Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2022
and
Independent Auditor's Report

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch (the "Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The Branch is a part of Citibank, N.A. and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the records of the Branch and reflect only transactions recorded locally.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the assets used in, and liabilities arising out of, the Branch's operations in Thailand as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows in Thailand for the year then ended in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standard (TFRSs) and the regulations of the Bank of Thailand.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

KPMG

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

(Jedsada Leelawatanasuk)
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 11225

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok
27 April 2023

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of financial position

Assets	*Note*	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		(in thousand Baht)	
Cash		42,759	340,639
Interbank and money market items, net	*8, 25*	95,018,380	46,284,913
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	*9*	3,166,069	4,738,376
Derivative assets	*10, 25*	30,724,949	20,461,842
Investments, net	*11*	82,092,107	60,095,690
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	*12, 13, 25*	41,232,444	104,862,120
Leasehold building improvements, equipment and right-of-use assets, net	*14*	226,922	590,980
Intangible assets, net	*15*	-	134,982
Deferred tax assets, net	*16*	98,597	758,982
Other assets, net	*18, 25*	4,252,461	18,477,267
Total assets		**256,854,688**	**256,745,791**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of financial position

Liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		(in thousand Baht)	
Liabilities			
Deposits	*19, 25*	154,245,614	166,392,725
Interbank and money market items	*20, 25*	20,080,279	10,977,887
Liabilities payable on demand		2,252,032	2,688,921
Derivative liabilities	*10, 25*	31,495,037	18,461,915
Provisions for employee benefits	*21*	381,866	825,624
Accrued expenses	*25*	2,764,157	3,353,655
Other liabilities	*22, 25*	4,042,366	21,201,101
Total liabilities		**215,261,351**	**223,901,828**
Accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act	*6*	25,799,590	25,799,590
Balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	*25*	1,220,029	3,692,819
Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person	*11*	111,396	(44,905)
Retained earnings		14,462,322	3,396,459
Total accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		**41,593,337**	**32,843,963**
Total liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person		**256,854,688**	**256,745,791**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021 (Restated)
		(in thousand Baht)	
Continued operations			
Interest income	*25, 27*	2,036,052	958,642
Interest expense	*25, 28*	697,492	366,298
Net interest income		**1,338,560**	**592,344**
Fees and service income	*25*	1,078,297	968,289
Fees and service expenses	*25*	1,522,472	1,233,378
Net fees and service expense	*29*	**(444,175)**	**(265,089)**
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	*30*	3,388,533	1,999,244
Net losses from investments	*31*	(21,054)	(57,070)
Other operating income (losses)	*32*	307,942	(1,413)
Total operating income		**4,569,806**	**2,268,016**
Other operating expenses			
Employee expenses	*25, 34*	1,532,874	1,318,044
Premises and equipment expenses	*25*	833,073	622,486
Taxes and duties		172,238	76,916
Intragroup charges	*25*	1,370,797	778,469
Others	*35*	481,202	268,320
Total other operating expenses		**4,390,184**	**3,064,235**
Expected credit loss (reversal)	*33*	(137,385)	(226,484)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax		**317,007**	**(569,735)**
Income tax	*16*	58,152	(43,031)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**258,855**	**(526,704)**
Profit for the year from discontinued operation, net of tax	*17*	12,312,760	2,745,809
Profit for the year		**12,571,615**	**2,219,105**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	*21*	19,230	15,932
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	*16*	(3,846)	(3,186)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**15,384**	**12,746**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2022	2021
		(in thousand Baht)	
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	*11*	195,376	(122,827)
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified	*16*	(39,075)	24,565
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**156,301**	**(98,262)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**171,685**	**(85,516)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**12,743,300**	**2,133,589**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of changes in accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person

	Note	Funds brought in to maintain of assets under the Act	Balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person: Net change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person: Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total
		(in thousand Baht)					
Year ended 31 December 2021							
Balance at 1 January 2021		**25,799,590**	**17,374,561**	**-**	**53,357**	**2,026,887**	**45,254,395**
Transactions with head office and other branches, recorded directly in head office and other branches of the same juristic person							
Contributions by and distributions to head office and other branches of the same juristic person of the Branch							
Movement in balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net		-	(13,681,742)	-	-	-	(13,681,742)
Profit remitted to head office	*25*	-	-	-	-	(776,051)	(776,051)
Income tax on profit remittance	*25*	-	-	-	-	(86,228)	(86,228)
Total contributions by and distributions to head office and other branches of the same juristic person of the Branch		**-**	**(13,681,742)**	**-**	**-**	**(862,279)**	**(14,544,021)**
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	2,219,105	2,219,105
Other comprehensive income							
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI, net of income tax	*11*	-	-	-	(98,262)	-	(98,262)
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of income tax	*21*	-	-	-	-	12,746	12,746
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(98,262)	12,746	(85,516)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(98,262)**	**2,231,851**	**2,133,589**
Balance at 31 December 2021		**25,799,590**	**3,692,819**	**-**	**(44,905)**	**3,396,459**	**32,843,963**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of changes in accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person

	Note	Funds brought in to maintain of assets under the Act	Balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person: Net change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	Other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person: Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total
		(in thousand Baht)					
Year ended 31 December 2022							
Balance at 1 January 2022		**25,799,590**	**3,692,819**	**-**	**(44,905)**	**3,396,459**	**32,843,963**
Transactions with head office and other branches, recorded directly in head office and other branches of the same juristic person							
Contributions by and distributions to head office and other branches of the same juristic person of the Branch							
Movement in balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net		-	(2,472,790)	-	-	-	(2,472,790)
Profit remitted to head office	*25*	-	-	-	-	(1,369,022)	(1,369,022)
Income tax on profit remittance	*25*	-	-	-	-	(152,114)	(152,114)
Total contributions by and distributions to head office and other branches of the same juristic person of the Branch		**-**	**(2,472,790)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,521,136)**	**(3,993,926)**
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	12,571,615	12,571,615
Other comprehensive income							
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI, net of income tax	*11*	-	-	-	156,301	-	156,301
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans, net of income tax	*21*	-	-	-	-	15,384	15,384
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	-	156,301	15,384	171,685
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**156,301**	**12,586,999**	**12,743,300**
Balance at 31 December 2022		**25,799,590**	**1,220,029**	**-**	**111,396**	**14,462,322**	**41,593,337**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit from operations before income tax	15,614,422	2,858,962
Adjustments to reconcile profit from operations before income tax		
to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	190,353	258,448
Expected credit loss (Reversal)	(137,385)	3,493,346
Net losses from investments	21,054	57,070
Net losses (gains) on disposal and written-off leasehold building improvements and equipments	(607)	5,930
Gain on sale of discontinued operation, net	(15,297,414)	-
Unrealised (gains) losses on forward and derivatives contracts, net	2,770,016	(1,521,614)
Provision for employee benefits	24,809	79,083
Employee benefit obligation paid	(20,418)	(15,785)
Net interest income	(1,338,560)	(8,711,814)
Interest received	8,757,789	9,257,802
Interest paid	(837,713)	(550,749)
Income tax paid	(1,021,421)	(829,482)
Profit from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**8,724,925**	**4,381,197**
Decrease (increase) in operating assets		
Interbank and money market items	(48,835,416)	34,920,371
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,572,307	(1,851,441)
Loans to customers	(13,215,194)	(17,956,336)
Other assets	13,854,861	(14,486,792)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits	19,590,955	(909,374)
Interbank and money market items	9,102,392	1,381,451
Liabilities payable on demand	(436,889)	220,568
Other liabilities	(10,889,031)	16,383,000
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**(20,531,090)**	**22,082,644**

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

Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net proceeds from purchase and sale of instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(21,819,882)	(7,269,082)
Purchases of equipment	(134,583)	(266,787)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	209,579	22,454
Consideration received from disposal of discontinued operation	45,972,022	-
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	**24,227,136**	**(7,513,415)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Profit remitted to head office	(1,369,022)	(776,051)
Income tax paid on profit remitted to head office	(152,114)	(86,228)
Decrease in balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	(2,472,790)	(13,681,742)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(3,993,926)**	**(14,544,021)**
Net (decrease) increase in cash	**(297,880)**	**25,208**
	340,639	315,431
Cash at 31 December	**42,759**	**340,639**
Supplementary disclosures of cash flows information		
Non-cash transactions		
Net change in fair value of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(195,376)	(122,827)
Receivables from disposal of discontinued opeation	335,627	-

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

Note	**Contents**

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The 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 management of Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch (the "Branch") on 27 April 2023.

1 General information

The Branch was granted a license by the Ministry of Finance to carry out domestic banking business in Thailand under the Commercial Banking Act. The Branch was granted a license to undertake its commercial banking business in September 1985.

The Branch has its registered office at 399, Interchange 21 Building Sukhumvit Road, Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Branch is a part of Citibank, N.A. and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the records of the Branch and reflect only those transactions which are recorded locally.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs"); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions; and presented as prescribed by the Bank of Thailand ("BoT") notification number Sor Nor Sor 21/2561, regarding to *Preparation and Announcement of Financial Statements of a Commercial Bank and a Holding Company that is the Parent Company of a Financial Group.*

From 1 January 2022, the Branch has adopted TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures which are amended regarding to Interbank Offer Rate (IBOR) reform - Phase 2 (Phase 2 amendments). The Branch applied the Phase 2 amendments retrospectively and elect to apply the exceptions for not to restate comparatives for the prior periods. As a result, the Branch have no impact on the beginning retained earnings of 2022.

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht, which is the Branch's functional currency. All financial information presented in Thai Baht has been rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Branch's accounting policies. 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 assumption and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2022 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note 4.1 Impairment of financial instruments: determination of inputs into the ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information;

3 Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency 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 rates at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Cash

Cash comprises of cash on hand and cash on collection.

(c) Financial instruments

1. Recognition and initial measurement

The Branch initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

2. Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI").

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Branch may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. In addition, on initial recognition, the Branch may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

The Branch makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the financial assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Branch's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how investment managers are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Branch's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment of contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")

For the purposes of this assessment,
'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition.
'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Branch considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Branch considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- terms that limit the Branch's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Reclassifications

Reclassifications of financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Branch changes its business model for managing financial assets.

3. Derecognition

Derecognition of financial assets

The Branch derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Branch neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Branch is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Branch enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale-and-repurchase transactions, because the Branch retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the Branch neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Branch continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the Branch retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract if the servicing fee to be received is expected to be more than adequate compensation for the servicing, a servicing asset shall be recognised or a servicing liability if the fee to be received is not expected to compensate the entity adequately for performing the servicing.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Branch derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

4. Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Modifications of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Branch evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Branch plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Branch first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with expected credit loss. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Modifications of financial liabilities

The Branch derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. The consideration paid includes any non-cash assets transferred and new liabilities assumed.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

5. Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

The Branch recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

Measurement of ECL

Expected credit losses are computed as unbiased, probability-weighted amounts which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information. This includes forward-looking information.

Estimates of expected cash shortfalls are determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) by the loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure at the time of default (EAD).

Forward-looking macro-economic assumptions are incorporated into the PD, LGD and EAD where relevant and where they have been identified to influence credit risk, such as GDP growth rates and interest rates. These assumptions are determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both available internal and external information and are consistent with those used for financial and capital planning.

The period over which cash shortfalls are determined is generally limited to the maximum contractual period for which the Branch is exposed to credit risk, except in the case of certain revolving facilities for which a behavioural life is estimated.

The estimation of expected cash shortfalls on collateralised financial instruments reflects the expected amount and timing of cash flows from foreclosure of the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless of whether the foreclosure is deemed probable or not.

Cash shortfalls are discounted using the initial effective interest rate.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Branch if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Branch expects to recover.

Staging

For ECL recognition, financial assets are classified in any of the below 3 stages at each reporting date. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

Stage 1: Financial assets that have not had a Significant Increase in Credit Risk

Financial assets that have not had a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since initial recognition (i.e. no Stage 2 or 3 triggers apply) or debt investments that are considered to have low credit risk at each reporting date with the exception of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets. The provision for ECL is 12-month ECL. 12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Stage 2: Financial assets have a SICR

When financial assets have a SICR since initial recognition, expected credit losses are recognised for possible default events over the lifetime of the financial assets. SICR is assessed by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors that are significant to the increase in credit risk. Financial assets that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in the probability of default (PD) since origination. Increase in PD is determined from economic conditions that are relating to changes in credit risk such as internal credit rating downgrade and behavior scoring deterioration. If the changes exceed the thresholds, the financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative factor assessments are part of current credit risk management processes, such as an assessment of significant deterioration in the customers' ability to repay. Qualitative indicators includes operating results, financial liquidity and other reliable indicators.

Financial assets can be transferred to Stage 1 in case they have proven that their ability to repay are back to normal.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit impaired

Financial assets that are credit-impaired or in default represent those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit-impaired where the customers are unlikely to repay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets.

Evidence that financial assets are credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- Breach of contract such as default or a past due event;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for the applicable financial asset due to financial difficulties of the borrower; or
- Purchase or origination of a financial asset at a significant discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

ECL of credit-impaired financial assets are determined based on the difference between the present value of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate, discounted with the financial assets' original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the financial assets prior to any credit impairments.

Financial assets that are credit impaired require a lifetime provision.

Improvement in credit risk

A period may elapse from the point at which instruments enter Stage 2 or Stage 3 and are reclassified back to Stage 1.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired (Stage 3), and have not been subject to restructuring, a transfer to Stage 2 or Stage 1 is only permitted where the instrument is no longer considered to be credit-impaired. An instrument will no longer be considered credit-impaired when there is no shortfall of cash flows compared to the original contractual terms.

For financial assets within Stage 2, these can only be transferred to Stage 1 when they are no longer considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Where significant increase in credit risk was determined using quantitative measures, the instruments will automatically transfer back to Stage 1 when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met. Where instruments were transferred to Stage 2 due to an assessment of qualitative factors, the issues that led to the reclassification must be cured before the instruments can be reclassified to Stage 1. This includes instances where management actions led to instruments being classified as Stage 2, requiring that action to be resolved before loans are reclassified to Stage 1.

For modified loans to commercial customers, exposures under Stage 3 can be transferred to Stage 2 when the customer performs under the revised terms of the contract for 3 months or 3 periods, whichever is longer. A further 9 months or 9 periods, whichever is longer monitoring is required for such customers to be transferred to Stage 1 on the basis that there is no overdue balance on the account and the customer is expected to repay its remaining obligations in full. When transferring to Stage 1, credit risk will be reset at the transferring date.

For modified loans to commercial customers, exposures under Stage 2 that were not previously credit impaired can be transferred to Stage 1 when the customer performs under the revised terms of the contract for 3 consecutive months or 3 periods, whichever is longer, and the customer is expected to repay its remaining obligations in full.

Loss provisions on Purchased or Originated Credit impaired Instruments (POCI)

The Branch measures expected credit loss on a lifetime basis for POCI instruments throughout the life of the instrument. However, expected credit loss is not recognised in a separate loss provision on initial recognition for POCI instruments as the lifetime expected credit loss is inherent within the gross carrying amount of the instruments. The Branch recognises the change in lifetime expected credit losses arising subsequent to initial recognition in profit or loss and the cumulative change as a loss provision. Where lifetime ECL on POCI instruments are less than those at initial recognition, then the favourable differences are recognised as impairment gains in profit or loss and as impairment loss where the ECL are greater.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in other components of accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person.

Write-off of credit impaired instruments and reversal of impairment

To the extent financial instrument is considered irrecoverable, the applicable portion of the gross carrying value is written off against the related loan provision. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed, it is decided that there is no realistic probability of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the expected credit loss in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the credit impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the credit impairment was recognised, such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating, the previously recognised credit impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the expected credit loss account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

6. Interest recognition

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Branch estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

(d) Leasehold building improvements and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Leasehold building improvements and equipment are measured 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 leasehold building improvements and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of leasehold improvements and equipment.

Any gains or losses on disposal of item of leasehold building improvements and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of leasehold building improvements and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of leasehold building improvements 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 Branch, 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 leasehold building improvements and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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 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:

Leasehold building improvements	3 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1 - 10 years

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.

(e) Impairment for non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Branch's 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 account with the accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, in which case it is charged to the accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial assets is the greater of the assets' 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 that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

Impairment losses recognised in prior years 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.

(f) Employee benefits

Define contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Branch's 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 recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Branch 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 recognised 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 Branch recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits - Share-based payments

The Branch participates in equity-settled share-based compensation plans for its employees that are offered by the ultimate parent company of the Branch, Citigroup Inc. The fair value of the services received in exchange for the grant of the stock options is recognised as an expense in the profit or loss over the vesting periods of the grant.

The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options grants, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. At each reporting date, the Branch revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the profit or loss.

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 Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(g) Provisions

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

Asset retirement obligations

The Branch estimates and recognises a liability for costs associated with the retirement or removal of an asset from service, regardless of the uncertainty of timing or whether performance will be required. For the Branch, this applies to certain real estate restoration activities in the office space, which are rented under lease agreements.

(h) Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Branch has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

When one is available, the Branch measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Branch uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Branch measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Branch determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

The fair value hierarchy classification is based upon whether the fair value estimates are determined using observable or unobservable inputs and the significance of those inputs to the overall valuation. Observable fair value estimates are based on pricing inputs and assumptions that can be independently corroborated with external market data. Unobservable fair value estimates are those which are based upon assumptions that cannot be independently corroborated.

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.
- 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: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The Branch recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(i) Loyalty programmes

The Branch has a customer loyalty programme whereby customers are awarded credits (Points) entitling customers to the right to purchase products from the Branch at a discount or qualify for a free gift. The fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of initial sale is allocated between the Points and other components of the sale. The amount allocated to the Point is estimated by reference to the fair value of the right to purchase products at a discount or fair value of the free gift. The fair value is estimated based on the amount of the discount adjusted to take into account the expected forfeiture rate. Such amount is deferred and revenue is recognised only when the Points are redeemed and the Branch has fulfilled its obligations to supply the products. The amount of revenue recognised in those circumstances is based on the number of Points that have been redeemed in exchange for discounted products, relative to the total number of Points that is expected to be redeemed. Deferred revenue is also released to profit or loss when it is no longer considered probable that the Points will be redeemed.

(j) Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax, which is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in the accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised in respect of the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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 temporary differences: 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.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Branch expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only 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.

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Branch assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Branch uses the definition of a lease in TFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Branch allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Branch has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Branch recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date by the end of the lease. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of premises and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Branch's incremental borrowing rate and subsequently at AMC using the effective interest method. The lease payments includes fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The lease payments also include amount under purchase, extension or termination option if the Branch is reasonably certain to exercise option. Variable lease payments that do not depend on index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The Branch determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustment to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a modification, change in lease term, change in lease payments, change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination options. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Branch presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment properties in premises and equipment and lease liabilities in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(l) Offsetting

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

(m) Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Branch's business that represents a separate major line of business that has been disposed of or is held for sale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of comprehensive income is represented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

The Branch has elected to disclose a single amount of post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and has analysed that single amount into revenue, expenses and the pre-tax profit or loss in Note 17.

4 Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies

The Branch uses a comprehensive range of quantitative tools for monitoring and managing its major risks. Some of these tools are common to a number of risk factors, while others are tailored to the particular features of specific risk categories. These quantitative tools generate information to quantify the susceptibility of the market value of single positions or portfolios to changes in market parameters (sensitivity analysis), measure aggregate risk using statistical techniques, and capture exposure to risks from extreme movements in market prices through scenario analysis.

The most important risks the Branch is exposed to are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. These three categories of risks are further described below:

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk arising from the failure of either debtors to repay principal and interest as agreed, or of counterparties to comply with conditions or contracts. Credit risk covers all types of financial products: transactions on-financial reporting such as loans, overdrafts, bills of exchange and other types of debts; and those off-financial reporting such as derivatives trading, letters of guarantee etc.

Credit policies/Framework

To properly manage credit risk, the Branch follows relevant Citibank global credit risk policies and frameworks to ensure that credit decisions are prudently made and make credit risk management an integral part of all credit-related business processes. The established policies ensure diversification of the credit portfolio to address various concentration risks covering single exposure concentration risk on a group basis that is economically interdependent, industry/business sector concentration risk and country exposure concentration risk. Additionally, the Branch's Stress Testing process ensures a consistent framework to assess the Branch's ability to withstand extreme but plausible adverse changes to economic conditions.

Credit approval process

In managing credit risk, the Branch segregates the roles and responsibilities of the credit marketing function from the credit granting function to ensure proper checks and balance and independent decision making. Individual credit risk is analysed and assessed by experienced credit officers and approved by an appropriate authority depending on the size and risk levels of credit requested.

Where appropriate, the Branch demands the placement of adequate collateral by customers in various forms including, for example, deposits, securities, and personal/corporate guarantees, etc.

The Branch has contingent liabilities by issuing loan payment and other forms of guarantees, as well as issuing letters of credit and endorsing aval on commercial bills and notes for its customers. Such contingent transaction activities require assessment on financial condition of customers in the same manner as done for direct lending. The Branch also makes a standard practice to set conditions to mitigate the elements of risk in the same manner as for direct lending procedures.

Credit review

The Internal Audit unit, which is an independent unit, is responsible for performing the assessments and making recommendations to improve the adequacy and effectiveness of credit-related processes and the risk management processes. Moreover, the Fundamental Credit Review (FCR) team performs periodic credit reviews to ensure that the credit process is effectively conducted in accordance with policies and procedures, and in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Internal Rating Framework

Risk ratings are typically based on credit analysis factors and/or market condition indicators, considering both the quantitative and qualitative information. The Branch uses Citibank's centrally developed internal credit risk models for supporting all bank-wide activities such as setting of risk appetite statements, underwriting process, monitoring/measuring and predicting changes in portfolio quality and early response to deterioration trends.

Credit risk models have been developed to determine probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD). All models comprise both quantitative and qualitative factors / information. For the qualitative aspect, the data is collected from historical financials or from service providers. In addition to the wide range of activities described above, the Branch also uses credit risk models in the process to determine loan loss provisioning, regulatory capital, and economic capital.

Currently, the Branch uses different centrally developed risk rating models according to different borrower segment.

Credit risk grade is based on risk rating (or PD models). The Branch applies different types of internal rating models on Commercial (Wholesale risk) and Retail portfolios: (1) Internal rating models for Commercial portfolio – based on most recent available financial position and qualitative assessment on the profile of the borrowers; and, (2) Internal rating models for Retail portfolios are based on behavioral and/or credit performance proved by statistical methods to measure an appropriate credit risk grade.

Exposures and the corresponding credit risk grades are subject to review at a frequency stipulated in the policy. Risk rating models are reviewed periodically, and the performance of the models is subject to regular monitoring. This is a process to keep both risk grade and models up to date.

A credit risk grade is ranked from lowest to highest. The lower the number in the rank, the lower the probability of default. The highest rating represents non-performing loans with probability of default of 100%.

Information related to ECL

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination, the significance of which being determined by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors. Financial assets that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a SICR.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been significant increase in the forward-looking probability of default (PD) since origination. A forward-looking PD is one that is adjusted for future economic conditions to the extent these are correlated to changes in credit risk. If the thresholds are exceeded, the instrument is considered to have experienced a SICR.

Qualitative factors assessed include those linked to current credit risk management processes. Indicators could include weak operating results or observed liquidity issues among a number of other factors.

Definition of default

Financial assets are assessed for credit-impairment at each reporting date and more frequently when circumstances warrant further assessment. Evidence of credit-impairment includes arrears of 90 or more days past due on any material credit obligation, indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract, bankruptcy or distressed restructuring.

Loan Loss Provisioning, TFRS9, and ECL model

Since 1 January 2020, the Branch has recognised loss allowances based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model of TFRS9, which is designed to be forward-looking. The TFRS9 impairment requirements are applicable to on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), such as loans and debt securities, as well as off-balance sheet items such as undrawn loan commitments, certain financial guarantees, and undrawn committed revolving credit facilities. These financial instruments are divided into three groups, depending on the stage of credit quality deterioration ("Staging"). The ECL model parameters are estimated based on statistical techniques and supported by expert judgement.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

TFRS9 requires that expected credit loss should consider the effect from the economic movement or so-called forward-looking factor. Modelling newly regulated credit risk should also incorporate the state of economy, which is best represented by GDP growth and some of its components.

The Branch applies forward-looking factor into the ECL models. Macroeconomic inputs / projections are provided by the Enterprise Scenario Group (ESG) team of Citibank. Then, statistical techniques are applied to transform the data into a multiple scenario analysis. Finally, the scenarios are used to derive lifetime parameters, which are applied in the calculation of expected credit losses and in the identification of significant deterioration in credit quality of financial assets as described previously.

The ESG group formulates three forward-looking economic scenarios; a base case, which is the baseline scenario, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside scenario. Macroeconomic variables include economic data and forecasts. Examples of the macroeconomic variables used in the forward-looking information are Gross Domestic Product (GDP), interest rate, and unemployment rate.

Model Adjustment for Wholesale portfolio

The ECL is projected using statistical model by incorporating reasonable and supportable forward-looking macroeconomic forecasts. However, the statistically based ECL does not reflect the level of expected volatility of credit losses due to deviation in realized default and heterogeneous size of loans in the portfolio. To ensure the ECL estimate is adequate and within a given confidence interval to reflect the expected credit losses, the Branch use Expected Loss Scalar Model determined by judgmental assessment of the level of risk for various factors, e.g., macro condition, external factors such as legal and regulatory, portfolio concentration, collateral, and other relevant qualitative factors, by the reporting entity combining with statistically based ECL to arrive at the final ECL in order to capture the variability in ECL estimates.

Loan Provisioning for Retail portfolio

The Branch adopted simplified approach. The TFRS9 Retail impairment process follows a deterministic approach that allows for the ENR of a specific portfolio to be distributed in three different stages (Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3), which will be the base for the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL). The ECL calculation is performed utilizing a simple formula for each stage and including model adjustments if necessary.

Following table and detail notes below show the staging guideline and reserve methodology per stage.

Stage	Cards, Ready Credit and other Retail portfolio
3	- Reserve for 100% ENR (net of recoveries) - For secured accounts, collateral value must be considered
2	- Reserve for 100% ENR (net of recoveries) - For secured accounts, collateral value must be considered
1	- (12- (Charge off months – 1))/12 * 12 month forward loss rate

Stage Identification

Stage 3: 90+ Day Past Due accounts; loans with partial charge-offs; probate or Bankruptcy notification;
Stage 2: Accounts that are not Stage 3 and are 30-89 Day Past Due; Hardship modifications (less than 12 months on book); Behavior score drops below marginal booking segment (if available);
Stage 1: All accounts that are not Stage 2 or 3.

The 12 month forward looking loss rate represents the business/country best forecast for the next 12 months including consideration of forward looking macro-economic assumptions. Where 12-month loss rates for a portfolio is zero or near zero, the impairment methodology for these portfolios will use Basel EL to avoid a zero reserve.

Forward Looking Loss Rate

The 12-month forward looking loss rate is used as the primary reserve ratio for Stage 1 accounts, and represents the business/country best forecast for the next 12 months. Loss rate is produced bottoms-up for each portfolio and incorporates the following forward looking considerations:

- Management's understanding of the underlying portfolio dynamics such as impact on portfolio growth and vintage seasoning on performance.
- Idiosyncrasies in the respective portfolio such as collections issues, local regulatory changes (e.g. new credit bureau, announcement of a new bankruptcy court, etc).
- The latest macro-economic forecasts provided by Enterprise Scenario Group (ESG).

Stage 2 and 3 Recovery Rates

The recovery rate being used in the methodology is leveraging the average gross recoveries from the last 12-month to ensures that the most recently observed recovery trends as well as expected macro-economic conditions are incorporated into the recovery rate.

Undrawn Lines

All stage 2 and 3 accounts with the exception of those customers that are classified as Stage 2 as mostly failing the Behavior Score threshold, have their lines suspended/permanently closed; therefore, no additional consideration is given future draws on lines.

For stage 1 accounts, the forward looking loss rate being used in the calculation incorporates additional utilization of the lines through the 12 month forecasting horizon.

Model Adjustment for Retail portfolio

It is required that business should evaluate if any management adjustment is required for TFRS9 reserve based on internal and external risk environment on top of methodology describe in section. The following factors are considered for model adjustment:

- Changes in lending policies and procedures, including changes in underwriting standards and collections, charge-off, and recovery practices not considered elsewhere in estimating credit losses;
- Changes in international, national, regional and local economic and business conditions and developments that affect the collectability of the portfolio, including the condition of various market segments;
- Changes in the nature and volume of the portfolio and in the terms of loans;
- Changes in the experience, ability, and depth of lending management and other relevant staff;
- Changes in the volume and severity of past due loans, the volume of non-accrual loans and the volume and severity of adversely classified or graded loans;
- Changes in the quality of the institution's loan review system;
- Changes in the value of underlying collateral for collateral-dependent loans;
- The existence and effect of any concentrations of credit, and changes in the level of such concentrations;
- The effect of other external factors such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements on the level of estimated credit losses in the institutions existing portfolio.

4.1.1 Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 of financial assets measured at amortised cost without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement. The Branch classified risk levels based on most recent financial position, behaviours and qualitative factors.

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		(in million Baht)		
Loans and advances to customers				
Strong	35,335	178	-	35,513
Satisfactory	4,376	1,625	-	6,001
Credit-impaired	-	-	635	635
Gross carrying amount	39,711	1,803	635	42,149
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(42)	(15)	(635)	(692)
*Less excess amortisation**				(225)
Total loans to customers, net	**39,669**	**1,788**	-	**41,232**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arised from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		(in million Baht)		
Loans and advances to customers				
Strong	97,989	-	-	97,989
Satisfactory	7,195	3,133	-	10,328
Credit-impaired	-	-	1,747	1,747
Gross carrying amount	105,184	3,133	1,747	110,064
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(1,338)	(2,359)	(1,477)	(5,174)
*Less excess amortisation**				(28)
Total loans to customers, net	**103,846**	**774**	**270**	**104,862**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arised from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

Major investments in debt securities of the Branch are investments in government and state enterprise securities which are considered as low-risk financial assets.

4.1.2 Collateral held and other credit enhancements

In addition to determining counterparty credit quality through risk rating, the Branch also uses collateral as one type of credit risk mitigation to reduce potential credit losses to the Branch. The type of eligible collateral consists of financial and non-financial collaterals which valued primarily based on their quality and liquidity. The value of collateral is primarily assessed on a prudent basis to ensure that the value assigned to the collateral remains current.

The assessment of the suitability of collateral for a specific credit transaction is part of the credit decision-making which is undertaken in a conservative way, including collateral haircuts that are applied. The Branch strives to avoid "wrong-way" risk characteristics where the borrower's counterparty risk is positively correlated with the risk of deterioration in the collateral value.

For 'guarantee', the process for the analysis of the guarantor's creditworthiness is aligned to the credit assessment process for borrowers.

Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio is used in entire credit processes, for example,
- Credit evaluation process – different risk levels require different LTVs
- Credit approval process – LTV is one of the factors to determine the level of approval authorities. At present, the Branch defines the approval authority based on business type, industry, the customer's risk rating as well as LTV criteria whereby LTV criteria is applied for Commercial Banking customer at appropriate level depend on industry.

Collateral Appraisal Approach:

The appraisal shall be conducted by applying one or more of the approaches specified in the codes of professional ethics and standards of appraisal practice.

The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of loans to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Type of credit exposures	*Note*	2022	2021	**Principal type of collateral held**
		(million Baht)		
Loans to customers	*12*			
Loans to retail customers				
- Mortgage lending		-	71	Residential property
- Credit cards		-	46,159	None
- Ready credit		-	21,950	None
- Others		-	2,499	None
Loans to corporate customers		434	324	Cash
Loans to corporate customers		1,723	1,548	Guarantee/SBLC
Loans to corporate customers		39,925	37,472	None

4.1.3 Concentration of credit risk

The Branch monitors concentration in different dimensions including sector. Concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances to customers and financial institutions, loan commitments and financial guarantees as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is shown below.

	Loans and advances	Undrawn loan commitment	Financial guarantee
		(in million Baht)	
At 31 December 2022			
Carrying amount	113,414	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	23,961	2,363
Concentration by sector			
Financial institutions	71,265	697	373
Agricultural and mining	91	166	-
Manufacturing and commerce	32,565	16,322	1,706
Property development and construction	117	40	4
Infrastructure and services	2,532	2,621	187
Housing loans	-	-	-
Others	6,844	4,115	93
Total	**113,414**	**23,961**	**2,363**

	Loans and advances	Undrawn loan commitment	Financial guarantee
		(in million Baht)	
At 31 December 2021			
Carrying amount	139,625	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	304,316	2,177
Concentration by sector			
Financial institutions	29,561	708	24
Agricultural and mining	75	1,293	-
Manufacturing and commerce	29,225	15,084	1,442
Property development and construction	61	12	-
Infrastructure and services	1,607	2,459	707
Housing loans	71	-	-
Others	79,025	284,760	4
Total	**139,625**	**304,316**	**2,177**

4.2 Market risk

Market risk arises from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility.

The Branch is a party to financial instruments in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, options, forwards and swap contracts. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, foreign exchange and interest in excess of the amount recognised in the financial statements. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of the Branch's involvement in particular classes of financial instruments. The Branch does not engage in speculation with derivative financial instruments.

The Branch enters into options, forwards and swap contracts as part of its risk management strategy primarily to manage market risk arising from the Branch's underlying assets and liabilities and to offset risk created by its customers. The utilisation of options, forwards and swap contracts for these purposes is governed by the Risk Management Committee's approved guidelines and monitored by a risk manager.

(a) Value at Risk for Trading book

The Branch adopts various tools for Market risk management in Trading book which includes Value-at-Risk (VaR), sensitivities to yield curve and basis shifts (basis point value), and stress testing.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) estimates the potential loss with 99% confidence level as result of changing market conditions in normal market circumstances over a 1 day time horizon. Normal market conditions assumes that extreme or stress events do not happen.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch's Value at Risk in Trading book are as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Value-at-Risk	98	36

(b) Interest rate risk in the Banking Book

Interest rate fluctuation affects the Branch's interest income and expenses as well as economic value of equity. Four main sub-types of interest rate risk are defined as follow:

- Repricing risk is the risk from maturity / timing mismatches of the Branch's assets and liabilities, which cause interest rates at reset to differ due to yield curve movements. For example, assuming all other factors are constant, if the Branch's assets can be repriced faster than liabilities (a positive gap), interest margins increase when interest rates rise. On the other hand, if the Branch's ability to reprice assets is slower than liabilities (a negative gap), then interest margins narrow when interest rates rise.
- Yield curve risk arises from interest rates at different maturities changing differently.
- Basis risk occurs when the Bank's assets and liabilities are based on different reference interest rates, e.g., fixed-deposit rates, interbank lending rates, THBFIX interest rates, etc. Therefore, any change in reference rates will affect interest rates tied with assets and liabilities differently.
- Options risk arises from implicit and explicit options in the Branch's assets and liabilities and off-financial reporting items, where exercising these options might affect the Branch's revenue and costs. For example, an option on three-month deposit that allows early withdrawal before maturity will, if exercised, cause the Branch's costs to rise sooner than expected.

The Branch adopts various tools for interest rate risk management which includes risk tolerance limits for Banking book. Limits are determined based on impact assessment on Net Interest Income (NII) and Economies value of equity (EVE).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Branch's interest rate risk exposures based on the results of the aforementioned tools are as follows:

- Impact on Net interest Income (NII) in the event that interest rates rise by 1%:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Currency		
THB	179	(364)
USD	(62)	(11)
Total impact on net interest income	**117**	**(375)**
% change in net interest income	**8.76%**	**(4.31)%**

- Impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE) the event that interest rates rise by 1%:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Currency		
THB	47	(611)
USD	(71)	(29)
Total impact on economic value of equity	**(24)**	**(640)**
% change in total capital	**(0.10)%**	**(2.49)%**

Interest rate risk arises from the potential for a change in market interest rates to have an adverse effect on the net interest earnings of the Branch in the current year, and in future years. Interest rate risk arises from the structure and characteristics of the Branch's assets, liabilities and accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, and in the mismatch in repricing dates of its assets and liabilities.

Details of the Branch's interest rate risk based on the period to the earlier of the contractual repricing date or maturity at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022								
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Non-performing assets	Total	Average interest rate
				(in thousand Baht)					*(% per annum)*
Financial assets									
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	42,759	-	42,759	-
Interbank and money market items*	3,002,139	85,602,759	2,324,676	4,147,500	-	131,936	-	95,209,010	1.28%
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	791,930	277,674	1,339,743	756,722	-	-	3,166,069	1.20%
Investments in debt securities	-	549,933	35,764,574	45,776,943	-	-	-	82,091,450	0.71%
Loans to customers and accrued interest Receivables**	10,318,972	23,710,527	5,252,483	2,170,900	-	66,335	629,530	42,148,747	7.57%
Total financial assets	**13,321,111**	**110,655,149**	**43,619,407**	**53,435,086**	**756,722**	**241,030**	**629,530**	**222,658,035**	
Financial liabilities									
Deposits	109,567,056	374,450	233,013	-	-	44,071,095	-	154,245,614	0.10%
Interbank and money market items	6,717,601	-	-	-	-	13,362,678	-	20,080,279	2.58%
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	2,252,032	-	2,252,032	-
Lease liability	-	9,573	20,715	22,951	-	-	-	53,239	4.03%
Total financial liabilities	**116,284,657**	**384,023**	**253,728**	**22,951**	**-**	**59,685,805**	**-**	**176,631,164**	
Undrawn committed line	-	-	-	-	-	23,960,574	-	23,960,574	
Guarantee of loans	-	-	-	-	-	2,363,145	-	2,363,145	
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	203,898	-	203,898	
Other contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	6,784,245	-	6,784,245	

* Excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 190.63 million

** Including non-performing loans and excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 916.30 million

	2021								
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Non-performing assets	Total	Average interest rate
				(in thousand Baht)					*(% per annum)*
Financial assets									
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	340,639	-	340,639	-
Interbank and money market items*	2,587,664	39,761,788	2,201,469	2,005,194	-	10,045	-	46,566,160	0.31%
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	451,659	1,033,143	1,156,491	2,097,083	-	-	4,738,376	0.66%
Investments in debt securities	-	3,497,664	19,762,849	36,834,692	-	128	-	60,095,333	0.51%
Loans to customers and accrued interest Receivables**	76,171,697	20,706,984	7,308,343	4,012,045	77,680	40,388	1,746,464	110,063,601	9.23%
Total financial assets	**78,759,361**	**64,418,095**	**30,305,804**	**44,008,422**	**2,174,763**	**391,200**	**1,746,464**	**221,804,109**	
Financial liabilities									
Deposits	112,726,017	5,360,667	3,497,209	147,134	-	44,661,698	-	166,392,725	0.11%
Interbank and money market items	5,417,186	-	-	-	-	5,560,701	-	10,977,887	0.40%
Liabilities payable on demand	-	-	-	-	-	2,688,921	-	2,688,921	-
Lease liability	-	22,653	67,017	337,866	-	-	-	427,536	2.16%
Total financial liabilities	**118,143,203**	**5,383,320**	**3,564,226**	**485,000**	**-**	**52,911,320**	**-**	**180,487,069**	
Undrawn committed line	-	-	-	-	-	304,316,275	-	304,316,275	
Guarantee of loans	-	-	-	-	-	2,176,818	-	2,176,818	
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	365,858	-	365,858	
Other contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	8,594,137	-	8,594,137	

* Excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 281.25 million

** Including non-performing loans and excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 5,201.48 million

(c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will be affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

In addition to the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies already disclosed in related note to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch's net foreign currency positions categorised by major foreign currencies were as follows:

	2022			2021		
	US Dollar	Euro [1]	Other currencies [1]	US Dollar	Euro [1]	Other currencies [1]
	(in thousand USD)					
Spot	69,332	3,799	7,070	270,108	1,740	976
Forward	37,052	6,341	9,612	277,412	1,937	650
Net position	**(32,280)**	**2,542**	**2,542**	**7,304**	**197**	**(326)**

[1] Balance denominated in Euro and other currencies are stated in US Dollar equivalents.

(d) Sensitivity analysis

Market risk in the trading book

The Branch uses a number of sensitivities measurements to monitor market risk in the trading book. The key measurements are PV01 and FX Delta. PV01 is used to monitor the interest rate risk which it measures the impact on value of a portfolio value due to the increase in interest rates of a 1 basis point. FX Delta is the rate of change of the portfolio value with respect to changes of foreign currency. FX Delta is used to monitor the exchange rate risk for each currency.

The methodology and parameters that the Branch use to calculate these sensitivity measurements are in accordance with the international standards. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the key sensitivities were as follows:

	2022	2021
	Interest rate sensitivities (PV01) *(in thousand Baht)*	
THB	(3,135)	(3,798)
USD	484	1,390
Other currencies	(24)	26
Total	**(2,675)**	**(2,382)**
	Exchange rate sensitivities (FX Delta) *(in thousand USD)*	
USD	(13,365)	7,555
EURO	2,405	995
Other currencies	2,448	227
Total	**(8,512)**	**8,777**

Market risk in the banking book

The Branch uses the repricing gap approach to determine the impact of interest rate changes on net interest income and economic value of equity on a monthly basis. The repricing gap uses the remaining term or next repricing date as stipulated in the contract. There are established interest rate risk limits to monitor and control the impact of interest rate changes on the net interest income and economic value. Changes to the net interest income and economic value are computed assuming different size shocks in interest rate yield curves. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the effect of changes in interest rates to earnings (net) by 100 bps parallel in the next 1 year were as follow:

	2022		2021	
Currency	Upward shift 100 bps	Downward shift 100 bps	Upward shift 100 bps	Downward shift 100 bps
		(in million Baht)		
THB	179	(179)	(364)	147
USD	(62)	62	(11)	-
Total effect of change in interest rate	**117**	**(117)**	**(375)**	**147**

4.3 Liquidity risk

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

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

Liquidity risk management ensures the protection of the Branch's solvency and the ability to support asset portfolios with funding of appropriate term and at reasonable cost.

The Branch monitors liquidity risk for each currency. An internal system used for cash flow monitoring captures future expected cash flows, both by day and by currency. The monitoring process also includes the ongoing assessment of the ability to sell liquid assets, mostly trading securities.

In accordance with the Bank of Thailand Notification No. Sor Nor Sor 2/2561 dated 25 January 2018, regarding to *Liquidity coverage ratio disclosure standards*, the Branch intends to disclose Liquidity coverage ratio as of 31 December 2022 within 4 months after the year end date, as indicated in the notification, through the Branch's website www.citibank.co.th/en/static/financial-statement.htm.

Details of the maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022						
	At call	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
				(in thousand Baht)			
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	42,759	42,759
Interbank and money market items*	3,002,139	85,637,656	2,343,196	4,226,019	-	-	95,209,010
Derivative assets	-	13,129,617	3,199,027	14,343,458	52,847	-	30,724,949
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	791,931	277,674	1,339,743	756,721	-	3,166,069
Investments in debt securities	-	549,934	35,764,574	45,776,943	-	-	82,091,451
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables**	22,279,250	11,687,045	6,003,263	2,179,189	-	-	42,148,747
Other assets	-	3,631,456	-	-	-	-	3,631,456
Total financial assets	**25,281,389**	**115,427,639**	**47,587,734**	**67,865,352**	**809,568**	**42,759**	**257,014,441**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	233,013	374,450	-	153,638,151	-	-	154,245,614
Interbank and money market items	20,080,279	-	-	-	-	-	20,080,279
Liabilities payable on demand	2,252,032	-	-	-	-	-	2,252,032
Derivative liabilities	-	15,079,482	2,769,445	13,597,437	48,672	-	31,495,036
Lease liability	-	9,573	20,715	22,951	-	-	53,239
Other liabilities	-	3,574,349	-	-	-	-	3,574,349
Total financial liabilities	**22,565,324**	**19,037,854**	**2,790,160**	**167,258,539**	**48,672**	**-**	**211,700,549**
Net liquidity gap	**2,716,065**	**96,389,785**	**44,797,574**	**(99,393,187)**	**760,896**	**42,759**	**45,313,892**

* Excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 190.63 million

** Including non-performing loans and excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 916.30 million

	2021						
	At call	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
				(in thousand Baht)			
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	340,639	340,639
Interbank and money market items*	2,587,664	39,764,414	2,203,479	2,010,603	-	-	46,566,160
Derivative assets	-	1,850,704	2,298,916	10,975,793	5,336,429	-	20,461,842
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	451,659	1,033,143	1,156,491	2,097,083	-	4,738,376
Investments in debt securities	-	3,497,664	19,762,849	36,834,692	-	128	60,095,333
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables**	88,085,671	8,386,579	7,320,339	6,193,116	77,896	-	110,063,601
Other assets	-	18,073,253	-	-	-	-	18,073,253
Total financial assets	**90,673,335**	**72,024,273**	**32,618,726**	**57,170,695**	**7,511,408**	**340,767**	**260,339,204**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	157,387,715	5,360,667	3,497,209	147,134	-	-	166,392,725
Interbank and money market items	10,977,887	-	-	-	-	-	10,977,887
Liabilities payable on demand	2,688,921	-	-	-	-	-	2,688,921
Derivative liabilities	-	2,657,685	2,437,085	9,680,686	3,686,459	-	18,461,915
Lease liability	-	22,653	67,017	337,866	-	-	427,536
Other liabilities	-	21,073,805	-	-	-	-	21,073,805
Total financial liabilities	**171,054,523**	**29,114,810**	**6,001,311**	**10,165,686**	**3,686,459**	**-**	**220,022,789**
Net liquidity gap	**(80,381,188)**	**42,909,463**	**26,617,415**	**47,005,009**	**3,824,949**	**340,767**	**40,316,415**

* Excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 281.25 million

** Including non-performing loans and excluding allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 5,201.48 million

5 Fair value of financial asset and financial liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for the financial instruments measured at fair value as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(in million Baht)				
At 31 December 2022							
Financial assets							
Financial assets	3,166	-	3,166	-	3,166	-	3,166
Derivative assets							
- Foreign exchange rate	16,087	-	16,087	-	16,087	-	16,087
- Interest rate	14,564	-	14,564	-	14,564	-	14,564
- Commodity option	74	-	74	-	74	-	74
Investments in debt instruments	-	82,092	82,092	-	82,092	-	82,092
Financial liabilities							
Derivative liabilities							
- Foreign exchange rate	18,088	-	18,088	-	18,088	-	18,088
- Interest rate	13,333	-	13,333	-	13,333	-	13,333
- Commodity option	74	-	74	-	74	-	74

	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			(in million Baht)				
At 31 December 2021							
Financial assets							
Financial assets	4,738	-	4,738	-	4,738	-	4,738
Derivative assets							
- Foreign exchange rate	8,545	-	8,545	-	8,545	-	8,545
- Interest rate	10,913	-	10,913	-	10,913	-	10,913
- Commodity option	1,004	-	1,004	-	1,004	-	1,004
Investments in debt instruments	-	60,096	60,096	-	60,096	-	60,096
Financial liabilities							
Derivative liabilities							
- Foreign exchange rate	6,818	-	6,818	-	6,818	-	6,818
- Interest rate	10,640	-	10,640	-	10,640	-	10,640
- Commodity option	1,004	-	1,004	-	1,004	-	1,004

The Branch determine Level 2 fair values for investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI and financial assets measured at FVTPL are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, market value is based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments after adjustment for the risk involved.

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 Branch 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 years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Methods and assumptions in estimating fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as disclosed herein:

Cash, Interbank and money market items (asset and liabilities) and liabilities payable on demand

The fair values of cash, interbank and money market items (assets and liabilities) and liabilities payable on demand approximate the carrying values at which they are stated in the statement of financial position, as these predominantly carry market variable rates of interest and/or are short term.

Loan 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 report date approximates the carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of other fixed interest loans to customers is estimated using discounted cashflow analysis and using interest rates currently being offered for loans to customers with similar credit quality. There is no significant difference with the carrying amount.

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 of other fixed interest deposits is estimated using discounted cashflow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on deposit to schedule of aggregate expected monthly maturities on time deposits. There is no significant difference with the carrying amount.

Lease liability

The carrying value of lease liability is estimated using discounted cashflow and using incremental borrowing rate currently being offered for unsecured borrowing with the same tenor.

6 Maintenance of capital funds

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

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Government bonds	25,800	25,800
Total	**25,800**	**25,800**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch's capital fund can be summarised as follow:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Assets maintained under Section 32	**25,800**	**25,800**
Sum of net capital for maintenance of assets under Section 32 and net balance of inter-office accounts		
Net fund brought in to maintenance assets under Section 32	25,800	25,800
Net balance of inter-office accounts which the branch is the debtor (the creditor) to the head office and other branches of the same juristic person, the parent company and subsidiaries of the head office	1,547	3,693
Total	**27,347**	**29,493**
Capital fund before deductible items	25,800	25,800
Deductible items	-	(135)
Capital Fund *(in million Baht)*	**25,800**	**25,665**
Capital Adequacy Ratio *(%)*	**22.78**	**15.11**

According to Bank of Thailand notification number For Kor Kor (12) Wor 1030/2562 dated 10 July 2019 required to disclose capital after deducting capital add-on arising from Single Lending Limit, effective on 15 July 2019.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch does not have a capital add-on arising from single lending limit.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch adopted the Standardised Approach for credit risk and operational risk and used Hybrid Approach, and a combination of Standardised and Internal Models, for market risk as approved by the Bank of Thailand and in accordance with the Bank of Thailand notification to calculate minimum capital requirements.

On 30 December 2021, the Branch received foreign currency advance payment from institutional client after business hours. Given the 30 December 2021 is the last business day in the year, the funds were recorded as funds in transit in Other assets and advance payment in Other liabilities.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch met the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio requirements established by the Bank of Thailand, which is in compliance with the requirements of Basel III, for total Capital Adequacy Ratio at minimum of 11%. This includes capital conservation buffer as required by the BoT commencing 1 January 2016.

In accordance with the Bank of Thailand Notification No. Sor Nor Sor 4/2556 dated 2 May 2013, Re: "The Public Disclosure of Capital Maintenance for Commercial Banks", the Branch intends to disclose Capital Maintenance information as of 31 December 2021 within 4 months after the year end date as indicated in the notification through the Branch's website www.citibank.co.th/en/static/financial-statement.htm.

Capital management

The Branch's policies are to maintain a strong capital base so as to provide a cushion against future uncertainties, engender market confidence in the Branch's robustness and to support business growth.

The Branch has complied with the BoT's imposed capital requirements throughout the period and, as noted in the table above, its capital level is well in excess of the minimum requirements.

7 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised costs	Total
		(in million Baht)		
At 31 December 2022				
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	43	43
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	95,018	95,018
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	3,166	-	-	3,166
Derivatives assets	30,725	-	-	30,725
Investments, net	-	82,092	-	82,092
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	41,232	41,232
Other financial assets	-	-	3,631	3,631
Total	**33,891**	**82,092**	**139,924**	**255,907**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	154,246	154,246
Interbank and money market items	-	-	20,080	20,080
Liability payable on demand	-	-	2,252	2,252
Derivatives liabilities	31,495	-	-	31,495
Lease liabilities	-	-	53	53
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,521	3,521
Total	**31,495**	**-**	**180,152**	**211,647**

	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised costs	Total
		(in million Baht)		
At 31 December 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	341	341
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	46,285	46,285
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	4,738	-	-	4,738
Derivatives assets	20,462	-	-	20,462
Investments, net	-	60,096	-	60,096
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	-	-	104,862	104,862
Other financial assets	-	-	18,073	18,073
Total	**25,200**	**60,096**	**169,561**	**254,857**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	166,393	166,393
Interbank and money market items	-	-	10,978	10,978
Liability payable on demand	-	-	2,689	2,689
Derivatives liabilities	18,462	-	-	18,462
Lease liabilities	-	-	428	428
Other financial liabilities	-	-	20,646	20,646
Total	**18,462**	**-**	**201,134**	**219,596**

8 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Domestic items		
Bank of Thailand	2,590,863	2,112,534
Commercial banks	71,504,782	29,972,956
Specialised financial institutions	20	970
Other financial institutions	5,114	3,752
Total	**74,100,779**	**32,090,212**
Add accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	127,021	9,983
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(45,507)	(63,563)
Total domestic items, net	**74,182,293**	**32,036,632**
Foreign items		
US Dollar	20,168,084	13,988,638
Euro	589,237	-
Other currencies	218,974	477,265
Total	**20,976,295**	**14,465,903**
Add accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables	4,915	61
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(145,123)	(217,683)
Total foreign items, net	**20,836,087**	**14,248,281**
Total domestic and foreign items, net	**95,018,380**	**46,284,913**

9 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
	Fair value *(in million Baht)*	
Government and state enterprise securities	3,166	4,738
Total	**3,166**	**4,738**

10 Derivatives

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

	2022			2021		
	Fair value		Notional	Fair value		Notional
Type of risks	Assets	Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Liabilities	Amount
			(in thousand Baht)			
Foreign currency related	16,086,842	18,087,901	685,352,914	8,544,749	6,817,839	548,892,443
Interest rate related	14,564,083	13,333,112	1,340,681,563	10,913,076	10,640,059	1,001,526,042
Commodities	74,024	74,024	4,519,221	1,004,017	1,004,017	28,869,457
Total	**30,724,949**	**31,495,037**	**2,030,553,698**	**20,461,842**	**18,461,915**	**1,579,287,942**

The "notional amount" is a measure of volume, which may be used for examining changes in derivative activities over time. The notional amount is the face value of the contract. Unlike on-financial reporting financial instruments, the notional amount of a derivative does not necessarily reflect the amount at risk, which is generally only a small fraction of this value.

Proportions of the notional amount of derivative transactions, classified by counterparties, consisted of:

At 31 December	2022	2021
	(%)	
Counterparties		
Financial institutions	94	95
Third parties	6	5
Total	**100**	**100**

11 Investments, net

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch classifies investment types, as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI		
Government and state enterprise securities	82,091,450	60,095,205
Total	**82,091,450**	**60,095,205**
Allowance for expected credit loss - excess amortization	**(6,907)**	**(9,847)**
Allowance for expected credit loss	**31,778**	**36,388**
Investments in equity securities designated measured at FVOCI		
Domestic non-marketable equity instruments	1,000	128
Total	**1,000**	**128**
Total investment, net	**82,092,107**	**60,095,690**

12 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

12.1 Classified by type of loans

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Overdrafts	1,316,668	1,446,838
Loans	40,463,861	108,302,864
Bills	301,883	273,510
Total loans to customers	42,082,412	110,023,212
Add accrued interest receivables and undue interest income	66,335	40,389
Total loans net of accrued interest receivables	**42,148,747**	**110,063,601**
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(916,303)	(5,201,481)
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	**41,232,444**	**104,862,120**

12.2 Classified by currency and residency of debtors

	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
			(in thousand Baht)			
Baht	38,472,406	325,209	38,797,615	106,503,228	435,898	106,939,126
US Dollar	3,237,910	-	3,237,910	2,980,592	-	2,980,592
Other currencies	46,887	-	46,887	103,494	-	103,494
Total	**41,757,203**	**325,209**	**42,082,412**	**109,587,314**	**435,898**	**110,023,212**

12.3 Classified by type of business and loan classification

	2022			
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
		(in thousand Baht)		
Agriculture and Mining	91,497	-	-	91,497
Manufacturing and Commerce	30,145,642	1,784,035	635,009	32,564,686
Property development and construction	116,551	-	-	116,551
Infrastructure and services	2,523,370	8,347	-	2,531,717
Housing loans	-	-	-	-
Others*	6,834,474	9,822	-	6,844,296
Total	**39,711,534**	**1,802,204**	**635,009**	**42,148,747**

	2021			
	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under-performing)	Stage 3 (Non-performing)	Total
		(in thousand Baht)		
Agriculture and Mining	75,392	-	-	75,392
Manufacturing and Commerce	28,566,056	46	658,893	29,224,995
Property development and construction	61,341	-	-	61,341
Infrastructure and services	1,605,788	714	-	1,606,502
Housing loans	70,753	243	-	70,996
Others*	74,804,609	3,132,195	1,087,571	79,024,375
Total	**105,183,939**	**3,133,198**	**1,746,464**	**110,063,601**

* Consist of credit cards and other retail lending.

12.4 Classified by loan classification

The Branch has classified loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (excluding interbank and money market items) in accordance with the BoT's notifications, regarding the Classification and Provisions made by Financial Institutions, as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand baht)	
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables		
Stage 1 (Performing)	39,711,534	105,183,939
Stage 2 (Under - performing)	1,802,204	3,133,198
Stage 3 (Non - Performing)	635,009	1,746,464
Total	**42,148,747**	**110,063,601**

12.5 Non-performing loans

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch has non-performing loans ("NPLs Gross") on accrual basis (including financial institutions) based on the BoT notification as follows:

	2022	2021
Non-performing loans, gross *(in thousand Baht)*	635,009	1,746,464
Total loans used for NPLs ratio calculation [(1)] *(in thousand Baht)*	113,414,631	139,625,346
Percentage of total loans [(2)]	0.56	1.25

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

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

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch has non-performing loans, net ("NPLs Net") (including financial institutions) based on the BoT notification are as follows:

	2022	2021
Non-performing loans, net *(in thousand Baht)*	-	269,587
Total loans used for NPLs net ratio calculation [(1)] *(in thousand Baht)*	112,721,843	134,451,658
Percentage of total loans [(2)]	0.00	0.20

[(1)] Total loans used for NPLs ratio calculation are loans to customers as presented in the statements of financial position and loans to financial institutions, as included in interbank and money market items, after allowance for doubtful accounts of non-performing loans.

[(2)] The ratio of NPLs net to total loans after allowance for doubtful accounts of non-performing loans.

As at 31 December 2022, allowance for expected credit loss of 635 million *(2021: Baht 1,477 million)* have been provided against the Branch's non-performing.

12.6 Modified loans to customers

During the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch has loans to customers that were modified while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Loans to customers modified during the year [(1)]		
Amortised cost before modification	-	1,712
Net modification loss	-	61
Loans to customers modified since initial recognition		
Gross carrying amount of loans to customers previously modified for which loss allowance has changed during the year to an amount equal to 12-month ECL from lifetime	-	-

[(1)] This excluded loan to customers under relief programs as mentioned in note 2. There is no modification gain (loss) on those group of customers.

13 Allowance for expected credit loss

Movements in the allowance for expected credit loss during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows.

	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under - performing)	Stage 3 (Non - performing)	Excess amortisation*	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
Interbank and money market items					
As at 1 January 2022	219	-	-	281,027	281,246
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	140	-	-	-	140
Purchased or acquired	3,062	-	-	-	3,062
Derecognised	(143)	-	-	-	(143)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	(93,675)	(93,675)
As at 31 December 2022	**3,278**	**-**	**-**	**187,352**	**190,630**
Loans to customers (corporate)					
As at 1 January 2022	15,667	4,524	658,893	340,190	1,019,274
Changes on changes in stages	1,472	(1,472)	-	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	18,915	10,255	-	-	29,170
Originated	6,097	3,235	-	-	9,332
Derecognised	(2,933)	(1,259)	(23,884)	-	(28,076)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	(113,397)	(113,397)
As at 31 December 2022	**39,218**	**15,283**	**635,009**	**226,793**	**916,303**
Loans to customers (retail)					
As at 1 January 2022	1,321,944	2,354,459	817,984	(312,179)	4,182,208
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(166,983)	(295,421)	(119,660)	-	(582,064)
Derecognition	(1,154,961)	(2,059,038)	(698,324)	225,463	(3,686,860)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	86,716	86,716
As at 31 December 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Investments in debt instruments					
As at 1 January 2022	36,388	-	-	(9,847)	26,541
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(13,889)	-	-	-	(13,889)
Purchased or acquired	21,735	-	-	-	21,735
Derecognised	(12,456)	-	-	-	(12,456)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	2,940	2,940
As at 31 December 2022	**31,778**	**-**	**-**	**(6,907)**	**24,871**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arose from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments Standards to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under - performing)	Stage 3 (Non - performing)	Excess amortisation*	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
Loan commitments					
As at 1 January 2022	2,870	7,853	14,032	(15,997)	8,758
Changes from changes in stages	16,586	(2,596)	(13,990)	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	20,494	4,930	(24)	-	25,400
New loan commitments	230	79	-	-	309
Derecognised	(1,602)	(139)	-	-	(1,741)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	5,333	5,333
As at 31 December 2022	**38,578**	**10,127**	**18**	**(10,664)**	**38,059**
Other assets					
As at 1 January 2022	4,330	-	-	(155)	4,175
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	5,910	-	-	-	5,910
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	52	52
As at 31 December 2022	**10,240**	**-**	**-**	**(103)**	**10,137**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arose from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments Standards to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under - performing)	Stage 3 (Non - performing)	Excess amortisation*	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
Interbank and money market items					
As at 1 January 2021	746	-	-	374,702	375,448
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(335)	-	-	-	(335)
Purchased or acquired	143	-	-	-	143
Derecognised	(335)	-	-	-	(335)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	(93,675)	(93,675)
As at 31 December 2021	**219**	**-**	**-**	**281,027**	**281,246**
Loans to customers (corporate)					
As at 1 January 2021	11,893	904	658,895	453,587	1,125,279
Changes on changes in stages	(817)	817	-	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	1,795	2,804	-	-	4,599
Originated	3,370	-	-	-	3,370
Derecognised	(574)	(2)	(2)	-	(578)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	(113,397)	(113,397)
As at 31 December 2021	**15,667**	**4,523**	**658,893**	**340,190**	**1,019,273**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arose from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments Standards to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

	Stage 1 (Performing)	Stage 2 (Under - performing)	Stage 3 (Non - performing)	Excess amortisation*	Total
			(in thousand Baht)		
Loans to customers (retail)					
As at 1 January 2021	1,202,850	2,320,466	829,227	(416,238)	3,936,305
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	119,094	33,993	(11,243)	-	141,844
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	104,059	104,059
As at 31 December 2021	**1,321,944**	**2,354,459**	**817,984**	**(312,179)**	**4,182,208**
Investments in debt instruments					
As at 1 January 2021	23,271	-	-	(13,129)	10,142
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(70)	-	-	-	(70)
Purchased or acquired	37,089	-	-	-	37,089
Derecognised	(23,902)	-	-	-	(23,902)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	3,282	3,282
As at 31 December 2021	**36,388**	**-**	**-**	**(9,847)**	**26,541**
Loan commitments					
As at 1 January 2021	6,530	10,089	60,371	(21,330)	55,660
Changes from changes in stages	6,788	(6,788)	-	-	-
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(11,147)	5,160	(46,339)	-	(52,326)
New loan commitments	1,103	7	-	-	1,110
Derecognised	(404)	(615)	-	-	(1,019)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	5,333	5,333
As at 31 December 2021	**2,870**	**7,853**	**14,032**	**(15,997)**	**8,758**
Other assets					
As at 1 January 2021	139,057	-	-	(207)	138,850
Changes from remeasurement of ECL	(134,727)	-	-	-	(134,727)
Excess amortisation*	-	-	-	52	52
As at 31 December 2021	**4,330**	**-**	**-**	**(155)**	**4,175**

* The Branch amortises the excess reserve which arose from changes in accounting policies according to TFRSs-Financial Instruments Standards to the profit or loss using straight-line method over 5 years consecutively from 1 January 2020 according to BoT Circular number Thor Por Tor. For Nor Sor. (23) Wor. 1603/2562, directive dated 6 November 2019, regarding "The Clarification on Management of Excess Reserve".

14 Leasehold building improvements, equipment and right-of-use assets, net

Changes in leasehold building improvements, equipment and right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

		Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Net book value as of 1 January 2022	Beginning balance	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Transfer/ Disposals	Ending balances	Net book value as of 31 December 2022
						(in thousand Baht)					
Leasehold building improvements	52,278	593,658	37,112	-	(508,465)	122,305	541,380	22,473	(491,553)	72,300	50,005
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	112,986	713,667	85,396	-	(451,253)	347,810	600,681	50,865	(416,445)	235,101	112,709
Asset under construction	40	40	12,075	-	-	12,115	-	-	-	-	12,115
Right-of-use assets	425,676	735,624	-	-	(651,668)	83,956	309,948	79,323	(357,408)	31,863	52,093
Total	**590,980**	**2,042,989**	**134,583**	-	**(1,611,386)**	**566,186**	**1,452,009**	**152,661**	**(1,265,406)**	**339,264**	**226,922**

		Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Net book value as of 1 January 2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Depreciation	Transfer/ Disposals	Ending balances	Net book value as of 31 December 2021
						(in thousand Baht)					
Leasehold building improvements	73,847	585,204	9,220	-	(766)	593,658	511,357	30,701	(678)	541,380	52,278
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	135,071	855,706	42,431	2,715	(187,185)	713,667	720,634	44,208	(164,161)	600,681	112,986
Asset under construction	34	34	3,036	(2,715)	(315)	40	-	-	-	-	40
Right-of-use assets	325,589	523,524	212,100	-	-	735,624	197,935	112,013	-	309,948	425,676
Total	**534,541**	**1,964,468**	**266,787**	**-**	**(188,266)**	**2,042,989**	**1,429,926**	**186,922**	**(164,839)**	**1,452,009**	**590,980**

The cost of the Branch's fully depreciated leasehold building improvements and equipment that was still in use as at 31 December 2022 amounted to Baht 128 million *(2021: Baht 1,386 million)*.

15 Intangible assets, net

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, changes in intangible assets were as follows:

		Cost				Accumulated amortisation				
	Net book value as of 1 January 2022	Beginning balance	Additions	Written-off	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Amortisation	Accumulated amortisation on transfer out	Ending balance	Net book value as of 31 December 2022
					(in thousand Baht)					
Computer Software	-	572,021	-	(571,659)	362	572,021	-	(571,659)	362	-
Other intangible assets	134,982	545,319	-	(545,319)	-	410,337	37,692	(448,029)	-	-
Total	**134,982**	**1,117,340**	**-**	**(1,116,978)**	**362**	**982,358**	**37,692**	**(1,019,688)**	**362**	**-**

		Cost				Accumulated amortisation				
	Net book value as of 1 January 2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Written-off	Ending balance	Beginning balance	Amortisation	Accumulated amortisation on transfer out	Ending balance	Net book value as of 31 December 2021
					(in thousand Baht)					
Computer Software	12,153	588,773	-	(16,752)	572,021	576,620	7,193	(11,792)	572,021	-
Other intangible assets	199,315	545,319	-	-	545,319	346,004	64,333	-	410,337	134,982
Total	**211,468**	**1,134,092**	**-**	**(16,752)**	**1,117,340**	**922,624**	**71,526**	**(11,792)**	**982,358**	**134,982**

16 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Note	2022	2021
		(in thousand Baht)	
Current tax			
Current year		2,885,258	646,388
Adjustment for prior years		9,867	(1,934)
		2,895,125	**644,454**
Deferred tax			
Movements in temporary differences		147,682	(4,597)
		147,682	**(4,597)**
Total		**3,042,807**	**639,857**
Less : Income tax from discontinued operation	*17*	(2,984,655)	(682,888)
Income tax from continuing operation		**58,152**	**(43,031)**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	2022 Before tax	2022 Tax (expense) benefit	2022 Net of tax	2021 Before Tax	2021 Tax (expense) benefit	2021 Net of tax
	(in thousand Baht)					
Investment in debt securities measured at FVOCI	195,376	(39,075)	156,301	(122,827)	24,565	(98,262)
Actuarial gains (losses)	19,230	(3,846)	15,384	15,932	(3,186)	12,746
Total	**214,606**	**(42,921)**	**171,685**	**(106,895)**	**21,379**	**(85,516)**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022 Rate (%)	2022 (in thousand Baht)	2021 Rate (%)	2021 (in thousand Baht)
Profit before income tax		15,614,422		2,858,962
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20.0	3,122,885	20.0	571,792
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(0.1)	(18,215)	1.9	53,364
Adjustment in prior year	0.1	9,867	(0.1)	(1,934)
Others	(0.5)	(71,730)	0.6	16,635
Total	**19.5**	**3,042,807**	**22.4**	**639,857**

Deferred tax

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

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Deferred tax assets	126,446	758,982
Deferred tax liabilities	(27,849)	-
Net	**98,597**	**758,982**

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	At 1 January 2022	(Charged)/credited to: Profit or loss	(Charged)/credited to: Other comprehensive income	Reclassify to other assets	At 31 December 2022
			(in thousand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets					
Equipment depreciation	2,474	(900)	-	-	1,574
Interest income	43,871	(43,871)	-	-	-
Expected Credit Loss	8,069	1,591	-	-	9,660
Provision for employee benefit and deferred revenue on customer loyalty programme*	650,390	(63,665)	(3,846)	(469,478)	113,401
Unrealised loss on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	11,226	-	(11,226)	-	-
Loss from financial assets measured at FVTPL	780	1,030	-	-	1,810
Intangible assets	41,872	(41,871)	-	-	1
Others	300	4	-	(304)	-
Total	**758,982**	**(147,682)**	**(15,072)**	**(469,782)**	**126,446**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Unrealised gain on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	-	(27,849)	-	(27,849)
Total	-	-	**(27,849)**	-	**(27,849)**
Net	**758,982**	**(147,682)**	**(42,921)**	**469,782**	**98,597**

* Represent Club reward and Restoration obligation that waiting for Revenue department's opinion.

	At 1 January 2021	(Charged)/credited to: Profit or loss	(Charged)/credited to: Other comprehensive income	At 31 December 2021
		(in thousand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets				
Equipment depreciation	3,300	(826)	-	2,474
Interest income	43,871	-	-	43,871
Expected Credit Loss	40,931	(32,862)	-	8,069
Provision for employee benefit and deferred revenue on customer loyalty programme	621,723	31,853	(3,186)	650,390
Unrealised loss on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	-	11,226	11,226
Loss from financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	780	-	780
Intangible assets	39,975	1,897	-	41,872
Others	454	(154)	-	300
Total	**750,254**	**688**	**8,040**	**758,982**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI	13,339	-	(13,339)	-
Gain from financial assets measured at FVTPL	3,909	(3,909)	-	-
Total	**17,248**	**(3,909)**	**(13,339)**	**-**
Net	**733,006**	**4,597**	**21,379**	**758,982**

17 Discontinued operation

On November 1, 2022, the Branch completed the sale of its Thailand retail banking, consumer cards and unsecured lending business. Citi management committed to sell this segment due to the global strategic decision to place greater focus on the Branch's Institutional businesses and exit certain markets including Thailand. The Branch signed the sale agreement on January 14, 2022, with the transaction completed November 1, 2022. This consumer segment was not a discontinued operation or classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2021 and the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021 has been re-presented to show the discontinued operations separately from continuing operations.

Operating results of discontinued operation	*Note*	31 October 2022	31 December 2021
		(in million Baht)	
Interest income		6,948	8,294
Interest expense		(127)	(174)
Fee and service income		3,517	4,529
Fee and service expenses		(361)	(332)
Net gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		267	256
Net gains from investment		-	-
Other operating income		1,904	1,030
Employee expenses		(1,241)	(1,648)
Premises and equipment expenses		(611)	(644)
Taxes and duties		(360)	(411)
Intragroup charges		(307)	(140)
Other operating expenses		(3,794)	(3,612)
Expected credit loss		(2,621)	(3,719)
Results from operating activities		**3,214**	**3,429**
Income tax	*16*	(568)	(683)
Results from operating activities, net of tax		**2,646**	**2,746**
Gain on sale of discontinued operation		12,084	-
Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operation	*16*	(2,417)	-
Profit (loss) for the year		**12,313**	**2,746**

Cash flows from (used in) discontinued operation	31 October 2022	31 December 2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Net cash used in operating activities	(109,291)	(420,775)
Net cash from investing activities	(2,505)	(2,595)
Net cash from financing activities	-	-
Net cash flows used in discontinued operation	**(111,796)**	**(423,370)**

Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Branch	31 October 2022
	(in million Baht)
Interbank and money market items, net	193
Loan to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	71,839
Leasehold building improvements, equipment and right-of-use assets, net	138
Intangible assets, net	97
Deferred tax assets, net	-
Other assets, net	2,244

Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Branch	31 October 2022
	(in million Baht)
Deposits	(31,738)
Liabilities payable on demand	-
Provision for employee benefits	(429)
Accrued expenses	(2,648)
Other liabilities	(5,246)
Net assets and liabilities	**34,450**
Consideration received in cash	46,649
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(115)
Net cash inflows	**12,084**

18 Other assets, net

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Other accounts receivable	3,357,252	5,044,383
Accrued income	187,162	81,139
Prepaid expenses and deferred expenses	162,973	380,359
Refundable deposits	10,212	30,812
Deferred tax assets from discontinued operation*	469,782	-
Others**	75,320	12,944,749
Total	**4,262,701**	**18,481,442**
Allowance for expected credit loss	(10,240)	(4,175)
Other assets, net	**4,252,461**	**18,477,267**

*Represent Club reward and Restoration obligation that waiting for Revenue department's opinion.

**For the year ended 31 December 2021, others include foreign currency funds amounting to Baht 12,900 million received from institutional client after business hours on last business day in the year therefore recorded as funds in transit under other assets

19 Deposits

19.1 Classified by type of deposits

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Current*	44,071,095	44,661,698
Savings**	109,567,056	112,726,017
Term		
- Less than 6 months	501,659	8,387,056
- 6 months but less than 1 year	105,804	470,820
- 1 year and over	-	147,134
Total	**154,245,614**	**166,392,725**

*Current accounts include silent account for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounting to Baht 0.92 million.

**Saving accounts include silent account for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounting to Baht 492.04 million.

19.2 Classified by currency and residency of depositors

	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
			(in thousand Baht)			
Baht	125,555,787	1,223,648	126,779,435	129,849,818	7,221,513	137,071,331
US Dollar	25,454,140	782,259	26,236,399	22,890,217	3,824,149	26,714,366
Other currencies	1,176,251	53,529	1,229,780	839,330	1,767,698	2,607,028
Total	**152,186,178**	**2,059,436**	**154,245,614**	**153,579,365**	**12,813,360**	**166,392,725**

20 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Domestic items		
Commercial banks	7,451,607	76,471
Other financial institutions	7,246,450	5,373,916
Total domestic items	**14,698,057**	**5,450,387**
Foreign items		
Baht	5,375,452	5,516,696
US Dollar	6,770	9,532
Other currencies	-	1,272
Total foreign items	**5,382,222**	**5,527,500**
Total domestic and foreign items	**20,080,279**	**10,977,887**

21 Provisions for employee benefits

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Statement of financial position obligations for:		
Post-employment benefits (Legal Severance Payment Plan)	381,866	825,624
Other long-term employee benefits*	62,058	58,514
Total	**443,924**	**884,138**

* Other long-term employee benefits are included under other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Year ended 31 December	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Post-employment benefits (Legal Severance Payment Plan)	24,809	79,083
Other long-term employee benefits	11,259	5,751
Total	**36,068**	**84,834**
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gains recognised during the year	(19,230)	(15,932)
Total	**16,838**	**68,902**

The statement of financial position obligation was determined as follow:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Present value of unfunded obligations	381,866	825,624
Statement of financial position obligation	**381,866**	**825,624**

Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
At 1 January	825,624	778,374
Include in profit or loss*:		
Current service cost	8,626	59,608
Past service cost	-	5,366
Interest on obligation	16,183	14,109
	24,809	**79,083**
Include in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gains) losses		
- Financial assumptions	(70,183)	(52,711)
- Experience adjustment	50,953	36,779
	(19,230)	**(15,932)**
Other		
Transfers between subsidiaries	-	(116)
Benefit paid	(20,418)	(15,785)
Divestiture	(428,919)	-
	(449,337)	**(15,901)**
At 31 December	**381,866**	**825,624**

*This include cost pertaining to discontinued operation for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounting Baht 26.9 million.

Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Financial assumptions	(70,183)	(52,711)
Experience adjustment	50,953	36,779
Total	**(19,230)**	**(15,932)**

Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2022	2021
Discount rate *(%)*	2.8-3.2	2.2
Future salary growth *(%)*	4.0 - 10.0	4.0 - 10.0
Retirement age *(years)*	55 - 60	55 - 60
Employee turnover	3.0 - 20.0	3.0 - 20.0

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Effect to the defined benefit obligation	1% increase in assumption		1% decrease in assumption	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)			
Discount rate	(29,784)	(77,158)	34,243	89,701
Future salary growth	28,043	74,036	(24,670)	(64,598)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

22 Other liabilities

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Other accounts payable	3,351,780	6,678,936
Unearned income	144,738	77,990
Withholding tax payable	21,866	31,984
VAT payable	2,792	8,564
Lease liabilities	53,239	427,536
Allowance for expected credit loss on commitments	38,059	8,758
Others*	429,892	13,967,333
Total	**4,042,366**	**21,201,101**

* For the year ended 31 December 2021, others include foreign currency funds amounting to Baht 12,900 million received from institutional client after business hours on last business day in the year therefore recorded as advance payment under other liabilities.

23 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Gross Amounts	Amounts offset in statements of financial position	Net amount presented in statements of financial position	Amounts not offset in financial statements - amount eligible for offsetting per contracts	Net amounts	Items in statement of financial position	Note
			(in million Baht)				
At 31 December 2022							
Financial assets							
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	70,221	-	70,221	70,221	-	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8
Derivatives assets	30,725	-	30,725	28	30,697	Derivatives assets	10
Total	**100,946**	**-**	**100,946**	**70,249**	**30,697**		
At 31 December 2021							
Financial assets							
Reverse sale-and-repurchase	28,676	-	28,676	28,676	-	Interbank and money market items, net (Assets)	8
Derivatives assets	20,462	-	20,462	771	19,691	Derivatives assets	10
Total	**49,138**	**-**	**49,138**	**29,447**	**19,691**		

24 Commitments and contingent liabilities

(a) Service agreement

At 31 December 2022, the Branch had 12-year service agreements, expiring in 2025 with a renewal period of 3 years, in respect of office premises and utilities. Under the terms of the above agreements, the Branch has committed to pay annual service fees as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in million Baht)	
Within one year	48	129
After one year but within five years	42	221
Total	**90**	**350**

(b) Commitments and contingent liabilities were as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Guarantees of loans	2,363,145	2,176,818
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	1,207,713	948,673
Letters of credit	203,898	365,858
Other contingencies		
- Undrawn committed line	23,960,574	304,316,275
- Other guarantees	3,939,740	4,747,696
- Others	1,636,792	2,897,768
Total	**33,311,862**	**315,453,088**

25 Related parties

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

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

Name of entities	**Country of incorporation/ nationality**	**Nature of relationships**
Key management personnel	Thai / Foreigners	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Branch
Citigroup Inc.	United States of America	Ultimate parent of the Group
Citibank Oversea Investment Corporation	United States of America	99.99 % shareholding of subsidiaries in Thailand
Citibank, N.A. New York	United States of America	Head office of the Branch

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Citicorp Securities (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	Major shareholder is Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	Major shareholder is Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation until 31st October 2022
Citi Consumer Products (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	Major shareholder is Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	United Kingdom	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	United States of America	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citi (Nominees) Limited	United States of America	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	Singapore	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citicorp Investment Bank Singapore	Singapore	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, N.A. Tokyo Branch	Japan	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, BHD. Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Europe Plc. - Ireland	Ireland	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, N.A. India	India	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank, N.A. London	United Kingdom	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citigroup Technology Inc. (CTI)	United States of America	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Taiwan Limited	Taiwan	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citigroup Global Markets Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
N.C.B. Trust Limited	United States of America	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Europe Plc. - Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Dublin-Ireland	Ireland	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Europe Plc - Paris	France	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Dubai	United Arab Emirates	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc.	Japan	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Nominees Singapore	Singapore	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.
Citibank Finance Limited (Singapore)	Singapore	Subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.

The pricing policies for transactions with related parties are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Income	
Interest income	Market rate
Fees and service income	Market rate
Expense	
Interest expense	Market rate
Fees and service expenses	Contractually agreed price
Intragroup charges	Contractually agreed price
Premises and equipment expenses	Contractually agreed price

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

Significant transactions with related companies *Year ended 31 December*	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Related parties		
Interest income		
Citibank Taiwan Limited	83,444	11,661
Citicorp Investment Bank Singapore	321,126	16,694
Citibank, N.A. New York	76,354	1,061
Citibank, N.A. India	16,521	2,528
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited	22,031	23,012
Others	8,133	1,938
Total	**527,609**	**56,894**
Fees and service income		
Citi Consumer Products (Thailand) Limited	44	39
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited	13,013	4,121
Citibank Europe Plc. - Ireland	22,194	40,963
Citibank Nominees Singapore	(32)	(910)
N.C.B. Trust Limited	25,226	31,711
Others	125,884	120,284
Total	**186,329**	**196,208**
Interest expense		
Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong	109,389	36,562
Others	174,554	13,635
Total	**283,943**	**50,197**
Fees and services expenses		
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	1,129,402	867,332
Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong	18,031	-
Others	133,276	32,120
Total	**1,280,709**	**899,452**
Intragroup charges		
Others	**1,370,797**	**778,469**
Premises and equipment expenses		
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	143,216	8,691
Citibank Finance Limited (Singapore)	16,780	86,800
Citigroup Technology Inc. (CTI)	60,050	100,232
Others	67,321	13,501
Total	**287,367**	**209,224**

The above fees and service expenses, intragroup charges and other expenses include the charges relating to the services provided by the head office and other related entities.

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Profit remitted		
Citibank, N.A. New York	**1,521,136**	**862,279**

Key management personnel compensation

The Branch's directors and management levels from manager or vice president upwards including other equivalent positions shall not be entitled to any other benefits than the normal benefits, for instance, salaries, directors' bonuses, post-employment benefits and share based payments of a company in the Branch of its major shareholder as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Key management personnel compensation		
Short-term employee benefits	192,531	187,223
Post-employment benefits	4,521	5,907
Other long-term benefits	-	12,672
Total	**197,052**	**205,802**

Significant balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 with related parties were as follows:

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Assets		
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables and interbank and money market items, net		
Citibank Taiwan Limited	797,658	450,989
Citicorp Investment Bank Singapore	20,154,693	13,969,575
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited	-	1,351,026
Others	314,622	2,218
Total	**21,266,973**	**15,773,808**
Derivative assets		
Citibank, N.A. New York	6,151,105	4,081,739
Citibank, N.A. London	2,336,428	529,812
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	-	394,976
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	102,105	26,292
Citibank, N.A. Tokyo Branch	201,094	-
Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc.	-	2,540
Others	564,392	4,174
Total	**9,355,124**	**5,039,533**
Other assets		
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	(30,245)	1,318,666
Others	311,205	31,395
Total	**280,960**	**1,350,061**

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Liabilities		
Deposits and interbank and money market items		
Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited	-	3,357,640
Citicorp Securities (Thailand) Limited	1,366,424	732,108
Citibank Europe Plc. - Ireland	68,447	41,288
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	215,770	199,989
Citi Consumer Products (Thailand) Limited	1,278,686	22,649
Citicorp Investment Bank Singapore	9,386	8,531
N.C.B. Trust Limited	86,600	128,434
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	306,885	186,304
Citigroup Global Markets Hong Kong	228,396	147,415
Citigroup Inc.	47,534	47,534
Citibank, BHD. Kuala Lumpur	14,202	194,398
Citibank Europe Plc - Luxembourg	244,241	202,445
Citibank Europe Plc - Paris	199,215	198,901
Others	3,224,064	1,363,207
Total	**7,289,850**	**6,830,843**
Derivative liabilities		
Citibank, N.A. New York	8,145,517	5,425,492
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	491,455	1,551,769
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	20,842	6,220
Citibank, N.A. London	1,712,647	301,599
Citigroup Global Markets Japan	841,620	351,631
Others	1,749	17,430
Total	**11,213,830**	**7,654,141**
Accrued expense		
Others	**1,394**	**3,236**
Other liabilities		
Citibank, N.A. New York	5,626,774	5,344,941
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	252	644,349
Citigroup Inc.	50,282	33,405
Others	(327,453)	323,072
Total	**5,349,855**	**6,345,767**
Balances of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of same juristic person		
Citibank, N.A. Singapore	299,345	(102,541)
Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong	96,758	6,518,934
Citibank, N.A. New York	35,203	(58,098)
Citi (Nominees) Limited	115,758	104,948
Citibank Nominees Singapore	(145)	18,999
Citibank Dublin - Ireland	109,622	(1,363,219)
Citibank, N.A. Tokyo Branch	205,056	(13,645)
Citibank, N.A. London	188,544	115,964
Citibank Dubai	93,004	47,256
Citibank, N.A. India	50,160	(1,688,413)
Others	26,724	112,634
Total	**1,220,029**	**3,692,819**

	2022	2021
	(in thousand Baht)	
Derivatives (notional amount)		
Citibank, N.A. London	66,881,715	61,643,679
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	21,411,276	38,063,930
Citibank, N.A. New York	315,730,575	229,009,991
Citigroup Global Markets Japan Inc.	8,708,148	5,630,541
Citibank N.A. - Japan	2,121,706	2,065,289
Total	**414,853,420**	**336,413,430**

As at 31 December 2022, loans to related parties were settled in the course of the Consumer business divestiture process through the sale of Citicorp Leasing (Thailand) Limited.

Commitments to related parties comprise the notional amounts of derivatives assets and liabilities disclosed under note 10.

As at 31 December 2022, commitments with related parties were due to mature on 24 March 2023 - 20 December 2031 *(2021: 4 January 2022 - 3 February 2034).*

Significant agreements with related parties

(a) *Operational support service agreements*

The Branch entered into a service agreement with related companies. Under the terms of the agreement, the Branch provides the related party several services including technological support, financial control, staff training, quality assurance, compliance and others. The agreement is open-ended. However, it can be terminated by either party by giving at least three months prior written notice to the other party. For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Branch earned service fees of Baht 166.4 million *(2021: Baht 154.8 million).*

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

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

27 Interest income

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Interbank and money market items	917,187	226,413
Investment in debt securities	507,369	318,433
Loans to customers	611,496	413,796
Total	**2,036,052**	**958,642**

28 Interest expense

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Deposits	32,328	27,112
Interbank and money market items	321,957	50,228
Contribution to Deposit Protection Agency	343,207	288,958
Total	**697,492**	**366,298**

29 Net fees and service expense

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Fees and service income		
- Acceptances, aval and guarantees	52,282	51,907
- Credit card, ATM and others	61,783	33,916
- Others	964,232	882,466
Total	**1,078,297**	**968,289**
Fees and service expense		
- Fees from related parties	1,280,709	877,783
- Others	241,763	355,595
Total	**1,522,472**	**1,233,378**
Net fee and service expense	**(444,175)**	**(265,089)**

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

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Foreign currencies and foreign exchange derivatives	(1,874,075)	1,609,613
Interest rates derivatives	730,025	222,494
Debt securities	23,216	(75,970)
Others	4,509,367	243,107
Total	**3,388,533**	**1,999,244**

31 Net losses from investments

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Losses on derecognition		
- Investments in debt instrument measured at FVOCI	21,054	57,070
Total	**21,054**	**57,070**

32 Other operating income (losses)

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Gain (loss) on sale of HFS and other assets	1,454	(970)
Service fee – discontinued operations	298,914	-
Others	7,574	(443)
Total	**307,942**	**(1,413)**

The Branch provides a service arrangement which include technology infrastructure and support services to buyer of the consumer business. The service fee income is booked as flat to the intergroup related party expenses charged to Citibank Thailand, there is no mark up on the service fee income.

33 Expected credit loss (reversal)

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Interbank and money market items	(90,616)	(94,202)
Investment in debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(1,670)	16,399
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	(102,970)	(114,755)
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	29,301	(46,902)
Other assets	5,962	(134,676)
Others	22,608	147,652
Total	**(137,385)**	**(226,484)**

34 Employee expenses

	Note	2022	2021 (Restated)
		(in thousand Baht)	
Salaries, wages and bonus		1,197,990	1,125,486
Post-employment benefits - defined benefit plans	*21*	24,809	52,207
Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans		69,016	(8,417)
Others		241,059	148,768
Total		**1,532,874**	**1,318,044**

The defined contribution plan comprises a provident fund established by the Branch for its employees. Membership to 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 Branch at rates ranging from 3% to 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as a juristic entity and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

35 Other expenses

	2022	2021 (Restated)
	(in thousand Baht)	
Sales and marketing expenses	227,302	49,799
Others	253,900	218,521
Total	**481,202**	**268,320**