or loss

		Consolidated		Bank only	
Six-month period ended 30 June	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
•			(in million	n Baht)	
Current tax expense					
Current period		275	258	250	217
Under provided in prior years		119	39	121	47
	_	394	297	371	264
Deferred tax expense					
Movements in temporary differences		40	(44)	35	(25)
Over provided in prior periods		(8)	(29)	(9)	(37)
	16	32	(73)	26	(62)
Total		426	224	397	202

# Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

### Consolidated and Bank only

Six-month period ended 30 June		2016			2015	
	Before	Tax	Net of	Before	Tax	Net of
	tax	benefit	tax	tax	benefit	tax
			(in mi	llion Baht)		
Cash flow hedges	51	(10)	41	(23)	5	(18)
Available-for-sale						
investments	(64)	13	(51)	(208)	42	(166)
Total	(13)	3	(10)	(231)	47	(184)

### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Consolidated			
Six-month period ended 30 June	20	016	2015	
	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)	Rate (%)	(i <b>n</b> million Baht)
Profit before income tax expense		1,487_		809
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	297	20	162
Effect of income tax from subsidiaries		-		102
Tax effect of income and expenses that are not taxable income or not deductable in				
determining taxable profit, net		19		(50)
Under provided in prior years		110		10
Total	29	426	28	224

	Bank only				
Six-month period ended 30 June	20	016	2015		
	Rate (%)	(in million Baht)	Rate (%)	(i <b>n</b> million Baht)	
Profit before income tax expense	, ,	1,360	, ,	1,210	
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate Tax effect of income and expenses that are not taxable income or not deductable in	20	272	20	242	
determining taxable profit, net		13		(50)	
Under provided in prior years		112		10	
Total	29	397	17	202	

### Income tax reduction

On 4 March 2016, the Royal Thai Government Gazette issued Act No. 42 dated 3 March 2016 to grant the reduction of income tax rate from 30% to 20% of net taxable profit for the accounting period begins on or after 1 January 2016.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have applied the tax rate of 20% in measuring deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015.

### 41 Basic earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were based on the profit for the periods attributable to equity holders of the Bank and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the periods as follows:

	Consoli	dated	Bank only	
Six-month period ended 30 June	2016	2015	2016	2015
-	(ir	n million Baht /	million shares	s)
Profit for the periods attributable to				
equity holders of the Bank (basic)	1,062	585	963	1,008
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	0.72	0.39	0.65	0.68

### 42 Dividends

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on 22 April 2016, the shareholders approved the appropriation of a dividend of Baht 0.12 per share, amounting to Baht 178 million. The dividends were paid to shareholders in May 2016.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on 27 April 2015, the shareholders approved the appropriation of a dividend of Baht 1.04 per share, amounting to Baht 1,543 million. The dividends were paid to shareholders in May 2015.

# 43 Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) not yet adopted

A number of new TFRS has been issued but is not yet effective and has not been applied in preparing these interim financial statements. Those new and revised TFRS that may be relevant to the Bank and its subsidiaries' operations, which become effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, are set out below. The Bank and its subsidiaries do not plan to adopt these TFRS early.

TFRS Topic

FAP Announcement No. 5/2016

FAP Guidance on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have made a preliminary assessment of the potential initial impact on the consolidated and the Bank only financial statements of these new TFRS and expects that there will be no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.