

**BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
BANGKOK BRANCH**

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024



Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors of Bank of America National Association

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch ("the Bank") as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) and the Bank of Thailand notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting as described in the notes to the financial statements no. 2.

What I have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in head office and other branches of the same juristic person for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS and the Bank of Thailand notifications in relation to the preparation and presentation of financial reporting, 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 Bank'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 Bank 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank'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 Bank'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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Sakuna Yamsakul
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4906
Bangkok
1 April 2025

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Assets			
Cash		8,024	7,369
Interbank and money market items, net	8	20,018,919	7,350,769
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds		8,787,024	388,857
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10	13,510,016	94,787
Financial derivative assets	11	33,210,018	29,110,248
Investments, net	12	45,931,749	50,150,340
Loans to customers and interest receivables, net	13, 14	5,742,261	8,166,147
Leasehold improvement and equipment, net	15	59,401	73,665
Right-of-use assets, net	16	36,254	50,884
Intangible asset, net	17	11,781	16,882
Deferred tax assets, net	18	56,658	56,727
Other assets, net	19	244,561	200,287
Total assets		127,616,666	95,666,962



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

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Liabilities and Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Liabilities			
Deposits	20	41,480,184	43,835,978
Interbank and money market items	21	10,878,643	1,231,174
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds		12,445,191	388,857
Demand liabilities		1,034,388	1,618,363
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	22	270,042	-
Financial derivative liabilities	11	35,653,482	29,613,585
Employee benefit obligations	23	147,508	127,267
Lease liabilities	24	38,261	52,594
Other liabilities	25	732,482	573,951
Total liabilities		102,680,181	77,441,769
Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act	26	15,190,000	14,540,000
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	26	8,749,414	2,927,723
Other components of accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		39,387	(15,182)
Other reserves		12,722	-
Retained earnings		944,962	772,652
Total Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		24,936,485	18,225,193
Total liabilities and Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		127,616,666	95,666,962


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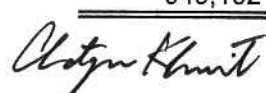

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Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Interest incomes	29	2,355,489	1,865,000
Interest expenses	30	(1,768,033)	(1,384,840)
Net interest incomes		587,456	480,160
Fees and services incomes		290,463	254,232
Fees and services expenses		(161,922)	(121,420)
Net fees and services incomes	31	128,541	132,812
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	32	1,475,972	1,106,593
Other operating incomes		64,028	54,822
Total income from operations		2,255,997	1,774,387
Expense from operations			
Personnel expenses		406,660	363,224
Premises and equipment expenses		75,247	82,069
Taxes and duties		37,288	33,400
Administration support expenses		516,563	383,344
Professional service expenses		6,442	5,621
Other expenses		35,910	30,422
Total expense from operations		1,078,110	898,080
Expected credit losses	33	43,460	9,768
Income from operations before income tax		1,134,427	866,539
Income taxes	34	(232,934)	(175,648)
Net income		901,493	690,891
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	23	(8,700)	9,245
Income tax on items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	18	1,740	(1,849)
Total items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		(6,960)	7,396
Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in value of investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		68,211	(17,493)
Income tax relating to items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	18	(13,642)	3,499
Total items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		54,569	(13,994)
Total comprehensive income		949,102	684,293


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Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Changes in Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act	Balances with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	Other components of accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
		Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Beginning balance 2023		14,040,000	6,280,234	(1,188)	-	629,920	20,948,966
Capital increase from reversal of retained earnings	26	500,000	-	-	-	(555,555)	(55,555)
Net decrease in balance with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		-	(3,352,511)	-	-	-	(3,352,511)
Change in value of investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	(17,493)	-	-	(17,493)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	23	-	-	-	-	9,245	9,245
Income tax relating to item in other comprehensive incomes	18	-	-	3,499	-	(1,849)	1,650
Net income		-	-	-	-	690,891	690,891
Ending balance 2023		14,540,000	2,927,723	(15,182)	-	772,652	18,225,193
Beginning balance 2024		14,540,000	2,927,723	(15,182)	-	772,652	18,225,193
Capital increase from reversal of retained earnings	26	650,000	-	-	-	(722,223)	(72,223)
Net decrease in balance with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		-	5,821,691	-	-	-	5,821,691
Change in value of investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	68,211	-	-	68,211
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	23	-	-	-	-	(8,700)	(8,700)
Income tax relating to item in other comprehensive incomes	18	-	-	(13,642)	-	1,740	(11,902)
Group equity-settled share-based payment	39	-	-	-	63,412	-	63,412
Group equity-settled share-based payment recharged	39	-	-	-	(50,690)	-	(50,690)
Net income		-	-	-	-	901,493	901,493
Ending balance 2024		15,190,000	8,749,414	39,387	12,722	944,962	24,936,485


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Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profits from operating activities before income tax		1,134,427	866,539
Adjustments to reconcile income from operating before income tax for the year to net cash received from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation	15, 16, 17	36,594	41,592
Expected credit losses	33	43,460	9,768
Employee benefit obligations	23	12,670	14,348
Loss from lease modification		864	-
Group equity-settled share-based payment	39	63,412	37,062
Unrealised losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		4,119	10,240
Unrealised losses on exchange rate		2,072,885	2,415,030
Interest incomes		(2,355,489)	(1,865,000)
Interest expenses		1,768,033	1,384,840
Interest received		2,470,126	1,663,277
Interest paid		(1,732,433)	(1,288,748)
Tax paid		(338,903)	(163,453)
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		3,179,765	3,125,495
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(13,419,348)	2,415,966
Short-term investments		(32,019,671)	(28,369,975)
Loans		2,436,508	1,747,059
Other assets		(12,324)	(144,113)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits		(2,355,794)	(6,038,101)
Interbank and money market items - liabilities		9,647,469	(194,256)
Demand liabilities		(583,975)	781,710
Employee benefit obligations	23	(1,129)	(3,695)
Other liabilities		131,375	(839)
Interbank and money market items - inter-office accounts with Head Office and balances with other branches under the same entity		4,648,175	(1,729,596)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(28,348,949)	(28,410,345)


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Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024	2023
	Notes	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid from purchases of equipment and intangible asset	15, 17	(7,378)	(21,926)
Cash paid from purchases of long-term investments		(929,780,926)	(516,931,966)
Cash received from sales of long-term investments		969,745,270	535,921,194
Net cash flows provided from investing activities		39,956,966	18,967,302
Cash flows from financing activities			
Group equity-settled share-based payment	39	(50,690)	-
Cash paid from repayment of lease liabilities	24	(10,418)	(12,289)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(61,108)	(12,289)
Net increase (decreases) in cash and cash equivalents		11,546,909	(9,455,332)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		9,128,568	18,583,900
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		20,675,477	9,128,568
Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprise			
Cash		8,024	7,369
Interbank and money market items - assets		20,075,851	7,356,081
Interbank and money market items - inter-office accounts with Head Office and balances with other branches under the same entity		591,602	1,765,118
		20,675,477	9,128,568
Significant non-cash transactions			
Capital increase from reversal of retained earnings	26	650,000	500,000
Lease modifications and reassessments	16	4,779	-


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

1 General information

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch ("the Bank") is a segment of Bank of America National Association ("BAC"), incorporated in the United States of America, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in the United States of America, which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of BAC where the consolidated financial statements can be obtained is as follows: 100 N. Tryon Street; Charlotte, North Carolina 28255. The address of the Bank's registration in Thailand is as follows:

33rd floor, All Seasons Place, CRC Tower, 87/2 Wireless Road, Bangkok 10330.

These financial statements were approved by Country Manager on 1 April 2025.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with procedures, policies and notifications of the Bank of Thailand regarding the preparation of the financial statements of commercial banks and the generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547. The primary financial statements (i.e., statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, statement of changes in Head Office and other branches under the same juristic person and statement of cash flows) are prepared in the format as required by the Notification of the Bank of Thailand ("BOT"), No. SorNorSor. 21/2561, "The Preparation and Format of the Financial Statements of Commercial Bank and Holding Parent Company of Financial Group" dated on 31 October 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, modified to include the measurement of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, to the extent required or permitted under TFRS except for some transactions as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is also the Bank's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except as otherwise indicated.

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

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

In the current year, the Bank has applied a number of amendments to TFRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2024, where their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements, except for the amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements in which the Bank has reviewed and revised the disclosure from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policies'.

The new and amended financial reporting standards effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

4 Material accounting policies

4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash, interbank and money market (assets) and accounts with Head Office and other branches under the same juristic person within 3 months from acquisition date or less.

4.3 Financial instruments

a) Classification

The Bank classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

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

The Bank reclassifies debt instruments only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial instruments issued by the Bank are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

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

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Bank assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other operating incomes in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in as other operating income or expenses in profit or loss.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

d) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Bank's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows that represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Interest income is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is presented in gains/(losses) on investments together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows that represent SPPI and for selling the financial assets are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. Interest revenue is included in interest income. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other operating incomes. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss in other operating incomes.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on subsequent measurement is presented in other operating incomes.

f) Loans of commercial banking business

Loans are generally stated at the outstanding principal less the allowance for expected credit losses. Loans held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

g) Allowance for expected credit losses

The Bank assesses expected credit loss on a forward-looking basis for its financial assets carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, except other receivables which the Bank applies the simplified approach in determining its expected credit loss.

To measure the expected credit losses, interbank and money market items, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, other receivables, and employee loans have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Bank has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost, FVOCI, loans commitments, and financial guarantees, the Bank applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing a) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and b) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Bank assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Bank reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item in expected credit loss.

The Bank measures the surplus reserve on the date of adoption for new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments by comparing the difference between allowance for expected credit losses according to requirement under new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments and total reserves that the Bank had on 31 December 2019. In which, the Bank will amortise the surplus reverse using the straight-line method over 5 years in accordance with notification number TorPorTor ForNorSor (23) Wor 1603/2562 to utilise surplus reserve from Bank of Thailand dated on 6 November 2019.

The Bank presents bad debt recoveries of loan to customers written-off as part of other operating income.

Default

The Bank's obligor is in default if:

- The Bank determines that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full; or
- The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation(s) to the Bank.

An obligor in default remains in default until the Bank has reasonable assurance of repayment and performance for all contractual principal and interest payments on all exposures of the Bank to the obligor (other than exposures that have been fully written off).

Write off

Loans and debt securities are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

h) Financial guarantee and other loan commitment

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of the debt.

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

Other loan commitments provided by the Bank are measured as the amount of the loss allowance calculated in accordance with expected credit loss model. The recognised amounts are included within other liabilities. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

i) Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange spot and forward contracts agreements, interest rate swap agreements, currency swap agreements and currency option agreements are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, or other widely used methods such as discounted cash flow models. Changes in fair values are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

j) Demand liabilities

The Bank records the demand liabilities as of the date of transaction equivalents to amount of cash received. When demand liabilities are recalled and repaid, the Bank reverses the outstanding.

k) Other Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The Bank's financial liabilities comprise of deposits of non-bank customers, deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, accounts payables from purchases of government bonds, lease liabilities and other liabilities.

4.4 Leasehold improvement and equipment and depreciation

All leasehold improvement and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Leasehold improvement	5 - 9
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 12

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

4.5 Leases

The Bank made an accounting policy election not to separate lease and non-lease components of a contract that is or contains a lease for its real estate and equipment leases. As such, lease payments represent payments on both lease and non-lease components.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Decommissioning or restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. The right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. In addition, the right-of-use assets are adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 2.82%.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Payments associated with short-term leases and low-value leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

4.6 Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets such as Computer software is measured at historical cost.

The assets with limited life are subsequently carried and cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Computer software	3 - 5

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

4.7 Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their value for tax purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

4.8 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Bank pays contributions to a separate fund on a voluntary basis. The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as defined contribution expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows and which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in head office and other branches of the same juristic person.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.9 Share-based payment

BAC grants equity-based payment awards to employees of the Bank under various incentive schemes.

For most awards, expense is generally recognised proportionately over the vesting period net of estimated forfeitures, unless the employee meets certain retirement eligibility criteria. For awards to employees that meet retirement eligibility criteria, the Bank accrues the expense in the year prior to grant. For employees that become retirement eligible during the vesting period, the Bank recognises expense from the grant date to the date on which the employee becomes retirement eligible, net of estimated forfeitures.

As this is a group share-based payment arrangement, all awards are treated by the Bank as equity settled share-based payment plans and are measured based on the fair value of those awards at grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Bank's estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest. The Bank has entered into a chargeback agreement with BAC under which it is committed to pay BAC the market value at grant date as well as subsequent movements in fair value of those awards to BAC at the time of delivery to its employees. The share-based payment transaction and chargeback agreement create a total charge to the profit and loss based on the grant date fair value of the awards adjusted for subsequent movements in the fair value of those awards prior to delivery.

The fair value determined at the grant date expensed over the vesting period is recognised under staff cost whereas the subsequent movement in the fair value prior to delivery is recorded in other expenses.

4.10 Revenue and expenses recognition

a) Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liabilities is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liabilities is measured on initial recognition less the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liabilities to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (that is to say, the amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liabilities.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. For financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all amounts received or paid by the Bank that are an integral part of the overall return, direct incremental transaction costs related to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument and all other premiums and discounts.

b) Calculation of interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (for non-credit impaired assets) or to the amortised cost of the liabilities.

For financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, the effective interest rate is applied to amortised cost after any impairment allowance of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

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

c) Interest and discount on loans

The recognition interest income on loan when its principal or interest payment has become over three months past due or stage 3 loan account follow definition of TFRS 9 will be recognise at effective interest rate of the carrying amount after expected credit loss.

d) Fees and services income

The Bank recognises fees and services income when diverse range of services have been rendered to its customers.

Fee and services income is generally recognised on the completion of a transaction. Such fees from cash management, and other fees related to the completion of corporate finance transactions.

For a service that is provided over a period of time, fee and services income is recognised over the period during which the related service is provided, or credit risk is undertaken. Such fees include the income from issuance of acceptances, avals and guarantees and letter of credit fees.

e) Other income

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

f) Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

5 Financial risk management

Risk governance

BAC has established a risk governance framework (the "Risk Framework") which serves as the foundation for consistent and effective management of risks facing BAC and its subsidiaries (including the Bank). The Risk Framework sets forth roles and responsibilities for the management of risk and provides a blueprint for overall management through delegation of authority, establishes risk appetite and associated limits for our activities.

The Risk Framework applies to all BAC employees. It provides an understanding of the Bank's approach to risk management and each employee's responsibilities for managing risk. All employees must take ownership for managing risk well and are accountable for identifying, escalating and debating risks facing the Bank. The following are the five components of the Bank's risk management approach:

- Culture of Managing Risk Well;
- Risk Appetite and Risk Limits;
- Risk Management Processes;
- Risk Data Management, Aggregation and Reporting; and
- Risk Governance

The seven key types of risk faced by BAC businesses as defined in the Risk Framework are:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Strategic risk
- Compliance risk
- Operational risk
- Reputational risk

5.1 Financial risk

The Bank's activities expose to a variety of financial risks: market risk including foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Bank's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

5.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, the Bank may suffer loss as a result of changes in the value of positions taken, both on and off statements of financial position, due to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and commodity prices.

The Bank has a Market Risk Management Unit, which is responsible for assessment of market risk, and uses tools and/ or systems that are widely accepted as efficient to help measure, monitor and manage market risk. This supports the Bank in ensuring that market risk is monitored and managed effectively, preventing the occurrence of unacceptable levels of market risk, and enabling the Bank to take action to adjust market risk to appropriate levels in a timely manner.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Market risk is composed of the following:

- Foreign exchange risk represents exposures to changes in the values of current holdings and future cash flows denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Bank. The types of instruments exposed to this risk include foreign currency-denominated loans and securities, future cash flows in foreign currencies arising from foreign exchange transactions, foreign currency-denominated debt and various foreign exchange derivatives whose values fluctuate with changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates.
- Interest rate risk is the risk to current or projected financial condition arising from movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk results from differences between the timing of rate changes and the timing of cash flows (repricing risk), from changing rate relationships among different yield curves affecting bank activities (basis risk), from changing rate relationships across the spectrum of maturities (yield curve risk). The types of instruments exposed to this risk include, but are not limited to loans, debts securities, certain trading-related assets and liabilities, deposits, borrowings, and derivatives.
- Issuer credit risk represents exposures to changes in the creditworthiness of individual issuers or groups of issuers. The Bank portfolio is exposed to issuer credit risk where the value of an asset may be adversely impacted by changes in the levels of credit spreads, by credit migration or by defaults.

5.1.1.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may result in changes in the value of financial instruments, and fluctuations in revenues or the value of financial assets and liabilities.

The Bank manages currency risk within the limit which is approved by the regional office. In addition, the Bank limits the net foreign currency position of each currency at 15% of the total fund of the Bank and limits the net foreign currency in aggregate of every currency at 20% of total funds of the Bank, and these limits comply with the regulation of the Bank of Thailand.

Exposure

The Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk classified by currency at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Transactions	2024					
	Currency					Total Million Baht
	THB Million Baht	USD Million Baht	JPY Million Baht	EURO Million Baht	Others Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	20,083	-	-	-	1	20,084
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	8,787	-	-	-	-	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,510	-	-	-	-	13,510
Financial derivative assets	170,737	(107,813)	(20,722)	(8,942)	(50)	33,210
Investments, net	32,467	13,465	-	-	-	45,932
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	5,655	161	-	-	-	5,816
Other monetary assets	184	60	-	-	-	244
Total financial assets	251,423	(94,127)	(20,722)	(8,942)	(49)	127,583
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	20,695	20,533	119	115	18	41,480
Interbank and money market items	10,879	-	-	-	-	10,879
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	12,445	-	-	-	-	12,445
Demand liabilities	635	398	-	-	1	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	270	-	-	-	-	270
Financial derivative liabilities	187,739	(122,371)	(20,723)	(8,942)	(50)	35,653
Lease liabilities	38	-	-	-	-	38
Other monetary liabilities	74	399	-	-	-	473
Total financial liabilities	232,775	(101,041)	(20,604)	(8,827)	(31)	102,272

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Transactions	2023					Total Million Baht
	THB Million Baht	USD Million Baht	JPY Million Baht	EURO Million Baht	Others Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	7,359	-	-	-	-	7,359
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	389	-	-	-	-	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	95	-	-	-	-	95
Financial derivative assets	177,720	(119,810)	(25,064)	(3,736)	-	29,110
Investments, net	33,170	16,980	-	-	-	50,150
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	8,138	123	-	-	-	8,261
Other monetary assets	150	50	-	-	-	200
Total financial assets	227,021	(102,657)	(25,064)	(3,736)	-	95,564
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	24,096	19,513	172	55	-	43,836
Interbank and money market items	1,231	-	-	-	-	1,231
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	389	-	-	-	-	389
Demand liabilities	304	1,313	-	-	1	1,618
Financial derivative liabilities	182,753	(124,339)	(25,064)	(3,736)	-	29,614
Lease liabilities	52	-	-	-	-	52
Other monetary liabilities	51	224	-	-	-	275
Total financial liabilities	208,876	(103,289)	(24,892)	(3,681)	1	77,015

Sensitivity

The following table sets out the analysis of the exposure to assess the impact of a 1% change in exchange rate to the net profit:

	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
Increased by 1%		
US Dollar	69	7
Others	(3)	(2)
	<u>66</u>	<u>5</u>
Decreased by 1%		
US Dollar	(69)	(7)
Others	3	2
	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(5)</u>

The Bank engages in financial derivative activities as required in the normal course of business to meet its clients' needs and to manage risks arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

5.1.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Bank's operations. Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in the interest rate characteristics of the assets and their corresponding funding liability. One of the major causes of these mismatches is timing differences in the repricing of the assets and liabilities. These mismatches are actively managed by the Bank and its Head Office's regional office as part of the overall risk management process which is conducted within internal guidelines and in conjunction with market risk.

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As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

Transactions	2024			Total Million Baht
	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non-interest bearing Million Baht	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	-	19,093	988	20,081
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	8,787	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	13,510	-	13,510
Financial derivative assets	19,185	3,063	10,962	33,210
Investments, net	-	-	45,932	45,932
Loans net of deferred revenue	-	5,801	-	5,801
Other monetary assets	-	-	212	212
Total financial assets	19,185	41,467	66,881	127,533
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	33,838	7,642	41,480
Interbank and money market items	-	10,165	714	10,879
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	12,445	12,445
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,034	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	270	-	270
Financial derivative liabilities	20,809	1,419	13,425	35,653
Lease liabilities	-	38	-	38
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	257	257
Total financial liabilities	20,809	45,730	35,517	102,056
2023				
Transactions	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non-interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Interbank and money market items	-	5,987	1,369	7,356
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	389	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	95	-	95
Financial derivative assets	16,770	3,352	8,988	29,110
Investments, net	-	-	50,150	50,150
Loans net of deferred revenue	-	8,236	-	8,236
Other monetary assets	-	-	200	200
Total financial assets	16,770	17,670	61,096	95,536
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	34,926	8,910	43,836
Interbank and money market items	-	537	694	1,231
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	389	389
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,618	1,618
Financial derivative liabilities	19,390	947	9,277	29,614
Lease liabilities	-	52	-	52
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	275	275
Total financial liabilities	19,390	36,462	21,163	77,015

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As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate and the remaining period to the contractual maturity date were as follows:

Transactions	2024						Total Million Baht
	Maturity date					Non- interest bearing Million Baht	
	At call Million Baht	0 - 3 months Million Baht	3 - 12 months Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht		
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items	-	19,093	-	-	-	988	20,081
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	8,787	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	372	9,927	3,211	-	13,510
Financial derivative assets	-	1,559	3,420	11,883	5,386	10,962	33,210
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	-	45,932	45,932
Loans net of deferred revenue	2,402	536	1,363	1,500	-	-	5,801
Other monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-	212	212
Total financial assets	2,402	21,188	5,155	23,310	8,597	66,881	127,533
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	32,881	952	5	-	-	7,642	41,480
Interbank and money market items	55	10,010	100	-	-	714	10,879
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	12,445	12,445
Demand liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,034	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	270	-	-	-	-	270
Financial derivative liabilities	-	2,121	3,230	11,560	5,317	13,425	35,653
Lease liabilities	-	3	8	27	-	-	38
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	257	257
Total financial liabilities	32,936	13,356	3,343	11,587	5,317	35,517	102,056

Transactions	2023						Total Million Baht
	Maturity date					Non- interest bearing Million Baht	
	At call Million Baht	0 - 3 months Million Baht	3 - 12 months Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht		
Financial assets							
Interbank and money market items	-	5,987	-	-	-	1,369	7,356
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	389	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5	13	77	-	95
Financial derivative assets	-	2,107	5,695	9,941	2,379	8,988	29,110
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	-	50,150	50,150
Loans net of deferred revenue	2,200	1,675	2,111	2,250	-	-	8,236
Other monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-	200	200
Total financial assets	2,200	9,769	7,811	12,204	2,456	61,096	95,536
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	34,678	243	5	-	-	8,910	43,836
Interbank and money market items	437	-	100	-	-	694	1,231
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	389	389
Demand liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,618	1,618
Financial derivative liabilities	-	2,356	6,135	10,094	1,752	9,277	29,614
Lease liabilities	-	3	9	40	-	-	52
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	275	275
Total financial liabilities	35,115	2,602	6,249	10,134	1,752	21,163	77,015

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The Bank has average balances of the financial assets and liabilities that generating revenues and expenses, and the average interest and dividend rate for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, can be summarised as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Average balances Million Baht	Interest and dividend Million Baht	Average rate (%)	Average balances Million Baht	Interest and dividend Million Baht	Average rate (%)
<u>Performing financial assets</u>						
Interbank and money market items	20,666	478	2.31	23,271	439	1.89
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,780	209	2.38	2,536	67	2.64
Investments, net	47,770	1,460	3.06	49,478	1,148	2.32
Loans	6,772	208	3.07	7,989	211	2.64
Total performing financial assets	83,988	2,355		83,274	1,865	
<u>Performing financial liabilities</u>						
Deposits	48,152	872	1.81	60,204	921	1.53
Interbank and money market items	10,290	233	2.26	1,007	15	1.49
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	610	13	2.13	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	45	1	2.22	59	2	3.39
Total performing financial liabilities	59,097	1,119		61,270	938	

Interest/profit rate sensitivity

The table below shows the interest sensitivity to net profit and Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person for the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at reporting date:

	2024	
	Increased by 1 basis point Million Baht	Decreased by 1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on net profit	(2.23)	2.23
Impact on Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	14.60	(14.60)
	12.37	(12.37)
	2023	
	Increased by 1 basis point Million Baht	Decreased by 1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on net profit	(2.19)	2.19
Impact on Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	11.48	(11.48)
	9.29	(9.29)

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5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of loss arising from the inability or failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet their financial and contractual obligations to the Bank as and when they fall due.

The Bank has policy and procedures to ensure that credit risks are accurately assessed, approved, continuously monitored, and actively managed at both the transaction and portfolio levels. The policy framework establishes credit approval authorities, concentration limits, risk rating methodologies, portfolio review parameters, and problem loan management.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, concentrations of credit risk relative to the loans and receivables summarised by type of industry are as follows:

	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
Manufacturing and commerce	4,308	3,741
Leasing business	1,508	4,520
Total loans and interest receivables	5,816	8,261

Credit quality analysis

The following table analyses the carrying amount and maximum credit exposure of the Bank's financial assets by external credit rating or internal equivalent thereof. Where there is no rating, the balances are classified as not rated. Although the table reflects the Bank's gross exposure, the Bank manages its credit exposures on a net basis.

	2024				
	AAA to B Million Baht	Not rated Million Baht	Total gross amount Million Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Million Baht	Total net amount Million Baht
Interbank and money market items	20,079	-	20,079	(60)	20,019
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	8,787	-	8,787	-	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,510	-	13,510	-	13,510
Financial derivative assets	32,726	484	33,210	-	33,210
Investments, net	45,932	-	45,932	-	45,932
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	5,816	5,816	(74)	5,742
Other monetary assets	244	-	244	-	244
Total financial assets	121,278	6,300	127,578	(134)	127,444
	2023				
	AAA to B Million Baht	Not rated Million Baht	Total gross amount Million Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Million Baht	Total net amount Million Baht
Interbank and money market items	7,359	-	7,359	(8)	7,351
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	389	-	389	-	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	95	-	95	-	95
Financial derivative assets	28,784	326	29,110	-	29,110
Investments, net	50,150	-	50,150	-	50,150
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	8,261	8,261	(95)	8,166
Other monetary assets	200	-	200	-	200
Total financial assets	86,977	8,587	95,564	(103)	95,461

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The following table shows the carrying amount and maximum exposure of interbank and money market items and loans to customers and accrued interest, classified by credit quality according to credit ratings.

	2024				
	AAA to B Million Baht	Not rated Million Baht	Total gross amount Million c Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Million Baht	Total net amount Million Baht
Portfolio where calculated on 12-month ECL					
Interbank and money market items	20,079	-	20,079	(60)	20,019
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	5,796	5,796	(73)	5,723
Total financial assets	20,079	5,796	25,875	(133)	25,742
Guarantees and commitments	-	1,676	1,676	(17)	1,659
Portfolio where calculated on lifetime ECL - not credit impaired					
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	20	20	(1)	19
Total financial assets	-	20	20	(1)	19
Guarantees and commitments	-	155	155	(4)	151
2023					
	AAA to B Million Baht	Not rated Million Baht	Total gross amount Million Baht	Allowance for expected credit losses Million Baht	Total net amount Million Baht
Portfolio where calculated on 12-month ECL					
Interbank and money market items	7,359	-	7,359	(7)	7,352
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	8,020	8,020	(87)	7,933
Total financial assets	7,359	8,020	15,379	(94)	15,285
Guarantees and commitments	-	600	600	(6)	594
Portfolio where calculated on lifetime ECL - not credit impaired					
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	239	239	(6)	233
Total financial assets	-	239	239	(6)	233
Guarantees and commitments	-	193	193	(2)	191

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Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Bank has the maximum credit risk exposure in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligation. No account is taken of any collateral held and the maximum exposure to loss is considered to be the statement of financial position carrying amount or, off-statement of financial position transaction and financial guarantee but not including derivative instruments.

The following table reflects by asset class of financial instrument the amount that best represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk.

	2024	2023
	Maximum exposure Million Baht	Maximum exposure Million Baht
Credit risk exposures of on-statement of financial position assets:		
Interbank and money market items	20,079	7,359
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	8,787	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,547	97
Financial derivative assets	33,210	29,110
Investments*	46,295	50,612
Loans to customers and interest receivables	5,816	8,261
Other monetary assets	244	200
	127,978	96,028
Credit risk exposure of off-statement of financial position items:		
Financial guarantees and Letters of credit	1,831	793
Loan commitments	2,996	2,986
	4,827	3,779

*Investments are all governments bonds and not collateralised.

Derivatives with same counterparty under master netting agreement are subject to close-out arrangements upon occurrence of certain events including default. Refer to note 28, for impact of such close-out arrangement.

Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Bank has internal policies on the acceptability of collateral of loan guarantee from the borrower's parent company for credit risk mitigation.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank has financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model for its financial assets classified as debt instrument carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost accounts receivables from sales of government bonds loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

While deposit in interbank and money market items are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Debt investments

The Bank considers that all debt investments measured at FVOCI have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Management considers 'low credit risk' for bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations.

The table below presents the interbank asset items, account receivables from sale of government bonds, investments, and other assets classified by rating:

	2024			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Million Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Million Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Interbank and money market (Asset)				
Sovereign	846	-	-	846
Investment grade	19,233	-	-	19,233
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(60)	-	-	(60)
Net carrying amount before excess provision	20,019	-	-	20,019
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds				
Investment grade	8,787	-	-	8,787
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	8,787	-	-	8,787
Investments				
Sovereign	45,932	-	-	45,932
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	45,932	-	-	45,932
Other monetary assets				
Investment grade	244	-	-	244
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	244	-	-	244

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	2023			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Million Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Million Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Interbank and money market (Asset)				
Sovereign	1,149	-	-	1,149
Investment grade	6,210	-	-	6,210
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(7)	-	-	(7)
Net carrying amount before excess provision	7,352	-	-	7,352
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds				
Investment grade	389	-	-	389
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	389	-	-	389
Investments				
Sovereign	50,150	-	-	50,150
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	50,150	-	-	50,150
Other monetary assets				
Investment grade	200	-	-	200
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	200	-	-	200

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Concentrations of credit risk

Credit risk is evaluated and managed with goal that concentrations of credit exposure continue to be aligned with the bank's risk appetite. Below table shows gross carrying amount and maximum credit exposure by industry and geographical location.

	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
By Industry		
Administrative and support service activities	905	3,016
Financial and insurance activities	123,378	89,074
Manufacturing	2,799	2,946
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	846	960
Others	50	32
	127,978	96,028
	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
By Locations		
Germany	2,776	4,129
France	1,588	1,610
Great Britain	1,955	1,396
Japan	2,472	2,340
Thailand	91,997	57,663
United States of America	25,837	28,462
Others	1,353	428
	127,978	96,028

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank, although solvent, either does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or can secure such resources only at excessive cost.

Liquidity management is handled by the Bank's treasurer in term of net cash flows and liquidity risk limits reviewed and approved by Regional and Global Team, who has responsibility for global liquidity risk oversight, taking into consideration of market conditions, funding needs and the profile of the location's liability base. To comply with the Bank of Thailand's guidelines on liquidity risk management, the Bank has prepared projected liquidity gap reports of each time bucket under normal situation and in the stress scenario and has put in place its own Contingency Funding Plan and Liquidity Risk Policy.

5.1.3.1 Contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities

The period to maturity calculated based on the remaining period to the contractual maturity date from the statements of financial position date of financial instruments outstanding as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024				
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items	988	19,091	-	-	20,079
Account receivables from sales of government bonds	-	8,787	-	-	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	372	9,927	3,211	13,510
Financial derivative assets	-	15,932	11,892	5,386	33,210
Investments, net	-	45,932	-	-	45,932
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	2,404	1,904	1,508	-	5,816
Other monetary assets	108	132	4	-	244
Total financial assets	3,500	92,150	23,331	8,597	127,578
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	40,523	957	-	-	41,480
Interbank and money market items	769	10,110	-	-	10,879
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	12,445	-	-	12,445
Demand liabilities	1,034	-	-	-	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	270	-	-	270
Financial derivative liabilities	-	18,729	11,607	5,317	35,653
Lease liabilities	-	11	27	-	38
Other monetary liabilities	9	464	-	-	473
Total financial liabilities	42,335	42,986	11,634	5,317	102,272
Liquidity, net	(38,835)	49,164	11,697	3,280	25,306
Contingent liabilities					
Letter of credit	-	774	-	-	774
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	5	16	-	-	21
Other guarantees	682	142	212	-	1,036
Total contingent liabilities	687	932	212	-	1,831

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	2023				
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items	1,369	5,990	-	-	7,359
Account receivables from sales of government bonds	-	389	-	-	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	5	13	77	95
Financial derivative assets	-	16,783	9,948	2,379	29,110
Investments, net	-	50,150	-	-	50,150
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	2,201	3,800	2,260	-	8,261
Other monetary assets	119	77	4	-	200
Total financial assets	3,689	77,194	12,225	2,456	95,564
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	43,587	249	-	-	43,836
Interbank and money market items	1,131	100	-	-	1,231
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	389	-	-	389
Demand liabilities	1,618	-	-	-	1,618
Financial derivative liabilities	-	17,765	10,097	1,752	29,614
Lease liabilities	-	12	40	-	52
Other monetary liabilities	9	266	-	-	275
Total financial liabilities	46,345	18,781	10,137	1,752	77,015
Liquidity, net	(42,656)	58,413	2,088	704	18,549
Contingent liabilities					
Letter of credit	4	74	-	-	78
Liabilities under unmatured import bills	-	13	-	-	13
Guarantees for loans	-	21	-	-	21
Other guarantees	456	156	69	-	681
Total contingent liabilities	460	264	69	-	793

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5.1.3.2 Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The tables below present the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow:

	2024				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	40,523	957	-	-	41,480
Interbank and money market items	769	10,110	-	-	10,879
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	12,445	-	-	12,445
Demand liabilities	1,034	-	-	-	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	270	-	-	270
Lease liabilities	-	12	28	-	40
Other monetary liabilities	9	464	-	-	473
Total financial liabilities	42,335	24,258	28	-	66,621
	2023				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	43,587	249	-	-	43,836
Interbank and money market items	1,131	100	-	-	1,231
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	389	-	-	389
Demand liabilities	1,618	-	-	-	1,618
Lease liabilities	-	14	42	-	56
Other monetary liabilities	9	266	-	-	275
Total financial liabilities	46,345	1,018	42	-	47,405

Derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Bank's trading derivative financial liabilities.

All trading derivatives, whether net or gross settled are analysed based on the expected maturity.

The table below analyses the Bank's trading derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis:

	2024				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Foreign exchange derivatives	-	17,663	7,580	1,097	26,340
Interest rate derivatives	-	3,626	7,647	528	11,801
	-	21,289	15,227	1,625	38,141
	2023				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Foreign exchange derivatives	-	15,453	5,571	420	21,444
Interest rate derivatives	-	4,449	3,957	224	8,630
	-	19,902	9,528	644	30,074

The Bank's derivatives that will be settled on a gross basis include foreign exchange derivatives, such as currency forward, currency swap, currency options, cross currency interest rate swaps.

5.1.4 Fair value risk

The methodology of fair value measurement is depended on the characteristics of the financial instrument. For those financial instruments which are regarded as being traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to the market price of the financial instrument. If, however the appropriate quoted market price cannot be determined, the fair value is determined by using an appropriate valuation technique and complied with related authorities' regulations.

The Bank holds derivatives for trading intent, and servicing customers, including for a purpose of managing the Bank assets and liabilities. This includes interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, FX derivatives.

Additionally, the Bank does not control only the market risk of the derivatives to be within an acceptable level, but also the counterparty credit risks by setting-up and controlling transaction limits based on the normal lending procedures.

6 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

1) Allowance for expected credit losses

The Bank assesses expected credit loss on a forward-looking basis for its financial assets classified as debt instrument carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. present value of a cash shortfall) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate for the financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or credit adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. The Bank estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument. The cash flows that are considered shall include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. There is a presumption that the expected life of a financial instrument can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the expected life of a financial instrument, the Bank uses the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

For loan commitments, an expected credit losses are the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the entity if the holder of the loan commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive if the loan is drawn down. The Bank's estimate of expected credit losses on loan commitments shall be consistent with its expectations of drawdowns on that loan commitment and the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over the expected life of the loan commitment when estimating lifetime expected credit losses.

For a financial guarantee contract, the entity is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed. Accordingly, cash shortfalls are the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the entity expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party. If the asset is fully guaranteed, the estimation of cash shortfalls for a financial guarantee contract would be consistent with the estimations of cash shortfalls for the asset subject to the guarantee.

For a financial asset that is credit-impaired at the reporting date, but that is not a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset, the Bank measures the expected credit losses as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as expected credit losses (reversal)

The Bank measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Bank measures expected credit losses using the following approaches:

a. General approach

At each reporting date, the Bank applies general approach to measure expected credit losses on debt instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts except for those that are under simplified approach. The Bank always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. In which, the three-stage expected credit loss impairment will be as the following stages:

- Stage 1 - from initial recognition of a financial assets to the date on which the credit risk of the asset has not increased significantly relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 - following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset.
- Stage 3 - When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance equal to full lifetime expected credit losses is to be recognised.

Under each stage allowance for expected credit losses model except for significant exposures in loans to customer, the allowance will be assessed by using collective approach model with forward looking information adjustment.

Significant increase in credit risk

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. To make that assessment, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information which can be obtained without excessive cost or effort.

Collective based and other loss allowance assessment

The primary credit exposures of the Bank falling within the impairment provisions of TFRS 9 relate to the Bank's portfolio of loans and advances to third party customers and banks, as well as its third party loan commitments. Loss allowances for these financial instruments are modelled on an instrument by instrument basis, determining the relevant probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) using statistical data as described above and throughout this note.

For other financial instruments the Bank assesses the ECL on either a collective or an individual basis using a reduced complexity calculation, whilst still incorporating, where relevant, quantitative historical loss experience data and forward-looking information as well as qualitative information as to the nature of risks inherent in the instruments. In the case of the Bank's reverse repurchase agreement the majority of credit exposure is over collateralised and other receivables in other assets typically short dated. The Bank's investment securities at FVOCI are held in high investment grade assets. As a result the PD, LGD, or both are such that the resulting ECL is not significant to the Bank. Actual amounts written off during the year on these other financial instruments are also not significant to the Bank. In light of this, separate disclosure of ECL allowance or amounts written off on these instruments is not considered necessary in the financial statements.

b. Simplified approach

The Bank applies simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected credit loss for interbank and money market items, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and other receivables. The Bank assesses the simplified approach has not material difference from applying the general approach of those financial assets.

2) Fair value of derivatives and financial instruments

In determining the fair value, the management has made judgement in valuing derivatives and financial instruments by using widely accepted valuation techniques and guidelines. Management believed that estimation are reasonable.

3) Post-employee benefits

The Bank has committed to pay benefits to employees at retirement age. The present value of employee benefit liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is determined on an actuarial basis using various assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net period cost for employee benefits include the discount rate, the rate of salary increase and employee turnover. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the net periodic cost recorded for employee benefits. On an annual basis the Bank determines the appropriate discount rate, which represents the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of future cash flows currently expected to be required to settle the employee benefits. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Bank considers the interest rates of government bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid.

4) Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Bank considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Extension options on leasehold improvement lease have been included in the lease liability.

5) Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Bank determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

7 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities by category and by statement of financial position.

	2024			
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht	Amortised Cost Million Baht	Total Million Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash	-	-	8	8
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	20,019	20,019
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	8,787	8,787
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,510	-	-	13,510
Derivative assets	33,210	-	-	33,210
Investments, net	-	45,932	-	45,932
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	5,742	5,742
Other monetary assets	-	-	244	244
Total financial assets	46,720	45,932	34,800	127,452
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	-	41,480	41,480
Interbank and money market items	-	-	10,879	10,879
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	12,445	12,445
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,034	1,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	270	-	-	270
Derivative liabilities	35,653	-	-	35,653
Lease liabilities	-	-	38	38
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	473	473
Total financial liabilities	35,923	-	66,349	102,272

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	2023			
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss Million Baht	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Million Baht	Amortised Cost Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Cash	-	-	7	7
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	7,351	7,351
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	389	389
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	95	-	-	95
Derivative assets	29,110	-	-	29,110
Investments, net	-	50,150	-	50,150
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	8,166	8,166
Other monetary assets	-	-	200	200
Total financial assets	29,205	50,150	16,113	95,468
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	43,836	43,836
Interbank and money market items	-	-	1,231	1,231
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	389	389
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,618	1,618
Derivative liabilities	29,614	-	-	29,614
Lease liabilities	-	-	53	53
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	275	275
Total financial liabilities	29,614	-	47,402	77,016

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8 Interbank and money market items, net - assets

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
<u>Domestic items</u>		
Bank of Thailand	845,687	1,148,890
Commercial banks	5,403,648	1,007,037
Reverse repos	13,831,000	5,200,000
Total	20,080,335	7,355,927
<u>Add</u> Interest receivables	2,965	3,269
<u>Less</u> Deferred income	(5,544)	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(59,914)	(7,386)
<u>Less</u> Surplus allowance	-	(1,195)
Total domestic items	20,017,842	7,350,615
<u>Foreign items</u>		
Swiss Franc	865	-
Malaysian Ringgit	84	-
Swedish Krona	54	78
Other currencies	57	51
Total	1,060	129
<u>Add</u> Interest receivables	17	25
Total foreign items	1,077	154
Total interbank and money market items, net - assets	20,018,919	7,350,769

9 Assets held and pledged as collateral

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
<u>Assets pledged as collateral</u>		
Cash collateral pledged under credit support annex (Note 19, 28)	104,900	118,800
Total asset pledged as collateral	104,900	118,800
<u>Assets held as collateral</u>		
Securities held as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements*	13,965,442	5,250,175
Total asset held as collateral	13,965,442	5,250,175

* Securities accepted as collateral under the reverse repo arrangement with the commercial bank are government bonds. The reverse repo agreements mature the next business day.

10 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2024 Fair value Thousand Baht	2023 Fair value Thousand Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Government and state-owned enterprise securities	13,510,016	94,787
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13,510,016	94,787

11 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives for trading as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<u>Type of risks</u>	2024		
	Fair value		Notional amount Thousand Baht
	Assets	Liabilities	
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	
Exchange rate	21,229,146	(24,321,484)	1,325,319,792
Interest rate	11,980,872	(11,331,998)	3,857,157,372
Total	33,210,018	(35,653,482)	5,182,477,164

<u>Type of risks</u>	2023		
	Fair value		Notional amount Thousand Baht
	Assets	Liabilities	
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	
Exchange rate	19,781,656	(21,256,632)	911,667,015
Interest rate	9,328,592	(8,356,953)	2,999,125,029
Total	29,110,248	(29,613,585)	3,910,792,044

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The table below shows notional amounts of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the year end and are not indicative of either the market or credit risk.

	2024			2023		
	Thai Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Thai Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Forward and spot contracts						
- Bought	460,048	479,334	939,382	288,166	324,845	613,011
- Sold	475,994	465,473	941,467	322,939	289,851	612,790
Cross-currency and interest rate swap contracts						
- Bought	171,396	198,805	370,201	133,547	156,296	289,843
- Sold	169,545	201,269	370,814	106,186	184,552	290,738
Interest rate swap contracts						
- Fixed-rate receiver	1,599,262	265,328	1,864,590	1,326,247	105,427	1,431,674
- Floating-rate receiver	1,693,697	293,479	1,987,176	1,379,554	183,698	1,563,252
Bought interest rate option contracts	3,252	-	3,252	4,199	-	4,199
Sold bond forward contracts	2,140	-	2,140	-	-	-
Foreign exchange options						
- Call-option sales contract	-	1,693	1,693	-	1,862	1,862
- Put-option sales contract	2,712	-	2,712	1,862	-	1,862
- Call-option purchase contract	-	6,179	6,179	-	3,812	3,812
- Put-option purchase contract	2,209	-	2,209	599	-	599
Total	4,580,255	1,911,560	6,491,815	3,563,299	1,250,343	4,813,642

12 Investments, net

	2024 Fair value Thousand Baht	2023 Fair value Thousand Baht
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state-owned enterprise securities	45,931,749	50,150,340
Total investment, net	45,931,749	50,150,340

13 Loans to customers and interest receivables, net

13.1 Classified by type of loans

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Overdrafts	-	51
Loans	5,800,706	8,235,803
Total loans to customers	5,800,706	8,235,854
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivable	15,124	25,204
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivable	5,815,830	8,261,058
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 14)	(73,569)	(94,911)
Total loans to customers and interest receivables, net	5,742,261	8,166,147

13.2 Classified by currencies and residencies of customers (loans net of deferred income)

	2024		
	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Thai Baht	5,639,822	-	5,639,822
US Dollar	160,884	-	160,884
Total	5,800,706	-	5,800,706

	2023		
	Domestic Thousand Baht	Foreign Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Thai Baht	8,113,060	-	8,113,060
US Dollar	122,794	-	122,794
Total	8,235,854	-	8,235,854

13.3 Classified by loan classification

	2024 Loans and accrued interest receivable Thousand Baht	2023 Loans and accrued interest receivable Thousand Baht
Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk	5,795,682	8,021,813
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	20,148	239,245
Credit-impaired financial assets	-	-
Total	5,815,830	8,261,058

13.4 Movement in gross carrying amount of loans to customers

	2024			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2024	8,021,813	239,245	-	8,261,058
Changes due to change in stage	(20,160)	20,160	-	-
Newly acquired or drawdown	635,301	-	-	635,301
Derecognised financial assets	(2,841,272)	(239,257)	-	(3,080,529)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5,795,682	20,148	-	5,815,830

	2023			
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2023	9,995,865	20,135	-	10,016,000
Changes due to change in stage	(536,933)	536,933	-	-
Newly acquired or drawdown	2,955,041	-	-	2,955,041
Derecognised financial assets	(4,392,160)	(317,823)	-	(4,709,983)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	8,021,813	239,245	-	8,261,058

14 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2024				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Thousand Baht	Surplus allowance Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2024	86,951	5,588	-	2,372	94,911
Changes due to change in stage	(231)	231	-	-	-
Change due to new estimation of credit loss	(7,535)	228	-	-	(7,307)
Newly acquired or drawdown	3,323	-	-	-	3,323
Derecognised financial assets	(9,399)	(5,587)	-	-	(14,986)
Surplus allowance amortisation	-	-	-	(2,372)	(2,372)
As at 31 December 2024	73,109	460	-	-	73,569

	2023				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Thousand Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Thousand Baht	Surplus allowance Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
As at 1 January 2023	84,840	472	-	4,743	90,055
Changes due to change in stage	(5,705)	5,705	-	-	-
Change due to new estimation of credit loss	36,972	-	-	-	36,972
Newly acquired or drawdown	8,156	-	-	-	8,156
Derecognised financial assets	(37,312)	(589)	-	-	(37,901)
Surplus allowance amortisation	-	-	-	(2,371)	(2,371)
As at 31 December 2023	86,951	5,588	-	2,372	94,911

The Bank will amortise the surplus allowance to profit or loss using straight-line method by 5-year consecutively from 1 January 2020.

The Bank incorporates forward looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. This includes various estimates and assumptions, some of which require judgment. One use of judgment in the process is weighting forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios used within statistical models. While the Bank generally relies on consensus estimates, any one economic outlook path is inherently uncertain, and as such the Bank uses multiple macroeconomic scenarios in its ECL calculation.

As at December 2024, five scenarios were used. These included:

- a baseline scenario in line with consensus estimates;
- two downside scenarios which assume a significantly longer period until economic recovery and risk of rising inflation;
- a tail risk scenario similar to the severely adverse scenario used in stress testing by the Bank; and
- an upside scenario to reflect the potential for continued improvement in the consensus outlooks.

During the reporting period, there has been no material changes in the estimate techniques or significant assumptions in respect of ECL measurement.

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15 Leasehold improvement and equipment, net

	Leasehold improvement Thousand Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Thousand Baht	Work in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Cost				
As at 1 January 2023	89,655	74,013	2,809	166,477
Additions	1,828	10,187	3,247	15,262
Other changes - transfers	-	2,809	(2,809)	-
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	-	(1,706)	-	(1,706)
As at 31 December 2023	91,483	85,303	3,247	180,033
As at 1 January 2024	91,483	85,303	3,247	180,033
Additions	-	2,187	4,797	6,984
Other changes - transfers	-	2,204	(2,204)	-
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	-	(2,355)	-	(2,355)
As at 31 December 2024	91,483	87,339	5,840	184,662
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2023	33,493	51,186	-	84,679
Depreciation for the year	10,860	12,535	-	23,395
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	-	(1,706)	-	(1,706)
As at 31 December 2023	44,353	62,015	-	106,368
As at 1 January 2024	44,353	62,015	-	106,368
Depreciation for the year	10,589	10,659	-	21,248
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	-	(2,355)	-	(2,355)
As at 31 December 2024	54,942	70,319	-	125,261
Net Carrying Value				
At 31 December 2023	47,130	23,288	3,247	73,665
At 31 December 2024	36,541	17,020	5,840	59,401

16 Right-of-use assets, net

	Decommissioning cost Thousand Baht	Building Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Cost			
As at 1 January 2023	11,328	111,710	123,038
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	11,328	111,710	123,038
As at 1 January 2024	11,328	111,710	123,038
Lease modifications and reassessments	-	(4,779)	(4,779)
As at 31 December 2024	11,328	106,931	118,259
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2023	10,109	49,343	59,452
Depreciation for the year	229	12,473	12,702
As at 31 December 2023	10,338	61,816	72,154
As at 1 January 2024	10,338	61,816	72,154
Depreciation for the year	228	9,623	9,851
As at 31 December 2024	10,566	71,439	82,005
Net Carrying Value			
As at 31 December 2023	990	49,894	50,884
As at 31 December 2024	762	35,492	36,254

17 Intangible asset, net

	Computer software Thousand Baht	Work in progress Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht
Cost			
As at 1 January 2023	25,400	32	25,432
Additions	6,664	-	6,664
Other changes - transfers	32	(32)	-
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	(4,387)	-	(4,387)
As at 31 December 2023	27,709	-	27,709
As at 1 January 2024	27,709	-	27,709
Additions	394	-	394
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	(246)	-	(246)
As at 31 December 2024	27,857	-	27,857
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2023	9,719	-	9,719
Amortisation for the year	5,495	-	5,495
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	(4,387)	-	(4,387)
As at 31 December 2023	10,827	-	10,827
As at 1 January 2024	10,827	-	10,827
Amortisation for the year	5,495	-	5,495
<u>Less</u> Disposals/write-off assets	(246)	-	(246)
As at 31 December 2024	16,076	-	16,076
Net Carrying Value			
As at 31 December 2023	16,882	-	16,882
As at 31 December 2024	11,781	-	11,781

18 Deferred income taxes, net

Deferred income taxes as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 comprise of:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Deferred income taxes		
Deferred tax asset	75,338	66,836
Deferred tax liabilities	(18,680)	(10,109)
Deferred income taxes, net	56,658	56,727

The movement of the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
At 1 January	56,727	49,167
Change to profit or loss	11,833	5,910
Change to other comprehensive income	(11,902)	1,650
At 31 December	56,658	56,727

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The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Deferred tax as at 1 January 2024 Thousand Baht	Change to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Change to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	Deferred tax as at 31 December 2024 Thousand Baht
Assets				
Employee benefits obligations	25,454	2,308	1,740	29,502
Accrued expenses	10,318	182	-	10,500
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	456	(108)	-	348
Unrealized losses on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,797	-	(3,797)	-
Share-Based payment	14,019	10,991	-	25,010
Decommissioning cost	2,273	53	-	2,326
Lease liabilities	10,519	(2,867)	-	7,652
Total Asset	66,836	10,559	(2,057)	75,338
Liabilities				
Unrealized gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(130)	(1,607)	-	(1,737)
Unrealized gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(9,845)	(9,845)
Right-of-use assets	(9,979)	2,881	-	(7,098)
Total liabilities	(10,109)	1,274	(9,845)	(18,680)
Total deferred income taxes, net	56,727	11,833	(11,902)	56,658

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	Deferred tax as at 1 January 2023 Thousand Baht	Change to profit or loss Thousand Baht	Change to other comprehensive income Thousand Baht	Deferred tax as at 31 December 2023 Thousand Baht
Assets				
Employee benefits obligations	25,172	2,131	(1,849)	25,454
Accrued expenses	9,837	481	-	10,318
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	627	(171)	-	456
Unrealized losses on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	298	-	3,499	3,797
Share-Based payment	12,917	1,102	-	14,019
Decommissioning cost	2,220	53	-	2,273
Lease liabilities	12,977	(2,458)	-	10,519
Total Asset	64,048	1,138	1,650	66,836
Liabilities				
Unrealized gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(2,407)	2,277	-	(130)
Right-of-use assets	(12,474)	2,495	-	(9,979)
Total liabilities	(14,881)	4,772	-	(10,109)
Total deferred income taxes, net	49,167	5,910	1,650	56,727

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19 Other assets, net

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Deposits	4,234	4,234
Amount due from related parties	96,470	73,624
Accrued interest incomes	32,204	254
Margin receivables	2,945	-
Other receivables	3,267	2,894
Advance payment on behalf of customer	-	254
Cash collateral pledged under credit support annex	104,900	118,800
Others	541	227
Total other assets, net	244,561	200,287

20 Deposits

Classified by types of deposits.

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Demand	35,194,768	37,975,012
Savings	5,328,651	5,612,020
Fixed	956,765	248,946
Total deposits	41,480,184	43,835,978

Classified by currencies and residences

	2024		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
US Dollar	16,919,402	3,614,094	20,533,496
Thai Baht	20,272,419	422,573	20,694,992
Euro	114,019	690	114,709
Japanese Yen	118,977	-	118,977
Others	17,965	45	18,010
Total deposits	37,442,782	4,037,402	41,480,184

	2023		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
US Dollar	15,575,367	3,937,222	19,512,589
Thai Baht	23,695,270	400,633	24,095,903
Euro	50,227	5,320	55,547
Japanese Yen	171,939	-	171,939
Total deposits	39,492,803	4,343,175	43,835,978

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21 Interbank and money market items - liabilities

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Domestic items		
Commercial banks	155,282	536,578
Foreign items		
Thai Baht	10,723,361	694,596
Total interbank and money market items - liabilities	10,878,643	1,231,174

22 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2024 Fair value Thousand Baht	2023 Fair value Thousand Baht
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Liabilities to deliver government and state enterprise securities	270,042	-
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	270,042	-

23 Employee benefit obligations

The plans are final salary retirement plans, which provide benefits employee in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable. The level of benefits provided depends on employees' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

Pre-tax amounts recognised in the statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit plans for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Profit or loss		
Current service cost	10,423	12,089
Interest cost	2,247	2,259
Total profit or loss	12,670	14,348
Other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	8,700	(9,245)
Total other comprehensive income	8,700	(9,245)
Total statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income	21,370	5,103

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Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Beginning defined benefit obligation	127,267	125,859
Current service cost	10,423	12,089
Interest cost	2,247	2,259
Remeasurements:		
Loss (gain) from change in financial assumptions	3,777	(3,132)
Loss (gain) from experience	4,923	(6,113)
Benefits paid during the year	(1,129)	(3,695)
Ending defined benefit obligation	147,508	127,267

The principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate the obligation under the defined benefit plans as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	2.00%	2.50%
Salary increase rate - permanent employees	6.00%	6.00%
Salary increase rate - contract employees	6.00%	6.00%
Pre-retirement mortality rate	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017
Retirement age	55 years old	55 years old

Sensitivity analysis on key assumption changes are as follows:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by 4.62%	Increase by 5.20%
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by 4.92%	Decrease by 4.48%

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

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5 years (2023: 5 years).

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Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement and post-employment medical benefits:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Less than a year	47,768	37,388
Between 1-2 years	12,725	9,389
Between 2-5 years	30,677	30,071
Between 5-10 years	49,590	53,112
Total	140,760	129,960

*The maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid is disclosed up to 10 years.

24 Lease liabilities

The movement of the lease liabilities account is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Lease payments	40,051	55,411
Less Deferred interest expenses	(1,790)	(2,817)
Total lease liabilities	38,261	52,594

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Statement of comprehensive income		
For the year ended 31 December		
Interest lease liabilities	1,126	1,564
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value leases	1,509	1,633

In 2019, the Bank has certain plan to utilise an option to extend lease term for two additional terms of 3 years each term. As a result, a total lease term is 9 years.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, total cash flow out for lease amounting to Baht 11,544 Thousand (2023: Baht 13,853 Thousand).

25 Other liabilities

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Accrued income tax	82,604	104,517
Contribution to Deposit Protection Agency and Financial Institutions Development Fund	56,842	96,338
Accrued bonus	50,381	49,887
Amount due to related parties	457,137	264,268
Allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	21,072	7,603
Others	64,446	51,338
Total other liabilities	732,482	573,951

26 Capital fund and assets maintained in Thailand

Assets maintained in Thailand under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 are carried at the lower of cost or market value, comprise:

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Assets maintained in Thailand under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551	15,601,449	14,878,668
Funds remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under section 32	15,190,000	14,540,000
Net liability balance of inter-office accounts with head office, other overseas branches, head office's parent and subsidiary	8,749,414	2,927,723
Total funds remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under section 32 and net balance of inter-office account	23,939,414	17,467,723
Total legal capital funds	15,117,723	14,464,522
Capital fund to risk asset ratio (%)	23.44	25.32

The Bank of Thailand revised Capital Measurement and Capital standards for all branches of foreign commercial banks under Basel II. The Bank selected to apply Standardised Approach (SA) to calculate credit risk for both on statement of financial position and off statement of financial position assets in capital fund to risk assets ratio.

During the year 2023, the Bank has declared the increase of funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 totalling Baht 500 million, the details are as follows:

On 1 June 2023, the Bank has increased funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 amounting to Baht 500 million net of withholding tax amounting to Baht 55.56 million. These amounts were approved by head office that transferring from inappropriate retained earnings, which has not remitted to head office.

During the year 2024, the Bank has declared the increase of funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 totalling Baht 650 million, the details are as follows:

On 8 July 2024, the Bank has increased funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 amounting to Baht 650 million net of withholding tax amounting to Baht 72.22 million. These amounts were approved by head office that transferring from inappropriate retained earnings, which has not remitted to head office.

The Bank will disclose capital maintenance information as at 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Notification of the Bank of Thailand Re: Public of Capital Maintenance Information for Commercial Bank on its website at <https://www.bofaml.com/en-us/content/apac-thailand.html> and <http://www.bofaml.com/content/dam/boamlimages/countrypages>, within April 2025.

Moreover, the Bank has disclosed information related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio as at 31 December 2024 under the Notification of Bank of Thailand, no. Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, as the above location and date of disclosure.

27 Contingent liabilities and commitment

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has the following commitments and contingent liabilities which are incurred in the normal course of business.

	2024			2023		
	Thai Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Thai Baht Million Baht	Foreign currency Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Letter of credit	-	774	774	-	78	78
Liabilities under unmaturred import bills	-	21	21	-	13	13
Guarantees	-	-	-	-	21	21
Other commitments:						
Unutilised overdraft facilities	1,817	1,179	2,996	1,782	1,204	2,986
Other guarantees	1,022	14	1,036	667	14	681
Total other commitments	2,839	1,193	4,032	2,449	1,218	3,667
Total commitments	2,839	1,988	4,827	2,449	1,330	3,779

The management anticipates no material losses as a result of these transactions.

28 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

2024						
	Gross amount Million Baht	Amount to be offset on the statement of financial position Million Baht	Net amount on the statement of financial statement Million Baht	Amount that cannot be offset on the statement of financial position		Net amount Million Baht
				Offsetting amount according to the contracts that do not meet the criteria according to accounting standards Million Baht	Value of related collateral* Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Purchase of securities with resale agreement transactions	13,833	-	13,833	-	(13,965)	-
Derivative assets	33,210	-	33,210	(27,284)	-	5,926
Total	47,043	-	47,043	(27,284)	(13,965)	5,926
Financial liabilities						
Sale of securities with repurchase agreement transactions	10,010	-	10,010	-	(10,106)	-
Derivative liabilities	35,653	-	35,653	(27,284)	(105)	8,264
Total	45,663	-	45,663	(27,284)	(10,211)	8,264
2023						
	Gross amount Million Baht	Amount to be offset on the statement of financial position Million Baht	Net amount on the statement of financial statement Million Baht	Amount that cannot be offset on the statement of financial position		Net amount Million Baht
				Offsetting amount according to the contracts that do not meet the criteria according to accounting standards Million Baht	Value of related collateral* Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Purchase of securities with resale agreement transactions	5,201	-	5,201	-	(5,250)	-
Derivative assets	29,110	-	29,110	(21,778)	-	7,332
Total	34,311	-	34,311	(21,778)	(5,250)	7,332
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	29,614	-	29,614	(21,778)	(119)	7,717
Total	29,614	-	29,614	(21,778)	(119)	7,717

* The value of non-cash collateral is stated equal to or less than the residual value of net book value shown in the statement of financial position less the value of cash collateral.

Master netting arrangements - not currently offset in financial statements

- Derivative

The Branch's head office and the Branch jointly enters into ISDA derivative contracts that include master netting or similar agreements. Substantially all of the Branch's derivatives are entered via these contracts. The collateral applicable to these contracts are generally managed by the Branch's Head Office, except for certain cash collateral in Thai Baht which is managed by the Bank. Where legally enforceable, these master netting agreements gives the Branch's Head office, in the event of default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate the cash or securities held as collateral to offset derivative receivables due from and/ or derivative payables due to the same counterparty, which are generally across multiple branches (except for cash collateral in Thai Baht, which is only available for offset for derivatives entered by the Bank). Because of this, to the extent that the cash collateral is not managed by Bank, the derivative contracts specific to the Branch are presented as uncollateralized.

- Repurchase agreement

The Bank entered into a securities sales and purchase agreement with its counterparties. This involved a TBMA/ISMA resales and repurchase agreement. The GMRA requires the borrower to transfer ownership of the collateral to the lender at the contract's inception. This way, if the borrower defaults on a payment, the lender doesn't have to force the borrower to return the collateral but can seize it directly. However, since this item concerns a collateral loan, the Bank showed this item separately in the financial statements.

Securities accepted as collateral under the reverse repo agreement with the financial institutions are government bonds which can be sold or repledged in the absence of default by the borrower of the collateral. The reverse repo agreements mature the next business day.

29 Interest income

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items	478,027	439,188
Investment in debt securities	1,669,483	1,214,450
Loans	207,979	211,362
Total interest income	2,355,489	1,865,000

30 Interest expenses

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Deposits	872,254	921,304
Interbank and money market items	232,841	14,557
Contributions for deposit protection agency	119,833	161,799
Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	529,180	285,616
Others	13,925	1,564
Total interest expenses	1,768,033	1,384,840

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31 Net fees and services incomes

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Fees and services income:		
Acceptance, avails and guarantees	12,634	9,647
Cash management	97,085	90,823
Others	180,744	153,762
Total fees and service income	290,463	254,232
Fees and services expenses	(161,922)	(121,420)
Net fees and services incomes	128,541	132,812

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

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Gains (losses) on tradings and foreign exchange transactions		
Foreign currencies and foreign exchange rate derivatives	198,378	1,086,681
Interest rate derivatives	1,025,110	67,833
Debt instruments	252,484	(47,921)
Total gains on tradings and foreign exchange transactions	1,475,972	1,106,593

33 Expected credit losses

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Interbank and money market items	51,333	6,192
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable	(21,342)	4,856
Credit line commitments and financial guarantees	13,469	(1,280)
Total expected credit losses	43,460	9,768

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34 Income taxes

The components of income tax expense for the period ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are presented in the table below:

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Current income tax expense		
Corporate Income tax expense for the year	245,117	181,848
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(350)	(290)
Total current income tax expense	244,767	181,558
Deferred income tax income		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(11,833)	(5,910)
Total deferred income tax income	(11,833)	(5,910)
Total income taxes expense	232,934	175,648

The tax on the Bank's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Bank as follows:

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Profit before tax	1,134,427	866,539
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	226,885	173,308
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	6,399	2,630
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(350)	(290)
Income taxes expense	232,934	175,648
The weighted average applicable tax rate (%)	20.53	20.27

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued model rules for a new global minimum tax framework, also known as the 'Pillar Two' rules. In December 2023, the amendments to TAS 12 introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules. The Bank continues to adopt the mandatory exception.

Pillar Two legislation relating to Domestic Top-Up Tax ("DTT") was enacted in Thailand, and will come into effect from 1 January 2025. Under the legislation, the Bank is liable to pay its allocation of top up tax for the difference between the Global Anti Base Erosion ("GloBE") effective tax rate in Thailand and the 15% minimum rate.

The Bank is in the process of assessing its exposure to DTT when it comes into effect. The Bank does not anticipate recording material top-up taxes in respect of Pillar Two given it is expected that the Group is expected to have a Global Anti-Base Erosion Model ("GloBE") effective tax rate above the 15% minimum tax rate in Thailand.

Due to the complexities in applying Under-Taxed Payments Rule ("UTPR"), the impact of the rules is not yet reasonably estimable.

35 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Bank, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Bank. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Bank that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Bank and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

The significant related party transactions are transacted with the Group companies of Bank of America N.A.

The ultimate parent company is Bank of America Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Relationships of related parties

Head Office

- Bank of America, N.A.

Other Branches

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • Bank of America, N.A. - Hong Kong | • Bank of America, N.A. - Manila |
| • Bank of America, N.A. (Toronto Branch) | • Bank of America, N.A. - Mumbai |
| • Bank of America NT & SA | • Bank of America, N.A. - Seoul |
| • Bank of America, N.A. - New York | • Bank of America, N.A. - Shanghai |
| • Bank of America, N.A. - Tokyo | • Bank of America, N.A. - Singapore |
| • Bank of America, N.A. - Frankfurt | • Bank of America, N.A. - London |
| • Bank of America, N.A. - Jakarta | • Bank of America, N.A. - Sydney |
| • Bank of America, N.A. - Taipei | • Bank of America, N.A. - GF |

Fellow subsidiaries

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Merrill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Limited | • Bank of America Securities Japan Co., Ltd. |
| • Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. | • Merrill Lynch Securities (Thailand) Limited |
| • Merrill Lynch Europe Limited | • Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc |
| • Merrill Lynch Global Services Pte. Ltd. | • ML International |
| • Merrill Lynch International | • Bank of America Securities Asia Limited |
| • Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Ltd | • Bank of America Malaysia Berhad |
| • Bank of America Merrill Lynch Intl LTD-Dublin Branch | • Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited |
| • Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, Dublin Branch | • Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, Amsterdam Branch |
| • Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, Brussels Branch | • Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, Frankfurt Branch |
| • BA Electronic Data Processing (Guangzhou) Ltd. | |

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The related transactions, outstanding balances as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, income and expenses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Head Office		
Statement of Financial Positions		
Other assets	72,535	58,865
Other liabilities	(256,839)	(152,141)
Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act	(15,190,000)	(14,540,000)
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	(8,603,214)	(2,894,575)
Statements of comprehensive income		
Interest income	9,874	14,330
Interest expenses	(529,180)	(285,615)
Fee and service income	164,103	139,272
Administration support expenses	(102,566)	(18,903)
Other Branches		
Statement of Financial Positions		
Other assets	12,170	9,615
Other liabilities	(19,327)	(21,241)
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	(146,200)	(33,148)
Statements of comprehensive income		
Fee and service income	1,483	2,031
Other income	38,986	33,420
Administration support expenses	(135,468)	(117,867)
	2024	2023
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Fellow subsidiaries		
Statement of Financial Positions		
Interbank and money market items (Asset)	949	-
Account receivable from sales of government bonds	566,730	-
Other assets	11,765	5,144
Interbank and money market items (Liability)	(516,872)	(1,080,193)
Account payable from sales of government bonds	(557,327)	-
Other liabilities	(180,971)	(90,886)
Statements of comprehensive income		
Interest expenses	(1,713)	(1,042)
Other income	21,575	18,225
Administration support expenses	(278,529)	(246,574)

Transactions between the Bank and related entities under the control of Bank of America National Association were priced at and contain similar conditions with the Bank's general customers and conformed to normal banking practice.

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Key management's compensation

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly.

The key management remuneration includes salary, bonus, and benefits-in-kind computed based on the cost incurred by the Bank.

The table below presents information on remuneration of key management personnel at 31 December 2024 and 2023;

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	121,494	125,811
Provident fund contributions	8,765	8,468
Post-employment benefits	5,075	6,742
Share-based payment	27,877	27,174
Total	163,211	168,195

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Bank paid short-term compensation to the top management by compensating their 15 officers (2023: 15 officers).

36 Operating lease commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under lease agreements are as follows:

	2024 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht
Not later than 1 year	363	546
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	363
Total operating lease commitments	363	909

37 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

37.1 Fair value estimation

The fair value of the financial instruments are defined into the following three different levels by valuation method as follows:

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Bank are the last bid prices from the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the closing price from the Stock Exchange in overseas and settlement prices from Futures Exchange. These instruments are included in level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (over-the-counter) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

(c) Financial instruments in level 3

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Financial derivative assets	-	33,210	-	33,210
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Government securities	-	13,510	-	13,510
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government securities	-	45,932	-	45,932
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Government securities	-	270	-	270
Financial derivative liabilities	-	35,653	-	35,653
	2023			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Financial derivative assets	-	29,110	-	29,110
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Government securities	-	95	-	95
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government securities	-	50,150	-	50,150
Financial liabilities				
Financial derivative liabilities	-	29,614	-	29,614

There was no transfers between level 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 derivatives comprise forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swaps which are fair valued based on forward rate of foreign currency against Thai Baht and discounted with Thai Baht interest rate. Interest rate swap and cross currency swap are fair valued based on the cash flows from contract rate (for fixed interest rate) or forward rate (for floating rate) and discounted with interest rate in each currency which can be obtained from observable market.

The counterparty risk from derivative transactions is taken into account when reporting the fair value of derivative positions. The adjustment to the fair value is known as the credit value adjustment (CVA).

Level 2 marketable debt securities are fair valued based on quoted by the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association at the close of business on the statements of financial position date.

37.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Loans and interest receivable, net	-	5,742	-	5,742
Financial liabilities				
Deposit	-	41,480	-	41,480
	2023			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Loans and interest receivable, net	-	8,166	-	8,166
Financial liabilities				
Deposit	-	43,836	-	43,836

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature and reprice to current market rate frequently. According, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This includes cash, saving deposits and current deposits presented as both interbank and money market assets and liabilities items, account receivable from sales of government bonds, deposits, account payable from purchases of government bonds and borrowings.

Fair value of the following assets and liabilities are estimated for the purpose of disclosure as described below:

Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net

The fair value is the outstanding balance of loans and accrued interest less allowance for expected credit loss. The majority of loans are fixed rate. The management has assessed the existing effective rate of the outstanding loans is a reasonable approximation of market effective rate.

Interbank and money market items

The interbank and money market items (assets) are loans to financial institutions which are short-term or at call. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The interbank and money market items (liabilities) are borrowing and fixed deposits which are short-term. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Deposits

The deposits are fixed deposits and certificate of deposit. The fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow, applying current rates offered for fixed deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Other financial instruments

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature and reprice to current market rate frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This includes cash, account receivable from sales of government bonds, other assets, account payable from purchases of government bonds, demand liabilities, and other liabilities.

38 Provident fund

The Bank established a contributory registered provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530, which contributions are made by both the employees and the Bank. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Bank contributed Baht 22.86 million (31 December 2023: Baht 21.95 million).

39 Share-based payment

BAC administers a number of equity compensation plans, with awards being granted predominantly from the Bank of America Corporation Equity Plan ("BACEP"). Under this plan, shares of BAC's common stock are authorised to be used for grants of awards to the Bank's employees.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, BAC granted 44,477 (2023: 38,963) restricted stock unit ("RSU") awards to certain employees of the Bank under the BACEP, which will be settled in shares of common stock of BAC or in cash payments equivalent to the fair value of the common stock on the date of settlement. The four-year awards vest primarily in one-fourth increments on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date while the three-year awards vest primarily in one-third increments on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date, provided that the employee remains continuously employed with the Bank during that time. The expense recognised is net of estimated forfeitures for nonretirement eligible employees based on the grant-date fair value of the shares. Of the RSUs granted in 2024 that vest over four years, 17,795 number of units (2023: 17,795 number of units) do not include retirement eligibility. For all other RSUs granted to employees who are retirement eligible, they are deemed authorised as of the beginning of the year preceding the grant date when the incentive award plans are generally approved. As a result, the estimated value is expensed ratably over the year preceding the grant date.

Certain awards contain claw-back provisions which permit BAC to cancel all or a portion of the award under specified circumstances.

Recipients of RSUs awards may receive cash payments equivalent to dividends. For awards that are not dividend-eligible, the fair value measurement of the award is decreased to reflect the expected value of the dividends that similar awards would be eligible to receive.

The RSUs had a grant date weighted-average fair value of USD 33.65 (2023: USD 35.22) per share.

The total pre-tax cost recognised in profit and loss for share-based compensation plans for the year ended 31 December 2024 was Baht 86.96 million (2023: Baht 37.06 million), including the incremental effects of the chargeback agreements with BAC as other expense of Baht 23.55 million (2023: other income of Baht 1.99 million).

Included within the statement of changes in head office and other branches of the same juristic person is an amount of Baht 63.41 million (2023: Baht 39.05 million) relating to group share-based payment cost and an amount of Baht 50.69 million (2023: Baht 39.05 million) relating to the recharge.