KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Financial Statements

Six-month period ended June 30, 2023

Deloitte.

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Krungsri Securities Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in owners' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Krungsri Securities Public Company Limited as at June 30, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, and 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Chavala Tienpasertkij
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
Registration No. 4301
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

BANGKOK
August 23, 2023

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	As at June 30, 2023	As at December 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	550,579,201	706,959,538
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	4.3	389,477,403	884,084,798
Securities and derivatives business receivables	4.4	1,683,420,979	1,548,628,299
Derivatives assets	4.6	30,858,230	7,262,140
Non-collateralized investments	4.7	330,252,139	363,736,696
Equipment	4.8	16,284,063	17,020,516
Right-of-use assets	4.9.1	21,355,625	18,422,854
Intangible assets	4.10	22,835,120	25,370,834
Deferred tax assets	4.11	75,834,454	78,713,534
Other assets	4.12	117,187,246	122,413,629
TOTAL ASSETS		3,238,084,460	3,772,612,838

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	As at June 30, 2023	As at December 31, 2022
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Borrowing from financial institution	4.13	450,000,000	500,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	4.14	77,067,331	837,111
Securities and derivatives business payables		993,707,557	1,683,466,328
Derivatives liabilities	4.6	1,314,600	8,901,670
Lease liabilities	4.9.2	21,456,253	18,781,546
Provision for liabilities	4.15	95,588,752	91,814,379
Other liabilities	4.16	294,110,233	87,764,246
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,933,244,726	2,391,565,280
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
135,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		1,350,000,000	1,350,000,000
Retained earnings (deficits)			
Appropriated - Legal reserve	4.17	53,271,300	53,271,300
Unappropriated (deficits)		(98,431,566)	(22,223,742)
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		1,304,839,734	1,381,047,558
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		3,238,084,460	3,772,612,838

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	2023	2022
INCOME			
Brokerage fees income	4.18	190,844,034	283,134,483
Fees and services income	4.19	20,859,983	69,430,520
Interest income	4.20	28,829,849	25,635,123
Gains and return on financial instruments	4.21	10,233,967	4,367,503
Other income		4,422,142	1,916,612
Total income		255,189,975	384,484,241
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses	4.22	189,460,345	199,514,152
Fee and service expenses		45,187,532	49,877,311
Interest expenses		8,801,043	3,030,340
Reversal expected credit losses		(1,817,503)	(7,944,926)
Other expenses	4.23	72,538,412	62,916,912
Total expenses		314,169,829	307,393,789
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		(58,979,854)	77,090,452
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4.24	17,345,726	15,280,356
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(76,325,580)	61,810,096
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gains on investments measuring by fair value through other comprehensive income		147,195	264,180
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	4.24	(29,439)	(52,836)
Total other comprehensive income net of tax		117,756	211,344
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(76,207,824)	62,021,440
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE	**BAHT**	(0.57)	0.46
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF ORDINARY SHARES	**SHARES**	135,000,000	135,000,000

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	Issued and Paid-up Share Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficits)		Total Owners' Equity
		Appropriated - Legal Reserve	Unappropriated (Deficits)	
Balance as at January 1, 2022	1,350,000,000	53,271,300	729,153,269	2,132,424,569
Changes during the period				
Total comprehensive income	-	-	62,021,440	62,021,440
Ending balance as at June 30, 2022	1,350,000,000	53,271,300	791,174,709	2,194,446,009
Balance as at January 1, 2023	1,350,000,000	53,271,300	(22,223,742)	1,381,047,558
Changes during the period				
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(76,207,824)	(76,207,824)
Ending balance as at June 30, 2023	1,350,000,000	53,271,300	(98,431,566)	1,304,839,734

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	(58,979,854)	77,090,452
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax		
to cash received from (paid for) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	19,857,882	20,232,706
Reversal expected credit losses	(1,817,503)	(7,944,926)
Losses from change in fair value of investment	27,253,552	9,565,306
Gains from change in fair value of derivatives	(31,183,160)	(12,038,460)
Employee benefits expenses	5,938,576	7,720,097
Gains on sale and write-off of equipment and intangible assets	-	(2,033)
Gains from write-off of lease agreement	(10,417)	-
Interest expenses from lease liabilities	183,515	253,352
Interest expenses	8,617,528	2,776,987
Interest income	(28,829,849)	(25,635,123)
Dividend income	(7,566,206)	(2,878,800)
Income (loss) from operations before changes		
in operating assets and liabilities	(66,535,936)	69,139,558
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	494,607,395	103,528,221
Securities and derivatives business receivables	(133,977,365)	(11,506,898)
Non-collateralized investments	6,378,200	(119,034,666)
Other assets	2,416,759	(35,177,926)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	76,230,220	(277,918,919)
Securities and derivatives business payables	(689,758,771)	463,756,780
Provision for liabilities	(346,700)	(3,100,830)
Other liabilities	207,053,580	(29,434,731)
Cash received from (paid for) operations	(37,396,682)	91,111,031
Dividend income	7,566,206	2,878,800
Interest expenses	(8,888,370)	(2,574,985)
Interest income	28,928,262	28,116,682
Income tax paid	(12,600,188)	(9,255,888)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(88,926,708)	179,415,198

KRUNGSRI SECURITIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

UNIT : BAHT

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from (paid for) investing activities		
Cash paid for purchases of equipment	(3,712,914)	(1,960,399)
Cash received from sale of equipment	-	19,159
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(912,744)	(4,210,445)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,625,658)	(6,151,685)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash paid for financing activities		
Cash paid for repayment of borrowing from financial institution	(50,000,000)	-
Cash paid for repayment of liabilities under lease agreements	(12,827,971)	(12,704,075)
Net cash used in financing activities	(62,827,971)	(12,704,075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(156,380,337)	160,559,438
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	706,959,538	1,068,248,490
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the period	550,579,201	1,228,807,928

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements

1. THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

Krungsri Securities Public Company Limited (the "Company") is a company registered in Thailand on December 21, 1998 to undertake the securities business. The head office is located at 898 Ploenchit Tower, 3rd Floor, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok, and as at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company has total numbers of staff are 273 persons and 265 persons, respectively, and the Company has 10 branches.

Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited is the parent company, holding 99.84% of the Company's issued and paid-up share capital. The major shareholder of the parent company is MUFG Bank, Ltd. ("MUFG") and its ultimate parent company is Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc, both companies are registered in Japan. The Ministry of Commerce granted approval for the Company to operate business under Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542 on September 26, 2014.

The Company has been granted securities business licenses to operate the following securities businesses:

1. Securities Brokerage
2. Securities Trading
3. Investment Advisory Service
4. Securities Underwriting
5. Private Fund Management
6. Derivatives Agent
7. Securities Borrowings and Lending

The Company was approved by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission to operate a crowd funding service on June 22, 2021. The Company has started such business in 2022.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 The Company maintains its accounting records in Thai Baht and prepares its statutory financial statements in the Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and accounting practices generally accepted in Thailand, where the format of financial statements is based on Thai Accounting Standard No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and also the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") No. SorTor. 6/2562, dated January 8, 2019, regarding "The Form of Financial Statements for Securities Companies (No.3)".

2.2 Thai Financial Reporting Standards affecting the presentation and disclosure in the current period financial statements

During the period, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding Thai Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology and clarification of accounting requirements. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Thai Financial Reporting Standards announced in the Royal Gazette but not yet effective

The Federation of Accounting Professions has issued the Notification regarding the amendments to Thai Accounting Standards (TASs) and Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) which have been announced in the Royal Gazette on August 8, 2023 and will be effective for the financial statements for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2024 onwards. The revised TASs and TFRSs which are related to the Company are as follows:

Thai Accounting Standard No. 8 "Accounting Policy, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"

The amendments involve revision to accounting estimates definition and supplementary amendments to distinguish the "Changes in Accounting Estimates" from "Changes in Accounting Policies".

Thai Accounting Standard No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", Thai Accounting Standard No. 26 "Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans", Thai Accounting Standard No. 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", and Thai Accounting Standard No. 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The enhancements substitute the requirements for entity from "Disclosure of Significant Accounting Policies Used by the Entity" to "Disclosure of Material Accounting Policy Information Used by the Entity".

Thai Accounting Standard No. 12 "Income Taxes"

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exception by setting additional conditions on the recognizing the deferred tax upon initial recognition that give rise to equal the taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

The Company's management will adopt such TASs and TFRSs in the preparation of the Company's financial statements when it becomes effective. The Company's management is in the process to assess the impact of these TASs and TFRSs on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

2.4 The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The significant accounting policies are summarized as follow:

2.4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Brokerage fees income

Brokerage fees income from securities and derivatives business are recognized at a point in time on execution date of the trades at a certain percentage of the transaction value of the trades executed.

Fees and services income

Underwriting fee

Underwriting fee is recognized when the relevant placing, underwriting, sub-underwriting are completed. Accordingly, the revenue is recognized at a point in time.

Financial advisory fee and Management fees - Private Fund
Financial advisory fee and Management fees - Private Fund income are recognized when the Company has satisfied its performance obligation in providing the promised service to the customer, and recognized based on contractual rate agreed with customers. Accordingly, the revenue is recognized at over time.

Selling agent fee

Selling agent fee is comprised of commission income from front-end fee and back-end fee which are recognized on completion of the transaction.

Interest income on margin loans

Interest income is recognized over the term of the loans. The Company recognizes interest income using the effective interest rate method and recognized on an accrual basis except for having the evidence to prove that all loans are uncollectible or when receivables are impaired.

Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments

The Company's gains (losses) and return on financial instruments consist of gains (losses) on investments and derivatives which are recognized as income or expenses on the transaction dates. Dividends from investments are recognized as income when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Gains and losses on exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Expenses

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

2.4.2 Recognition and amortization of customer deposits

Money which customers have placed with the Company in cash accounts and credit balance for securities and derivatives trading is recorded as the assets and liabilities of the Company for internal control purposes. As at the statement of financial position date, the Company writes these amounts off from both assets and liabilities and presents only assets and liabilities which belong to the Company.

2.4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand and all types of deposits with financial institutions, which maturities within 3 months from acquisition date and without commitments but excluding certificates of deposits and Company's deposit accounts for the customers, according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2.4.4 Receivables and payables from/to Clearing House and broker - dealers

Net balances of receivables or payables incurred from settlement of securities and derivatives trading each day through the Clearing House, are presented as net balances of receivables or payables from/to Clearing House including cash paid as collateral at the Clearing House for securities business , and the net balance of amounts receivable from or payable to foreign securities companies in respect of securities trades settled overseas through foreign securities companies including cash pledged with foreign securities companies as collateral for securities trading.

2.4.5 Securities and derivatives business receivables

Securities and derivatives business receivables are the net securities and derivatives business receivables and include related accrued interest receivables and unearned interest income calculated by using the effective interest method, after deducting allowance for expected credit losses. In addition, securities business receivables include the net receivable balances of cash accounts, credit balance accounts, securities borrowings receivable and guarantee deposit receivables which comprise cash placed as security with securities lenders or securities depositories and other receivables such as overdue cash customer accounts and securities receivables which are subject to legal proceedings, are undergoing restructuring or settling in installments.

2.4.6 Allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets

The Company recognize an allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company recognizes allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, or credit impaired. However, no impairment loss is recognized on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The measurement of allowance for expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data, adjusts this for current observable data and plus on the reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount at the reporting date. The Company has established the process to review and monitor methodologies, assumptions and forward-looking macroeconomics scenarios on a regular basis. The ECL is adjusted with a management overlay where considered appropriate.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company)

For financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

In subsequent reporting period, if the credit quality of the financial assets and financial commitments improves so that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then a loss allowance can be recognized based on 12-month ECL. The changes in the reversal of loss allowance are recognized in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that are reasonable and supportable, including historical experience that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the spects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating
- Significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations
- An actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default
- The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of "investment grade" in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of "performing". Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contract, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Bad debts recovered from written off receivables will be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; the Company included an allowance for expected credit loss for loan commitments of securities business loans and derivative business receivables in the provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

2.4.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial asset and financial liabilities

Financial assets

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirely at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets as follows:

(1) A financial asset measured at amortized cost

Only if both following conditions are met: the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at amortized cost net of allowance for expected credit losses, if any, and allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognized in statements of comprehensive income in the "Interest income" line item.

(2) A financial asset at FVTOCI

The Company has classified investment in equity securities that not held for trading but held for strategic purposes as the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-investment basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be classified to profit or loss in statement of comprehensive income when disposal, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments are recognized in statement of comprehensive income included in the "Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments" unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Equity securities not listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), the fair value is determined by using the latest net book value of invested company.

The Company has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of TFRS 9.

(3) Financial assets at FVTPL

Unless the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from change in fair value, and gains or losses on disposal of instruments are recognized in statement of comprehensive income in the "Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments" line item.

Fair values or market values of equity securities which are listed securities are estimated using the last bidding prices at the Stock Exchange of Thailand on the last business day of the period/year.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the "Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments" line item
- For financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the "Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments" line item as part of the fair value gain or loss
- For equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income in the investment revaluation reserve

See hedge accounting policy regarding the recognition of exchange differences where the foreign currency risk component of a financial asset is designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, except when the liabilities are held at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest expense and EIR amortization as well as foreign exchange gains or losses on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the "Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments" line item in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering financial assets in their entirety or portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Write-offs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4.8 Equipment and depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets of 5 years.

2.4.9 Intangible assets and amortization

Intangible assets with definite useful life are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization.

Amortization of computer software is calculated by the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the assets of 5 years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are stated at cost to be tested for impairment at every reporting date. Impairment will be set up, if any, and is recorded as loss on impairment in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4.10 Right-of-use asset

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and underlying asset is low value. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

A lease that has a lease term of more than 12 months and for which the underlying asset exceeds Baht 150,000 shall be recognized for a right-of-use asset at cost which consists of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (that is the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease), any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the statements of comprehensive income.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

If ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost of such asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. In case the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset; or calculated based on the shorter of the estimated useful lives or the lease term in case the lease does not transfer ownership of the underlying asset.

Impairment of right-of-use assets shall be determined using the TAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" which explains how to review the carrying amount of its assets, how to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, and when an impairment loss is recognized or reversed.

2.4.11 Securities and derivatives business payables

Securities and derivatives business payables are the obligations of the Company in respect of its securities and derivatives businesses with outside parties.

2.4.12 Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. In the event that no independent market value can be obtained, then an estimate is assessed.

2.4.13 Employee benefits

2.4.13.1 Employee benefits expenses

Salaries, wages, bonuses, directors' remuneration, the contributions for social security fund and provident fund are recorded as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income on the transaction dates.

2.4.13.2 Employee benefit obligations

1. Post-employment benefit obligations

Legal severance payment

This obligation represents the benefit retiring employees will receive as determined by the Labor Protection Act.

The obligations of this plan is considered unfunded defined benefit obligations according to TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" and is separately measured by an actuary using the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of employee benefit cash flows to be paid in the future. Under this method, the obligation is based on an actuarial calculation including the employee's expected salary, staff turnover rate, salary increase rate, mortality rate, discount rate, years of services and other factors.

The expenses for the defined benefit plan are recognized as employee benefits expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains (losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income (expense).

Past service cost related to the plan amendment is recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income when the plan amendment is effective.

2. Benefit from carried forward leave

The benefit from cumulative carried forward leave is recognized as a liability in the statement of financial position and employee benefits expenses in the statement of comprehensive income when the employees render the service.

2.4.14 Customer loyalty programmes

Customer loyalty programmes are to grant the points to customer who joins the program. The points are based on the certain transactions determined under customer loyalty programmes and able to be redeemed for rewards.

Obligation from granting the points is recognized and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which is derived from outstanding points expected future redemption multiplied by estimated fair value per point.

Such obligation is allocated from consideration received or receivable and recorded through "Deferred revenue customer loyalty programmes" under other liabilities and recognized as "Brokerage fees" when the points are redeemed by customers.

2.4.15 Income tax

Income tax represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.4.15.1 Current tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the period/year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

2.4.15.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit (tax base). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets will be diluted as much as taxable profit be had a chance to use. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which some or all of deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when current tax assets and liabilities are offset and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Income tax expenses (income) related to profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income. Current and deferred taxes of related to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income in the same or different period, they will be recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

2.4.16 Basic earnings (losses) per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share are calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the period/year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and paid-up during the period/year.

The Company did not have any common share equivalents outstanding which would have a dilutive effect on basic earnings (losses) per share.

2.4.17 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each the end of reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

The fair value of derivatives is based on the daily settlement prices quoted by Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Company has both legal right and intention to offset.

The Company records amounts pledged as security for trading derivatives transaction in Thailand Derivatives Market as receivables from Thailand Clearing House (TCH).

2.4.18 Use of management's judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards requires the Company's management to exercise judgments in order to determine the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies are as follows:

2.4.18.1 Recognition of deferred tax assets associated with tax losses carried forward

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that it will be utilized in the future and the Company has assessed it to be probable that the Company will generate taxable income sufficient to fully utilize the tax losses that exist.

2.4.18.2 Allowances for expected credit losses of financial assets

The management is required to use judgment in estimating allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets. The Company's calculation of allowance for expected credit losses depends on the criteria used for assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the development of a model, the risk that collateral value cannot be realized, collective and individual analyses of the status of receivables, the probability of debt collection and the selection of the forecasted macroeconomic data inputs used in the model. The use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amount of the allowance for credit losses and, therefore, the allowance may need to be adjusted in the future.

2.4.18.3 Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in Note 2.4.6, expected credit losses are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. TFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

3. RISKS MANAGEMENT

3.1 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company's management aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Under the Notification of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. KorTor. 26/2563 regarding "Net Capital Rules (NCR)" requires the Company to maintain its net capital requirement at the end of the day not less than Baht 25 million and not less than 7% of general liabilities and assets which are used as guarantee.

The Company has been granted a derivative business license in the form of derivatives agent in accordance to the law of derivatives agent. The Company has to maintain net capital adequacy at the end of the day at least Baht 25 million and at least 7% of general liabilities and assets which are used as guarantee.

As at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company maintained its net capital requirement higher than the requirement established by the Securities and Exchange Commission and has owners' equity higher than the requirement of Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd. (TCH).

Financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position classified by maturity are presented in the following table:

	As at June 30, 2023				
	At call	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	550,579,201	-	-	-	550,579,201
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	389,477,403	-	-	389,477,403
Securities and derivatives business receivables	863,032,191	816,663,699	-	897,879,173	2,577,575,063
Derivatives assets	-	30,858,230	-	-	30,858,230
Non-collateralized investments	-	319,893,248	-	10,358,891	330,252,139
Financial liabilities					
Borrowing from financial institution	-	450,000,000	-	-	450,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	77,067,331	-	-	77,067,331
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	993,707,557	-	-	993,707,557
Derivative liabilities	-	1,314,600	-	-	1,314,600
Lease liabilities	-	10,781,342	10,674,911	-	21,456,253

	As at December 31, 2022				
	At call	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	706,959,538	-	-	-	706,959,538
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	884,084,798	-	-	884,084,798
Securities and derivatives business receivables	657,159,381	888,559,143	-	897,879,173	2,443,597,697
Derivatives assets	-	7,262,140	-	-	7,262,140
Non-collateralized investments	-	353,525,000	-	10,211,696	363,736,696
Financial liabilities					
Borrowing from financial institution	-	500,000,000	-	-	500,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	837,111	-	-	837,111
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	1,683,466,328	-	-	1,683,466,328
Derivative liabilities	-	8,901,670	-	-	8,901,670
Lease liabilities	-	17,628,196	1,153,350	-	18,781,546

Managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

3.2 Important risks of financial instruments

Accounting policies

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including criteria for recognition of revenues and expenses relating to financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 2.4.

3.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk of financial assets in the statement of financial position arises from the potential for a change in interest rates to have an adverse effect on the net interest earnings of the Company in the current and in future periods. Interest rate risk arises from the structure and characteristics of the Company's assets, liabilities and equity or the mismatch in repricing of its assets and liabilities.

The Company has no derivatives for hedging with respect to interest rate risk.

The interest rates on financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities which have been classified based on maturity of interest repricing period are presented in the following table.

As at June 30, 2023									
Transactions	Floating interest rate	The maturity or interest repricing periods					Total	Interest rate (%)	
		Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Non-interest bearing		Floating rate	Fixed rate
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht		
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	376,718,709	-	-	-	-	173,860,492	550,579,201	0.40 - 0.45	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	68,308,721	-	-	-	321,168,682	389,477,403	-	2.25
Securities and derivative business receivables	-	863,032,191	-	-	-	1,714,542,872	2,577,575,063	-	5.30 - 15.00
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	30,858,230	30,858,230	-	-
Non-collateralized investments	-	-	-	-	-	330,252,139	330,252,139	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Borrowing from financial institution	-	450,000,000	-	-	-	-	450,000,000	-	2.75
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	77,067,331	77,067,331	-	-
Securities and derivative business payables	-	-	-	-	-	993,707,557	993,707,557	-	-
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,314,600	1,314,600	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	10,781,342	10,674,911	-	-	-	21,456,253	-	0.68 - 2.42

As at December 31, 2022									
Transactions	Floating interest rate	The maturity or interest repricing periods					Total	Interest rate (%)	
		Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Non-interest bearing		Floating rate	Fixed rate
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht		
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	573,009,008	-	-	-	-	133,950,530	706,959,538	0.10 - 0.20	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	35,790,798	-	-	-	848,294,000	884,084,798	-	1.49
Securities and derivative business receivables	-	657,159,381	-	-	-	1,786,438,316	2,443,597,697	-	5.30 - 15.00
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	7,262,140	7,262,140	-	-
Non-collateralized investments	-	-	-	-	-	363,736,696	363,736,696	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Borrowing from financial institution	-	500,000,000	-	-	-	-	500,000,000	-	2.00
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	837,111	837,111	-	-
Securities and derivative business payables	-	-	-	-	-	1,683,466,328	1,683,466,328	-	-
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	8,901,670	8,901,670	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	17,628,196	1,153,350	-	-	-	18,781,546	-	0.68 - 1.90

The average yields on the average financial asset balances for interest bearing financial instruments are presented in the following table.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2023			
Financial instruments	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate of return
	Baht	Baht	(%)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	83,091,762	84,313	0.203
Securities business loans	885,892,817	22,097,041	4.989
Financial liabilities			
Borrowing from financial institution	491,666,667	5,888,151	2.395

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2022			
Financial instruments	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate of return
	Baht	Baht	(%)
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	368,562,640	165,313	0.090
Securities business loans	885,581,614	21,665,174	4.893
Investments measured at amortized cost			
Non-collateralized investments	50,000,000	49,589	0.198
Collateralized investments	1,000,000	496	0.099

3.2.2 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted the policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparts, credit analysis from customers' information and consistent following-up of customer status. As a result, the Company does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company is not exposed to concentrations of credit risk because it has a variety of customer base and large number of customers. In relation to impairment of financial assets, TFRS 9 requires the Company to prepare an expected credit loss model. The Company has established and maintain an appropriate expected credit loss model. The risk management department periodically reviews the parameters and the data used in the credit loss model. In the case of recognized credit risk, the carrying amount of assets is as recorded in the statement of financial position, after deduct allowance for expected credit losses.

3.2.3 Exchange rate risk

The Company has brokerage service for securities listed in stock exchange in overseas. However, foreign exchange risk of the Company is limited because majority of financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency belong to clients. In addition, the Company places foreign currency deposit with foreign brokers to reduce risk of exchange rate fluctuation.

As at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's financial assets and liabilities balances are exposed to foreign exchange risk which are stated in Baht equivalents as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Financial assets denominated in foreign currency		
Cash and cash equivalents	57,107,986	9,391,222
Deposit account for customers	(56,044,386)	(8,871,913)
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealer	59,740,698	11,963,616
Receivables from foreign broker for the customer	(59,740,698)	(11,667,424)
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	838,780
Other assets	287,467	374,982
Total financial assets denominated in foreign currency	1,351,067	2,029,263

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency		
Payables from Clearing House and broker - dealer	-	837,011
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	293,541
Other liabilities	217,831	41,801
Total financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency	217,831	1,172,353

The Company disclosed the exchange rate risk of financial assets for the customers in foreign currency as at December 31, 2022, to conform to current period information. Such disclosures have no effect on previously reported net profit, total comprehensive income, and owners' equity.

3.3 Market risk

The Company's exposure to market situation risk is the risk that volatility on market price of securities and/or derivatives will substantially reduce the value of the Company's investments. However, the Company manages such risk at acceptable levels through risk management policies, and establishment of proper risk limits and parameters, as well as a market risk monitoring function.

3.4 Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirely, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets or financial liabilities which are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy
	June 30, 2023 Baht	December 31, 2022 Baht	
Financial assets			
Derivatives assets	30,858,230	7,262,140	Level 1
Investments, fair value through profit or loss	319,893,248	353,525,000	Level 1
Investments, fair value through other comprehensive income	10,358,891	10,211,696	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Derivatives liabilities	1,314,600	8,901,670	Level 1

Financial assets or financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value are summarized as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Their carrying amounts are considered as a reasonable approximate of fair value
	Baht	Baht
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	550,579,201	550,579,201
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	389,477,403	389,477,403
Securities and derivative business receivables	2,577,575,063	2,577,575,063
Financial liabilities		
Borrowing from financial institution	450,000,000	450,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	77,067,331	77,067,331
Securities and derivative business payables	993,707,557	993,707,557
Lease liabilities	21,456,253	21,456,253

	As at December 31, 2022	
	Carrying amount	Their carrying amounts are considered as a reasonable approximate of fair value
	Baht	Baht
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	706,959,538	706,959,538
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	884,084,798	884,084,798
Securities and derivative business receivables	2,443,597,697	2,443,597,697
Financial liabilities		
Borrowing from financial institution	500,000,000	500,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	837,111	837,111
Securities and derivative business payables	1,683,466,328	1,683,466,328
Lease liabilities	18,781,546	18,781,546

Valuation technique for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables, borrowing from financial institution, payables to Clearing House and broker -dealers, securities and derivatives business payables and lease liabilities, the carrying values approximate their fair values which presented in the statement of financial position.

4. DETAILS OF THE SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

4.1 Supplementary disclosures of cash flow information

4.1.1 Cash payments for purchases of equipment and intangible assets for the six-month periods ended June 30, are as follows:

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Payables for purchase of equipment and intangible assets (Other liabilities) - beginning balance	518,355	-
Purchases of equipment and intangible assets	4,188,908	6,326,432
Less Cash payments for purchase of equipment and intangible assets	(4,625,658)	(6,170,844)
Payables for purchase of equipment and intangible assets (Other liabilities) - ending balance	81,605	155,588

4.1.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the six-month periods ended June 30, are as follows:

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance	518,781,546	41,291,020
Financing activities cash flows	(62,827,971)	(12,704,075)
Addition during the periods	15,319,163	1,416,897
Other non-cash items	183,515	253,352
Ending balance	471,456,253	30,257,194

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Cash	115,000	115,000
Deposits as current and savings accounts and certificate of deposit matured within 3 months	1,504,525,909	1,862,985,956
Less Deposit accounts for the customers*	(954,061,708)	(1,156,141,418)
Total cash and cash equivalents	550,579,201	706,959,538

Deposit accounts for the customers included deposits as foreign currency current accounts of approximately US Dollar 1,595,769.69 and HK Dollar 770.11. The exchange rate used to convert current accounts of US Dollar and HK Dollar into Baht as at June 30, 2023, are Baht 35.43 per US Dollar and Baht 4.50 per HK Dollar, respectively.

* Deposit accounts for the customers are not shown as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Committee.

4.3 Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Receivables from Clearing House	425,068,234	1,038,844,146
Receivables from foreign broker denominated in foreign currency	59,740,698	11,963,616
	484,808,932	1,050,807,762
Less Receivables from Clearing House for the customers *	(35,590,831)	(155,055,540)
Receivables from foreign broker for the customers denominated in foreign currency*	(59,740,698)	(11,667,424)
Total receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	389,477,403	884,084,798

* Receivables from Clearing House for the customers is not shown as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Committee.

4.4 Securities and derivatives business receivables

Securities and derivatives business receivables are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Securities business receivables		
Clients' accounts - cash	816,663,699	888,559,143
Securities business loans	863,032,191	657,159,381
Other receivable *	897,879,173	897,879,173
Total securities business receivables	2,577,575,063	2,443,597,697
Add Accrued interest receivables	3,725,089	2,909,775
Less Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 4.5)	(897,879,173)	(897,879,173)
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	1,683,420,979	1,548,628,299

* Other receivable represents the amount due from a customer who conducted irregular trading transactions of shares of a listed company that occurred on November 10, 2022, and in which the Company did not accept the validity of these disrupted transactions. The Company is one of several securities companies affected by such transactions. In the regarding, the Company and other securities companies filed complaints to prosecute the debtor and perpetrators as a criminal case with the Economic Crime Suppression (ECD). The case is currently undergoing investigation and legal proceedings by all relevant regulators. However, to comply with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Company's accounting policy, the Company has therefore classified such debtor as a non-performing debt and set aside an allowance for expected credit losses as at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, amounting to Baht 897.88 million.

The Company classified securities and derivative business receivables including related accrued interest receivables and allowance for expected credit loss. The classification was as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023		
	Securities business receivables and derivatives business receivables and accrued interest receivables Baht	Exposure at default Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss Baht
Securities business receivables			
Performing debts	1,683,420,979	866,757,280	-
Under-performing debts	-	-	-
Non-performing debts	897,879,173	897,879,173	(897,879,173)
Total	2,581,300,152	1,764,636,453	(897,879,173)

	As at December 31, 2022		
	Securities business receivables and derivatives business receivables and accrued interest receivables	Exposure at default	Allowance for expected credit loss
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Securities business receivables			
Performing debts	1,548,628,299	660,069,156	-
Under-performing debts	-	-	-
Non-performing debts	897,879,173	897,879,173	(897,879,173)
Total	2,446,507,472	1,557,948,329	(897,879,173)

As at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company provided allowance for expected credit losses of Baht 897.88 million.

4.5 Allowance for expected credit losses

Allowances for expected credit losses consists of the following:

	As at June 30, 2023			
	Allowance for performing	Allowance for under-performing	Allowance for non-performing	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Securities business receivables				
Beginning balance	-	-	897,879,173	897,879,173
Change in transfer between stage	-	-	-	-
Change in allowance for expected credit loss during the period	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	-	-	897,879,173	897,879,173

	As at December 31, 2022			
	Allowance for performing	Allowance for under-performing	Allowance for non-performing	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Securities business receivables				
Beginning balance	198,272	-	-	198,272
Change in transfer between stage	-	-	-	-
Change in allowance for expected credit loss during the year	(198,272)	-	897,879,173	897,680,901
Ending balance	-	-	897,879,173	897,879,173

The Company included an allowance for expected credit loss from the reserve of management overlay for loan commitments of securities business loans and derivative business receivables in the provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

4.6 Derivatives assets and liabilities

As at June 30, 2023, the Company has outstanding derivatives, futures contracts - short and long position, which has total notional amount of Baht 332.44 million and 13.16 million, respectively (December 31, 2022: short position Baht 354.27 million). Future contracts are matured in September 2023 - March 2024 (December 31, 2022: March - September 2023). The Company recorded gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives as derivatives assets of Baht 30.86 million and derivatives liabilities of Baht 1.31 million as of June 30, 2023. (December 31, 2022: derivatives assets of Baht 7.26 million and derivatives liabilities of Baht 8.90 million). Delivery method of futures is cash settlement. Real exposure is a difference between cost of futures and value of underlying instruments on settlement date. Counter parties of derivative transaction is Clearing House.

4.7 Non-collateralized investments

Non-collateralized investments are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Fair value/ Amortized cost Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Fair value/ Amortized cost Baht
Fair value		
Investments, fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities		
Listed securities	319,893,248	353,525,000
Total	319,893,248	353,525,000
Investments, fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity securities		
Ordinary shares	10,358,891	10,211,696
Total	10,358,891	10,211,696
Amortized cost		
Fixed deposit	1,150,000,000	1,150,000,000
Less Investments held for customers*	(1,150,000,000)	(1,150,000,000)
Total	-	-
Total investments	330,252,139	363,736,696

* Investments for the customers are not shown as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Committee.

Investment in equity instruments designated at FVOCI are as follow:

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	As at June 30, 2023 Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or retained losses transferred in owner's equity
		Baht	Baht	Baht
TSFC Securities Public Company Limited	Intention to held in long-term period	9,500,285	234,000	-
ASCO Business Promotion Company Limited	Intention to held in long-term period	858,606	-	-
Total		10,358,891	234,000	-

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	As at December 31, 2022 Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or retained losses transferred in owner's equity
		Baht	Baht	Baht
TSFC Securities Public Company Limited	Intention to held in long-term period	9,352,005	257,400	-
ASCO Business Promotion Company Limited	Intention to held in long-term period	859,691	-	-
Total		10,211,696	257,400	-

4.8 Equipment

Equipment consists of the following:

	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at June 30, 2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cost					
Furniture and fixtures	9,577,313	5,055	-	-	9,582,368
Office equipment	14,597,261	612,179	-	-	15,209,440
Computer	78,383,944	2,462,228	-	-	80,846,172
Leasehold improvement	43,525,068	178,748	-	-	43,703,816
Dismantling and removing costs	11,404,000	-	-	-	11,404,000
Total cost	157,487,586	3,258,210	-	-	160,745,796
Accumulated depreciation					
Furniture and fixtures	(9,319,251)	(75,866)	-	-	(9,395,117)
Office equipment	(13,864,251)	(184,167)	-	-	(14,048,418)
Computer	(64,877,663)	(2,665,422)	-	-	(67,543,085)
Leasehold improvement	(41,956,967)	(325,418)	-	-	(42,282,385)
Dismantling and removing costs	(10,448,938)	(743,790)	-	-	(11,192,728)
Total accumulated depreciation	(140,467,070)	(3,994,663)	-	-	(144,461,733)
Equipment	17,020,516				16,284,063

	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cost					
Furniture and fixtures	9,787,597	102,253	(312,537)	-	9,577,313
Office equipment	14,496,757	185,015	(84,511)	-	14,597,261
Computer	77,707,552	6,130,931	(5,454,539)	-	78,383,944
Leasehold improvement	42,650,344	874,724	-	-	43,525,068
Dismantling and removing costs	11,404,000	-	-	-	11,404,000
Total cost	156,046,250	7,292,923	(5,851,587)	-	157,487,586
Accumulated depreciation					
Furniture and fixtures	(9,464,261)	(167,095)	312,105	-	(9,319,251)
Office equipment	(13,651,254)	(297,454)	84,457	-	(13,864,251)
Computer	(64,893,903)	(5,421,694)	5,437,934	-	(64,877,663)
Leasehold improvement	(41,329,298)	(627,669)	-	-	(41,956,967)
Dismantling and removing costs	(8,210,239)	(2,238,699)	-	-	(10,448,938)
Total accumulated depreciation	(137,548,955)	(8,752,611)	5,834,496	-	(140,467,070)
Equipment	18,497,295				17,020,516

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Depreciation	3,994,663	4,484,345

As at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, costs of fully depreciated assets but still in use are Baht 119.96 million and Baht 111.94 million, respectively.

4.9 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are as follows:

4.9.1 Right-of-use assets

	Balances as at January 1, 2023 Baht	Additions Baht	Decreases Baht	Balances as at June 30, 2023 Baht
Cost				
Buildings	62,950,406	12,564,826	(18,916,033)	56,599,199
Vehicles	9,637,761	3,542,728	(2,587,971)	10,592,518
Total cost	72,588,167	16,107,554	(21,504,004)	67,191,717
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(48,333,556)	(10,508,827)	18,916,033	(39,926,350)
Vehicles	(5,831,757)	(1,887,980)	1,809,995	(5,909,742)
Total accumulated depreciation	(54,165,313)	(12,396,807)	20,726,028	(45,836,092)
Total right-of-use assets	18,422,854			21,355,625

	Balances as at January 1, 2022 Baht	Additions Baht	Decreases Baht	Balances as at December 31, 2022 Baht
Cost				
Buildings	62,603,805	2,502,287	(2,155,686)	62,950,406
Vehicles	9,637,761	-	-	9,637,761
Total cost	72,241,566	2,502,287	(2,155,686)	72,588,167
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	(29,426,013)	(21,063,229)	2,155,686	(48,333,556)
Vehicles	(2,025,753)	(3,806,004)	-	(5,831,757)
Total accumulated depreciation	(31,451,766)	(24,869,233)	2,155,686	(54,165,313)
Total right-of-use assets	40,789,800			18,422,854

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Depreciation	12,396,807	12,332,723

The Company leases several assets including buildings, equipment, and vehicles. The average lease term is 3 years. All expired contracts were replaced by new leases for identical underlying assets. This resulted in additions to right-of-use assets of Baht 12.56 million in 2023 and Baht 2.50 million in 2022.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized expenses relating to leases of low-value assets in the statements of comprehensive income of Baht 1.01 million and Baht 0.51 million, respectively.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the total cash outflow for leases amount to Baht 12.83 million and Baht 12.70 million, respectively.

4.9.2 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Lease liabilities	22,007,830	18,901,177
Less Deferred interest	(551,577)	(119,631)
Total	21,456,253	18,781,546

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Lease liabilities		
Within 1 year	11,079,622	17,735,572
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	10,928,208	1,165,605
Total	22,007,830	18,901,177

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized interest expense on lease liabilities in the statements of comprehensive income of Baht 0.18 million and Baht 0.25 million, respectively.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

4.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consists of the following:

	Remaining useful life	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at June 30, 2023
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cost						
Computer software	1 - 5 years	84,928,262	292,493	-	180,382	85,401,137
TFEX membership fee		3,912,329	5,595	-	-	3,917,924
Settrade One Click fee		519,740	-	-	-	519,740
Total cost		89,360,331	298,088	-	180,382	89,838,801
Accumulated amortization						
Computer software		(66,080,181)	(3,466,412)	-	-	(69,546,593)
Total accumulated amortization		(66,080,181)	(3,466,412)	-	-	(69,546,593)
Computer software under installation		2,090,684	632,610	-	(180,382)	2,542,912
Intangible assets		25,370,834				22,835,120

	Remaining useful life	Balance as at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cost						
Computer software	1 - 5 years	73,752,489	3,197,329	(202,900)	8,181,344	84,928,262
TFEX membership fee		3,912,329	-	-	-	3,912,329
Settrade One Click fee		519,740	-	-	-	519,740
Total cost		78,184,558	3,197,329	(202,900)	8,181,344	89,360,331
Accumulated amortization						
Computer software		(58,803,027)	(7,480,019)	202,865	-	(66,080,181)
Total accumulated amortization		(58,803,027)	(7,480,019)	202,865	-	(66,080,181)
Computer software under installation		5,062,211	5,209,817	-	(8,181,344)	2,090,684
Intangible assets		24,443,742				25,370,834

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Amortization	3,466,412	3,415,638

As at June 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, costs of fully amortized intangible assets but still in use are Baht 56.04 million and Baht 44.75 million, respectively.

4.11 Deferred tax

Movements in deferred tax during the period/year are as follows:

	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2023			
	As at January 1, 2023	Items as recognized into profit or loss	Items as recognized into other comprehensive income (loss)	As at June 30, 2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Amortization - computer software	2,987,896	154,563	-	3,142,459
Allowance for expected credit loss	422,973	(363,500)	-	59,473
Employee benefits obligation	15,659,102	1,118,375	-	16,777,477
Dismantling and removing costs	2,089,788	148,758	-	2,238,546
Loss on changing in fair value through other comprehensive income	4,462	-	217	4,679
Lease liabilities	71,738	(51,613)	-	20,125
Tax loss carryforwards	60,000,000	(5,000,000)	-	55,000,000
Total	81,235,959	(3,993,417)	217	77,242,759
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Gain on changing in fair value through profit or loss	1,325,610	(1,143,776)	-	181,834
Amortization - intangible assets	886,413	-	-	886,413
Gain on changing in fair value through other comprehensive income	310,402	-	29,656	340,058
Total	2,522,425	(1,143,776)	29,656	1,408,305
Deferred tax assets - net	78,713,534	(2,849,641)	(29,439)	75,834,454

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	As at January 1, 2022	Items as recognized into profit or loss	Items as recognized into other comprehensive income (loss)	As at December 31, 2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Amortization - computer software	2,541,925	445,971	-	2,987,896
Allowance for expected credit loss	1,673,356	(1,250,383)	-	422,973
Employee benefits obligation	17,212,444	1,523,175	(3,076,517)	15,659,102
Dismantling and removing costs	1,642,048	447,740	-	2,089,788
Loss on changing in fair value through other comprehensive income	4,131	-	331	4,462
Lease liabilities	100,244	(28,506)	-	71,738
Tax loss carryforwards	-	60,000,000	-	60,000,000
Total	23,174,148	61,137,997	(3,076,186)	81,235,959
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Gain on changing in fair value through profit or loss	98,557	1,227,053	-	1,325,610
Amortization - intangible assets	886,413	-	-	886,413
Gain on changing in fair value through other comprehensive income	257,235	-	53,167	310,402
Total	1,242,205	1,227,053	53,167	2,522,425
Deferred tax assets - net	21,931,943	59,910,944	(3,129,353)	78,713,534

4.12 Other assets

Other assets are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Deposits	7,467,264	7,454,420
Member Account Clearing Fund	84,250,918	83,797,274
Prepaid expenses	12,590,382	4,627,972
Fee and service receivables - net	3,849,645	4,577,645
Withholding tax	5,368,699	17,968,917
Other assets	3,660,338	3,987,401
Total	117,187,246	122,413,629

4.13 Borrowing from financial institution

As at June 30, 2023 the Company had a short-term borrowing in the form of a promissory note obtained from Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, the parent company of Baht 450 million which is subject to interest rate at 2.75 percent per annum. The borrowing is scheduled for repayment on July 6, 2023 (December 31, 2022: Baht 500 million with interest rate at 2.00 percent per annum and scheduled for repayment on January 12, 2023).

4.14 Payables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

Payables from Clearing House and broker - dealers are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Payables from Clearing House	77,067,331	100
Payables from foreign broker	-	837,011
Total payables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	77,067,331	837,111

4.15 Provision for liabilities

Provision for liabilities are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Short-term employee benefits obligation	1,591,300	1,751,804
Employee benefit obligation	82,296,088	76,543,708
Provision for dismantling and removing	11,404,000	11,404,000
Provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	297,364	2,114,867
Total	95,588,752	91,814,379

The Company included an allowance for expected credit loss from the reserve of management overlay for loan commitments of securities business loans and derivative business receivables in the provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

4.15.1 Employee benefits obligation

The Company operates post-employment benefit plans under the Thai Labor Protection Act. Amounts recognized in statements of comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit plans are as follows:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current service cost	5,009,693	6,035,711
Interest cost	1,089,387	845,631
	6,099,080	6,881,342

Movements in the present value of the defined benefits obligation are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Opening defined benefit obligations	76,543,708	84,824,039
Current service cost	5,009,693	12,071,422
Interest cost	1,089,387	1,691,261
Transfer out	-	(1,394,132)
Actuarial gain due to experience adjustments	-	(4,401,619)
Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(10,980,966)
Benefit paid	(346,700)	(5,266,297)
Closing defined benefit obligations	82,296,088	76,543,708

The principle actuarial assumptions used to calculate the obligation under the defined benefit plans are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 %	As at December 31, 2022 %
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	1.44 - 5.60	1.44 - 5.60
Inflation rate	2.00	2.00
Rate of salary increase	5.30	5.30

Significant actuarial assumptions - impact on increase/(decrease) in defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Discount rate - 1% increase	(7,521,399)	(7,071,804)
Discount rate - 1% decrease	8,607,161	8,129,360
Rate of salary increase - 1% increase	9,268,077	7,880,747
Rate of salary increase - 1% decrease	(8,218,646)	(7,001,116)

4.15.2 Provision for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Beginning balance	2,114,867	8,366,780
Change in ECL during the period/year	(1,817,503)	(6,251,913)
Ending balance	297,364	2,114,867

4.16 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Accrued staff's bonus expenses	19,672,905	19,480,584
Accrued staff's commission expenses	12,187,483	28,340,866
Accrued expenses	14,365,709	20,144,057
Subscription payable	226,800,000	-
Other liabilities	21,084,136	19,798,739
Total	294,110,233	87,764,246

4.17 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net income after retained deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of registered capital. The reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

4.18 Brokerage fees income

Brokerage fees income for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023		
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	At a point in time Baht	Overtime Baht	Total Baht
Brokerage fees from securities business	166,547,945	-	166,547,945
Brokerage fees from derivatives business	24,296,089	-	24,296,089
Total	190,844,034	-	190,844,034

	2022		
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	At a point in time Baht	Overtime Baht	Total Baht
Brokerage fees from securities business	261,299,926	-	261,299,926
Brokerage fees from derivatives business	21,834,557	-	21,834,557
Total	283,134,483	-	283,134,483

4.19 Fees and services income

Fees and services income for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023		
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	At a point in time	Overtime	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Underwriting fee	100,000	-	100,000
Management fees - private fund	-	4,806,658	4,806,658
Mutual funds selling agent fee	14,544,439	-	14,544,439
Receive/payment fee	1,408,886	-	1,408,886
Total	16,053,325	4,806,658	20,859,983

	2022		
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	At a point in time	Overtime	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial Advisory fee	20,831,666	-	20,831,666
Underwriting fee	303,093	-	303,093
Management fees - private fund	-	31,112,620	31,112,620
Mutual funds selling agent fee	15,214,237	-	15,214,237
Receive/payment fee	1,968,904	-	1,968,904
Total	38,317,900	31,112,620	69,430,520

4.20 Interest income

Interest income for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Margin loans	22,097,041	21,665,174
Deposit at financial institutions	5,984,563	3,739,357
Others	748,245	230,592
Total	28,829,849	25,635,123

4.21 Gains and return on financial instruments

Gains and return on financial instruments for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	Baht	**Baht**
Losses on investment	(61,033,322)	(23,809,839)
Gains on derivatives	63,701,083	25,298,542
Dividend income	7,566,206	2,878,800
Total	10,233,967	4,367,503

4.22 Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefit expenses included director's remuneration for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 amounting to Baht 920,000 and Baht 1,000,000, respectively.

4.23 Other expenses

Other expenses for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023	2022
	Baht	**Baht**
Premises and equipment expenses	30,873,909	31,118,725
Other expenses	41,664,503	31,798,187
Total	72,538,412	62,916,912

4.24 Income tax

Income tax for the six-month periods ended June 30, consists of the following:

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current tax:		
Current tax expense in respect of the current period	14,496,085	14,933,876
Deferred tax:		
Amount of deferred tax income relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,879,080	399,316
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(29,439)	(52,836)
Total deferred tax	2,849,641	346,480
Total income tax expense	17,345,726	15,280,356

Reconciliation of income tax expenses between domestic tax rate and effective tax rate

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Baht	Tax rate (%)	Baht	Tax rate (%)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	(58,979,854)		77,090,452	
Income tax at the tax rate	(11,795,971)	20.00	15,418,090	20.00
Add Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	216,638		129,159	
Less Tax effect of income and expenses that are exempt for tax purposes	(355,090)		(275,631)	
Adjustments recognized in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior year	14,496,085		8,738	
Tax effect of decreased in carry forwards unrecognized deferred tax asset	14,784,064		-	
Total income tax expense	17,345,726	(29.41)	15,280,356	19.82

The Company used tax rate of 20% for income tax calculation for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Income tax expense is calculated from income before tax, added back transactions which are non-deductible expenses and deducted income or expense exemption under the Revenue Code.

4.25 Provident fund

The Company and employees set up a provident fund which is contributory and was registered as the provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530.

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Provident fund included in personnel expenses	8,468,794	8,215,836

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

5.1 Directors and managements' remuneration

The compensations paid to key management personnel under TAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Short-term employee benefits	35,314,002	31,275,242
Post-employment benefits	1,619,825	1,992,577
Total	36,933,827	33,267,819

5.2 Related party transactions

The Company has business transactions with related companies. These transactions are with companies that have common shareholders and/or directors with the Company and/or under the parent company or have relationship with the parent company. The financial statements reflect the effects of these transactions in the normal business practice, and the price, interest rates, terms and conditions are considered to be in normal business practice and normal terms and conditions.

Names of the related companies, that have business transactions with the Company, are shown as follows:

Name	Relationship	Business type
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	Parent company	Commercial bank
Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited	Related company	Fund management
National Digital ID Company Limited	Related company	Digital technology services
BBTV Productions Company Limited	Related company	Advertising agency
BBTV Equity Company Limited	Related company	Advertising agency
Federal Travel International Company Limited	Related company	Business travel services
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	Related company	Car rental services and personal services
Ayudhya Capital Services Company Limited	Related company	Credit cards and personal loans
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Public Company Limited	Related company	Financial service

Significant balances and transactions with the related companies consist mainly of the following:

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	392,105,587	589,529,226
Right-of-use assets		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	-	526,791
BBTV Equity Company Limited	3,426,649	10,168,208
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	4,682,776	3,806,004
Total	8,109,425	14,501,003
Other assets - deposits		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	269,780	269,780
BBTV Equity Company Limited	5,054,473	5,052,155
Total	5,324,253	5,321,935
Other assets - fee and service receivables		
Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited	401,565	474,181

	As at June 30, 2023 Baht	As at December 31, 2022 Baht
Other assets - others		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	2,005,826	3,265,947
Borrowing from financial institutions		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	450,000,000	500,000,000
Lease liabilities		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	-	538,311
BBTV Equity Company Limited	3,474,359	10,381,940
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	4,699,029	3,839,582
Total	8,173,388	14,759,833
Other liabilities - others		
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	7,486,958	10,422,382
National Digital ID Company Limited	40,385	25,720
BBTV Equity Company Limited	386,945	350,260
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	48,359	411,145
Ayudhya Capital Services Company Limited	224,647	-
Total	8,187,294	11,209,507

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		Pricing Policies
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	
Income			
Brokerage fees income			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	1,178,737	-	0.025% - 0.25% of trading
BBTV Production Company Limited	-	1,342	volume and/or as specified
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Public Company Limited	3,757,804	6,563,057	in contract
Total	4,936,541	6,564,399	
Fees and services income			
Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited	2,537,670	3,188,259	As specified in contract
Interest income			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	5,983,668	3,689,272	At market

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		Pricing Policies
	2023	2022	
	Baht	Baht	
Other income			
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	10,416	-	As specified in contract
Morgan Stanley & Co. International Public Company Limited	153,456	17,600	As specified in contract
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	2,089	-	As specified in contract
Total	165,961	17,600	
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	641,595	351,647	As specified in contract
Fee and service expenses			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	2,043,612	2,083,152	As specified in contract
National Digital ID Company Limited	160,627	242,723	As specified in contract
BBTV Equity Company Limited	41,346	-	As specified in contract
Total	2,245,585	2,325,875	
Interest expense			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	5,889,401	6,932	As specified in contract
BBTV Equity Company Limited	51,869	161,274	As specified in contract
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	48,937	34,914	As specified in contract
Total	5,990,207	203,120	
Other expenses			
Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited	13,587,411	11,714,812	As specified in contract
BBTV Equity Company Limited	12,760,605	12,588,857	As specified in contract
Siam Realty and Services Security Company Limited	2,135,898	2,139,964	As specified in contract
Federal Travel International Company Limited	-	2,147	As specified in contract
Ayudhya Capital Services Company Limited	224,647	-	As specified in contract
Total	28,708,561	26,445,780	

5.3 Segment information

The majority of the operations of the Company involve the single business segment of securities, and the business is mainly carried on in a single geographic area in Thailand. Therefore, the management concludes that the Company has only one business segment and one geographic area.

5.4 Long-term operating lease and service agreements

Long-term operating lease and service agreements are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2023		As at December 31, 2022	
	Baht	USD	Baht	USD
Not later than 1 year	5,480,691	89,164	5,702,865	25,833
Later 1 year but not later than 5 years	3,257,345	-	115,930	-

5.5 The approval date of financial statements

The financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2023 have been approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on August 23, 2023.