Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 and Independent Auditor's Report



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch (the "Branch"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, 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 Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft 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 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows in Thailand for the year then ended in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

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 issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that is relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, and 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.



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.

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(Chanchai Sakulkoedsin) Certified Public Accountant Registration No. 6827

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok 26 April 2019

Statement of financial position

	31 December			
Assets	Note	2018	2017	
		(in thousand	Baht)	
Cash		44,101	28,091	
Interbank and money market items, net	7	1,800,160	22,030,234	
Derivative assets	8, 21	13,504,853	14,670,279	
Investments, net	9	30,087,295	26,988,816	
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	10			
Loans to customers		25,358,895	19,061,900	
Accrued interest receivables		48,342	42,134	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables		25,407,237	19,104,034	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	10.4, 11	(323,509)	(307,346)	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net		25,083,728	18,796,688	
Leasehold building improvements and equipment, net	12	19,016	49,613	
Deferred tax assets, net	13	167,126	152,644	
Trading securities receivable		465,060	1,707,662	
Collateral receivables per Credit Support Annex		136,378	274,339	
Other assets	14	96,465	125,071	
Total assets		71,404,182	84,823,437	

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

Statement of financial position

Liabilities and accounts with head office and		31 Decen	ıber	
other branches of the same juristic person	Note	2018	2017	
		(in thousand Baht)		
Liabilities				
Deposits	16, 21	30,111,895	37,162,602	
Interbank and money market items	17	3,414,759	4,700,182	
Liabilities payable on demand		853,014	852,226	
Liabilities to deliver security		-	295,130	
Derivative liabilities	8, 21	11,290,782	14,148,382	
Debt issued and borrowings	18	-	488,161	
Provisions against derivative products		91,176	74,085	
Employee benefit obligations		85,183	76,646	
Trading securities payable		266,643	530,723	
Other liabilities	19	1,432,639	1,667,668	
Total liabilities	—	47,546,091	59,995,805	
Accounts with head office and other branches				
of the same juristic person				
Funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act	6, 21	17,800,000	17,800,000	
Balance of inter-office accounts with head office and				
other branches of the same juristic person, net	6, 21	5,811,958	6,943,854	
Retained earnings	_	246,133	83,778	
Total accounts with head office and other branches				
of the same juristic person	-	23,858,091	24,827,632	
Total liabilities and accounts with head office				
and other branches of the same juristic person	=	71,404,182	84,823,437	
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

		Year ended 31 I	December
	Note	2018	2017
		(in thousand	Baht)
Interest income	21, 23	1,119,361	923,365
Interest expenses	21, 24	1,152,225	852,949
Net interest income		(32,864)	70,416
Fees and service income	21	286,760	305,227
Fees and service expenses	21	87,825	88,833
Net fees and service income	25	198,935	216,394
Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions	26	1,088,273	904,986
Other operating income	21	124,542	63,444
Total operating income		1,378,886	1,255,240
Other operating expenses			
Employee expenses	21, 28	421,785	419,761
Premises and equipment expenses		143,787	139,448
Taxes and duties		27,452	27,294
Expenses allocated from head office	21	544,239	502,359
Other expenses	21	81,385	233,195
Total other operating expenses		1,218,648	1,322,057
Bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss	27	(44,020)	19,684
Profit (loss) from operations before income tax		204,258	(86,501)
Income tax	29	40,330	4,424
Profit (loss) for the year		163,928	(90,925)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(1,966)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	29	393	-
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,573)	

(1,573)

162,355

- (90,925)

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

Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax

Total comprehensive income for the year

Total	25,858,485	(90,925)	(90,925)	(800 909)	(000,928) (200 7 00)	(00/,999,000)	(33,300)	24,827,632		24,827,632		103,928	(1,573)	162,355		(1,131,896)	23,858,091
Retained earnings Baht)	507,703	(90,925)	(90,925)			(007,992)	(33,300)	83,778		83,778		163,928	(1,573)	162,355		44	246,133
Balance of inter- office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net Retai (in thousand Baht)	7,550,782		3		(606,928)	ı	3	6,943,854		6,943,854		ł		T		(1,131,896)	5,811,958
Funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act	17,800,000	1	5		I		•	17,800,000		17,800,000		•	z	1			17,800,000
Note					,	21											
	Year ended 31 December 2017 Balance at 1 January 2017	Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year	Change in balance of inter-office accounts with head office	and other branches of the same juristic person, net	Profit remitted to head office	Income tax on remitted profits	Balance at 31 December 2017	Year ended 31 December 2018	Balance at 1 January 2018	Comprehensive income for the year	Profit for the year	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income for the year	Change in balance of inter-office accounts with head office	and other branches of the same juristic person, net	Balance at 31 December 2018

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

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch

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

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Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December		
	2018	2017	
	(in thousand	Baht)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit (loss) from operations before income tax	204,258	(86,501)	
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) from operations before income tax			
to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation	37,664	38,175	
Bad debt, doubtful accounts and impairment loss	(44,020)	19,684	
Losses (gains) on revaluation of securities	(13,014)	28,838	
Losses on disposal of equipment	-	764	
Unrealised gains on forward and derivative contracts, net	(1,692,174)	(254,567)	
Increase in provision against derivative products	17,091	5,803	
Net interest income	32,864	(70,416)	
Proceeds from interest received	1,120,821	879,281	
Interest paid	(1,064,553)	(764,097)	
Income tax paid	(10,469)	(14,708)	
Losses from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(1,411,532)	(217,744)	
Decrease (increase) in operating assets			
Interbank and money market items	20,290,226	(6,703,141)	
Investment in trading securities	(3,085,466)	(2,560,187)	
Loans to customers	(6,297,373)	(599,420)	
Trading securities receivables	1,242,602	(755,326)	
Collateral receivables per Credit Support Annex	137,961	(274,339)	
Other assets	21,348	29,242	
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Deposits	(7,050,706)	12,245,056	
Interbank and money market items	(1,285,423)	386,530	
Liabilities payable on demand	788	(566,531)	
Liabilities to deliver security	(295,130)	55,233	
Employee benefit obligations	6,570	1,708	
Collateral payable per Credit Support Annex	-	(282,235)	
Trading securities payables	(264,080)	(136,335)	
Other liabilities	(354,812)	318,531	
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,654,973	941,042	

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

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December		
	2018	2017	
	(in thousand	Baht)	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	(7,067)	(2,938)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,067)	(2,938)	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of debt issued and borrowings	(500,000)	-	
Profit remitted to head office	-	(299,700)	
Income tax paid on profit remitted to head office	-	(33,300)	
Decrease in balance of inter-office accounts with head office			
and other branches of the same juristic person, net	(1,131,896)	(606,928)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,631,896)	(939,928)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash	16,010	(1,824)	
Cash at 1 January	28,091	29,915	
Cash at 31 December	44,101	28,091	
Non-cash transactions			
Loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plan, net of deferred tax	(1,573)	-	

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

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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 Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch (the "Branch") on 26 April 2019.

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 October 1988.

The Branch has its registered office at 63 Athenee Tower, Wireless Road, Lumpini, Phatumwan, Bangkok.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Branch is a part of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft 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.

(a) Statement of compliance

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. 21/2558, directive dated 4 December 2015, regarding "The preparation and announcement of the financial statements of commercial banks and holding companies which are the parent company of a group of companies offering financial services".

New and revised TFRSs are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The initial application of these new and revised TFRSs has resulted in changes in certain of the Branch's accounting policies. These changes have no material effects on the financial statements.

In addition, a number of new and revised TFRSs are not yet effective for current periods. The Branch has not early adopted these standards in preparing these financial statements. Those new and revised TFRSs that are relevant to the Branch's operations become effective for annual financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January of the following years.

TFRS	Торіс	Effective
TFRS 7*	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	2020
TFRS 9*	Financial Instruments	2020
TFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2019
TFRS 16	Leases	2020
TAS 32*	Financial Instruments: Presentation	2020
TFRIC 16*	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	2020
TFRIC 19*	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	2020

* TFRS - Financial instruments standards

TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

TFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. Revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control over goods or services to a customer, measured at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. It replaces existing revenue recognition standards as follows:

- TAS 11 (revised 2017) Construction Contracts,
- TAS 18 (revised 2017) Revenue,
- TSIC 31 (revised 2017) Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services,
- TFRIC 13 (revised 2017) Customer Loyalty Programmes,
- TFRIC 15 (revised 2017) Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, and
- TFRIC 18 (revised 2017) Transfers of Assets from Customers.

The Branch has made a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of adopting and initially applying TFRS 15 on the financial statements and expects that there will be no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

TFRSs - Financial instruments standards

These TFRSs establish requirements related to definition, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including accounting for derivatives and hedge accounting.

Management is presently considering the potential impact of adopting and initially applying TFRSs - Financial instruments standards on the financial statements.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard, i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

Management is presently considering the potential impact of adopting and initially applying TFRS 16 on the financial statements.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items.

Items	Measurement bases
Derivatives	Fair value
Trading and available-for-sale financial assets	Fair value

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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.

(d) Use of judgements and estimates

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

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

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the year ending 31 December 2019 is included in the following notes:

Note 5	Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
Note 8	Derivatives
Note 11	Allowance for doubtful accounts

Measurement of fair values

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.

The Branch has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements.

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.

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

3 Significant accounting policies

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

(a) 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 rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences arising on transactions are recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Cash

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash on collection.

(c) Investments

Investments in debt securities and equity securities

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

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

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

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

Initial recognition

Purchases or sales of investments are initially recognised on trade date which is the date that the Branch commits to purchase or sell the investments.

Disposal of investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount together with the associated cumulative gain or loss that was reported in the accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person is recognised in profit or loss.

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

(d) Loans to customers

Loans to customers are presented using the outstanding principal amount, except for overdrafts which include accrued interest receivables. Bills purchased at a discount are stated at the face value of the bills, net of unearned discount.

(e) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Branch provides allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated collection losses that may be incurred in the collection of loans and receivables. The estimated losses are based on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of the loans and receivables.

The BoT has guidelines for establishing a minimum level of allowance for doubtful accounts, which is primarily determined by applying specified percentages to the different classifications of financing in conjunction with the consideration of collateral valuation. Financing classifications are based principally on the period that a financing is past due. The Branch has set up, the minimum allowance for doubtful accounts according to the BoT regulations.

Based on the BoT's regulations, the Branch has classified its loan portfolios into six categories, primarily based on the non-accrual period. For loans classified as Pass and Special Mention, the calculation of allowances for doubtful accounts is based on the regulatory minimum percentage requirement, taking into consideration the collateral value, where the collateral type and date of the latest appraisal are qualifying factors. For loans classified as Substandard, Doubtful and Doubtful of Loss, the allowance on these accounts will be set at 100 percent of the difference between the outstanding book value of the debt and the present value of future cashflows expected to be received or the expected proceeds from the disposal of collateral, in accordance with BoT criteria.

The allowance for doubtful accounts established during the year is charged as an expense in profit or loss.

Bad debts written off or recovered are recorded as charges or credit, respectively, to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

(f) Leasehold building improvements and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Leasehold building improvements and equipment are measased 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 building improvements and equipment.

Any gains and losses on disposal of an 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 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 replacement 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	10 years (or remaining lease term)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4 - 20 years

No depreciation is provided on assets under construction.

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

(g) Impairment

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 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.

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

Calculation of recoverable amount

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

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

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

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

(h) Derivatives

Derivatives are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from operational, financing and investment activities. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on broker quotes at the reporting date. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the reporting date.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their listed market price at the reporting date, if available. If a listed market price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price at the reporting date for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate such as government bonds.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a "host contract"). The Branch accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss, the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract, and the economic characteristics and risks of embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract. Separated embedded derivatives are accounted for depending on their classification, and are presented in statements of financial position together with the host contract.

(i) Provisions against derivative products

Certain provisions have been established against the Branch's derivative products in order to reflect an economic assessment of their value to the Branch. The most significant provisions are as follows:

- Liquidity provision; the liquidity provision has been established in order to cover any potential costs that would be incurred if the Branch had to close out the portfolio.
- Funding cost provision; the funding cost provision has been established to reflect the cost of obtaining domestic funding from the onshore swap market.
- Other provision; the other provision has been established in order to cover any market risk under normal market conditions (Value at Risk) and potential defaults under contractual agreements (default risk).

(j) Employee benefits

Defined 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 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.

- Severance payment

The severance payment plan covers on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E.2541 (1998).

- Other long-term benefits

Long service award

The Branch provides other long-term benefits to the eligible employees in return for their long-serving.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expected at the earlier of when the Branch can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Branch recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

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.

(k) Share-based payments

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised as personnel expenses in profit or loss.

(1) 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.

(m) Interest income recognition

The Branch recognises interest income on loans to customer as income on an accruals basis, except for interest income on non-performing loans, including accounts where principal or interest payments are more than three months overdue, is recognised when received. In accordance with the BoT's regulations, interest in arrears more than three months overdue, regardless of whether it is covered by collateral is reversed from profit or loss.

Interest income on deposits and investments is recognised on an accruals basis.

(n) Interest expense recognition

The Branch recognises interest expenses on an accruals basis.

(o) Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate 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 the expected tax payable or receivable on 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 following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Branch. 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.

(p) Liabilities to deliver security

The Branch records liabilities to deliver security in the statements of financial position as liabilities for short selling securities.

(q) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported 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.

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 3 categories of risks are further described below:

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower or obligor (which refer to collectively as "counterparties") exist. These transactions are typically part of traditional non-traded lending activities (such as loans to customers and contingent liabilities), or direct trading activity with clients (such as Over-the-counter derivatives, Foreign exchange forwards and Forward Rate Agreements). Some are related to positions in traded credit products (such as bonds). "Traded Default Risk" is managed using both credit and market risk parameters. Credit risk can be categorised into three types as follow:

- Default risk is the risk that counterparties fail to meet contractual payment obligations.
- Country risk is the risk that the Branch may suffer a loss, in any given country, due to any of the following reasons: a possible deterioration of economic conditions, political and social upheaval, nationalisation and expropriation of assets, government repudiation of indebtedness, exchange controls and disruptive currency depreciation or devaluation. Country risk includes transfer risk which arises when debtors are unable to meet their obligations owing to an inability to transfer assets to nonresidents due to direct sovereign intervention.
- Settlement risk is the risk that the settlement or clearance of transactions will fail. It arises whenever the exchange of cash, securities and/or other assets is not simultaneous.

Off-financial reporting of financial instruments classified by types of instruments at regulatory credit equivalent as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follow:

	2018	2017
	(in thouse	and Baht)
Foreign exchange forward and currency swap contracts	9,022,255	9,025,780
Interest rate swap, forward rate contracts and interest rate		
option contracts	6,290,999	4,284,834
Currency option contracts	5,710	6,536
Total	15,318,964	13,317,150

The Branch measures and manages credit risk by following philosophy and principles:

- The key principle of credit risk management is client due diligence, which is aligned with country and industry portfolio strategies. Prudent client selection is achieved in collaboration with business line counterparts as a first line of defense. In the Group, consistent standards are applied in the respective credit decision processes.
- The Branch actively aims to prevent undue concentration and long tail-risks (large unexpected losses) by ensuring a diversified and marketable credit portfolio, effectively protecting the Branch's capital in all market conditions. Client, industry, country and product-specific concentrations are actively assessed and managed against the Branch's risk appetite.
- The Branch aims to avoid large directional credit risk on a counterparty and portfolio level by applying stringent underwriting standards combined with a pro-active hedging and distribution model and collateralisation of existing portfolio where feasible.
- The Branch is selective in taking outright cash risk positions unless secured, guaranteed and/or adequately hedged. Exceptions to this general principle are lower risk, short-term transactions and facilities supporting specific trade finance requests as well as low risk businesses where the margin allows for adequate loss coverage.
- The Branch aims to secure derivative portfolio through collateral agreements and may additionally hedge concentration risks to further mitigate credit risks from underlying market movements.
- Every extension of credit or material change to a credit facility (such as its tenor, collateral structure or major covenants) to any counterparty requires credit approval at the appropriate authority level. The Branch assigns credit approval authorities to individuals according to their qualifications, experience and training, and the Branch reviews these periodically.

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 price), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

Deutsche Bank Global Group entities, including the Group and the Branch use a combination of risk sensitivities, Value at Risk (VaR), stress testing and economic capital metrics to manage market risks and establish limits. Steered by the Group Risk Committee, the Market Risk Management team, which is part of independent risk management function, is responsible for managing the market risk of the Branch. Limits set appropriate to the risk appetite in terms of VaR are communicated to the appropriate personnel through the limits policy and current limit structure for each business division.

The majority of the interest rate and foreign exchange risks arising from non-trading assets and liability positions has been transferred through internal hedges to Global Markets team and is thus managed on the basis of Value at Risk as reflected in trading Value at Risk numbers. For the remaining risks that have not been transferred through those hedges, such as foreign exchange risk, it is mitigated by matching the funding of investment in the same currency.

Interest rate risk (a)

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that arises from the change in interest rates which may affect the value of the Branch's financial instruments or may cause volatility in the Branch's earnings or fluctuation in the value of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities both in the current reporting period, and in future years. Interest rate risk also arises from the structure and characteristics of the Branch's assets, liabilities and the accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person.

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by types of interest rate are as follows:

			2018	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Financial assets				
Cash	1.2.5	-	44,101	44,101
Interbank and money market items*	22,226	1,387,678	402,153	1,812,057
Investments, net	4,693,831	25,393,464		30,087,295
Loans to customers and				
accrued interest receivables**	-	22,993,884	2,413,353	25,407,237
Trading securities receivable	E.	-	465,060	465,060
Collateral receivables per				
Credit Support Annex	136,378	-	÷	136,378
Other assets			62,268	62,268
Total financial assets	4,852,435	49,775,026	3,386,935	58,014,396
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	16,162,392	1,877,718	12,071,785	30,111,895
Interbank and money market items	619	3,354,551	59,589	3,414,759
Liabilities payable on demand		-	853,014	853,014
Trading securities payable	-		266,643	266,643
Other liabilities		2	949,640	949,640
Total financial liabilities	16,163,011	5,232,269	14,200,671	35,595,951
Effect of derivatives held for risk				
management	63,055,296	(63,055,296)	(230,879,547)	(230,879,547

* Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 11.90 million ** Including non-performing loans

		2	.017	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
		(in thousar	nd Baht)	
Financial assets				
Cash	1 mar 1	-	28,091	28,091
Interbank and money market items*	34,858	21,685,857	381,977	22,102,692
Investments, net	4,693,234	22,295,582		26,988,816
Loans to customers and				
accrued interest receivables**	÷	16,802,749	2,301,285	19,104,034
Trading securities receivable	-		1,707,662	1,707,662
Collateral receivables per				
Credit Support Annex	274,339			274,339
Other assets	-	ALC: NO REAL ROOM	69,527	69,527
Total financial assets	5,002,431	60,784,188	4,488,542	70,275,161
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	18,095,664	7,969,254	11,097,684	37,162,602
Interbank and money market items	603,052	4,037,855	59,275	4,700,182
Liabilities payable on demand			852,226	852,226
Debt issued and borrowings		488,161		488,161
Trading securities payable	-	-	530,723	530,723
Other liabilities	and the second s		873,808	873,808
Total financial liabilities	18,698,716	12,495,270	13,413,716	44,607,702
Effect of derivatives held for risk				
management	4,658,588	(4,658,588)	(172,752,668)	(172,752,668

* Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 72.46 million ** Including non-performing loans

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Bangkok Branch For the year ended 31 December 2018 Notes to the financial statements

Details of interest rate risk based on the period to the earlier of the contractual repricing date or maturity at 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$						2018				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$								Non-		
3 monthsto 1 yearyears5 yearsbearing $(in thousand Bahi)$ $(in thousand Bahi)$ 44,101 $1,387,678$ $ -$ 44,101 $1,387,678$ $16,074,728$ $7,287,797$ $1,890,540$ $ 4,834,230$ $16,074,728$ $7,287,797$ $1,890,540$ $ 1,387,678$ $5,501,355$ $897,098$ $56,548$ $2,360,191$ $1,5,525,272$ $3,501,355$ $897,098$ $56,548$ $2,360,191$ $1,5,525,272$ $3,501,355$ $897,098$ $56,548$ $2,360,191$ $ 62,268$ $1,784,898$ $92,820$ $8,184,895$ $1,947,088$ $3,333,773$ $1,784,898$ $92,820$ $ 2,1,747,180$ $19,576,033$ $8,184,895$ $1,947,088$ $3,333,773$ $1,784,898$ $92,820$ $ 62,268$ $2,461,838$ $892,7113$ $ 2,946,693$ $ -$ <th></th> <th></th> <th>Less than</th> <th>3 months</th> <th>1 to 5</th> <th>Over</th> <th>Non-interest</th> <th>accrual</th> <th></th> <th>Average</th>			Less than	3 months	1 to 5	Over	Non-interest	accrual		Average
		On demand	3 months	to 1 year	years	5 years	bearing	loans	Total	interest rate
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					(in thousar	d Baht)				(% per annum)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	nancial assets									
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	sh				1	•	44,101	3	44,101	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	erhank and monev market items [*]	22.226	1,387,678		1	•	402,153	ī	1,812,057	0.71
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	vestments, net		4,834,230	16,074,728	7,287,797	1,890,540	1	i	30,087,295	1.61
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ans to customers and accrued interest									
redit Support 136,378 $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,378$ $136,375$ $136,375$ $136,385$ $136,385$ $136,385$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,475$ $136,575$ 1	eceivables**	3.013.611	15,525,272	3,501,355	897,098	56,548	2,360,191	53,162	25,407,237	4.06
redit Support 136,378	iding securities receivable			ı	1		465,060	1	465,060	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	llateral receivables per Credit Support									
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	nnex	136,378	1		1	i.	i	i	136,378	1.43
3,172,215 $21,747,180$ $19,576,083$ $8,184,895$ $1,947,088$ narket items $16,162,392$ $1,784,898$ $92,820$ $ -$ atket items 619 $2,461,838$ $92,820$ $ -$ able $ -$ able $ -$ ties $16,163,011$ $4,246,736$ $985,533$ $ -$	ier assets	. 1		1			62,268	r	62,268	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	al financial assets	3,172,215	21,747,180	19,576,083	8,184,895	1,947,088	3,333,773	53,162	58,014,396	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ancial liabilities		000 102 1	000 00	18		12 071 785	,	30 111 895	0.26
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	oosits	766,201,01	1, /04,090	72,040			C016110671		COST 11 C	0 0
16,163,011 4,246,736 985,533	erbank and money market items	619	2,461,838	892,713	·	i.	680,90		3,414,139	7.09
<u>16,163,011</u> 4,246,736 985,533 -	bilities payable on demand	,			4	4	853,014		853,014	
<u>16,163,011</u> <u>4,246,736</u> <u>985,533</u> <u>- </u>	ding securities navable		1	Ť	1		266,643	-	266,643	
<u>16,163,011</u> 4,246,736 985,533 -	ner liabilities			1	1		949,640		949,640	1
	tal financial liabilities	16,163,011	4,246,736	985,533	•	•	14,200,671	1	35,595,951	
. 32,918,547 (17,392,874) (15,330,376) (195,297)	fect of derivatives held for risk nanagement		32,918,547	(17,392,874)	(15,330,376)	(195,297)	(230,879,547)	ī	(230,879,547)	

Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 11.90 million
 ** Including non-performing loans

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					2017				
		Less than	3 months	1 to 5	Over	Non-interest	Non- accrual		Average
	On demand	3 months	to 1 year	years 5 ye (in thousand Baht)	5 years 1d Baht)	bearing	loans	Total	interest rate (% per
									annum)
Financial assets								100 80	
	1			ı	•	28,091	i	160,82	
Interbank and money market items [*]	34,858	21,629,003	56,854	1	1	381,977	r	22,102,692	0.98
Investments, net		5,292,265	10,874,455	9,961,055	861,041		1	26,988,816	1.46
Loans to customers and accrued interest	st								
receivables**	1,451,267	11,542,179	3,148,798	628,380	32,125	2,247,744	53,541	19,104,034	3.32
Trading securities receivable				1	,	1,707,662		1,707,662	
Collateral receivables per Credit									
Sunnort Annex	274.339	.1	4		in i	,		274,339	1.41
Other assets		ı	4	1		69,527	1	69,527	
Total financial assets	1,760,464	38,463,447	14,080,107	10,589,435	893,166	4,435,001	53,541	70,275,161	
Financial liabilities			No. A MALE					007 071 20	0.11
	18,096,537	7,347,221	621,160	1		11,097,684	1	2/,102,012	11.0
Interbank and money market items	3,052	3,745,142	92,713		800,000	59,275	1	4,700,182	2.35
Liabilities navable on demand				i	•	852,226	1	852,226	
Deht issued and horrowings	,		488,161		•	1	ī	488,161	6.50
ou une concerne		,		â		530,723	1	530,723	
I launig securities payaore			,			873.808		873,808	
Other Habilities	002 000 01	11 000 11	1 707 024		800.000	13 413 716	,	44.607.702	
Total financial liabilities	485,440,81	coc,260,11	4-CU-2-U2-T		000,000	DT / CTL/CT			
Effect of derivatives held for risk				Concession of the					
management		21,257,801	(1,916,129)	(16,480,140)	(2,861,532)	(172,752,668)		(200,721,711)	

For the year ended 31 December 2018 Notes to the financial statements

Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 72.46 million
 ** Including non-performing loans

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(b) Foreign currency risk

The Branch is exposed to foreign currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and through the translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into Thai Baht at the reporting date.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch has financial assets (liabilities) denominated in various currencies, in Baht equivalent, as follows:

	2018	2017
	(in thousand	d Baht)
Net foreign currency exposure*		
US Dollar	(876,191)	(311,357)
Euro	(89,353)	(82,165)
Others	(92,167)	(18,233)

* Including long-term borrowing from head office to maintain assets under Act amounting to Baht 17,800 million (2017: Baht 17,800 million) and including non-performing loans amounting to Baht 53.16 million (2017: Baht 53.54 million).

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management safeguards ability to meet all payment obligations when they come due.

In Thailand, the Branch manages its liquidity position under the Bank of Thailand's liquidity reserve regulations and other applicable regulations. Treasury function is responsible for the management of liquidity and funding risk of Deutsche Bank globally as defined in the liquidity risk strategy. The liquidity risk management framework is designed to identify, measure and manage the liquidity risk position of the Group. Liquidity risk management is discussed at the Asset and Liability Committee "ALCO" meeting in Thailand.

Liquidity risk management approach starts at the intraday level (operational liquidity) by managing the daily payments queue, forecasting cash flows and factoring in our access to central Banks. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with access to secure and unsecure funding sources. Finally, the strategic perspective comprises the maturity profile of all assets and liabilities and the Branch's issuance strategy.

The Branch's cash-flow based reporting system provides daily liquidity risk information for global and regional management.

Stress testing and scenario analysis play a central role in the liquidity risk management framework. This also incorporates an assessment of asset liquidity i.e. the characteristics of asset, under various stress scenarios as well as contingent funding requirements from commitments.

According to Bank of Thailand notification number Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, dated 25 January 2018, the Branch is required to disclose Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in the Branch's website. The Branch will disclose the LCR of the Branch as at 31 December 2018 in the Branch's website, "www.db.com/thailand"

A maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

				2018			
	·	Less than 3	3 months	1 to 5	over	No	
	At call	months	to 1 year	years	5 years	maturity	Total
			(in	thousand Baht)		
Financial assets							
Cash	-	-		÷	a the second	44,101	44,101
Interbank and money market							
items*	421,728	1,390,329				-	1,812,057
Derivative assets	-	2,183,565	3,066,378	5,124,518	3,130,392	-	13,504,853
Investments, net		4,834,230	16,074,728	7,287,797	1,890,540	-	30,087,295
Loans to customers and accrued							
interest receivables**	56,580	17,921,039	3,513,696	902,131	-	3,013,791	25,407,237
Trading securities receivable	-	465,060	-	100			465,060
Collateral per Credit Support Annex	136,378		e de la composición d	- 10 -	-	-	136,378
Other assets	180	10,202	29,285	18,653	3,948		62,268
Total financial assets	614,866	26,804,425	22,684,087	13,333,099	5,024,880	3,057,892	71,519,249
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	28,234,177	1,784,898	92,820	-	-	-	30,111,895
Interbank and money market							
items	60,208	é.c		2,354,551	1,000,000	÷	3,414,759
Liabilities payable on demand	853,014	-	-	-	-	-	853,014
Derivative liabilities	-	2,144,676	2,022,740	5,159,672	1,963,694	1	11,290,782
Trading securities payable		266,643	-	-		-	266,643
Other liabilities		887,227	62,413	and the second	<u>-</u>	-	949,640
Total financial liabilities	29,147,399	5,083,444	2,177,973	7,514,223	2,963,694		46,886,733
Net liquidity gap	(28,532,533)	21,720,981	20,506,114	5,818,876	2,061,186	3,057,892	24,632,516

* Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 11.90 million

** Including non-performing loans

	At call	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year <i>(in</i>	2017 1 to 5 years thousand Baht	over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets							
Cash	4	-	-	-	-	28,091	28,091
Interbank and money market							
items*	413,775	21,632,063	56,854			-	22,102,692
Derivative assets	1.23	1,353,441	2,229,458	7,260,180	3,827,200	-	14,670,279
Investments, net	14	5,292,265	10,874,455	9,961,055	861,041		26,988,816
Loans to customers and accrued							
interest receivables**	32,125	13,832,602	3,157,182	630,749	13	1,451,363	19,104,034
Trading securities receivable	-	1,707,662		100	-	6-00	1,707,662
Collateral per Credit Support Annex	274,339			-	-		274,339
Other assets	345	13,106	2,705	49,812	3,559	-	69,527
Total financial assets	720,584	43,831,139	16,320,654	17,901,796	4,691,813	1,479,454	84,945,440

	At call	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	2017 1 to 5 years	over 5 years	No maturity	Total
	nit buin	monuis	and the second se	thousand Bah			
Financial liabilities			1		/		
Deposits	29,194,220	7,347,222	621,160		< + 0	÷	37,162,602
Interbank and money market							
items	62,327	980,427	-	2,657,428	1,000,000	2. A	4,700,182
Liabilities payable on demand	852,226	-	- 1 9 80	-	-	-	852,226
Derivative liabilities	-	2,493,750	2,643,253	6,455,098	2,556,281	-	14,148,382
Debt issued and borrowings			488,161	C-1		-	488,161
Trading securities payable	-	530,723	-	-	1.4	-	530,723
Other liabilities	4	846,442	27,366		1. 1. oktober 1. j	-	873,808
Total financial liabilities	30,108,773	12,198,564	3,779,940	9,112,526	3,556,281	-	58,756,084
Net liquidity gap	(29,388,189)	31,632,575	12,540,714	8,789,270	1,135,532	1,479,454	26,189,356

* Before deducting allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to Baht 72.46 million

** Including non-performing loans

5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

0

When measuring the fair value of financial asset or a liability, the Branch uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

5.1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

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

		Fair va	alue	
	Level 1	Level 2 (in thousar	Level 3 ad Baht)	Total
31 December 2018				
<i>Financial assets</i> Derivatives				
- Foreign exchange forward and				
currency swap contracts	0É1	7,773,720		7,773,720
- Interest rate swap, forward rate agreement contracts and interest				
rate option contracts	÷	5,731,133	- - -	5,731,133
Debt securities held for trading	0	30,087,295	-	30,087,295
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives				
 Foreign exchange forward and currency swap contracts 		5,208,665	-	5,208,665
 Interest rate swap, forward rate agreement contracts and interest 				
rate option contracts	-	6,073,910		6,073,910
- Currency option contracts	- 	8,207	-	8,207

		Fair v	alue	
	Level 1	Level 2 (in thousan	Level 3 nd Baht)	Total
31 December 2017		a company		
Financial assets				
Derivatives				
 Foreign exchange forward and currency swap contracts 		7,080,026		7,080,026
- Interest rate swap, forward rate agreement contracts and interest				
rate option contracts	-	7,582,045	2 m	7,582,045
- Currency option contracts	-	8,208	1.91	8,208
Debt securities held for trading	-	26,988,816	<u> -</u>	26,988,816
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives				
 Foreign exchange forward and currency swap contracts 	5	6,477,174	-	6,477,174
- Interest rate swap, forward rate agreement contracts and interest				
rate option contracts		7,671,208	-2-1	7,671,208

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

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

The Branch recognise transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. There were no transfers between Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

5.2 Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

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

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Branch in estimating the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as disclosed herein.

Interbank and money market items (assets and liabilities)

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

Trading securities and available-for-sale securities

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

General investments

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

Loans to customers

For floating-rate loans to customers that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair value approximates carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed rate loans to customers that reprice within 1 year of the reporting date approximates the carrying value at the reporting date. The fair value of other fixed interest loans to customers is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis and using interest rates currently being offered for loans to customers with similar credit quality.

Deposits

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

Debts issued and borrowings

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

Liabilities payable on demand

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

Other financial instruments

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

6 Maintenance of capital fund

The 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-weighted assets in accordance with the criteria, methodologies, and conditions prescribed by the Bank of Thailand as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 can be summarised as follows:

Total	18,086,588	18,110,850
State enterprise bonds	499,601	501,040
Bank of Thailand bonds	13,237,906	17,111,083
Thailand Government bonds	4,349,081	498,727
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
	2018	2017

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch's capital fund can be summarised as follows:

	2018	2017
	(in thousa	and Baht)
Assets maintained under Section 32	18,086,588	18,110,850
Sum of net capital fund for maintenance of assets under		
Section 32 and net balance of inter-office accounts		
Net fund brought in to maintenance assets under		
Section 32	17,800,000	17,800,000
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,	5,811,958	6,943,854
the parent company and subsidiaries of the head office		
Total	23,611,958	24,743,854
Capital Fund (in thousand Baht)	17,800,000	17,800,000
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	22.34	24.24

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

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch has no add-on arising from Single Lending Limit.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch has applied the calculation for credit risk capital and market risk capital under "the Standard Approach (SA)" and operational risk capital under "Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)" as approved by the Bank of Thailand and in accordance with the Bank of Thailand notification.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, 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 10.375% and 9.75%, respectively. 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 2018 within 4 months after year end date as indicated in the notification through the Branch's website "www.db.com/thailand".

Capital management

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

7 Interbank and money market items, net (assets)

		2018			2017	
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
			(in thousand	l Baht)		
Domestic items					Address	
Bank of Thailand	399,503		399,503	378,917	3,440,000	3,818,917
Commercial banks	1,082	1,353,960	1,355,042	1,066	18,074,022	18,075,088
Total	400,585	1,353,960	1,754,545	379,983	21,514,022	21,894,005
Add accrued interest receivables	-	2,650	2,650	-	3,060	3,060
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(11,560)	(11,560)		(70,740)	(70,740)
Total domestic items, net	400,585	1,345,050	1,745,635	379,983	21,446,342	21,826,325
Foreign intems						
US Dollar	8	33,718	33,726	16	159,317	159,333
Other currencies	21,136		21,136	33,775	12,519	46,294
Total	21,144	33,718	54,862	33,791	171,836	205,627
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(337)	(337)	-	(1,718)	(1,718)
Total foreign items, net	21,144	33,381	54,525	33,791	170,118	203,909
Total domestic and foreign items, net	421,729	1,378,431	1,800,160	413,774	21,616,460	22,030,234

8 Derivatives

8.1 Derivatives held for trading

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the fair value and notional amount classified by type of risks are as follows:

		2018		
Fair va	alue		Notional amount	
Assets	Liabilities	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
	(in t	housand Baht)		
7,773,720	5,208,665	367,348,128	106,104,664	473,452,792
5,731,133	6,073,910	912,107,494	1,066,198,554	1,978,306,048
-	8,207	576,878,520	-	576,878,520
13,504,853	11,290,782	1,856,334,142	1,172,303,218	3,028,637,360
	Assets 7,773,720 5,731,133	(in th 7,773,720 5,208,665 5,731,133 6,073,910 8,207	Fair value Up to 1 year Assets Liabilities Up to 1 year (in thousand Baht) 7,773,720 5,208,665 367,348,128 5,731,133 6,073,910 912,107,494 - 8,207 576,878,520	Fair value Notional amount Assets Liabilities Up to 1 year Over 1 year 7,773,720 5,208,665 367,348,128 106,104,664 5,731,133 6,073,910 912,107,494 1,066,198,554 - 8,207 576,878,520 -

			2017		
	Fair va	alue		Notional amount	
Type of risk	Assets	Liabilities	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
		(in ti	housand Baht)		
Foreign exchange forward and			Contract Contract		
currency swap contracts	7,080,026	6,477,174	282,346,019	120,696,669	403,042,688
Interest rate swap, forward rate	10.0 (St. 64				
agreement contracts and interest					
rate option contracts	7,582,045	7,671,208	419,758,519	702,262,739	1,122,021,258
Currency option contracts	8,208		653,618	() : <u>알고</u> : () :	653,618
Total	14,670,279	14,148,382	702,758,156	822,959,408	1,525,717,564

The Branch was a party to financial instruments with off-financial reporting credit risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and to reduce its own exposure to transactions in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. These financial instruments included foreign exchange forward and other derivative contracts.

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 onfinancial 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.

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, proportions of the notional amount of derivative transactions, classified by counterparties, consist of:

2018	2017
(%))
96	95
4	5
100	100
	96

9 Investments, net

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch classifies by investment type, as follow:

Fair value	Fair value
(in thousa	and Baht)
30,087,295	26,988,816
30,087,295	26,988,816
	(in thouse 30,087,295

10 Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net

10.1 Classified by type of loans

Total

	2018	2017	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Overdrafts	3,013,612	1,451,267	
Loans	22,345,283	17,610,633	
Total loans	25,358,895	19,061,900	
Add accrued interest receivables	48,342	42,134	
Total loans and accrued interest receivables	25,407,237	19,104,034	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts			
- BoT's minimum requirement - individual approach	(309,013)	(237,928)	
- Excess allowance	(14,496)	(69,418)	
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net	25,083,728	18,796,688	

10.2 Classified by currency and residency of customers

	Domestic	2018 Foreign	Total	Domestic	2017 Foreign	Total
Baht	24,790,439		<i>(in thousan</i> 24,790,439	nd Baht) 18,583,494		18,583,494
US Dollar	568,456	-	568,456	478,406		478,406
Total	25,358,895	-	25,358,895	19,061,900		19,061,900

10.3 Classified by type of business and loan classification

		201	18	
	Pass	Special mention	Doubtful of loss	Total
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Agriculture and mining		-	53,162	53,162
Manufacturing and commerce	12,254,675	261,297		12,515,972
Property development and construction	307,841		140	307,841
Infrastructure and services	3,260,784	18,000	1. A	3,278,784
Others	9,203,136			9,203,136
Total	25,026,436	279,297	53,162	25,358,895
		20	17	
		Special	Doubtful	
	Pass	mention	of loss	Total
		(in thouse	and Baht)	
Agriculture and mining	14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	53,541	53,541
Manufacturing and commerce	12,047,417	75,847	-	12,123,264
Property development and construction	383,436	_	-	383,436
Infrastructure and services	2,236,223	21,000	-	2,257,223
Others	4,244,436			4,244,436
				10 0 41 000

96,847

53,541

19,061,900

18,911,512

10.4 Classified by loan grade

	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables (in thouso	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	2018 Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts (%)	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in thousand Baht)
Allowance as per BoT's minimur	n			
requirement			10 A	250 251
- Pass	25,071,990	25,026,436	1	250,264
 Special mention 	282,085	279,297	2	5,587
- Doubtful of loss	53,162	53,162	100	53,162
Total	25,407,237	25,358,895		309,013
Excess allowance				14,496
Total				323,509
Total				
10121			2017	
10121	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts
	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous</i>)	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful	Allowance for
Allowance as per BoT's minimum	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous</i>)	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Allowance as per BoT's minimum requirement	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous</i>) m	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts and Baht)	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts (%)	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Allowance as per BoT's minimum requirement - Pass	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous)</i> n 18,953,100	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts and Baht) 18,245,022	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in thousand Baht)
 Allowance as per BoT's minimum requirement Pass Special mention 	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous)</i> m 18,953,100 97,393	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts and Baht) 18,245,022 96,847	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts (%)	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in thousand Baht, 182,450
 Allowance as per BoT's minimum requirement Pass Special mention Doubtful of loss 	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous)</i> m 18,953,100 97,393 53,541	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts and Baht) 18,245,022 96,847 53,541	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts (%) 1 2	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in thousand Baht, 182,450 1,937
 Allowance as per BoT's minimum requirement Pass Special mention 	customers and accrued interest receivables <i>(in thous)</i> m 18,953,100 97,393	Net amount for setting allowance for doubtful accounts and Baht) 18,245,022 96,847	Rate used for setting allowance for doubtful accounts (%) 1 2	Allowance for doubtful accounts (in thousand Baht) 182,450 1,937 53,541

10.5 Non-performing loans

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017 the Branch had non-performing loans ("NPLs Gross") on accrual basis (including financial institutions) based on the BoT's notification as follows:

	2018	2017
NPLs, gross (in thousand Baht)	53,162	53,541
Total loans used for NPLs ratio calculation(1) (in thousand Baht)	26,746,573	37,307,758
Percentage of total loans ⁽²⁾	0.20	0.14

(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.

(2) The ratio of NPLs gross to total loans before allowance for doubtful accounts of non-performing loans.
As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Branch had non-performing loans, net ("NPLs, net") (including financial institutions) based on the BoT's notification as follows:

	2018	2017
NPLs, net (in thousand Baht) Total loans used for NPLs net ratio calculation ⁽¹⁾ (in thousand Baht)	- 26,693,410	37,254,217
Percentage of total loans ⁽²⁾	-	-

(1) Total loans used for NPLs net 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 net, 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 2018, allowance for doubtful account of Baht 53.2 million (2017: Baht 53.5 million) have been provided against the Branch's non-performing loans being those classified as doubtful loss.

11 Allowance for doubtful account

Movements in allowance for doubtful accounts for loans to customers during the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 consisted of:

			2018		
	Pass	Special Mention <i>(in</i>	Doubtful of loss thousand Baht)	Excess allowance	Total
Beginning balance Doubtful accounts Others	182,450 67,814	1,937 3,650	53,541 - (379)	69,418 (54,922)	307,346 16,542 (379)
Ending balance	250,264	5,587	53,162	14,496	323,509
			2017		
	Pass	Special Mention <i>(in</i>	Doubtful of loss thousand Baht)	Excess allowance	Total
Beginning balance	176,952	944	116,000	51,438	345,334
Doubtful accounts	5,498	993		17,980	24,471
Bad debt written-off	-	-	(57,299)	-	(57,299)
Others			(5,160)		(5,160)
Ending balance	182,450	1,937	53,541	69,418	307,346

12 Leasehold building improvements and equipment, net

Changes in leasehold building improvements and equipment during the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

Accumulated depreciation Net hook value	Ending Beginning Ending at 31 December balance balance Depreciation Disposals balance 2018 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	201,956 179,757 20,194 - 199,951 2,005	$\frac{269,913}{471,869} \frac{235,600}{415,357} \frac{17,470}{37,664} \frac{(168)}{(168)} \frac{252,902}{452,853} \frac{17,011}{19,016}$	Accumulated depreciation Net hook value	EndingBeginningEndingat 31 DecemberbalancebalanceDepreciationDisposalsbalance2017(in thousand Baht)	201,956 159,563 20,194 - 179,757 22,199	
Cost	Additions Disposals	1 1	7,067 (168) 7,067 (168)	Cost	Additions Disposals	i i	
	Beginning balance Ac	201,956	263,014 464,970		Beginning balance Ao	201,956	
	Net book value at 1 January 2018	22,199	27,414 49,613		Net book value at 1 January 2017	42,393	
)		Leasehold building improvement	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Total			Leasehold building improvement	T

2 The gross amount of the Branch's fully depreciated leasehold building improvements and equipment that was still in use as at 31 132.4 million (2017: Baht 127.3 million).

13 Deferred tax assets, net

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

2018	2017
(in thousan	nd Baht)
174,893	158,790
(7,767)	(6,146)
167,126	152,644
	(in thousan 174,893 (7,767)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

		(Charged)) / credited to		
	At		Other	At	
	1 January	Profit	Comprehensive	31 December	
	2018	or loss	income	2018	
		(N	ote 29)		
		(in thou	usand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets					
Loss on revaluation of structured					
borrowing	16,825	(4,067)	÷	12,758	
Leasehold building improvements and					
equipment		353	-	353	
Loans to customers and accrued					
interest receivables	1,026	-		1,026	
Other assets	1,896	205	-	2,101	
Provisions against derivative					
products	13,499	1,776		15,275	
Employee benefit obligations	15,330	1,314	393	17,037	
Other liabilites	110,214	16,129		126,343	
Total	158,790	15,710	393	174,893	
Deferred tax liabilities					
Investments	4,560	3,207		7,767	
Leasehold building improvements and					
equipment	1,586	(1,586)		-	
Total	6,146	1,621		7,767	
Net	152,644	14,089	393	167,126	

		(Charged)	/ credited to		
	At 1 January	Profit	Other Comprehensive	At 31 December	
	2017	or loss	income	2017	
			ote 29) usand Baht)		
Deferred tax assets		(
Investments	664	(664)	6 - 0	1. 1 .	
Loss on revaluation of structured					
borrowing	14,746	2,079	- 1.	16,825	
Loans to customers and accrued					
interest receivables	1,026	1.0		1,026	
Other assets	1,691	205	-	1,896	
Provisions against derivative					
products	7,188	6,311	54	13,499	
Employee benefit obligations	14,988	342	CH.	15,330	
Other liabilites	104,597	5,617	A Comment of the second	110,214	
Total	144,900	13,890	1 <u>- 1- 1-</u>	158,790	
Deferred tax liabilities					
Investments	19-1	4,560		4,560	
Leasehold building improvements and equipment	2,541	(955)		1,586	
Total	2,541	3,605		6,146	
Net	142,359	10,285		152,644	

14 Other assets

(in thousan	nd Baht)
62,268	69,527
18,581	29,118
15,616	26,426
96,465	125,071
	18,581 15,616

15 Classified assets

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, classified assets of the Branch were categorised by quality in compliance with the BoT's regulations, taking into account the analysis of each loan and appraisal of the financial outstanding of each borrower, as follows:

		2018		
	Investments	Loans to financial institutions and accrued interest receivables	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Total
D		<i>(in thousand</i> 1,390,328	25,071,990	26,462,318
Pass Special mention		1,390,328	282,085	282,085
Doubtful of loss	22,000	a second second	53,162	75,162
Total	22,000	1,390,328	25,407,237	26,819,565

		2017		
	Investments	Loans to financial institutions and accrued interest receivables	Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	Total
		(in thousand	l Baht)	
Pass	1 (1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	18,248,635	18,953,100	37,201,735
Special mention	10 4 9 5 4		97,393	97,393
Doubtful of loss	15,947		53,541	69,488
Total	15,947	18,248,635	19,104,034	37,368,616

16 Deposits

16.1 Classified by type of deposits

2018	2017
(in thouse	and Baht)
12,071,785	11,102,252
16,162,392	18,091,969
1,684,898	7,345,508
192,020	622,873
800	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
30,111,895	37,162,602
	<i>(in thousa</i> 12,071,785 16,162,392 1,684,898 192,020 <u>800</u>

16.2 Classified by currency and residency of depositors

		2018			2017	
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
			(in thousa	nd Baht)		
Baht	25,571,456	261,989	25,833,445	28,408,535	184,603	28,593,138
US Dollar	2,401,205	35	2,401,240	6,393,947	1,518	6,395,465
Others	1,870,808	6,402	1,877,210	2,170,091	3,908	2,173,999
Total	29,843,469	268,426	30,111,895	36,972,573	190,029	37,162,602

17 Interbank and money market items (liabilities)

		2018			2017	
	At call	Term	Total	At call	Term	Total
			(in thousan	nd Baht)		
Domestic						
Commercial banks	0÷1	10 2	-	29	980,427	980,456
Specialised financial						
institutions	1.2	Contaction of the		2,574	-	2,574
Other financial						
institutions _	787	3,354,551	3,355,338	541	3,657,428	3,657,969
Total domestic _	787	3,354,551	3,355,338	3,144	4,637,855	4,640,999
Foreign						
Baht	59,421		59,421	59,131	÷,	59,131
US Dollar				52		52
Total foreign	59,421		59,421	59,183	-	59,183
Total domestic and						
foreign	60,208	3,354,551	3,414,759	62,327	4,637,855	4,700,182

As at 31 December 2018, structured deposits that are not designated at fair value in the Branch's financial statements amounted to Baht 2,755 million (2017: Baht 3,057 million)

18 Debt issued and borrowings

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, debt issued and borrowings balances are denominated in Thai Baht with terms as follows:

		2018			2017	
	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount (in thousand Baht)	Maturity	Interest rate	Amount (in thousand Baht)
<i>Domestic</i> Promissory notes	-	-	-	2018	Zero coupon	488,161
Total						488,161

19 Other liabilities

	2018	2017
	(in thousa	
Accrued interest payable	949,640	873,808
Accrued Deposit Protection Agency		
and Bank of Thailand fees	63,262	59,213
Cheque payable	137,971	34,069
Income tax payable	44,551	600
Other tax payable	10,160	101,749
Others	227,055	598,229
Total	1,432,639	1,667,668

20 Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments and contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(a)	Contingent liabilities	2018	2017
1-2		(in thousa	ind Baht)
	Other guarantees	21,578,092	28,510,203
	Letters of credit	783,045	334,488
	Unmatured import bills	13,277	26,160
	Committed line	1,305,188	1,291,435
	Total	23,679,602	30,162,286

(b) Non-cancellable operating lease agreement

(1) Lease and service agreement

As at 31 December 2018, the Branch had a 12-year lease and service agreement in respect of office premises and utilities. Under the terms of the above lease, the Branch has commitmented to pay rental and service fees as follows:

		2018	2017	
		(in thousand Baht)		
	Within one year	39,147	44,812	
	After one year but within five years	20,564	76,554	
	Total	59,711	121,366	
(2)	Operating leases			
		2018	2017	
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
	Non-cancellable operating lease commitments			
	Within one year	1,348	1,348	
	After one year but within five years	2,696	4,045	
	Total	4,044	5,393	
(3)	Other commitments			
1.7		2018	2017	
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
	Business Continuity Facility agreement	34,171	59,756	
	Facility Management Solution agreement	1,521	3,072	
	Total	35,692	62,828	

21 Related parties

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

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

Name of entities / personKey Management Personnel	Country of incorporation/ nationality Various nationalities	 Nature of relationships Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch, directly or indirectly. The Branch's key management personnel consisted of: Chief Country Officer and General Manager Country Chief Operating Officer Head of Finance Head of Global Transaction Banking Thailand and Head of Corporate Cash Management Head of Global Markets Head of Compliance/Anti-Financial Crime Thailand Chief Operating Office Head of Human Resources Country Treasurer of Thailand
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt Branch	Germany	Head Office
Deutsche Bank AG, Asia Pacific Head Office	Singapore	Asia Pacific Head Office
Deutsche Bank AG, Wien Branch	Austria	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Brüssel Branch	Belgium	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Paris Branch	France	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong Branch	Hong Kong	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Ungarn Branch	Hungary	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Bangalore Branch	India	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Mumbai Branch	India	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Jakarta Branch	Indonesia	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Tokyo Branch	Japan	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Amsterdam Branch	Netherlands	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Karachi Branch	Pakistan	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Manila Branch	Philippines	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Portugal Branch	Portugal	Other Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Taipei Branch	Taiwan	Other Branch

Name of entities / person
Deutsche Bank AG, Johannesburg Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Seoul Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Madrid Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Colombo Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Zürich Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Abu Dhabi Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Dubai (DIFC) Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch
Deutsche Bank AG, Ho Chi Minh Branch

Other Group entities

Deutsche Group Services Pty Limited Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd., Beijing Branch Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Branch Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd., Shanghai Branch Deutsche Bank Privat- und Geschäftskunden AG DWS Holding & Service GmbH Deutsche Securities Asia Limited **DBOI** Global Services Private Limited DBOI Global Services Private Limited, Bangalore Branch DBOI Global Services Private Limited, Jaipur Branch DBOI Global Services Private Limited, Pune Branch Deutsche Equities India Private Limited Deutsche Investments India Private Limited Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited **DB** Service Centre Limited DB Consorzio S. Cons. a r. l. Deutsche Bank Società per Azioni Deutsche Securities Inc. Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad Deutsche Bank Nederland N.V. Deutsche Knowledge Services Pte. Ltd., Manila Branch Deutsche Bank Polska Spólka Akcyjna DB Global Technology SRL Deutsche Bank 000 Deutsche Bank TechCentre OOO DB International (Asia) Limited Deutsche Bank, Sociedad Anónima Española Deutsche Bank (Suisse) SA Deutsche Bank A.S. DB Group Services (EURO) DB UK Bank Limited DBOI Global Services (UK) Limited Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited Deutsche Asset Management Group Limited Deutsche Bank International Limited DB Global Technology, Inc. DB Services New Jersey, Inc.

Country of incorporation/ nationality Nature of relationships South Africa Other Branch Singapore Other Branch South Korea Other Branch Spain Other Branch Sri Lanka Other Branch Switzerland Other Branch U.A.E Other Branch U.A.E Other Branch United Kingdom Other Branch United States Other Branch Vietnam Other Branch

Australia Other Group entity China Other Group entity China Other Group entity China Other Group entity Germany Other Group entity Germany Other Group entity Hong Kong Other Group entity India Other Group entity India Other Group entity Other Group entity India Other Group entity India India Other Group entity India Other Group entity India Other Group entity Other Group entity Ireland Other Group entity Italy Italy Other Group entity Japan Other Group entity Malaysia Other Group entity Netherlands Other Group entity Philippines Other Group entity Poland Other Group entity Romania Other Group entity Russia Other Group entity Russia Other Group entity Other Group entity Singapore Spain Other Group entity Switzerland Other Group entity Turkey Other Group entity United Kingdom Other Group entity United States Other Group entity United States Other Group entity

Name of entities / person	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Deutsche Bank National Trust Company	United States	Other Group entity
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	United States	Other Group entity
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas	United States	Other Group entity
Deutsche Investment Management Americas Inc. Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset	United States	Other Group entity
Management Company Limited	Thailand	Other Group entity

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

Transactions	Pricing policies
Interest income	Market rate
Interest expenses	Market rate
Fee and service income	Contractual agreed price
Fee and service expenses	Contractual agreed price
Derivatives	Market rate
Other operating income from head office	Contractual agreed price
Employee expenses	Contractual agreed price
Expenses allocated	Contractual agreed price
Other expenses	Contractual agreed price

Significant transactions for the year ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 with key management personnel and related parties were as follows:

	2018	2017
	(in thousand Baht)	
Head Office and other Branches		
Interest income	11,932	15,332
Interest expenses	615,777	396,260
Fees and service income	64,193	70,074
Fees and service expenses	3	14
Other operating income from head office	96,512	56,792
Employee expenses	155	9
Expenses allocated from head office	507,685	449,357
Other expenses	20,292	25,738
Profit remitted to head office		299,700
Other Group entities		
Interest income	4,688	2,188
Interest expenses	315	1. A.
Fees and service income	28,795	27,077
Fees and service expenses	53	93
Other operating income	9,562	363
Expenses allocated	36,555	53,002

Key management personnel

The Branch's management who are members of executive committee shall not be entitled to any other benefits than the normal benefits, for instance, salaries, directors' bonuses, post employment benefits and share based payments in the group of its major shareholder as follows:

2018	2017
(in thousan	d Baht)
121,466	111,440
25,468	24,726
146,934	136,166
	(in thousan 121,466 25,468

Significant balances as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 with related parties were as follows:

	2018 (in thousan	2017 d Baht)
Deposits		
Thai Asset Enforcement and Recovery Asset Management Company Limited	8,364	10,518
Funds brought in to maintain assets under the Act	17,800,000	17,800,000
Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch	17,000,000	17,000,000
Balance of inter-office accounts with head office and other branches of the same juristic person, net Debts issued and borrowings		
Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch	11,192,537	5,045,583
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt Branch	3,712,520	2,287,663
Total	14,905,057	7,333,246
Accrued interest payable		
Deutsche Bank AG, Singapore Branch	85,187	44,263
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt Branch	2,238	620
Total	87,425	44,883
Unrealised gains on derivative contracts, net	172,745	664,863
Interbranch accounts	(9,353,269)	(1,099,138)
Total	5,811,958	6,943,854
Derivatives - Foreign currency related (notional amount) Head office and other branches	91,371,136	59,832,798
Derivatives - Interest rate related (notional amount) Head office and other branches	1,279,822,420	700,378,374

As at 31 December 2018, debt issued and borrowings from related parties were due to mature from 7 January 2019 to 30 April 2020 (2017: 3 January 2018 to 21 March 2018) and carried interest between - 0.22% - 2.92% per annum (2017: 1.56% - 3.25% per annum). Interest expenses will be paid at maturity date and may be revolving for principal amount.

The financial position and results of operations classified by domestic and foreign business 22

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.

23 Interest income

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25

		2018	2017
		(in thousar	nd Baht)
	Interbank and money market items	203,199	202,814
	Investments and trading transactions	472,753	337,109
	Loans to customers	443,409	383,442
	Total	1,119,361	923,365
ļ	Interest expenses		
		2018	2017
		(in thousan	nd Baht)
	Deposits	92,542	33,594
	Interbank and money market items	916,835	684,567
	Contribution to Deposit Protection Agency		
	and Bank of Thailand	131,008	111,302
	Debt issued and borrowings	11,840	23,486
	Total	1,152,225	852,949
5	Net fees and service income		
		2018	2017
		(in thousa	nd Baht)
	Fees and service income		
	- Acceptance, avals and guarantees	70,781	77,537
	- Fund transfer and collection services	92,489	98,421
	- Custody of customers securities	61,631	64,492

- Custody of customers securities
- Others Total

Total

Net

Fees and service expenses
- Transfer fees between financial institutions
- Others
Total

Net gains on trading and foreign exchange transactions 26

	2018	2017	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Gain (loss) on trading and foreign exchange transactions			
- Foreign currencies and foreign currencies related derivatives	780,324	1,732,831	
- Interest rate related derivatives	304,831	(998,345)	
- Debt securities	3,118	170,500	
Total	1,088,273	904,986	

61,859

286,760

29,212

58,613 87,825

198,935

64,777

305,227

34,454

54,379

88,833

216,394

27 Bad debts, doubtful accounts and impairment loss

	2018	2017
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Total Employee expenses alaries, wages and bonus legal severance payment plan long service award	(60,562)	(4,787)
Loans to customers	16,542	24,471
Total	(44,020)	19,684
Employee expenses		
	2018	2017
	(in thousa	and Baht)
Salaries, wages and bonus	313,997	326,972
Legal severance payment plan	8,106	8,283
Long service award	333	1,639
Share-based payment transaction	7,646	10,287
Termination	49,548	21,095
Others	42,155	51,485
Total	421,785	419,761

The Branch has established contributory provident funds for its employees. Membership to the funds is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 5% to 15% of their basic salaries and by the Branch at 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident funds are registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entities and are managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

29 Income tax

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Note	2018	2017
	(in thousand	d Baht)
	59,555	21,867
	(5,136)	(7,158)
	54,419	14,709
13	(14,089)	(10,285)
-	(14,089)	(10,285)
	40,330	4,424
		(in thousand 59,555 (5,136) 54,419 13 (14,089) (14,089)

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	2018			2017		
	Before tax	Tax income	Net of Tax <i>(in thousa</i> r	Before tax ad Baht)	Tax income	Net of tax
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses Total	(1,966) (1,966)	<u> </u>	(1,573) (1,573)			<u> </u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2018		2017	
	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)
Profit (loss) before income tax		204,258		(86,501)
Income tax using Thai corporation tax rate	20.0	40,852	20.0	(17,300)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(0.1)	(250)	(33.6)	29,077
Under provided in prior years	(2.5)	(5,136)	8.3	(7,158)
Adjustment for prior years - deferred	2.4	4,864	0.2	(195)
Total	19.8	40,330	(5.1)	4,424

Income tax reduction

Revenue Code Amendment Act No. 42 B.E. 2559 dated 3 March 2016 grants a reduction of the corporate income tax rate to 20% of net taxable profit for accounting periods which begin on or after 1 January 2016.

30 Events after the reporting period

On 5 April 2019, the Labor Protection Act was amended to include a requirement that an employee, who is terminated after having been employed by the same employer for an uninterrupted period of twenty years or more, receives severance payment of 400 days of wages at the most recent rate. The Branch has therefore amended its retirement plan in accordance with the Labor Protection Act in the second quarter of 2019. Management has assessed the impact of this change and concluded that there was no significant impact on financial statements.

31 Reclassification of accounts

Certain accounts in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2017 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the 2018 financial statements. The reclassification were as follows:

		2017	
	Before		After
	reclassification	Reclassification (in thousand Baht)	reclassification
Statement of financial position			
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	22,029,672	562	22,030,234
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	5,154,940	(454,758)	4,700,182
Other liabilities	1,212,348	455,320	1,667,668
Statement of cash flows			
Interbank and money market items, net (assets)	(6,702,579)	(562)	(6,703,141)
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	841,288	(454,758)	386,530
Other liabilities	(136,789)	455,320	318,531

The reclassifications have been made because, in the opinion of management, the new classification is more appropriate to the Branch's business.