

**BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
BANGKOK BRANCH**

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2022

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 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) 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. 3.

What I have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- 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 significant 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 TFRSs 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sakuna Yamsakul', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Sakuna Yamsakul
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4906
Bangkok
31 March 2023

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Assets			
Cash		5,600,667	10,760,177
Interbank and money market items, net	8	18,434,861,078	17,313,472,557
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds		6,348,343,616	2,922,025,929
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	2,510,752,771	24,214,983,582
Financial derivative assets	10	29,854,910,915	22,444,153,063
Investments, net	11	40,729,842,703	28,854,337,176
Loans to customers and interest receivables, net	12, 13	9,925,944,929	6,983,431,772
Leasehold improvement and equipment, net	14	81,797,595	93,569,853
Right-of-use assets, net	15	63,585,609	75,510,448
Intangible asset, net	16	15,713,037	13,900,414
Deferred tax assets	17	49,167,014	45,433,090
Other assets, net	18	60,210,546	33,965,229
Total assets		108,080,730,480	103,005,543,290

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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 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Liabilities and Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Liabilities			
Deposits	19	49,874,079,117	40,189,218,661
Interbank and money market items	20	1,425,429,526	1,132,057,942
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds		6,265,518,312	742,134,317
Demand liabilities		836,652,855	1,476,566,251
Financial derivative liabilities	10	28,170,087,111	20,251,127,087
Employee benefit obligations	21	125,859,071	117,290,603
Lease liabilities	22	64,882,767	76,845,169
Other liabilities	23	369,256,709	257,441,008
Total liabilities		87,131,765,468	64,242,681,038
Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person			
Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act	24	14,040,000,000	14,040,000,000
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net	24	6,280,233,551	24,515,136,556
Other components of accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		(1,188,447)	1,942,983
Retained earnings		629,919,908	205,782,713
Total Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		20,948,965,012	38,762,862,252
Total liabilities and Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		108,080,730,480	103,005,543,290

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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 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interest incomes	27	631,727,568	420,204,206
Interest expenses	28	(416,986,255)	(154,292,264)
Net interest incomes		214,741,313	265,911,942
Fees and services incomes		214,549,573	168,704,569
Fees and services expenses		(101,849,997)	(96,917,440)
Net fees and services incomes	29	112,699,576	71,787,129
Gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	30	1,013,771,073	551,828,203
Other operating incomes		47,854,660	21,185,363
Total income from operations		1,389,066,622	910,712,637
Expense from operations			
Personnel expenses		381,892,018	352,797,864
Premises and equipment expenses		51,066,450	50,876,023
Taxes and duties		27,227,627	21,678,847
Administration support expenses		325,483,656	234,351,429
Professional service expenses		4,916,548	7,097,178
Other expenses		51,556,932	42,207,044
Total expense from operations		842,143,231	709,008,385
Expected credit losses	31	15,541,047	43,898,366
Income from operations before income tax		531,382,344	157,805,886
Income taxes	32	(109,181,371)	(33,755,896)
Net income		422,200,973	124,049,990
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	21	2,420,277	6,276,401
Income tax on items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	17	(484,055)	(1,255,280)
Total items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		1,936,222	5,021,121
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		(3,914,288)	(13,562,131)
Income tax relating to items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	17	782,858	2,712,048
Total items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		(3,131,430)	(10,850,083)
Total comprehensive income		421,005,765	118,221,028

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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 2022

	Notes	Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act Baht	Balances with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person, net Baht	Unrealised gains (losses) on changes in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax Baht	Retained earnings Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance 2021		13,640,000,000	12,667,886,834	12,793,066	521,156,047	26,841,835,947
Capital increase in fund	24	400,000,000	-	-	(444,444,445)	(44,444,445)
Net increase in balance with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		-	11,847,249,722	-	-	11,847,249,722
Unrealised losses on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	(13,562,131)	-	(13,562,131)
Actuarial gain on defined employee benefit plan		-	-	-	6,276,401	6,276,401
Income tax relating to item in other comprehensive incomes	17	-	-	2,712,048	(1,255,280)	1,456,768
Net income		-	-	-	124,049,990	124,049,990
Ending balance 2021		<u>14,040,000,000</u>	<u>24,515,136,556</u>	<u>1,942,983</u>	<u>205,782,713</u>	<u>38,762,862,252</u>
Beginning balance 2022		14,040,000,000	24,515,136,556	1,942,983	205,782,713	38,762,862,252
Net decrease in balance with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person		-	(18,234,903,005)	-	-	(18,234,903,005)
Unrealised losses on changes in fair value of investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	(3,914,288)	-	(3,914,288)
Actuarial gain on defined employee benefit plan		-	-	-	2,420,277	2,420,277
Income tax relating to item in other comprehensive incomes	17	-	-	782,858	(484,055)	298,803
Net income		-	-	-	422,200,973	422,200,973
Ending balance 2022		<u>14,040,000,000</u>	<u>6,280,233,551</u>	<u>(1,188,447)</u>	<u>629,919,908</u>	<u>20,948,965,012</u>

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

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profits from operating activities before income tax		531,382,344	157,805,886
Adjustments to reconcile income from operating before income tax for the year to net cash received from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation	14, 15, 16	38,030,835	36,954,484
Expected credit losses	31	15,541,047	43,898,366
Employee benefit obligations	21	13,568,107	13,144,084
Unrealised gain (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss/ trading bond		(15,482,099)	3,483,491
Unrealised losses (gain) on exchange rate		693,453,997	(1,099,566,257)
Loss on disposal and write off equipment	14	458,859	-
Interest incomes		(631,727,568)	(420,204,206)
Interest expenses		416,986,255	154,292,264
Interest received		599,062,953	467,759,654
Interest paid		(456,016,345)	(132,032,658)
Tax paid		(43,045,157)	(479,742,451)
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		1,162,213,228	(1,254,207,343)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		21,704,230,811	(18,498,435,789)
Short-term investments		(26,099,162,213)	17,087,729,156
Loans		(2,989,693,906)	(3,310,429,909)
Other assets		(24,330,971)	39,137,834
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits		9,684,860,456	14,265,996,936
Interbank and money market items - liabilities		293,371,584	239,474,569
Demand liabilities		(639,913,396)	476,294,048
Employee benefit obligations	21	(2,579,362)	(1,351,112)
Other liabilities		77,908,856	(4,738,568)
Interbank and money market items - inter-office accounts with Head Office and balances with other branches under the same entity		(18,964,984,502)	12,461,421,229
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities		(15,798,079,415)	21,500,891,051

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Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid from purchases of equipment and intangible asset	14, 16	(15,234,124)	(19,480,303)
Cash paid from purchases of long-term investments		(438,721,558,774)	(455,883,769,000)
Cash received from sales of long-term investments		454,931,049,624	439,827,351,000
Net cash flows provided from (used in) investing activities		16,194,256,726	(16,075,898,303)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash paid from repayment of lease liabilities	22	(11,962,402)	(11,645,085)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(11,962,402)	(11,645,085)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		384,214,909	5,413,347,663
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		18,199,684,866	12,786,337,203
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		18,583,899,775	18,199,684,866
Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprise			
Cash		5,600,667	10,760,177
Interbank and money market items - assets		18,436,096,179	17,316,640,263
Interbank and money market items - inter-office accounts with Head Office and balances with other branches under the same entity		142,202,929	872,284,426
		18,583,899,775	18,199,684,866
Significant non-cash transactions			
Capital increase from reverse retained earnings	24	-	400,000,000

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

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

Bank of America National Association - Bangkok Branch (“the Bank”) is segment of Bank of America National Association (“BAC”), incorporated in the United States of America. 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 31 March 2023.

2 Basis of preparation

The Bank is a segment of Bank of America National Association and is not a separate legal entity. The financial statements of the Thailand operations of Bank of America National Association have been prepared from the records of the Thailand operations and only reflect transaction recorded locally.

The financial statements 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 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 convention 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 7 to the financial statements.

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

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 which are relevant to the Bank

Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform - phase 2, amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7, TFRS 16 and TFRS 4, and accounting guidance for insurance business provide relief measures addressing issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationship arising from the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative benchmark.

Key relief measures of the phase 2 amendments which are relevant to the Bank are as follows:

When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (including lease liabilities), changes that are necessary as a direct result of the IBOR reform and which are considered economically equivalent, will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the income statement. TFRS 16 has also been amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of the IBOR reform.

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

- The nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to
- How the entity manages those risks
- The entity's progress in transitioning from the IBOR to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing this transition.

Effect of IBOR reform

In 2022, the Bank established an IBOR transition plan to amend existing contracts and agreements that reference USD LIBOR and THBFIX with maturity after 30 June 2023 to other reference rates, or include fallback provisions. The Bank plans to complete the transition before the USD LIBOR and THBFIX cessation date.

Management have already applied the amended financial reporting standards and do not have significant impact on the Bank.

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 and have significant impacts to the Bank

Certain amended TFRSs have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Bank.

- Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit the Bank from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the Bank must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

4 Accounting policies

4.1 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or the date of revaluation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

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, acquisitions 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 OCI 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 proceeds 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 incomes 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 solely payments of principal and interest (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 gains on investments. 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 gains/(losses).
- 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 gains/(losses).

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. The Bank assesses the simplified approach has not material difference from applying the general approach of those financial assets.

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 i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) 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 reserve 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.

There continues to be a major transition in progress in the global financial markets with respect to the replacement of IBORs, including the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), and certain other rates or indices that serve as “benchmarks.” Such benchmarks have been used extensively across the global financial markets and in the Bank’s business. At the end of 2021, the global financial markets transitioned away from new use of all LIBOR settings (except for certain U.S. dollar (USD) LIBOR settings) other than in regulatory approved circumstances. However, there continues to be risks and challenges associated with the transition from IBORs that may result in consequences that cannot be fully anticipated, which expose the Bank to various financial, operational, supervisory, conduct and legal risks, which the Bank continues to monitor closely.

Through a multi-year effort by the industry and regulators, alternative reference rates (ARRs) have been identified and developed and are being used to replace LIBOR and other IBORs. However, market and client adoption of ARRs may vary across or within categories of contracts, products and services, resulting in market fragmentation, decreased trading volumes and liquidity, increased complexity and modeling and operational risks. ARRs have compositions and characteristics that differ from the benchmarks they replace, in some cases have limited history, and may demonstrate less predictable performance over time than the benchmarks they replace. Changes resulting from transition to successor or alternative rates may adversely affect the yield on loans or securities, amounts received and paid on derivatives entered into, the value of such loans, securities or derivative instruments, the trading market for such products and contracts, and the Bank’s ability to effectively use hedging instruments to manage risk. There can be no assurance that existing assets and liabilities based on or linked to IBORs that have not already transitioned to ARRs will successfully transition.

Managing the process to transition

The Bank expects to continue to develop, launch and support ARR-based products and services. There is no guarantee that liquidity in ARR-based products will develop, and it is possible that ARR-based products, including products using credit sensitive rates, will perform differently to IBOR Products during times of economic stress, adverse or volatile market conditions and across the credit and economic cycle, which may impact the value, return on and profitability of the Bank's ARR-based assets. New financial products linked to ARRs may have additional legal, financial, tax, operational, market, compliance, reputational, competitive or other risks to the Bank, the Bank's clients and other market participants. In particular, banking regulators globally have increased regulatory scrutiny and intensified supervisory focus of financial institutions LIBOR transition plans, preparations and readiness, which could result in a regulatory action, litigation and/or the need to change the products offered by the Bank's businesses.

Failure to meet industry-wide IBOR transition milestones and to cease issuance of IBOR products by relevant cessation dates may, subject to certain regulatory exceptions, result in supervisory enforcement by applicable regulators, increase the cost of, and access to, capital and other consequences. The market transition may also alter the Bank's risk profile and risk management strategies, including derivatives and hedging strategies, modeling and analytics, valuation tools, product design and systems, controls, procedures and operational infrastructure. This may prove challenging given the limited history of many of the proposed ARRs and may increase the costs and risks related to potential regulatory compliance, requirements or inquiries. Among other risks, various IBOR Products transition to ARRs at different times or in different manners, with the result that the Bank may face significant unexpected interest rate, pricing or other exposures across business or product lines. Continuing reforms to market transition and other factors may adversely affect the Bank's business, including the ability to serve customers and maintain market share, financial condition or results of operations and could result in reputational harm to the Bank.

In response to the various risks discussed above, the Bank established an IBOR transition program led by senior management which continues to drive the Bank's industry and regulatory engagement, client and financial contract changes, internal and external communications, technology and operations modifications, including updates to its operational models, systems and processes, introduction of new products, migration of existing clients, and program strategy and governance.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has transitioned or otherwise addressed IBOR-based products and contracts referencing the rates that ceased or became non-representative after December 31, 2022, including LIBOR-linked derivatives and other interest rate swaps. For information on the Bank's outstanding exposures to interest rate benchmark reform, see note 10 to the financial statements.

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. Initial cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank. It is capitalised where there are future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets 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	2 - 20

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

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 2.69%.

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 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, not exceeding a period of 3 to 5 years.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

4.8 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Bank and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when 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.

4.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, and salaries that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

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.

Termination benefits

The Bank recognises termination benefits at the earlier of (a) when the Bank can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Bank recognises costs for the related restructuring. Benefits due more than 12 months are discounted to their present value.

4.10 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.

4.11 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.

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.

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

5.1 Financial risk

The Bank's activities expose it 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 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.

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.

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Exposure

The Bank's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Baht are as follows:

Transactions	2022					Total Million Baht
	Currency					
	THB Million Baht	USD Million Baht	JPY Million Baht	EURO Million Baht	Others Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	18,437	-	-	-	-	18,437
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	6,348	-	-	-	-	6,348
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,511	-	-	-	-	2,511
Financial derivative assets	88,052	(35,448)	(17,906)	(7,949)	3,106	29,855
Investments, net	33,444	7,286	-	-	-	40,730
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	9,658	358	-	-	-	10,016
Other monetary assets	9	43	-	-	-	52
Total financial assets	158,459	(27,761)	(17,906)	(7,949)	3,106	107,949
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	26,125	23,722	-	27	-	49,874
Interbank and money market items	1,425	-	-	-	-	1,425
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	6,266	-	-	-	-	6,266
Demand liabilities	727	109	-	-	1	837
Financial derivative liabilities	105,423	(54,515)	(17,906)	(7,949)	3,117	28,170
Lease liabilities	65	-	-	-	-	65
Other monetary liabilities	19	116	-	-	-	135
Total financial liabilities	140,050	(30,568)	(17,906)	(7,922)	3,118	86,772

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Transactions	2021					Total Million Baht
	Currency					
	THB Million Baht	USD Million Baht	JPY Million Baht	EURO Million Baht	Others Million Baht	
Financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	17,316	-	-	-	-	17,316
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	2,922	-	-	-	-	2,922
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	24,215	-	-	-	-	24,215
Financial derivative assets	(141,035)	189,324	(14,481)	(13,922)	2,558	22,444
Investments, net	28,854	-	-	-	-	28,854
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	6,354	705	-	-	-	7,059
Other monetary assets	12	22	-	-	-	34
Total financial assets	(61,362)	190,051	(14,481)	(13,922)	2,558	102,844
Financial liabilities						
Deposits	21,074	19,086	-	29	-	40,189
Interbank and money market items	1,132	-	-	-	-	1,132
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	742	-	-	-	-	742
Demand liabilities	639	833	-	4	1	1,477
Financial derivative liabilities	(103,308)	149,406	(14,483)	(13,922)	2,558	20,251
Lease liabilities	77	-	-	-	-	77
Other monetary liabilities	22	109	-	-	-	131
Total financial liabilities	(79,622)	169,434	(14,483)	(13,889)	2,559	63,999

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:

	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
+ 1%		
US Dollar	28	206
Others	-	-
	28	206
- 1%		
US Dollar	(28)	(206)
Others	-	-
	(28)	(206)

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.

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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.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

Descriptions	2022			Total Million Baht
	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non-interest bearing Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Interbank and money market items	-	17,200	1,236	18,436
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	6,348	6,348
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,111	400	2,511
Financial derivative assets	18,707	2,380	8,768	29,855
Investments, net	-	-	40,730	40,730
Loans net of deferred revenue	-	9,997	-	9,997
Other monetary assets	-	-	52	52
Total financial assets	18,707	31,688	57,534	107,929
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	38,850	11,024	49,874
Interbank and money market items	-	532	893	1,425
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	6,266	6,266
Demand liabilities	-	-	837	837
Financial derivative liabilities	19,853	524	7,793	28,170
Lease liabilities	-	65	-	65
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	135	135
Total financial liabilities	19,853	39,971	26,948	86,772

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Descriptions	2021			Total Million Baht
	Floating interest rate Million Baht	Fixed interest rate Million Baht	Non-interest bearing Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Interbank and money market items	-	16,050	1,266	17,316
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	2,922	2,922
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	24,215	-	24,215
Financial derivative assets	15,816	544	6,084	22,444
Investments, net	-	28,854	-	28,854
Loans net of deferred revenue	-	7,039	-	7,039
Other monetary assets	-	-	34	34
Total financial assets	15,816	76,702	10,306	102,824
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	32,512	7,677	40,189
Interbank and money market items	-	533	599	1,132
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	742	742
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,477	1,477
Financial derivative liabilities	15,476	618	4,157	20,251
Lease liabilities	-	77	-	77
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	131	131
Total financial liabilities	15,476	33,740	14,783	63,999

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate and the remaining period to the contractual maturity date were as follows:

Transactions	2022						Total Million Baht
	Repricing or 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	-	17,200	-	-	-	1,236	18,436
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	6,348	6,348
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	318	12	1,781	400	2,511
Financial derivative assets	-	1,646	2,896	14,092	2,453	8,768	29,855
Investments, net	-	-	-	-	-	40,730	40,730
Loans net of deferred revenue	5,580	1,134	277	3,001	5	-	9,997
Other monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Total financial assets	5,580	19,980	3,491	17,105	4,239	57,534	107,929
Financial liabilities							
Deposits	38,805	42	2	1	-	11,024	49,874
Interbank and money market items	432	100	-	-	-	893	1,425
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	6,266	6,266
Demand liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	837	837
Financial derivative liabilities	-	1,402	3,060	13,875	2,040	7,793	28,170
Lease liabilities	-	3	9	53	-	-	65
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	135	135
Total financial liabilities	39,237	1,547	3,071	13,929	2,040	26,948	86,772

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Transactions	2021							
	Repricing or maturity date						Non-interest bearing Million Baht	Total 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	-	16,050	-	-	-	1,266	17,316	
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	2,922	2,922	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	20,956	1,164	224	1,871	-	24,215	
Financial derivative assets	-	1,311	2,466	9,660	2,923	6,084	22,444	
Investments, net	-	11,594	17,260	-	-	-	28,854	
Loans net of deferred revenue	1,935	2,076	770	2,252	6	-	7,039	
Other monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	
Total financial assets	1,935	51,987	21,660	12,136	4,800	10,306	102,824	
Financial liabilities								
Deposits	32,498	12	2	-	-	7,677	40,189	
Interbank and money market items	533	-	-	-	-	599	1,132	
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	742	742	
Demand liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,477	1,477	
Financial derivative liabilities	-	1,230	1,966	10,188	2,710	4,157	20,251	
Lease liabilities	-	3	9	51	14	-	77	
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	131	131	
Total financial liabilities	33,031	1,245	1,977	10,239	2,724	14,783	63,999	

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 year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, can be summarised as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Average balances Million Baht	Interest and dividend Million Baht	Average rate (%)	Average balances Million Baht	Interest and dividend Million Baht	Average rate (%)
Performing financial assets						
Interbank and money market items	25,711	160	0.62	17,560	86	0.49
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,610	91	1.19	6,943	117	1.68
Investments, net	34,795	255	0.73	30,833	126	0.41
Loans	9,185	125	1.36	5,362	92	1.72
Total performing financial assets	77,301	631		60,698	421	
Performing financial liabilities						
Deposits	51,058	175	0.34	30,580	6	0.02
Interbank and money market items	974	5	0.47	626	1	0.13
Total performing financial liabilities	52,032	180		31,206	7	

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Interest/profit rate sensitivity

The table below shows the interest/profit sensitivity for the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at reporting date:

	2022	
	+1 basis point Million Baht	-1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on net profit	(0.24)	0.24
Impact on Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	2.48	(2.48)
	2.24	(2.24)
	2021	
	+1 basis point Million Baht	-1 basis point Million Baht
Impact on net profit	0.72	(0.72)
Impact on Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	2.89	(2.89)
	3.61	(3.61)

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 2022 and 2021, concentrations of credit risk relative to the loans and receivables summarised by type of industry are as follows:

	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Manufacturing and commerce	10,010	7,051
Employee loans	6	8
Total loans and interest receivables	10,016	7,059

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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.

	2022				
	AAA to B	Not rated	Total gross	Allowance for	Total net
	Million Baht	Million Baht	amount	expected	amount
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	credit losses	Million Baht
Interbank and money market items	18,435	-	18,435	-	18,435
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,511	-	2,511	-	2,511
Financial derivative assets	29,424	431	29,855	-	29,855
Investments, net	40,730	-	40,730	-	40,730
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	10,016	10,016	(85)	9,931
Other monetary assets	52	-	52	-	52
Total financial assets	91,152	10,447	101,599	(85)	101,514
	2021				
	AAA to B	Not rated	Total gross	Allowance for	Total net
	Million Baht	Million Baht	amount	expected	amount
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	credit losses	Million Baht
Interbank and money market items	17,313	-	17,313	-	17,313
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	24,215	-	24,215	-	24,215
Financial derivative assets	22,032	412	22,444	-	22,444
Investments, net	28,854	-	28,854	-	28,854
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	7,059	7,059	(68)	6,991
Other monetary assets	65	-	65	-	65
Total financial assets	92,479	7,471	99,950	(68)	99,882

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	2022				
	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					
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	9,996	9,996	(84)	9,912
Total financial assets	-	9,996	9,996	(84)	9,912
Guarantees and commitments	-	1,119	1,119	(9)	1,110
	-	1,119	1,119	(9)	1,110
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	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	2021				
	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					
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	7,059	7,059	(68)	6,991
Total financial assets	-	7,059	7,059	(68)	6,991
Guarantees and commitments	-	675	675	(7)	668
	-	675	675	(7)	668
Portfolio where calculated on lifetime ECL - not credit impaired					
Loans to customers and interest receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and commitments	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

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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

	2022	2021
	Maximum exposure Million Baht	Maximum exposure Million Baht
Credit risk exposures of on-statement of financial position assets:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,546	24,248
Investments	40,967	28,900
	43,513	53,148
Credit risk exposure of off-statement of financial position items:		
Financial guarantees and Letters of credit	1,119	675
Loan commitments	1,587	2,922
	2,706	3,597

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.

Credit quality of loans to customers

Loan to customers can be classified as past due not over 30 days, past due between 31 and 90 days and past due more than 90 days.

Loan to customers classified by credit quality is as following table:

	2022			
	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
Not past due and past due not over 30 days	9,996	20	-	10,016
Past due between 31 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	9,996	20	-	10,016
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(84)	(1)	-	(85)
Net carrying amount before excess provision	9,912	19	-	9,931

	2021			
	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
Not past due and past due not over 30 days	7,059	-	-	7,059
Past due between 31 and 90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	7,059	-	-	7,059
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(68)	-	-	(68)
Net carrying amount before excess provision	6,991	-	-	6,991

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The table below presents the Interbank asset items, investments, and other assets classified by rating:

	2022			Total Million Baht
	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	
Interbank and money market (Asset)				
Sovereign	1,057	-	-	1,057
Investment grade	17,380	-	-	17,380
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount before excess provision	18,437	-	-	18,437
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds				
Investment grade	6,348	-	-	6,348
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	6,348	-	-	6,348
Investments				
Sovereign	40,730	-	-	40,730
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	40,730	-	-	40,730
Other monetary assets				
Investment grade	52	-	-	52
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	52	-	-	52

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	2021			Total Million Baht
	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	
Interbank and money market (Asset)				
Sovereign	1,030	-	-	1,030
Investment grade	16,287	-	-	16,287
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount before excess provision	17,317	-	-	17,317
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds				
Investment grade	2,922	-	-	2,922
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	2,922	-	-	2,922
Investments				
Sovereign	28,854	-	-	28,854
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	28,854	-	-	28,854
Other monetary assets				
Investment grade	34	-	-	34
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	34	-	-	34

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 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items	1,237	17,200	-	-	18,437
Account receivables from sales of government bonds	-	6,348	-	-	6,348
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	718	12	1,781	2,511
Financial derivative assets	-	13,251	14,151	2,453	29,855
Investments, net	-	40,730	-	-	40,730
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	5,580	1,413	3,000	5	9,998
Other monetary assets	-	48	4	-	52
Total financial assets	6,817	79,708	17,167	4,239	107,931
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	49,829	44	1	-	49,874
Interbank and money market items	1,325	100	-	-	1,425
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	6,266	-	-	6,266
Demand liabilities	837	-	-	-	837
Financial derivative liabilities	-	12,193	13,937	2,040	28,170
Lease liabilities	-	12	53	-	65
Other monetary liabilities	9	126	-	-	135
Total financial liabilities	52,000	18,741	13,991	2,040	86,772
Liquidity, net	(45,183)	60,967	3,176	2,199	21,159
Contingent liabilities					
Letter of credit	-	23	-	-	23
Guarantees for loans	-	464	-	-	464
Other guarantees	461	88	83	-	632
Total contingent liabilities	461	575	83	-	1,119

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	2021				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
Financial assets					
Interbank and money market items	1,266	16,050	-	-	17,316
Account receivables from sales of government bonds	-	2,922	-	-	2,922
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	22,121	223	1,871	24,215
Financial derivative assets	-	9,847	9,674	2,923	22,444
Investments, net	-	28,854	-	-	28,854
Loans and interest receivables net of deferred revenue	1,937	2,854	2,262	6	7,059
Other monetary assets	-	30	4	-	34
Total financial assets	3,203	82,678	12,163	4,800	102,844
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	40,175	14	-	-	40,189
Interbank and money market items	1,032	100	-	-	1,132
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	742	-	-	742
Demand liabilities	1,477	-	-	-	1,477
Financial derivative liabilities	-	7,266	10,276	2,709	20,251
Lease liabilities	-	12	51	14	77
Other monetary liabilities	9	122	-	-	131
Total financial liabilities	42,693	8,256	10,327	2,723	63,999
Liquidity, net	(39,490)	74,422	1,836	2,077	38,845
Contingent liabilities					
Letter of credit	-	22	-	-	22
Guarantees for loans	-	-	-	-	-
Other guarantees	450	139	64	-	653
Total contingent liabilities	450	161	64	-	675

The amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months for each asset and liability and those expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months as contractual.

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:

	2022				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	49,829	44	1	-	49,874
Interbank and money market items	1,325	100	-	-	1,425
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	6,266	-	-	6,266
Demand liabilities	837	-	-	-	837
Lease liabilities	-	14	55	-	69
Other monetary liabilities	9	126	-	-	135
Total financial liabilities	52,000	6,550	56	-	58,606
	2021				Total Million Baht
	At call Million Baht	Within 3 months Million Baht	1 to 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits	40,175	14	-	-	40,189
Interbank and money market items	1,032	100	-	-	1,132
Account payables from purchases of government bonds	-	742	-	-	742
Demand liabilities	1,477	-	-	-	1,477
Lease liabilities	-	14	55	14	83
Other monetary liabilities	9	122	-	-	131
Total financial liabilities	42,693	992	55	14	43,754

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 an impairment gain or loss.

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 expected credit loss impairment model except for significant exposures in loans to customer, the impairment 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, that is available increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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, other receivables, and employee loans. 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 heading.

	2022			
	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	-	-	6	6
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	18,435	18,435
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	6,348	6,348
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,511	-	-	2,511
Derivative assets	29,855	-	-	29,855
Investments, net	-	40,730	-	40,730
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	10,016	10,016
Other monetary assets	-	-	52	52
Total financial assets	32,366	40,730	34,857	107,953
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	-	-	49,874	49,874
Interbank and money market items	-	-	1,425	1,425
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	6,266	6,266
Demand liabilities	-	-	837	837
Derivative liabilities	28,170	-	-	28,170
Lease liabilities	-	-	65	65
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	135	135
Total financial liabilities	28,170	-	58,602	86,772

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	2021			
	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	-	-	11	11
Interbank and money market items, net	-	-	17,313	17,313
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	-	2,922	2,922
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	24,215	-	-	24,215
Derivative assets	22,444	-	-	22,444
Investments, net	-	28,854	-	28,854
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivables	-	-	7,059	7,059
Other monetary assets	-	-	34	34
Total financial assets	46,659	28,854	27,339	102,852
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Deposits	-	-	40,189	40,189
Interbank and money market items	-	-	1,132	1,132
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	-	742	742
Demand liabilities	-	-	1,477	1,477
Derivative liabilities	20,251	-	-	20,251
Lease liabilities	-	-	77	77
Other monetary liabilities	-	-	131	131
Total financial liabilities	20,251	-	43,748	63,999

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8 Interbank and money market items, net - assets

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
<u>Domestic items</u>		
Bank of Thailand	1,056,730,532	1,029,549,382
Commercial banks	179,203,692	236,930,245
Reverse repos*	17,200,000,000	16,050,000,000
Total	18,435,934,224	17,316,479,625
<u>Add</u> Interest receivables	1,154,389	416,667
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
<u>Less</u> Surplus allowance	(2,389,490)	(3,584,373)
Total domestic items	18,434,699,123	17,313,311,919
<u>Foreign items</u>		
New Zealand Dollar	56,205	123,341
Other currencies	105,750	37,297
Total	161,955	160,638
<u>Add</u> Interest receivables	-	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total foreign items	161,955	160,638
Total domestic and foreign items	18,434,861,078	17,313,472,557

* 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.

9 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
	Fair value	Fair value
	Baht	Baht
Debt instrument - government and state-owned enterprise securities	2,510,752,771	24,214,983,582
Total	2,510,752,771	24,214,983,582

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10 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives for trading as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Type of risks	2022		
	Fair value		Notional amount
	Assets	Liabilities	
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Exchange rate	21,095,864	(20,470,867)	729,017,015
Interest rate	8,759,047	(7,699,220)	1,316,680,863
Total	29,854,911	(28,170,087)	2,045,697,878

Type of risks	2021		
	Fair value		Notional amount
	Assets	Liabilities	
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Exchange rate	13,914,283	(11,184,689)	872,158,541
Interest rate	8,529,870	(9,066,438)	1,215,036,756
Total	22,444,153	(20,251,127)	2,087,195,297

The following table summarises the significant exposures impacted by interest rate benchmark reform as at 31 December 2022:

	Notional amount	
	USD LIBOR	THBFIX
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Cross currency swaps derivatives	156,662,513	80,362,306
Interest rate derivatives	201,021,151	409,256,787
Total	357,683,664	489,619,093

Exposure disclosed represent management's assessment of positions with contractual maturities after 31 December 2022, which have yet to transition. Balances are reported using the notional contract amount for Derivative instruments.

Where contracts have both pay and receive legs with exposure to benchmark reform such as cross currency swaps, the notional contract amount is disclosed for both legs.

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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.

	2022			2021		
	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	203,595	247,551	451,146	230,361	309,346	539,707
- Sold	232,930	216,699	449,629	269,492	268,414	537,906
Cross-currency and interest rate swap contracts						
- Bought	106,827	156,745	263,572	123,072	187,184	310,256
- Sold	95,748	168,128	263,876	124,021	186,012	310,033
Interest rate swap contracts						
- Fixed-rate receiver	537,432	89,947	627,379	516,405	95,303	611,708
- Floating-rate receiver	553,919	134,414	688,333	447,833	155,496	603,329
Foreign exchange options						
- Call-option sales contract	-	4,749	4,749	-	3,857	3,857
- Put-option sales contract	4,749	-	4,749	3,857	-	3,857
- Call-option purchase contract	-	6,926	6,926	-	6,296	6,296
- Put-option purchase contract	173	-	173	-	-	-
Total	1,735,373	1,025,159	2,760,532	1,715,041	1,211,908	2,926,949

11 Investments, net

	2022 Fair value Baht	2021 Fair value Baht
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state-owned enterprise securities	40,729,842,703	28,854,337,176
Total	40,729,842,703	28,854,337,176
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total	40,729,842,703	28,854,337,176

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12 Loans to customers and interest receivables, net

12.1 Classified by type of loans

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Overdrafts	12,217	10,028
Loans	9,990,951,329	7,031,436,294
Staff loans	6,469,318	7,749,389
Total loans to customers	9,997,432,864	7,039,195,711
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest receivable	18,567,099	19,549,669
Total loans to customers and accrued interest receivable	10,015,999,963	7,058,745,380
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 13)	(90,055,034)	(75,313,608)
Net loans to customers and interest receivables	9,925,944,929	6,983,431,772

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

	2022		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Thai Baht	9,640,754,905	-	9,640,754,905
US Dollar	356,677,959	-	356,677,959
Total loans	9,997,432,864	-	9,997,432,864
	2021		
	Domestic Baht	Foreign Baht	Total Baht
Thai Baht	6,334,620,735	-	6,334,620,735
US Dollar	704,574,976	-	704,574,976
Total loans	7,039,195,711	-	7,039,195,711

12.3 Classified by loan classification

	2022 Loans and accrued interest receivable Baht	2021 Loans and accrued interest receivable Baht
Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk	9,977,298,113	7,039,195,711
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	20,134,751	-
Credit-impaired financial assets	-	-
Total	9,997,432,864	7,039,195,711

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12.4 Movement in gross carrying amount of loans to customers

	2022			Total Baht
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Baht	
Balance as at 1 January 2022	7,058,745,380	-	-	7,058,745,380
Changes due to change in stage	(20,134,751)	20,134,751	-	-
Newly acquired or drawdown	4,102,026,757	-	-	4,102,026,757
Derecognised financial assets	(1,144,772,174)	-	-	(1,144,772,174)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	9,995,865,212	20,134,751	-	10,015,999,963
	2021			Total Baht
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit- impaired financial assets Baht	
Balance as at 1 January 2021	3,764,595,868	-	-	3,764,595,868
Newly acquired or drawdown	4,256,309,610	-	-	4,256,309,610
Derecognised financial assets	(962,160,098)	-	-	(962,160,098)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	7,058,745,380	-	-	7,058,745,380

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13 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2022				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	Surplus allowance Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2022	68,199,474	-	-	7,114,134	75,313,608
Changes due to change in stage	(471,941)	471,941	-	-	-
Change due to new estimation of credit loss	(6,526,515)	-	-	-	(6,526,515)
Newly acquired or drawdown	43,385,047	-	-	-	43,385,047
Derecognised financial assets	(19,745,728)	-	-	-	(19,745,728)
Surplus allowance amortisation	-	-	-	(2,371,378)	(2,371,378)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	84,840,337	471,941	-	4,742,756	90,055,034
	2021				
	Financial assets with an insignificant increase in credit risk Baht	Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk Baht	Credit-impaired financial assets Baht	Surplus allowance Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	23,661,460	-	-	9,485,513	33,146,973
Change due to new estimation of credit loss	23,252,874	-	-	-	23,252,874
Newly acquired or drawdown	28,923,695	-	-	-	28,923,695
Derecognised financial assets	(7,638,555)	-	-	-	(7,638,555)
Surplus allowance amortisation	-	-	-	(2,371,379)	(2,371,379)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	68,199,474	-	-	7,114,134	75,313,608

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

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14 Leasehold improvement and equipment, net

	Leasehold improvement Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Work in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2021				
Cost	86,572,856	64,297,160	3,858,082	154,728,098
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(13,460,343)	(31,398,873)	-	(44,859,216)
Net book amount	73,112,513	32,898,287	3,858,082	109,868,882
For the year ended 31 December 2021				
Opening net book amount	73,112,513	32,898,287	3,858,082	109,868,882
Additions	2,358,370	3,776,089	1,519,867	7,654,326
Transfer in (out)	328,660	533,422	(3,858,082)	(2,996,000)
<u>Less</u> Depreciation	(9,913,245)	(11,044,110)	-	(20,957,355)
Closing net book amount	65,886,298	26,163,688	1,519,867	93,569,853
As at 31 December 2021				
Cost	89,259,886	68,606,671	1,519,867	159,386,424
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(23,373,588)	(42,442,983)	-	(65,816,571)
Net book amount	65,886,298	26,163,688	1,519,867	93,569,853
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	65,886,298	26,163,688	1,519,867	93,569,853
Additions	395,555	6,810,381	2,540,894	9,746,830
Transfer in (out)	-	1,251,869	(1,251,869)	-
<u>Less</u> Write off assets	-	(458,859)	-	(458,859)
<u>Less</u> Depreciation	(10,120,062)	(10,940,167)	-	(21,060,229)
Closing net book amount	56,161,791	22,826,912	2,808,892	81,797,595
As at 31 December 2022				
Cost	89,655,441	74,013,036	2,808,892	166,477,369
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(33,493,650)	(51,186,124)	-	(84,679,774)
Net book amount	56,161,791	22,826,912	2,808,892	81,797,595

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15 Right-of-use assets, net

	Right-of-use assets from recorded leases Baht	Total Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	90,351,243	90,351,243
<u>Less</u> Amortisation	(14,840,795)	(14,840,795)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	75,510,448	75,510,448
Balance as at 1 January 2022	75,510,448	75,510,448
Additions	1,371,096	1,371,096
<u>Less</u> Amortisation	(13,295,935)	(13,295,935)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	63,585,609	63,585,609

16 Intangible asset, net

	Computer software Baht	Work in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2021			
Cost	5,122,952	-	5,122,952
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(4,888,181)	-	(4,888,181)
Net book amount	234,771	-	234,771
For the year ended 31 December 2021			
Opening net book amount	234,771	-	234,771
Additions	10,738,321	1,087,655	11,825,976
Transfer in	2,996,000	-	2,996,000
<u>Less</u> Amortisation	(1,156,333)	-	(1,156,333)
Closing net book amount	12,812,759	1,087,655	13,900,414
As at 31 December 2021			
Cost	18,857,273	1,087,655	19,944,928
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(6,044,514)	-	(6,044,514)
Net book amount	12,812,759	1,087,655	13,900,414
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	12,812,759	1,087,655	13,900,414
Additions	5,455,194	32,100	5,487,294
Transfer in (out)	1,087,655	(1,087,655)	-
<u>Less</u> Amortisation	(3,674,671)	-	(3,674,671)
Closing net book amount	15,680,937	32,100	15,713,037
As at 31 December 2022			
Cost	25,400,122	32,100	25,432,222
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(9,719,185)	-	(9,719,185)
Net book amount	15,680,937	32,100	15,713,037

17 Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 comprise of:

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	12,060,141	11,301,657
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after more than 12 months	41,439,300	35,259,067
	53,499,441	46,560,724
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	4,332,427	1,127,634
Deferred tax asset, net	49,167,014	45,433,090

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

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
At 1 January	45,433,090	35,704,351
Charged (credited) to profit or loss	3,435,121	8,271,971
Charged (credited) in other comprehensive income	298,803	1,456,768
At 31 December	49,167,014	45,433,090

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

	Deferred tax as at 1 January 2022 Baht	Change to Profit or Loss Baht	Change to other comprehensive income Baht	Deferred tax as at 31 December 2022 Baht
Assets				
Employee benefits obligations	23,458,120	2,197,749	(484,055)	25,171,814
Accrued expenses	10,899,124	(1,062,398)	-	9,836,726
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	658,725	(31,621)	-	627,104
Loss on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	402,533	-	1,820,882	2,223,415
Share-Based payment	8,705,010	4,211,832	-	12,916,842
Decommissioning cost	2,036,224	184,134	-	2,220,358
Lease	400,988	102,194	-	503,182
Total Asset	46,560,724	5,601,890	1,336,827	53,499,441
Liabilities				
Gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	887,602	-	1,038,024	1,925,626
Gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	240,032	2,166,769	-	2,406,801
Total liabilities	1,127,634	2,166,769	1,038,024	4,332,427
Total deferred income taxes	45,433,090	3,435,121	298,803	49,167,014

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	Deferred tax as at 1 January 2021 Baht	Change to Profit or Loss Baht	Change to other comprehensive income Baht	Deferred tax as at 31 December 2021 Baht
Assets				
Employee benefits obligations	22,354,806	2,358,594	(1,255,280)	23,458,120
Accrued expenses	9,915,796	983,328	-	10,899,124
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation	721,766	(63,041)	-	658,725
Loss on changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,766	-	353,767	402,533
Share-Based payment	5,069,475	3,635,535	-	8,705,010
Decommissioning cost	1,518,145	518,079	-	2,036,224
Lease	235,331	165,657	-	400,988
Total Asset	39,864,085	7,598,152	(901,513)	46,560,724
Liabilities				
Gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,245,883	-	(2,358,281)	887,602
Gains on change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	913,851	(673,819)	-	240,032
Total liabilities	4,159,734	(673,819)	(2,358,281)	1,127,634
Total deferred income taxes	35,704,351	8,271,971	1,456,768	45,433,090

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18 Other assets, net

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Deposits	4,234,039	4,234,039
Amount due from related parties	49,155,552	26,033,577
Accrued interest incomes	4,432,620	2,518,274
Other receivable	1,732,296	695,622
Advance payment on behalf of customer	235,145	235,523
Others	420,894	248,194
Total other assets	60,210,546	33,965,229

19 Deposits

Classified by types of deposits

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Demand	44,263,963,852	34,115,791,999
Savings	5,565,504,627	6,058,886,294
Fixed	44,610,638	14,540,368
Total deposits	49,874,079,117	40,189,218,661

Classified by currencies and residences

	2022		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht
US Dollar	19,757,959,581	3,964,309,469	23,722,269,050
Thai Baht	25,769,800,015	354,914,309	26,124,714,324
Euro	25,671,431	995,028	26,666,459
Japanese Yen	429,284	-	429,284
Total deposits	45,553,860,311	4,320,218,806	49,874,079,117
	2021		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht
US Dollar	16,616,748,326	2,468,984,486	19,085,732,812
Thai Baht	20,727,800,965	346,470,009	21,074,270,974
Euro	27,873,119	941,663	28,814,782
Japanese Yen	400,093	-	400,093
Total deposits	37,372,822,503	2,816,396,158	40,189,218,661

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20 Interbank and money market items - liabilities

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Domestic items		
Commercial banks	532,169,562	533,424,583
Foreign items		
Thai Baht	893,259,964	598,633,359
Total domestic and foreign items	1,425,429,526	1,132,057,942

21 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.

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 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current service cost	11,506,471	11,988,727
Interest cost	2,061,636	1,155,357
Total	13,568,107	13,144,084

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Beginning defined benefit obligation	117,290,603	111,774,032
Current service cost	11,506,471	11,988,727
Interest cost	2,061,636	1,155,357
Remeasurements:		
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(1,777,071)	(5,964,350)
Gain from experience	(643,206)	(312,051)
Benefits paid during the year	(2,579,362)	(1,351,112)
Ending defined benefit obligation	125,859,071	117,290,603

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The principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate the obligation under the defined benefit plans as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	2.00%	1.75%
Salary increase rate - permanent employees	6%	6%
Salary increase rate - contract employees	6%	6%
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	0.25%	Decrease by 5.41%	Increase by 6.07%
Salary growth rate	0.25%	Increase by 5.75%	Decrease by 5.24%

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 (2021: 7 years).

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

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Less than a year	12,896,709	10,989,399
Between 1-2 years	28,886,207	3,399,434
Between 2-5 years	32,017,276	53,184,664
Between 5-10 years	58,880,934	57,409,690
Total	132,681,126	124,983,187

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22 Lease liabilities

The movement of the Lease liabilities account is as follows:

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
At 1 January	76,845,169	88,490,254
Payment during the year	(11,962,402)	(11,645,085)
At 31 December	64,882,767	76,845,169
	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Statement of comprehensive income		
For the year ended 31 December		
Interest lease liabilities	1,890,326	2,207,643
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	1,511,729	1,006,249

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 2022, total cash flow out for lease amounting to Baht 13,852,728 (For the year ended 31 December 2021: Baht 13,852,728).

23 Other liabilities

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Accrued income tax	86,412,381	16,841,046
Contribution to Deposit Protection Agency and Financial Institutions Development Fund	32,903,115	22,679,353
Accrued bonus	47,599,393	54,495,623
Accrued interest expenses	401	402
Amount due to related parties	146,337,324	121,364,423
Allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	8,883,132	6,888,628
Others	47,120,963	35,171,533
Total other liabilities	369,256,709	257,441,008

24 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:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Total assets maintained in Thailand under section 32 of the Financial Institution Act B.E. 2551	14,444,271,181	14,476,551,382
Total funds and remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under section 32	14,040,000,000	14,040,000,000
Net liability balance of inter-office accounts with head office, other branches, head office's parent and subsidiary	6,280,233,551	24,515,136,556
Total funds remitted into Thailand for maintaining assets under section 32 and net balance of inter-office account	20,320,233,551	38,555,136,556
Total legal capital funds	13,977,322,349	14,027,187,241
Total capital fund to risk asset ratio (%)	26.69	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 2021, the Bank has declared the increase of funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 totaling Baht 400 million. The details are as follows:

- On 15 July 2021, the Bank has increased funds for maintaining assets under section 32 of the financial Institution Act B.E. 2551 amounting to Baht 400 million net of withholding tax amounting to Baht 44.44 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 2022 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.bofam.com/en-us/content/apac-thailand.html> and <http://www.bofam.com/content/dam/boamlimages/countrypages>, within April 2023.

Moreover, The Bank has disclosed information related to Liquidity Coverage Ratio as at 31 December 2022 under the Notification of Bank of Thailand, no. Sor Nor Sor 2/2561, as the above location and date of disclosure.

25 Contingent liabilities and commitment

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

	2022			2021		
	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:						
Letter of credit	-	464	464	-	-	-
Guarantees for loans:						
Guarantees for loans	2	21	23	2	20	22
Other commitments:						
Unutilised overdraft facilities	647	940	1,587	902	2,020	2,922
Other guarantees	618	14	632	633	20	653
Other commitments	1,265	954	2,219	1,535	2,040	3,575
Total commitments	1,267	1,439	2,706	1,537	2,060	3,597

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

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26 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

	2022					
	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		
				Offsetting amount according to the contracts that do not meet the criteria according to accounting standards Million Baht	Value of related collateral Million Baht	Net amount Million Baht
Financial assets						
Purchase of securities with resale agreement transactions	17,200	-	17,200	-	17,397	(197)
Derivative assets	29,855	-	29,855	27,926	-	1,929
Total	47,055	-	47,055	27,926	17,397	1,732
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	28,170	-	28,170	29,223	-	(1,053)
Total	28,170	-	28,170	29,223	-	(1,053)
	2021					
	Gross amount Baht	Amount to be offset on the statement of financial position Baht	Net amount on the statement of financial statement Baht	Amount that cannot be offset on the statement of financial position		
				Offsetting amount according to the contracts that do not meet the criteria according to accounting standards Baht	Value of related collateral Baht	Net amount Baht
Financial assets						
Purchase of securities with resale agreement transactions	16,050	-	16,050	-	16,228	(178)
Derivative assets	22,444	-	22,444	19,657	-	2,787
Total	38,494	-	38,494	19,657	16,228	2,609
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	20,251	-	20,251	22,412	-	(2,161)
Total	20,251	-	20,251	22,412	-	(2,161)

Master netting arrangements - not currently offset in financial statements

- Derivative

Agreements with derivative counterparties are based on ISDA agreement. Under the terms of these arrangements, only where certain credit events occur (such as default, the net position owing/receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency will be taken as owing and all the relevant arrangements terminated. As the Bank does not presently have a legally enforceable right of set-off, these amounts have not been offset in the statement of financial position.

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- 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.

27 Interest income

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Interbank and money market items	160,221,316	85,615,500
Investment in debt securities	346,326,094	242,614,397
Loans	125,180,158	91,974,309
Total	631,727,568	420,204,206

28 Interest expenses

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Deposits	175,150,977	6,481,324
Interbank and money market items	4,597,372	813,345
Contributions for deposit protection agency	64,312,457	46,938,465
Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	171,035,123	97,851,487
Others	1,890,326	2,207,643
Total	416,986,255	154,292,264

29 Net fees and services incomes

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Fees and services incomes		
Acceptance, avails and guarantees	8,819,453	9,496,795
Letters of credit	1,105,142	1,490,743
Cash management	85,195,980	80,391,561
Others	119,428,998	77,325,470
Fees and services expenses	(101,849,997)	(96,917,440)
Net fees and services incomes	112,699,576	71,787,129

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

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Gains (losses) on tradings and foreign exchange transactions		
Foreign currencies and foreign exchange rate derivatives	1,290,978,741	1,526,613,750
Interest rate derivatives	(149,682,844)	(897,969,248)
Debt instruments	(127,524,824)	(76,816,299)
Gains on tradings and foreign exchange transactions	1,013,771,073	551,828,203

31 Expected credit losses

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Interbank and money market items	(1,194,883)	(1,194,004)
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable	14,741,426	42,166,635
Credit line commitments and financial guarantees	1,994,504	2,925,735
Expected credit losses	15,541,047	43,898,366

32 Income taxes

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Corporate Income tax expense for the year	112,798,740	42,668,229
Temporary difference from deferred tax income	(3,435,121)	(8,271,971)
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(182,248)	(640,362)
Income taxes expense	109,181,371	33,755,896

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:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Profit before tax	531,382,344	157,805,886
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	106,276,469	31,561,177
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	3,087,150	2,835,081
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(182,248)	(640,362)
Income taxes expense	109,181,371	33,755,896
The weighted average applicable tax rate (%)	20.55	21.39

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

Fellow subsidiaries

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

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The related transactions, outstanding balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, income and expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 consisted of the following:

	2022	2021
	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht
Head Office		
Statements of financial position		
Other assets	31,722	20,115
Other liabilities	(59,459)	(81,828)
Fund brought in to maintain assets under the Act	(5,857,250)	(5,857,250)
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	(14,044,356)	(24,085,262)
Statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Interest income	8,258	2,140
Interest expenses	(171,035)	(97,851)
Fees and services income	99,276	67,345
Administration support (expenses) reversal	50	(4,308)
Other Branches		
Statements of financial position		
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	2,984,671	-
Other assets	13,823	2,349
Other liabilities	(19,526)	(6,822)
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	(420,062)	(430,704)
Statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Fees and services income	9,261	396
Other income	30,393	5,779
Administration support expenses	(98,454)	(65,237)

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	2022	2021
	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht
Fellow subsidiaries		
Statements of financial position		
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	2,687,250	107,814
Other assets	3,610	3,570
Interbank and money market items (liabilities)	(1,052,418)	(969,691)
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	(379,562)	(117,538)
Other liabilities	(67,352)	(32,714)
Accounts with Head Office and other branches of the same juristic person	1,435	829
Statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income		
Interest expenses	(366)	(283)
Other income	14,511	14,768
Reversal administration support expenses	(227,138)	(164,806)

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.

Key management's compensation

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

	2022	2021
	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	157,181	147,105
Defined contribution expense	8,052	8,128
Total	165,233	155,233

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Bank paid short-term compensation to the top management by compensating their 15 officers (2021: 15 officers).

34 Operating lease commitments

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

	2022	2021
	Baht	Baht
Not later than 1 year	545,700	376,640
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	909,500	-
	1,455,200	376,640

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35 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

35.1 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 2022 and 2021:

	2022			
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Financial assets				
Financial derivative assets	-	29,855	-	29,855
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Government securities	-	2,511	-	2,511
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government securities	-	40,730	-	40,730
Financial liabilities				
Financial derivative liabilities	-	28,170	-	28,170

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	2021			Total Million Baht
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Financial derivative assets	-	22,444	-	22,444
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
- Government securities	-	24,215	-	24,215
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government securities	-	28,854	-	28,854
Financial liabilities				
Financial derivative liabilities	-	20,251	-	20,251

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.

35.2 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 2022 and 2021:

	2022			Total Million Baht
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Cash	6	-	-	6
Interbank and money market items	-	18,435	-	18,435
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	6,348	-	6,348
Loans and interest receivable, net	-	9,926	-	9,926
Financial liabilities				
Deposit	-	49,874	-	49,874
Interbank and money market items	-	1,425	-	1,425
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	6,266	-	6,266
Demand liabilities	-	837	-	837

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	2021			Total Million Baht
	Level 1 Million Baht	Level 2 Million Baht	Level 3 Million Baht	
Financial assets				
Cash	11	-	-	11
Interbank and money market items	-	17,313	-	17,313
Accounts receivables from sales of government bonds	-	2,922	-	2,922
Loans and interest receivable, net	-	6,983	-	6,983
Financial liabilities				
Deposit	-	40,189	-	40,189
Interbank and money market items	-	1,132	-	1,132
Accounts payables from purchases of government bonds	-	742	-	742
Demand liabilities	-	1,477	-	1,477

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, 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.

36 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 2022, the Bank contributed Baht 20.89 million (31 December 2021: Baht 20.13 million).

37 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 2022, BAC granted 34,667 (2021: 38,821) restricted stock unit (RSU) awards to certain employees of the Company 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 2022 that vest over four years, 11,985 number of units (2021: 13,050 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 47.89 (2021: USD 33.72) per share.

The total pre-tax cost recognised in profit and loss for share-based compensation plans for the year ended 31 December 2022 was Baht 63 million (2021: Baht 46 million), including the incremental effects of the chargeback agreements with BAC as income Baht 5.03 million included within other expenses (2021: as expenses Baht 0.22 million included within other expenses)