## SCB ${ }^{\mathbf{x}}$

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS FOR
THE 2024 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS SCB X PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Friday 5 April 2024, at 14:00 hours

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Investor Relations
Email: ir@scbx.com

Message from the Board of Directors

Dear Shareholders,

Amid challenging circumstances in 2023, ranging from unfavorable economic conditions and slow GDP growth to rapid changes in digital technology and rising cyber threats, SCB $\times$ Public Company Limited remained committed to its business direction and strategies, continuing to strive to achieve sustainable and long-term value for shareholders.

In overseeing the SCBX Group, the SCBX Board of Directors puts great emphasis on the corporate governance of SCBX and companies in its Group. The governance structure of each portfolio company is required to be well established and equipped with the sub-committees needed to support the function of the company's board. The sub-committees play vital roles in rigorously screening business practices and overseeing risk management in accordance with the standards and policies of the SCBX Group. Furthermore, any important matter involving a portfolio company is required to be approved by the SCBX Board of Directors or a shareholders' meeting to ensure that business are conducted effectively to protect the Company's interest and shareholder value.

2023 marked a successful year for the Company's fundraising, thanks to issuance of Thai-bahtdenominated debentures worth a total of Baht 50 billion. It is notable that total offering size of 25 billion baht was Thailand's largest-ever debenture public offering for individual investors through a completely digital channel. The warm welcome from investors reflects their high level of confidence in the SCBX Group. In the meantime, the Board of Directors has determined to devote more investment to leveraging the capabilities of the SCBX Group in terms of technology, data, AI, and other key infrastructure, as well as to explore investment opportunities consistent with the Company's vision to become "The Most Admired Financial Technology Group in ASEAN." The recent decision for its key subsidiary to make an investment in the consumer finance business in Vietnam, which is a regional acquisition of significant size, will pave the way for the Company to gain a strong foothold there and expand in the years to come.

The Board of Directors would like to express our sincere thanks to the shareholders and all stakeholders for their continued support of the SCBX Group. We are committed to directing the Company's business operations in a prudent and rigorous manner to ensure steady growth and be recognized as a valuable corporate citizen.


Dr. Vichit Suraphongchai
Chairman of the Board of Directors

## 5-YEAR: KEY FINANCIAL STATISTICS

## Financial Status (Consolidated)

As of December 31,

Unit: Billion Baht

|  | After restructuring |  | Before restructuring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Total assets | 3,439 | 3,454 | 3,315 | 3,278 | 2,964 |
| Loans | 2,427 | 2,377 | 2,302 | 2,255 | 2,114 |
| Total liabilities | 2,955 | 2,988 | 2,872 | 2,867 | 2,563 |
| Deposits | 2,443 | 2,556 | 2,467 | 2,420 | 2,159 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 484 | 467 | 443 | 412 | 401 |

## Financial Results (Consolidated)

For the year ended December 31,

Unit: Billion Baht

|  | After restructuring |  | Before restructuring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Total operating income | 171.1 | 154.4 | 150.3 | 144.8 | 166.1 |
| Total operating expenses | 71.8 | 69.9 | 63.6 | 64.3 | 70.5 |
| Operating profit | 99.3 | 84.5 | 86.8 | 80.4 | 95.6 |
| Expected credit loss/impairment loss of loans and debt securities | 43.6 | 33.8 | 42.0 | 46.6 | 36.2 |
| Income tax and non-controlling interests | 12.2 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 18.9 |
| Net profit (attributable to shareholders of the Company) | 43.5 | 37.5 | 35.6 | 27.2 | 40.4 |

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## Key Financial Ratios (Consolidated)

Unit: Percent

|  | After restructuring |  | Before restructuring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Profitability ratio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Return on assets (ROA) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Return on equity (ROE) | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 10.4 |
| Net interest margin (NIM) | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Efficiency ratio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost to income ratio | 42.0 | 45.2 | 42.3 | 44.4 | 42.5 |
| Loans to deposits ratio (Bank-only) | 94.5 | 89.5 | 93.0 | 92.6 | 97.8 |
| Capital adequacy ratio ${ }^{1 /}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAR | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.1 |
| Tier 1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| CET 1 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Asset quality ratio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-performing loans to total loans | 3.44 | 3.34 | 3.79 | 3.68 | 3.41 |
| Total allowance to non-performing loans (Coverage ratio) | 159.9 | 159.7 | 139.4 | 140.8 | 134.1 |
| Allowance for expected credit loss/doubtful accounts on loans to total loans | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 |

## Share Information

|  | After restructuring |  | Before restructuring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Earnings per share - EPS (Baht) | 12.93 | 11.12 | 10.47 | 8.01 | 11.90 |
| Book value per share (Baht) | 141.99 | 136.98 | 129.74 | 121.04 | 117.78 |
| Dividend per share ${ }^{2 /}$ (Baht) | 10.34 | 6.69 | 4.06 | 2.30 | 6.25 |
| Market capitalization (Billion Baht) | 357 | 360 | 432 | 297 | 415 |
| Number of shares (Million) | 3,367 | 3,367 | 3,399 | 3,399 | 3,399 |

Remark: The figures from 2020 onward are based on TFRS 9.
${ }^{1 /}$ Figures are disclosed based on Basel III framework.
${ }^{2 /}$ Dividend per share for 2023 performance as proposed to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in April 2024. (Interim dividend = Baht 2.50 per share)

## Independent Auditor's Report

## To the Shareholders of SCB X Public Company Limited

## Opinion

I have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of SCB X Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and of SCB X Public Company Limited (the "Company"), respectively, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Company, respectively, as at 31 December 2023 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) and the regulations of the Bank of Thailand.

## Basis for Opinion

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

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

## Allowance for expected credit loss on loans to customers and accrued interest receivables

## The key audit matter

As at 31 December 2023, loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, recorded in the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 2,449 billion (approximately 71\% of total assets), against which allowance for expected credit loss amounted to Baht 148 billion were provided.

TFRS 9 and the related Bank of Thailand ("BoT") notifications requires the Group to recognise expected credit losses ("ECL") on certain types of financial instruments including loans to customers and accrued interest receivables. The Group has developed methods and models in determining the allowance for ECL which involves significant judgment and estimation on relevant assumptions and data.

The areas where management applied significant judgment and estimation include, but not limited to, the following:

- Selection of criteria to assess whether the financial instruments have a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR");
- Development techniques to develop ECL model parameters, including the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD");
- Determination of forward looking macroeconomic variables and probability-weighted scenarios; and
- Qualitative adjustments including management overlays made to incorporate identified credit risks not captured in the ECL models such as the change in trends and risks in underlying portfolios.

The economic downturn and financial relief measures provided by the Group to customers resulting from COVID-19 have created higher estimation uncertainties in determining ECL.

The carrying amount of allowance for expected credit loss on loans to customers and accrued interest receivables is considered a key audit matter due to the significance of aforementioned judgments and estimates made.

How the matter was addressed in the audit
My audit procedures included:

- Performing a risk assessment by considering internal and external factors which could affect the performance of individual customers, industry sectors, customer segments, or which could influence the judgments and estimates.
- Testing the design and/or operating effectiveness of relevant controls surrounding the credit and impairment process. The selected controls include but are not limited to the key controls over selection of criteria to assess SICR, ECL model risk management, determination of macroeconomics variables and the probability-weighted scenario and qualitative adjustments including the management overlay.
- Testing the controls operating effectiveness over the criteria to assess whether the financial instruments have a SICR as well as improvement for credit risk consideration for those debtors under financial relief measures.
- Testing a sample of credit reviews prepared by management for individual large exposures and loans to customers subject to restructuring and reschedule. I formed my own independent assessment based on the detailed review of the credit profile and other relevant information, which include but not limited to the reasonableness of the assumptions over ability to repay and collateral valuation, the appropriateness and accuracy of internal credit ratings and ECL parameters assigned for those customers.
- Assessing and testing the reasonableness of the SICR and staging criteria applied by the Group for different types of loans to customers in order to evaluate whether the criteria applied are consistent with the Group credit risk management practices, requirements under TFRS 9 and related BoT notifications.
- Involving my own credit specialists to assess key data, assumptions, method, models including mathematically theory to derive ECL model parameters on significant loans to customers portfolios. They also perform the test for reasonableness of macroeconomic factors used and probability-weighted multiple scenarios including the back-testing and assess methodology and data used by the management in the identification and estimation of qualitative adjustments including the management overlay.

| Allowance for expected credit loss on loans to customers and accrued interest receivables |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Refer to notes 3.3.5, 4.1, 12 and 13 |  |
| The key audit matter | How the matter was addressed in the audit |
|  | - Involving my own IT specialists to test reconciliations of data including ECL parameters among the underlying systems. <br> - Testing the mathematical accuracy of the ECL calculation including qualitative adjustment on a sample basis. <br> - Considering the adequacy of disclosures in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and BoT notifications and guidelines. |

## Valuation of financial instruments in the statement of financial position

Refer to notes 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.13, 27

## The key audit matter

As at 31 December 2023, financial assets measured at fair value classified as level 2 and 3 in the consolidated and separate financial statements amounted to Baht 310 billion and Baht 13 billion respectively. Financial liabilities measured at fair value classified as level 2 and 3 in the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 45 billion.

There is a risk that financial instruments classified as level 2 and level 3 in the fair value hierarchy may be mispriced in the statement of financial position because they are not based on objective external prices or, where these are not easily observable, the best estimate of what they may be.

The valuation of financial instruments is considered a key audit matter due to the degree of complexity involved in valuing certain level 2 and 3 instruments and the significance of judgments and estimates involved.

How the matter was addressed in the audit
My audit procedures included:

- Performing a risk assessment by considering the factors which could affect the fair value of financial instruments, both in terms of the inputs used for valuation and the appropriateness of valuation techniques applied.
- Testing a sample of financial instruments that pricing inputs used were externally sourced and correctly input into pricing models for financial instruments, including the liquidity of prices, where applicable. Furthermore, I checked that the criteria used for determining the fair value measurement approach for financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs were appropriate. I used my own valuation specialists to assess that the models were appropriate and tested the fair value of a sample of the Group's financial instruments independently and compared their valuation to the Group's valuation.
- Considering the adequacy of disclosures in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and BoT notifications and guidelines.


## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company'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 Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group's and the Company'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 Group's and the Company'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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.
(Orawan Chunhakitpaisan) Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 6105

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok
20 February 2024

SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

## Statement of financial position

|  | Consolidated financial statements |  | Separate <br> financial statements |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 31 December |  | 31 December |  |
| Assets | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
|  | (in thousand Baht) |  |  |  |
| Cash | 40,675,704 | 47,253,581 | - | 1,370 |
| Interbank and money market items, net | 436,797,171 | 522,055,609 | 3,410,933 | 7,411,843 |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | 92,534,166 | 62,326,524 | 12,292,301 | - |
| Derivative assets | 46,981,694 | 66,084,005 | 788,077 | - |
| Investments, net | 386,162,469 | 390,671,195 | - | 1,472,358 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, net | 1,970,054 | 1,205,738 | 514,995,206 | 508,001,341 |
| Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, net | 2,301,044,123 | 2,247,848,045 | 132,731,456 | 26,328,941 |
| Properties for sale, net | 25,930,818 | 22,440,808 | - | - |
| Investment properties, net | 486,264 | 495,336 | - | - |
| Premises and equipment, net | 45,987,817 | 46,456,883 | 42,233 | 22,213 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets, net | 21,691,664 | 20,478,683 | 483,466 | - |
| Deferred tax assets | 6,138,907 | 3,225,430 | - | - |
| Other assets, net | 32,321,079 | 23,910,500 | 2,400,058 | 1,157,659 |
| Total assets | 3,438,721,930 | 3,454,452,337 | 667,143,730 | 544,395,725 |

## SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Statement of financial position


## Shareholders' equity

Share capital

(Mr. Arthid Nanthawithaya)
Chief Executive Officer

## SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income


## SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2023
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Dividend paid
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest
of subsidiarie
Acquisition of non-controlling interests without
a change in control
a change in control
Liquidation of subsidiary
Share-based payment
Total transactions with o
Comprehensive income for the year
Net profit
Other comprehensive income
Transfer to retained earnings
Balance at 31 December 2023
Consolidated financial statements


|  |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43,521,334 | 43,521,334 |  | 43,768,411 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | 66.975 | (116,459) | (56,280) | 40.867 | - | - | $(64,897)$ | - | 115,544 | 50,647 | (2,148) | 48,499 |
| . | . | - | 66,975 | (116,459) | $(56,280)$ | 40,867 | . | . | $(6,897)$ | . | 43,636,878 | 43,571,981 | 244,929 | 43,816,910 |
| - | . | . | - |  |  | 2 | (366,618) |  | (366,616) | . | 366,618 | 2 | (2) | - |
| 33,671,073 | 11,019,190 | 10,216 | (13,887) | (833,486) | (61,134) | 1,055,876 | 21,282,357 | (606,555) | 20,833,387 | 3,400,000 | 409,158,569 | 478,082,219 | 5,651,096 | 483,733,315 |

$\xlongequal{33,671,073} \xlongequal{11,019,190} \xlongequal{10,216} \xlongequal{(13,887)} \xlongequal{(833,486)} \xlongequal{(61,134)} \xlongequal{1,055,876} \xlongequal{21,282,357} \xlongequal{(606,555)} \xlongequal{20,833,387} \xlongequal{3,400,000} \xlongequal{409,158,569} \xlongequal{478,082,219} \xlongequal{5,651,096} \xlongequal{483,733,315}$


SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2022
Balance at 1 January 2022
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Dividend paid
Conversion of preferred shares to common shares
Capital reduction
Capital contribution
of subsidiaries
Acquisition of non-controlling interests without
Acquisition of non-controlling interests without
a change in control
Liquidation of subsidiary
Share-based payment
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Comprehensive income for the year
Net profit (loss)
Total comprehensive income for the year
Transfer to logal reserve
Gain on sale investments in equity instrruments designated
at fair value through other comprehensive income
Adjustment non-controlling interest from
Balance at 31 December 2022

|  | $L L z^{*} 6 L z^{*} \subseteq L$ | 000'00t' $\varepsilon$ | \$16'690 200 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I8t'0zz'st | Ist'0zz'st | - | - | - |
| (0L0's¢) | (0L0's¢) | - | - | - |
| Isc'ssz'st | Isc'ssz'st | - | - | - |
| (ss0'¢68'sz) | (sso ${ }^{\text {c68 }}$ 'sz) | - | - | - |
| (SS0'E68'sz) |  |  |  | - |
| 2c8860000s | St8'IS6'ss | 000'00t' $\varepsilon$ | \$16690< 20 | ELO'tL9'¢£ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |

SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2023

Balance at 1 January 2023
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Dividend paid
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Comprehensive income for the year
Net profit
Other comprehensive income
Total comprehensive income for the year
Balance at 31 December 2023

|  |  |  | arate financial state <br> Retained ear | nts <br> ge (Deficit) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Issued and paid-up share capital | Premium on share capital | Legal reserve (in thousand Baht) | Unappropriated | Total |
|  | 10 | - | - | $(8,674)$ | $(8,664)$ |
|  | - | - | - | (5,050,661) | (5,050,661) |
|  | 33,671,073 | 407,069,914 | - | - | 440,740,987 |
|  | (10) | - | - | - | (10) |
|  | 33,671,063 | 407,069,914 | - | $(5,050,661)$ | 435,690,316 |
|  | - | - | - | 64,411,180 | 64,411,180 |
|  | - | - | - | 64,411,180 | 64,411,180 |
|  | - | - | 3,400,000 | $(3,400,000)$ | - |
|  | 33,671,073 | 407,069,914 | 3,400,000 | 55,951,845 | 500,092,832 |
| Dilved |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Mr. Arthid |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Exec |  |  |  |  |  |

SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries
Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2022
Balance at 1 January 2022
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity
Dividend paid
Issue of ordinary s
Capital reduction
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Comprehensive income for the year } \\
& \text { Net profit } \\
& \text { Total comprehen ncome for the year }
\end{aligned}
$$

Transfer to legal reserve
Balance at 31 December 2022

## SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

## Statement of cash flows

|  | Consolidated <br> financial statements for the year ended <br> 31 December |  | Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
|  | (in thousand Baht) |  |  |  |
| Cash flows from operating activities |  |  |  |  |
| Profit from operating before income tax expenses | 55,722,976 | 50,717,918 | 45,255,551 | 64,411,180 |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit from operating before income tax expenses to cash receipts (payments) from operating activities |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 8,862,290 | 9,070,387 | 12,620 | 3,580 |
| Expected credit loss | 48,220,801 | 37,750,714 | 174,536 | 125,000 |
| Impairment loss on properties for sale | 216,109 | 220,968 | - | - |
| (Reversal of) impairment loss on premises and equipment | $(1,233)$ | 7,664 | - | - |
| Impairment loss on intangible assets | 28,855 | 96,658 | - | - |
| Provision expenses | 866,741 | 1,891,486 | 21,313 | 10,309 |
| Share-based payment transactions | 20,671 | 40,389 | - | - |
| Gain from sale of properties for sale | $(858,870)$ | $(1,368,289)$ | - | - |
| Gain on sale of premises and equipment | $(7,980)$ | $(1,783)$ | - | - |
| Loss from write-off of premises and equipment | 3,030 | 14,273 | - | - |
| Gain from sale of intangible assets | $(12,567)$ | - | - | - |
| Loss from write-off of intangible assets | 201,282 | 1,369 | - | - |
| Net (gain) loss on financial instruments | $(22,577,023)$ | $(33,730,678)$ | 248,897 | $(109,687)$ |
| Net (gain) loss on investments | $(68,180)$ | $(54,233)$ | 62,327 | - |
| Share of profit from investments in associates and joint venture | $(417,522)$ | $(272,600)$ | - | - |
|  | 90,199,380 | 64,384,243 | 45,775,244 | 64,440,382 |
| Net interest income | (124,682,422) | $(107,865,233)$ | 1,055,627 | 53,543 |
| Dividend income | $(150,268)$ | $(149,083)$ | $(46,840,099)$ | $(65,474,883)$ |
| Proceeds from interest | 155,938,800 | 125,230,423 | 2,230,658 | 23,789 |
| Interest paid | $(31,645,532)$ | $(19,075,032)$ | (3,077,231) | $(17,757)$ |
| Proceeds from dividend | 407,456 | 297,153 | 46,840,100 | 65,474,883 |
| Income tax paid | $(13,040,131)$ | (10,247,065) | - | - |
| Profit from operating before changes in operating assets and liabilities | 77,027,283 | 52,575,406 | 45,984,299 | 64,499,957 |
| (Increase) decrease in operating assets |  |  |  |  |
| Interbank and money market items | 85,100,120 | 96,388,290 | 3,703,397 | (7,411,070) |
| Derivative assets | 21,626,723 | $(10,138,890)$ | $(788,077)$ | - |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | $(8,250,937)$ | 40,111,541 | $(12,906,282)$ | 109,687 |
| Loans to customers | (110,239,520) | $(125,223,302)$ | (106,550,000) | (26,400,000) |
| Properties for sale | 11,564,003 | 8,150,143 | - | - |
| Other assets | $(8,225,166)$ | 20,912,805 | 163,035 | (1,135,575) |
| Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits | (112,939,939) | 88,304,425 | - | - |
| Interbank and money market items | 39,349,723 | 386,037 | 52,382,638 | 42,934,880 |
| Liabilities payable on demand | 1,575,963 | 889,915 | - | - |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | 1,872,063 | 33,005 | - | - |
| Derivative liabilities | $(17,750,264)$ | 11,425,769 | $(639,377)$ | 639,377 |
| Short-term debt issued and borrowings | 2,267,573 | $(2,610,896)$ | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 6,981,594 | 9,200,389 | 408,348 | 550,990 |
| Net cash from (used in) operating activities | $(10,040,781)$ | 190,404,637 | $(18,242,019)$ | 73,788,246 |

## SCB X Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

## Statement of cash flows

|  | Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December |  | Separate <br> financial statements for the year ended 31 December |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
|  | (in thousand Baht) |  |  |  |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisition of instruments measured at fair value through |  |  |  |  |
| other comprehensive income | (171,799,015) | ( $209,161,324)$ | - | - |
| Proceeds from sale of instruments measured at fair value through |  |  |  |  |
| other comprehensive income | 174,132,396 | 244,383,595 | - | - |
| Acquisition of instruments measured at amortised cost | $(4,483,951)$ | (209,614,138) | - | $(1,472,358)$ |
| Proceeds from redemption of instruments measured at amortised cost | 6,321,525 | 2,207,570 | 1,472,358 | - |
| Payment for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture | $(1,462,222)$ | $(510,763)$ | (9,145,192) | $(67,260,353)$ |
| Proceeds from reduction of the capital in subsidiaries | - | - | 2,089,000 | - |
| Proceeds from disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associate | - | 50,003 | - | - |
| Acquisition of premises and equipment | $(927,120)$ | $(1,183,185)$ | $(19,791)$ | (21) |
| Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment | 18,278 | 2,720 | - | - |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | $(6,622,248)$ | $(5,611,128)$ | $(251,300)$ | - |
| Proceeds from sale of intangible assets | 28,084 | - | - | - |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(4,794,273)$ | (179,436,650) | $(5,854,925)$ | $(68,732,732)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Proceeds from short-term debt issued | 7,800,000 | - | 7,800,000 | - |
| Proceeds from long-term debt issued | 45,102,629 | 16,211,000 | 42,200,000 | - |
| Repayment of long-term debt issued | $(17,382,783)$ | $(14,880,000)$ | - | - |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | - | - | - | 1,249,999 |
| Repayment of short-term borrowings | - | - | - | $(1,249,999)$ |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | $(33,444)$ | $(67,021)$ | - | - |
| Payment of lease liabilities | $(1,264,628)$ | $(1,280,584)$ | $(11,371)$ | $(3,478)$ |
| Dividend paid to equity holders of the Bank | - | $(8,939,875)$ | - | - |
| Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company | $(25,893,055)$ | (5,050,661) | $(25,893,055)$ | $(5,050,661)$ |
| Dividend paid to non-controlling interests of the Bank and subsidiary | $(379,162)$ | $(623,905)$ | - | - |
| Capital contribution from non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries | 422,000 | 947,652 | - | - |
| Payment to owners to redeem the entity's shares | - | (10) | - | (10) |
| Payment to a non-controlling interests from liquidation of subsidiary | - | $(146,766)$ | - | - |
| Net cash from (used in) financing activities | 8,371,557 | $(13,830,170)$ | 24,095,574 | $(5,054,149)$ |
| Loss arising from translating the financial statements |  |  |  |  |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash | $(6,577,877)$ | $(3,167,218)$ | $(1,370)$ | 1,365 |
| Cash at 1 January | 47,253,581 | 50,420,799 | 1,370 | 5 |
| Cash at 31 December | 40,675,704 | 47,253,581 | - | 1,370 |

## Management Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2023


#### Abstract

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## 2023 Operating Performance

In the past year, Thailand has encountered a mix of challenges and opportunities. The economy, rebounding from the global pandemic's impact, has shown gradual improvements in key economic indicators. The government's initiatives to boost domestic demand and invest in infrastructure projects have played a crucial role in bolstering economic resilience. However, external factors such as global trade tensions, geopolitical uncertainties, and fluctuations in commodity prices have introduced additional complexities. Despite these challenges, SCBX has adeptly navigated the Thai market, capitalizing on emerging opportunities and adjusting to evolving consumer behaviors.

In 2023, SCBX reported a consolidated net profit of Baht 43.5 billion, representing a $15.9 \%$ increase from the previous year. This growth was largely due to an increase in net interest income, resulting from a wider net interest margin (NIM), despite higher expected credit losses (ECL). Fee income decreased year-over-year, mainly due to a decline in bancassurance/insurance revenue caused by the expiration of performance-linked bonus payment. Investment income increased year-over-year, primarily due to higher mark-to-market gains from the investment portfolio. The cost-to-income ratio was $42.0 \%$ due to several rigorous cost control measures.

We adopted a prudent approach and set aside expected credit losses of Baht 43.6 billion or 182 bps of total loans. Asset quality remained stable with NPL level of $3.44 \%$ and a robust coverage ratio at $159.9 \%$. The Group's loan growth of $2.1 \%$ yoy was primarily driven by SCB Bank's housing loans and growth in non-bank consumer finance loans.

SCBX Performance in 2023 (Consolidated)

SCBX reported an audited consolidated net profit of Baht 43,521 million for 2023, indicating a $15.9 \%$ increase from Baht 37,546 million in 2022. This increase was primarily attributed to higher net interest income (NII), despite higher expected credit losses and increased operating expenses.

Table 1: Net Profit and Total Comprehensive Income

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit: Baht million | 2023 | 2022 | \% yoy |
| Net interest income | 124,682 | 107,865 | 15.6\% |
| Fee and others | 43,083 | 44,866 | -4.0\% |
| Investment and trading income | 3,338 | 1,689 | 97.6\% |
| Total operating income | 171,103 | 154,420 | 10.8\% |
| Operating expenses | 71,781 | 69,874 | 2.7\% |
| Pre-provision operating profit | 99,323 | 84,547 | 17.5\% |
| Expected credit loss | 43,600 | 33,829 | 28.9\% |
| Income tax | 11,955 | 13,592 | -12.1\% |
| Non-controlling interests | 247 | (421) | NM |
| Net profit (attributable to shareholders of the Company) | 43,521 | 37,546 | 15.9\% |
| Other comprehensive income | 51 | 877 | -94.2\% |
| Total comprehensive income | 43,572 | 38,423 | 13.4\% |
| ROAE | 9.3\% | 8.3\% |  |
| ROAA | 1.3\% | 1.1\% |  |

[^1]Income statement for the year ended December 31, 2023 (Consolidated)

Table 2: Net interest income

| Consolidated | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | \% yoy |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 1 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 9 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 9 \%}$ |
| Interest income | 132,719 | 106,671 | $24.4 \%$ |
| Loans | 9,824 | 3,978 | $147.0 \%$ |
| Interbank and money market | 10,114 | 11,339 | $-10.8 \%$ |
| Hire purchase | 8,160 | 4,870 | $67.6 \%$ |
| Investments | 304 | 135 | $124.4 \%$ |
| Others | $\mathbf{3 6 , 4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 1 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 5 \%}$ |
| Interest expenses | 15,349 | 9,600 | $59.9 \%$ |
| Deposits | 4,969 | 1,405 | $253.7 \%$ |
| Interbank and money market | 3,991 | 1,859 | $114.7 \%$ |
| Borrowings | 11,710 | 6,057 | $93.3 \%$ |
| Contribution to the Deposit Protection Agency \& FIDF | 420 | 206 | $103.5 \%$ |
| Others | $\mathbf{1 2 4 , 6 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 7 , 8 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 \%}$ |
| Net interest income |  |  |  |

In 2023, net interest income increased by $15.6 \%$ yoy, amounting to Baht 124,682 million. This growth was propelled by a 44 basis points expansion in NIM and a $2.1 \%$ yoy increase in loan volume.

Table 3: Yield and cost of funding

| Consolidated | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Percentage | $3.73 \%$ | $3.29 \%$ |
| Net interest margin | $4.81 \%$ | $3.87 \%$ |
| Yield on earning assets | $5.95 \%$ | $5.04 \%$ |
| Yield on loans | $2.05 \%$ | $0.70 \%$ |
| Yield on interbank and money market | $1.75 \%$ | $1.31 \%$ |
| Yield on investment | $1.31 \%$ | $0.69 \%$ |
| Cost of funds |  |  |
| 1/ | $1.08 \%$ | $0.62 \%$ |
| Cost of deposits |  |  |

[^2]In 2023, NIM expanded by 44 bps yoy to $3.73 \%$, primarily attributable to increases in interbank yield (+135 bps), loan yield ( +91 bps ) and investment yield ( +44 bps ). This positive trend occurred despite a rise in funding cost (+62 bps). The higher yields were a consequence of 5 policy rate hikes, upward revisions of lending rates by the Bank, a larger volume of high-yield loans; and pricing discipline on new bookings. The cost of funds increased mainly because of a 23 bps rise in FIDF fee and higher cost of deposits.

Table 4: Fee and others

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | \% yoy |
| Transactional banking * | 12,251 | 10,453 | $17.2 \%$ |
| Lending related ** | 6,870 | 5,612 | $22.4 \%$ |
| Wealth management *** | 7,597 | 7,838 | $-3.1 \%$ |
| Bancassurance/Insurance | 11,490 | 15,125 | $-24.0 \%$ |
| Others | 4,875 | 5,839 | $-16.5 \%$ |
| Fee and others | $\mathbf{4 3 , 0 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 , 8 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 . 0 \%}$ |

* Including transactional fees, trades, and FX income
** Including loan-related and credit card fees
*** Including income from fund management, securities business, and others

Fee and others decreased by $4.0 \%$ yoy to Baht 43,083 million in 2023. This decline was primarily attributed to a decrease in bancassurance fees resulting from the expiration of performance-linked bonus payment as well as lower fees from wealth management. Despite the decrease in these areas, there was an improvement yoy in 2023, driven by transactional banking and lending-related fees.

Table 5: Investment and trading income

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | 2023 | 2022 | \% yoy |
| Investment and trading income | 3,338 | 1,689 | $97.6 \%$ |

In 2023, investment and trading income increased by $97.6 \%$ yoy to Baht 3,338 million, largely due to higher mark-to-market gains from the investment portfolio.

Table 6: Operating expenses

| Consolidated | 2023 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | \% yoy |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | 33,621 | 31,219 | $\mathbf{7 . 7 \%}$ |
| Employee expenses | 11,660 | 11,511 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Premises and equipment expenses | 4,995 | 4,400 | $13.5 \%$ |
| Taxes and duties | 175 | 274 | $-36.0 \%$ |
| Directors' remuneration | 21,329 | 22,470 | $-5.1 \%$ |
| Other expenses | $\mathbf{7 1 , 7 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 , 8 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 7 \%}$ |
| Total operating expenses | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 2 \%}$ |  |
| Cost to income ratio |  |  |  |

In 2023, operating expenses increased by $2.7 \%$ yoy, amounting to Baht 71,781 million. This rise was mainly attributable to an uptick in staff costs, driven by an increase in the number of staff to support business growth. Additionally, there were elevated costs associated with the expansion of premises and equipment, linked to the outlet expansion of a portfolio company.

In 2023, the cost-to-income ratio decreased to $42.0 \%$, compared to $45.2 \%$ in 2022 which was well below the fullyear guidance of mid-40s, primarily due to effective cost control measures. The company will continue to maintain a strong focus on cost discipline.

Table 7: Expected credit loss (ECL)

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | 2023 | 2022 | \% yoy |
| Expected credit loss | 43,600 | 33,829 | $28.9 \%$ |
| Credit cost (bps) | 182 | 145 |  |

In 2023, expected credit losses increased to Baht 43,600 million (182 bps of total loans) to preemptively provide as a cushion for overall uneven economic recovery. The amount not only reflected the pro-cyclicality of forwardlooking expected credit loss models under the TFRS 9 framework, but also included management overlays that were set according to current economic uncertainties.

Balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 (Consolidated)

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's total assets fell by $0.5 \%$ yoy to Baht 3,439 billion, primarily due to a decrease in interbank and money market items, despite a $2.1 \%$ yoy loan growth. Details on the consolidated balance sheet are provided in the following sections:

Table 8: Loans by segment

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit: Baht million | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 | \% yoy |
| Corporate | 843,755 | 857,736 | -1.6\% |
| SME | 413,208 | 407,355 | 1.4\% |
| Retail | 995,902 | 975,946 | 2.0\% |
| Housing loans | 761,724 | 729,555 | 4.4\% |
| Auto loans | 172,548 | 188,765 | -8.6\% |
| Unsecured loans | 40,117 | 45,026 | -10.9\% |
| Other loans | 21,513 | 12,599 | 70.8\% |
| Loans under subsidiaries | 173,698 | 136,178 | 27.6\% |
| CardX | 115,255 | 114,044 | 1.1\% |
| AutoX | 33,888 | 7,495 | 352.1\% |
| Other subsidiaries | 24,555 | 14,639 | 67.7\% |
| Total loans * | 2,426,563 | 2,377,215 | 2.1\% |

* Total loans excluded unamortized modification loss

Total loans increased $2.1 \%$ yoy at the end of December 2023. The changes in loan volume by customer segment are as follows:

- Corporate loans decreased by $1.6 \%$ yoy. The decrease was largely due to loan repayments from large corporates.
- SME loans grew $1.4 \%$ yoy largely from targeted lending to existing high-quality SME customers.
- Retail loans increased 2.0\% yoy. Below are details of changes in loan volume by sub-segment.
- Housing loans increased 4.4\% yoy given continued demand in high-end housing developments.
- Auto loans fell 8.6\% yoy largely from loan repayments of used cars.
- Loans under portfolio companies, including loans extended by CardX, AutoX, MONIX, ABACUS digital, InnovestX and Purple Ventures increased significantly by $27.6 \%$ yoy to Baht 173,698 million.
- CardX loans (personal loans and credit card receivables) increased $1.1 \%$ yoy, amounting to Baht 115,255 million at the end of December 2023.
- AutoX loans increased significantly by $352.1 \%$ yoy, amounting to Baht 33,888 million as the company increased market penetration.


## Table 9: Deposits breakdown

| Consolidated |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Unit: Baht million | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 | \% yoy |
| Demand | 131,169 | 122,346 | $7.2 \%$ |
| Savings | $1,820,111$ | $1,984,751$ | $-8.3 \%$ |
| Fixed | 491,580 | 448,703 | $9.6 \%$ |
| Less than 6 months | 75,730 | 95,626 | $-20.8 \%$ |
| 6 months and up to 1 year | 116,747 | 140,843 | $-17.1 \%$ |
| Over 1 year | 299,103 | 212,234 | $40.9 \%$ |
| Total deposits | $\mathbf{2 , 4 4 2 , 8 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 5 5 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 . 4 \%}$ |
| CASA - Current \& Savings Accounts (\%) | $79.9 \%$ | $82.4 \%$ |  |
| Gross loans to deposits ratio (Bank only) | $94.5 \%$ | $89.5 \%$ |  |
| Liquidity ratio (Bank-only) | $31.8 \%$ | $34.6 \%$ |  |

As of December 31, 2023, total deposits decreased 4.4\% yoy. The decline in deposits was primarily from savings deposits, resulting in a decrease in the CASA mix to $79.9 \%$ at the end of December 2023 from $82.4 \%$ at the end of last year. The gross loans to deposits ratio (at a bank-only level) increased to $94.5 \%$ from $89.5 \%$ at the end of December 2022 due to loan-to-deposit optimization.

The Bank's daily liquidity ratio of $31.8 \%$, as measured by total liquid assets to total deposits (at a bank-only level), was well above the $20 \%$ minimum threshold.

Table 10: Investment classification
Consolidated
Unit: Baht million

| Investments | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 | \% yoy |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Financial assets measured at FVTPL | 92,534 | 62,326 | $48.5 \%$ |
| Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost | 209,930 | 211,019 | $-0.5 \%$ |
| Investments in debt securities measured at FVOCl | 174,495 | 178,016 | $-2.0 \%$ |
| Investments in equity securities measured at FVOCl | 1,737 | 1,636 | $6.2 \%$ |
| Net investment * | $\mathbf{3 8 6 , 1 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 0 , 6 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 2 \%}$ |
| Investment in associates | 1,970 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 4 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 8 0 , 6 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 4 , 2 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 8 \%}$ |

* Net investments comprise of investments measured at amortized cost and measured at FVOCI.

Investments at the end of December 2023 increased $5.8 \%$ yoy. The increase was mainly due to higher financial assets (government bonds) measured at FVTPL and partly from foreign debt instruments measured at FVTPL.

## Statutory Capital

SCBX Financial Group, is subject to the same regulations as the Bank, namely the BOT's consolidated supervision guidelines, and must maintain the same minimum capital requirements including additional buffers. The required additional buffers consist of a $2.5 \%$ conservation buffer to be held in CET1 and a 1\% Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) buffer.

SCBX Financial Group follows a prudent approach to capital management by maintaining capital well above the minimum regulatory requirements and ensuring adequate loan loss provisions. This additional cushion allows SCBX Financial Group to better handle unforeseen events and absorb any emerging risks that may arise from new businesses in the future.

Capital positions of SCBX Financial Group and the Bank at the end of December 2023 under the Basel III framework are shown in the below table.

Table 11: Total Regulatory Capital

| Unit: Baht million, \% | SCBX (Consolidated) |  | SCB Bank (Bank-only) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 |
| Statutory Capital |  |  |  |  |
| Common Equity Tier 1 |  | 415,913 | 408,287 | 361,170 | 344,932 |
| Tier 1 capital | 417,536 | 409,359 | 361,170 | 344,932 |
| Tier 2 capital | 26,144 | 25,548 | 23,499 | 24,250 |
| Total capital | 443,680 | 434,907 | 384,669 | 369,182 |
| Risk-weighted assets | 2,358,515 | 2,306,339 | 2,135,900 | 2,220,000 |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 18.8\% | 18.9\% | 18.0\% | 16.6\% |
| Common Equity Tier 1 | 17.6\% | 17.7\% | 16.9\% | 15.5\% |
| Tier 1 capital | 17.7\% | 17.8\% | 16.9\% | 15.5\% |
| Tier 2 capital | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% |

Consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital of SCBX Financial Group were relatively flat yoy at 17.6\% at the end of December 2023, mainly from appropriation of net profit which was partly offset by a dividend payment. On the Bank-only basis, Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 capital increased yoy to 16.9\%. The dividend payment from SCB Bank to SCBX for funding purposes is considered an intra-group transaction and thus will only affect the capital position of the Bank but not of SCBX

## Asset Quality

At the end of December 2023, gross NPLs (on a consolidated basis) increased 1.6\% yoy to Baht 96.8 billion. Gross NPL ratio increased to $3.44 \%$ from $3.34 \%$ at the end of December 2022. The NPL increased mainly due to housing loans, SME segment and NPLs at CardX.

At the end of December 2023, the Group's coverage ratio remained relatively stable at 159.9\%. The Group's total Ioan loss reserve as a percentage of total loans (LLR \%) remained strong at 6.1\%.

Table 12: Asset quality
Unit: Baht million, \%
Dec 31, 23 Dec 31, 22
SCBX (Consolidated)

| Non-Performing Loans (Gross NPLs) | 96,832 | 95,329 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Gross NPL ratio | $3.44 \%$ | $3.34 \%$ |
| Total allowance* | 154,839 | 152,265 |
| Total allowance to NPLs (Coverage ratio) | $159.9 \%$ | $159.7 \%$ |
| Credit cost (bps) | 182 | 145 |
| SCB Bank (Bank-only) |  |  |
| Non-Performing Loans (Gross NPLs) | 88,544 | 90,550 |
| Gross NPL ratio | $3.27 \%$ | $3.25 \%$ |

* Total allowance includes loans, interbank and loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

Loan Classification and Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

Under TFRS 9, loans are classified into 3 stages based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. Loans and allowance for expected credit losses at the end of December 2023 and December 2022 were classified as follows:

Table 13: Loans and allowances for expected credit losses by stages

| Consolidated <br> Unit: Baht million | Dec 31, 23 |  | Dec 31, 22 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Loans and interbank | ECL* | Loans and interbank | ECL* |
| Stage 1 (Performing) | 2,545,602 | 45,918 | 2,584,089 | 45,792 |
| Stage 2 (Underperforming) | 175,072 | 50,193 | 178,753 | 48,646 |
| Stage 3 (Non-performing) | 96,832 | 58,727 | 95,329 | 57,827 |
| Total | 2,817,507 | 154,839 | 2,858,171 | 152,265 |

* Including ECL for loans, interbank and loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

Sources and Uses of Funds

As of December 31, 2023, deposits accounted for $71.0 \%$ of SCBX's funding base. Other major sources of funds were: $14.1 \%$ from shareholders' equity, $6.4 \%$ from interbank borrowings, and $3.2 \%$ from debt issuance. Uses of funds for this same period were: $70.6 \%$ for loans, $12.7 \%$ for interbank and money market lending, $14.0 \%$ for investments in securities, and 1.2\% held in cash.

## Segment Performance

2023 Operational Performance

| Unit: Baht billion | Total operating income | \% portion | Cost income ratio | Credit cost | Net profit (loss) | \% portion | Total loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen 1 - Banking Services* | 143.3 | 81\% | 39\% | 1.2\% | 47.9 | 104\% | 2,321 |
| Gen 2 - Consumer \& Digital Financial Services* | 27.7 | 16\% | 41\% | 10.4\% | 0.5 | 1\% | 165 |
| Gen 3 - Platforms \& Digital Assets* | 6.2 | 3\% | 131\% |  | (2.2) | -5\% | 3 |
| Inter Transaction and others | (6.1) |  |  | - | (2.7) |  | (62) |
| Total | 171.1 |  | 42\% | 1.82\% | 43.5 |  | 2,427 |

* Before deducting intercompany transactions


## Gen 1 - Banking Services

## 2023 Performance*

- Net interest income in 2023 increased significantly yoy to Baht 103.9 billion, driven by a NIM expansion (+43 bps) and selective loan growth of 0.6\%.
- Non-interest income was relatively flat yoy to Baht 39.5 billion. This was primarily due to an increase in investment and trading income, lending-related fees and transactional fees. Meanwhile, the growth in wealth management fees remained unchanged yoy. Organic bancassurance fees (excluding performance-linked compensation) experienced strong yoy growth, largely driven by the solid sales force of the Bank and its subsidiary, SCB Protect.
- Total operating income stood at Baht 143.3 billion mainly driven by a robust NII.
- OPEX increased slightly yoy to Baht 55.8 billion due to effective cost management. The Bank continued to focus on cost discipline, resulting in a cost-to-income ratio of 39\% in 2023.
- Net profit in 2023 stood at Baht 47.9 billion which corresponds to ROE of $11.4 \%$.
- Loan growth of $0.6 \%$ yoy was driven by housing loan. The Bank continued its growth with quality strategy to optimize returns within its risk tolerance.
- NPL increased slightly to $3.29 \%$ at the end of December 2023, up from $3.27 \%$ at the end of 2022 . At the end of December 2023, the Bank's coverage ratio remained high at 154.9\%

[^3]
## Gen 2 - Consumer \& Digital Financial Services

## 2023 Performance

- Total operating income was Baht 27.7 billion which accounted for $16 \%$ of total Group operating income. Revenue from Gen 2 was mainly from NII largely from unsecured personal loans, auto title loans and digital loans.
- OPEX increased yoy largely to support the business growth in Gen 2. Meanwhile, cost-to-income ratio stood at $41 \%$.
- With the nature of the unsecured lending business, including nano loans and auto title loans, which carry high-risk, high-return potential, unsecured personal loans face challenges stemming from an uneven economic recovery, resulting in a high level of credit costs at $10.4 \%$. Nevertheless, there have been noticeable improvements in credit costs since 3Q23.
- Gen 2 companies reported net profit of Baht 0.5 billion in 2023.
- Total loans for Gen 2 increased 29\% yoy to Baht 171 billion, primarily driven by the growth in AutoX, CardX and digital loans provided by MONIX and ABACUS digital.


## Gen 3 - Platforms \& Digital Assets

## 2023 Performance

- Total operating income was Baht 6.2 billion, mostly from fee income and investment income which accounted for 3\% of total Group's operating income.
- Despite the cost-income ratio for Gen 3 remaining at a high level of $131 \%$ in 2023 , the Gen 3 business is actively working to enhance its revenue streams through new ventures, such as ride-hailing, while concurrently reducing subsidies for food delivery business.
- In 2023, Gen 3 companies reported a net loss of Baht 2.2 billion.


## Credit Ratings

## Credit Ratings of SCB X Public Company Limited

December 31, 2023

Moody's Investors Service

| Issuer Rating (Local and Foreign Currency) | Baa2 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Outlook | Stable |

Fitch Ratings
Long Term Issuer Default Rating BBB
Short Term Issuer Default Rating F3
Outlook Stable

Viability Rating bbb
Government Support Rating bbb-
Senior Unsecured (National Long-Term Rating) AA+(tha)
Senior Unsecured (National Short-Term Rating)
F1+(tha)

## Additional Financial Information

| Consolidated Unit: Baht million, \% | Dec 31, 23 | Dec 31, 22 | \% yoy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total loans | 2,426,563 | 2,377,215 | 2.1\% |
| Add Accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables | 23,467 | 19,523 | 20.2\% |
| Total loans and accrued interest receivables and undue interest receivables | 2,450,030 | 2,396,738 | 2.2\% |
| Less Unamortised modification losses | 990 | 3,336 | -70.3\% |
| Less Allowance for expected credit loss | 147,995 | 145,554 | 1.7\% |
| Total loans and accrued interest receivables, net | 2,301,044 | 2,247,848 | 2.4\% |
| Loans by Sector | 2,426,563 | 2,377,215 | 2.1\% |
| Agricultural and mining | 9,565 | 9,217 | 3.8\% |
| Manufacturing and commercial | 657,147 | 661,375 | -0.6\% |
| Real estate and construction | 175,807 | 168,275 | 4.5\% |
| Utilities and services | 422,263 | 426,641 | -1.0\% |
| Housing loans ${ }^{1 /}$ | 616,898 | 597,404 | 3.3\% |
| Other loans | 544,883 | 514,303 | 5.9\% |
| Debt issued and borrowings | 109,911 | 71,996 | 52.7\% |
| Debentures | 84,215 | 51,824 | 62.5\% |
| Structured notes | 26,352 | 21,628 | 21.8\% |
| Others | 17 | 50 | -66.0\% |
| Hedge accounting adjustment | (673) | $(1,506)$ | NM |
|  | 2023 | 2022 |  |
| Share Information |  |  |  |
| EPS (Baht) | 12.93 | 11.12 |  |
| BVPS (Baht) | 141.99 | 136.98 |  |
| Closing price (Baht) | 106.00 | 107.00 |  |
| Shares outstanding (Million shares) | 3,367 | 3,367 |  |
| Market capitalization (Baht billion) | 356.9 | 360.3 |  |
| Yield on loans by segment |  |  |  |
| Yield on loans | 5.95\% | 5.04\% |  |
| Corporate | 4.45\% | 3.31\% |  |
| SME | 7.35\% | 6.17\% |  |
| Retail | 5.20\% | 4.97\% |  |
| Housing loans | 4.73\% | 4.56\% |  |
| Auto loans | 5.58\% | 5.54\% |  |
| CardX ${ }^{2 /}$ | 14.93\% | 14.00\% |  |
| AutoX ${ }^{3 /}$ | 20.1\% | - |  |
| Gross NPL ratio by segment/product |  |  |  |
| Corporate | 2.1\% | 3.0\% |  |
| SME | 10.8\% | 10.7\% |  |
| Retail | 2.7\% | 2.3\% |  |
| Housing loans | 2.7\% | 2.3\% |  |
| Auto loans | 2.7\% | 2.2\% |  |
| CardX ${ }^{2 /}$ | 5.6\% | 3.1\% |  |
| AutoX | 0.8\% | 0.1\% |  |
| New NPLs by segment and by product (Bank-only) |  |  |  |
| Total loans | 2.24\% | 1.91\% |  |
| Corporate | 0.24\% | 0.39\% |  |
| SME | 3.95\% | 2.72\% |  |
| Housing loans | 2.57\% | 1.77\% |  |
| Auto loans | 9.43\% | 6.85\% |  |
| New NPLs (Baht billion) | 59.2 | 54.7 |  |
| NPL reduction methodology |  |  |  |
| NPL sales (Baht billion) | 12.4 | 19.2 |  |
| Write off (Baht billion) | 33.6 | 21.8 |  |

${ }^{1 /}$ Classified by sector/product and excludes retail loans where customers use their home as collateral. (These loans are classified under "Other loans" in accordance with regulatory guidelines). Elsewhere in this report, all housing loans are aggregated under mortgage loans and the balance of these loans at the end of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was Baht 762 billion and Baht 730 billion, respectively.
${ }^{2 /}$ Data for 2022 were restated to furnish comparative information.
${ }^{3 /}$ Calculated based on daily average data
NM denotes "not meaningful"

## Additional Financial Information (Continued)

## SCB's interest rates and BOT's policy rate

| SCB Interest Rates | Feb 9, 21 | Mar 12, 21 | Oct 4, 22 | Dec 7, 22 | Jan 3, 23 | Jan 30, 23 | Apr 7, 23 | Jun 9, 23 | Oct 3, 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lending rate (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MLR | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 5.75 | 6.15 | 6.35 | 6.60 | 6.80 | 7.050 |
| MOR | 5.845 | 5.845 | 6.095 | 6.345 | 6.745 | 6.895 | 7.145 | 7.325 | 7.575 |
| MRR | 5.995 | 5.995 | 5.995 | 6.12 | 6.52 | 6.62 | 6.87 | 7.05 | 7.30 |
| Deposit rate* (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings rate | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| 3-month deposits | 0.37 | 0.32 | 0.47 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.77 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 1.10 |
| 6-month deposits | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| 12-month deposits | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.70 |

* Excluding special campaigns, which generally offer significantly higher rates but have different terms and conditions for 3, 6, and

12 month term deposits
May 20, 20 Aug 10, 22 Sep 28, 22 Nov 30, 22 Jan 25, 23 Mar 29, 23 May 31, 23 Aug 2, 23 Sep 27, 23

| Policy rate (\%) | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



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[^0]:    Remark: The figures from 2020 onward are based on TFRS 9.

[^1]:    NM denotes "not meaningful"

[^2]:    Note: Profitability ratios are calculated on the average beginning and ending balances.
    ${ }^{1 /}$ Cost of funds = Interest expenses (including contributions to the DPA \& FIDF) / Average interest-bearing liabilities
    ${ }^{2 /}$ Cost of deposits include contributions to the DPA and FIDF fees.

[^3]:    * Data for 2022 were rebased to align with comparative information

