
***GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND)
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED***

Financial Statements

Six-month period ended June 30, 2024



บริษัท ดีลอยท์ ทูเช โทมatsu ไทยบด
สอบบัญชี จำกัด
อาคาร เอไอเอ สาทร์ ทาวเวอร์ ชั้น 23-27
11/1 ถนนสาทรใต้
แขวงยานนาวา เขตสาทร
กรุงเทพฯ 10120
โทร +66 (0) 2034 0000
แฟกซ์ +66 (0) 2034 0100

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos
Audit Co., Ltd.
AIA Sathorn Tower, 23rd- 27th Floor
11/1 South Sathorn Road
Yannawa, Sathorn
Bangkok 10120, Thailand
Tel: +66 (0) 2034 0000
Fax: +66 (0) 2034 0100
www.deloitte.com

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GMO-Z com Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the “Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GMO-Z com Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited as at June 30, 2024, 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's 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.

Vayuree J.

Vayuree Jirakittidul
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
Registration No. 9140

BANGKOK
August 15, 2024

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	1,481,956,190	1,995,300,502
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	6	-	23,323,987
Securities and derivatives business receivables	7	5,879,665,006	9,636,330,098
Non-collateralized investments	8.1	122,428,320	136,403,649
Collateralized investments	8.1	40,199,144	40,197,586
Leasehold office improvement and equipment	11	4,615,476	4,489,107
Right-of-use assets	12	13,903,860	16,616,681
Intangible assets	13	83,983,572	97,260,981
Other assets	15	85,592,320	80,604,022
TOTAL ASSETS		7,712,343,888	12,030,526,613

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

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Borrowings from financial institutions	16	6,936,772,800	10,117,235,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	17	15,974,973	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	18	32,036,559	117,919,594
Lease liabilities	19	13,329,320	16,952,337
Provisions	20	14,572,642	13,392,838
Deferred tax liabilities	14	2,780,772	3,323,336
Other liabilities	21	29,131,531	45,073,859
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>7,044,598,597</u>	<u>10,313,896,964</u>
OWNERS' EQUITY			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized share capital	22		
300,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 9.60 each		<u>2,880,000,000</u>	<u>2,880,000,000</u>
Issued and paid-up share capital			
300,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 9.60 each, fully paid		2,880,000,000	2,880,000,000
ACCUMULATED DEFICITS			
Unappropriated (deficits)		<u>(2,212,254,709)</u>	<u>(1,163,370,351)</u>
TOTAL OWNERS' EQUITY		<u>667,745,291</u>	<u>1,716,629,649</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		<u>7,712,343,888</u>	<u>12,030,526,613</u>

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

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		UNIT : BAHT	
	Notes	2024	2023
REVENUES			
Brokerage fees		10,217,949	11,648,147
Interest incomes	24	479,881,989	526,398,654
Net foreign exchange gain		329,685	35,676,451
Other incomes	25	37,217,742	73,960,074
Total Revenues		<u>527,647,365</u>	<u>647,683,326</u>
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses		49,212,746	47,639,268
Fees and service expenses		13,615,369	13,301,377
Interest expenses		210,547,844	191,294,233
Expected credit loss	27	1,142,280,524	685,948,043
Other expenses	28	119,468,009	71,174,850
Total Expenses		<u>1,535,124,492</u>	<u>1,009,357,771</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		<u>(1,007,477,127)</u>	<u>(361,674,445)</u>
INCOME TAX INCOME	14	542,564	-
LOSS FOR THE PERIODS		<u>(1,006,934,563)</u>	<u>(361,674,445)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Losses on investment in equity designated at fair value			
through other comprehensive income		<u>(41,949,795)</u>	<u>(229,427,235)</u>
Total other comprehensive loss - net of tax		<u>(41,949,795)</u>	<u>(229,427,235)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIODS		<u>(1,048,884,358)</u>	<u>(591,101,680)</u>
BASIC LOSSES PER SHARE			
	29 BAHT	(3.36)	(1.21)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF			
ORDINARY SHARES	29 SHARES	300,000,000	300,000,000

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

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Issued and Paid-up Share Capital	Accumulated deficits Unappropriated (deficts)	Total Owners' Equity
Beginning balance as at January 1, 2023	2,880,000,000	(400,401,654)	2,479,598,346
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(591,101,680)	(591,101,680)
Ending balance as at June 30, 2023	<u>2,880,000,000</u>	<u>(991,503,334)</u>	<u>1,888,496,666</u>
 Beginning balance as at January 1, 2024	 2,880,000,000	 (1,163,370,351)	 1,716,629,649
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(1,048,884,358)	(1,048,884,358)
Ending balance as at June 30, 2024	<u>2,880,000,000</u>	<u>(2,212,254,709)</u>	<u>667,745,291</u>

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

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax		(1,007,477,127)	(361,674,445)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before income tax to cash received (paid) from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		18,370,266	19,755,641
Expected credit loss		1,142,280,524	685,948,043
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange rate		(15,971)	(35,560,123)
Gain on sales fixed assets		(59,928)	-
Loss on write-off of fixed assets		-	23,755
Interest expenses		210,547,844	191,294,233
Interest income		(479,881,989)	(526,398,654)
Employee benefits expenses		1,179,804	1,138,305
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(115,056,577)	(25,473,245)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets			
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers		23,323,987	8,983,685
Securities and derivatives business receivables		3,038,977,413	2,447,231,681
Other assets		(5,440,424)	(1,914,160)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers		15,974,973	-
Securities and derivatives business payables		(85,883,035)	(45,999,012)
Other liabilities		2,067,299	4,398,462
Cash received from operating activities		2,873,963,636	2,387,227,411
Cash received from interest income		55,754,170	30,161,720
Cash paid for interest expenses		(215,854,831)	(197,933,188)
Cash paid for right-of-use assets		(1,185,816)	-
Cash received from refundable withholding tax		2,255	-
Cash paid for withholding tax		(12,180,343)	(10,430,928)
Cash paid for income tax		(49,017)	(4,624)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,700,450,054	2,209,020,391

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		UNIT : BAHT	
	Notes	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid for non-collateralized investments measured at amortized cost method		(27,973,460)	(5,121,621)
Cash received from non-collateralized investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	30,174,411
Cash paid for non-collateralized investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(360,281,154)
Cash received from loans to employees		27,358	7,619
Cash paid for purchases of leasehold office improvement and equipment	5.2.1	(1,272,544)	(1,093,659)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	5.2.2	(48,094)	(3,849,661)
Cash received from sales fixed assets		59,977	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(29,206,763)</u>	<u>(340,164,065)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from borrowings from financial institutions	5.2.3	91,584,000,000	195,712,000,000
Cash paid for repayment borrowings from financial institutions	5.2.3	(94,670,413,000)	(197,462,000,000)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	5.2.3	(4,129,260)	(4,066,060)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(3,090,542,260)</u>	<u>(1,754,066,060)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate		(419,298,969)	114,790,266
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		(94,049,283)	(56,414,997)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(513,348,252)</u>	<u>58,375,269</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods		1,995,315,905	1,506,831,563
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of periods	5.1	<u><u>1,481,967,653</u></u>	<u><u>1,565,206,832</u></u>

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

GMO-Z COM SECURITIES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1. THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION AND GOING CONCERN

GMO-Z com Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the "Company") is incorporated as a limited company under Thai laws. The Company's registered office is located at No. 9, 15th Floor South Wing, G Tower Grand Rama 9, Rama 9 Road, Kwaeng Huaykwang, Khet Huaykwang, Bangkok. The parent company is GMO Financial Holdings, Inc., which is incorporated in Japan, by holding 99.99% of Company's paid-up share capital and the ultimate parent company of the group is GMO Internet Group, Inc., which is incorporated in Japan.

On March 21, 2022, the Company registered its conversion to a public company limited with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce and changed the Company's name from GMO-Z com Securities (Thailand) Limited to GMO-Z com Securities (Thailand) Public Company Limited.

On June 22, 2017, the Company obtained securities business license type A (Full-service License) and derivatives business license type Sor-1 (Full-service License) to operate the following securities businesses:

1. Securities Brokerage
2. Securities Trading
3. Securities Underwriting
4. Investment Advisory Service
5. Mutual Fund Management
6. Private Fund Management
7. Securities Borrowing and Lending
8. Venture Capital Management
9. Derivatives Agent

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has operated the business activity in No.1.

On May 30, 2024, the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 7/2024 of the Company passed a resolution to approve the termination of the margin service to purchase securities through the Credit Balance accounts from December 20, 2024 onwards.

As at June 30, 2024, the Company had accumulated deficits of Baht 2,212.25 million and net loss from its operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 of Baht 1,006.93 million. However, the Company's management believes that it is appropriate to adopt a going concern basis in preparation of the financial statement. Due to the fact that the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholder No. 1/2024 passes resolution to increase the Company's authorized share capital from Baht 2,880,000,000 to Baht 3,279,999,993.60 on July 4, 2024. The Company fully received share subscription on July 5, 2024, and registered the capital increase with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on July 9, 2024. Moreover, on July 30, 2024, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 10/2024 passes resolution to increase of the Company's registered capital from Baht 3,279,999,993.60 to Baht 3,879,999,993.60 and propose this matter to the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholder No. 2/2024 held on August 9, 2024, for further consideration and approval as proposed. In addition, the Company also received the financial support from GMO Financial Holdings, Inc. which is the parent company. The parent company confirms to continue its financial support to the Company to enable it to continue its operations for the next 12 months from the date of financial statement and does not intend to recall any loan balances made to the Company at least for the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements. Except, in the case of the repayment of such loans, it helps the Company to improve net liquid capital.

Based on the assumption that the Company would be able to continue its operations in the normal course of business, the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, did not include any adjustment relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or to the amounts of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 2.1 The Company maintains its accounting records in Thai Baht and prepares its statutory financial statements in Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs") and accounting practices generally accepted in Thailand and in accordance with the Notifications the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").
- 2.2 The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Thai Accounting Standard ("TAS") No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", and the additional information is disclosed in accordance with the regulations of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorTor. 6/2562, dated January 8, 2019, regarding "The Form of Financial Statements for Securities Companies (No. 3)".
- 2.3 The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the material accounting policies information (see Note 3).

2.4 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, 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, which the changes are to amend the accounting requirements, as follows:

- Thai Accounting Standard No.1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, require to disclose the material accounting policy information.
- Thai Accounting Standard No.8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”, amend the definition of accounting estimates.
- Thai Accounting Standard No.12 “Income Taxes”, add the requirements for the initial recognition of deferred tax which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, and also add the exemption for the deferred tax recognition related to International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

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

Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 “Insurance Contracts” which will be effective for the financial statements for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2025, onwards, establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes Thai Financial Reporting Standard No.4 “Insurance Contracts”. The Company does not have accounting transaction which should be adopted this Thai Financial Reporting Standard.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies are as follows:

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, all bank accounts, promissory notes at call, treasury bills and government bonds maturing within 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and without commitments.

3.2 Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers / Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers / Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net balances of receivable or payable to Thailand Clearing House ("TCH") for settlement of equity securities trading made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, net balance receivable or payable to TCH for derivatives trades, and net balance receivable or payable to foreign securities trade settlement through foreign brokers.

3.3 Securities and derivatives business receivables

Securities and derivatives business receivables comprise the net balance receivable of securities and derivatives trading after less allowance for expected credit loss and add accrued interest. Securities and derivatives business receivables which are receivable balance of cash accounts, credit balance accounts and other receivables such as overdue cash customer accounts and securities and derivatives receivables which are debt under litigation, debt compromise or debt settling in installments.

Impairment of financial assets have disclosed in Note 3.17.

3.4 Investments

Investments consist of non-collateralized investments and collateralized investments, which have disclosed in financial assets in Note 3.17.

3.5 Leasehold office improvement and equipment and depreciation

Leasehold office improvement and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Depreciation of leasehold office improvement and equipment are calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold office improvement	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture	5 years
Computer	3 years
Vehicle	5 years

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at the end of reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of a permanent allowance for diminution in value. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. The allowance for diminution in value will be recognized when the carrying amounts of assets are higher than net realizable value. A loss on allowance for diminution in value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.6 Intangible assets and amortization

Intangible assets are computer software which stated at cost less accumulated amortization and allowance for loss on impairment of that assets (if any).

Amortization is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	3 - 10 years
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Intangible assets with definite useful lives are tested for impairment when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.

3.7 Securities and derivatives business payables

Securities and derivatives business payables are the obligations of the Company in respect of its securities and derivatives business with other parties, such as the net payable balances of cash accounts, securities delivery obligations as a result of short sales or securities borrowing, and obligations to return assets held by the Company as collateral for securities lending.

3.8 Debt issued

Debt issued is initially recognized at the fair value of the proceeds received. Debt issued is subsequently stated at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the year of the borrowings.

3.9 Provision

Provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

3.10 Provision for restoring costs of leasehold office improvements

Provision for restoring costs of leasehold office improvements represents the liability, incurred from the office lease agreements which are estimated based on quotation from vendor with discounted basis.

3.11 Employee benefits

Provident fund

The Company and their employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by the employees and the Company. The contributions are held in a separate trust fund and the Company's contributions are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plans is determined by an actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the Projected Unit Credit Method based on actuarial assumptions as at the statement of financial position date, using various factors including assessment of the average age and employment life of its employees, employee turnover rate and assumption of future salary increases. The employee benefit obligations is discounted to the present value as at the statement of financial position date and under the assumption that the employees of various ages will work with the Company until retirement age.

Actuarial gains or losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (loss).

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

3.12 Revenue and expenses recognition

a) Brokerage fees

Brokerage fees on securities and derivatives trading 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.

b) Fees and services income

Revenue from underwriting service is recognized at a point in time when the relevant underwriting is completed.

c) Interest income

Interest on margin loans

The Company recognized interest income on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate method.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of financial assets which are not impaired.

d) Other incomes

Other incomes are recognized on an accrual basis.

e) Expenses

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

3.13 Lease agreements

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lease, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets and small items. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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 included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date
- The amount expected to be payable by the lease under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lease is reasonably certain to exercise the options
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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 or change in circumstances 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.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the period presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under TAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfer ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies TAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the “Leasehold office improvement and equipment” policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Other expenses” in profit or loss.

3.14 Income tax income

Income tax income for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income except to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable derived from a computation of profit or loss using tax rates enacted and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intend to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences in the financial statements.

3.15 Basic earnings (losses) per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share as presented in the statement of comprehensive income is determined by dividing net profit (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

3.16 Foreign currency

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

Gains and losses on exchange rate are recognized as profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.17 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, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) 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 or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost;

- The financial asset is 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 asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI");

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset;

- The Company may irrevocable elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income; and
- The Company may irrevocable designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(1) Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of 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 loss, 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 loss, 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 (see below). 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 profit or loss and is included in the "Interest income" line item.

(2) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

A financial asset is held for trading if;

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(3) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically;

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called “accounting mismatch”) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “Net foreign exchange gain (loss)” line item. Fair value is demand in the manner described in Note 3.18.

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.

- 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 “Net foreign exchange gain (loss)” 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 “Net foreign exchange gain (loss)” line item as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss on cash and cash equivalents, investments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, securities and derivatives business receivables and loan to employees. The amount of expect credit losses is updated at each reporting period date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but the assets are not credit impaired, or where the assets are credit impaired. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

The Company estimated the expected credit loss on those financial assets using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(1) 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 on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the spect 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 any) 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.

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.

(2) 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)

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

(3) 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 that financial asset have occurred. 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 (see (2) above)
- 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.

(4) Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Measurement and recognition of expected credit loss

The measurement of expected credit loss is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount at the reporting date; 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.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit loss is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with TFRS 16 "Leases".

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not (1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (2) held-for-trading, or (3) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid and received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

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 "Net foreign exchange gain (loss)" 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 liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective date is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between; (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of cash flows after modification should be recognized in profit or loss.

3.18 Fair value measurements

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 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.

In addition, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, and 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 entirety, which are described as follows;

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from closing 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).

3.19 Use of management's critical judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

3.19.1 Use of management's judgments in applying material accounting policy

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards requires the Company's management to exercise various judgments in applying accounting policies that can significantly affect the recognition and disclosures in the financial statements. Significant judgments in applying accounting policies are as follows:

Allowances for expected credit loss of financial assets

The management is required to use judgement in estimating allowance for expected credit loss for financial assets. The Company's calculation of allowance for expected credit loss 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. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amount of the allowance for credit loss and, therefore, the allowance may need to be adjusted in the future.

3.19.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Company's management has to determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The Company's management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model and reports the valuation committee's findings to the Board of Directors of the Company every quarter to explain cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

4. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Related person or parties of the Company are defined as persons or entities that control the Company or are controlled by the Company, whether directly or indirectly or are under the same control as the Company including holding companies. In addition, related person or parties also include individuals owning, directly or indirectly, and interest in the voting shares of the Company, and have significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors or officers of the Company. This also applies to the close members of the family of such individuals and companies associated with these individuals.

In considering each possible related person or parties relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

The relationships with related parties which have transactions occurred during the period are as follows:

The Company's name	Type of business	Type of relationship
GMO Internet Group, Inc.	Service of internet infrastructure, online advertising and media and online stock trading in Japan	Ultimate parent company
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	Management of group companies and subsidiaries and other related operations	Parent company
NetDesign Host Co., Ltd.	Wired and wireless Internet access	Related party
GMO-Z com NetDesign Holdings Co., Ltd.	Holding company in limited partnership, company limited and public limited company	Related party

Business transactions with related parties arose in the ordinary course of businesses and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

Significant revenues and expenses derived from transactions with related parties for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	2024	2023	(Unit : Baht) Pricing policy
Interest expense			
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	45,746,807	41,961,255	Contractually agreed price
Management fee			
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	594,984	299,829	Contractually agreed price
Other expenses			
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	6,742,224	6,985,569	Contractually agreed price
NetDesign Host Co., Ltd.	1,946,975	2,475,562	Agreed-upon prices
GMO-Z com NetDesign Holdings Co., Ltd.	13,340	-	Agreed-upon prices
	<u>8,702,539</u>	<u>9,461,131</u>	

Significant outstanding balance with its related parties as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Other receivable (see Note 15)		
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	-	97,035
Prepaid expenses (see Note 15)		
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	31,505	6,254
NetDesign Host Co., Ltd.	19,719	6,597
	<u>51,224</u>	<u>12,851</u>
Borrowing from financial institution (see Note 16)		
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	1,236,772,800	1,817,235,000
Accrued expenses (see Note 21)		
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	2,107,644	1,826,958
NetDesign Host Co., Ltd.	326,000	320,500
	<u>2,433,644</u>	<u>2,147,458</u>
Other payable (see Note 21)		
GMO Financial Holdings, Inc.	3,614,559	5,077,281

Significant agreement with a related company

1. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company and the parent company have the guarantee agreements. The guarantee obligation to be borne by the Company as guarantee of joint liability of the parent company, it depends on the principle amount of the Company's borrowing with the relevant commercial bank. The Company must enact agreements condition and paid fees according to the contract. The term of guarantee is the same as the term of contract with the relevant commercial bank.
2. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company and the parent company have the royalty agreement for the right to operate the business. The Company must enact agreement condition and paid fees according to the contract. The agreement has no specific the term of contract.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Cash on hand	30,000	30,000
Deposit at bank - savings accounts	1,522,275,864	2,016,186,354
Deposit at bank - current accounts	1,175,067	367,475
<u>Less</u> Deposits in customers' accounts*	<u>(41,513,278)</u>	<u>(21,267,924)</u>
	1,481,967,653	1,995,315,905
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(11,463)</u>	<u>(15,403)</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,481,956,190</u>	<u>1,995,300,502</u>

* Deposits held for customers are not required to present as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

5.2 Non-cash items for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

5.2.1 Payables from purchases of leasehold office improvement and equipment (recognized as a part of other liabilities), consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2024	2023
Payables from purchases of leasehold office improvement and equipment brought forward	-	-
<u>Add</u> Purchases during the periods	<u>1,272,544</u>	<u>1,093,659</u>
<u>Less</u> Cash payments during the periods	<u>(1,272,544)</u>	<u>(1,093,659)</u>
Payables from purchases of leasehold office improvement and equipment carried forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5.2.2 Payables from purchases of intangible assets (recognized as a part of other liabilities), consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2024	2023
Payables from purchases of intangible assets brought forward	-	-
<u>Add</u> Purchases during the periods	<u>48,094</u>	<u>3,849,661</u>
<u>Less</u> Cash payments during the periods	<u>(48,094)</u>	<u>(3,849,661)</u>
Payables from purchases of intangible assets carried forward	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5.2.3 Change in liabilities from financing activities for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

			(Unit : Baht)
	Borrowings from financial institutions	2024 Lease liabilities	Total
As at January 1, 2024	10,117,235,000	16,952,337	10,134,187,337
Cash flows items:			
Additions	91,584,000,000	-	91,584,000,000
Repayments	(94,670,413,000)	(4,129,260)	(94,674,542,260)
Total cash flows items	<u>7,030,822,000</u>	<u>12,823,077</u>	<u>7,043,645,077</u>
Non-cash items:			
Amortization as expense	-	506,243	506,243
Unrealized gain on exchange rate	(94,049,200)	-	(94,049,200)
Total non-cash items	<u>(94,049,200)</u>	<u>506,243</u>	<u>(93,542,957)</u>
As at June 30, 2024	<u>6,936,772,800</u>	<u>13,329,320</u>	<u>6,950,102,120</u>

			(Unit : Baht)
	Borrowings from financial institutions	2023 Lease liabilities	Total
As at January 1, 2023	12,722,430,000	2,416,118	12,724,846,118
Cash flows items:			
Additions	195,712,000,000	21,609,857	195,733,609,857
Repayments	(197,462,000,000)	(4,066,060)	(197,466,066,060)
Total cash flows items	<u>10,972,430,000</u>	<u>19,959,915</u>	<u>10,992,389,915</u>
Non-cash items:			
Amortization as expense	-	498,457	498,457
Unrealized gain on exchange rate	(92,135,000)	-	(92,135,000)
Total non-cash items	<u>(92,135,000)</u>	<u>498,457</u>	<u>(91,636,543)</u>
As at June 30, 2023	<u>10,880,295,000</u>	<u>20,458,372</u>	<u>10,900,753,372</u>

6. RECEIVABLES FROM CLEARING HOUSE AND BROKER - DEALERS

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Receivables from Clearing House	-	23,323,987
Total receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	<u>-</u>	<u>23,323,987</u>

7. SECURITIES AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS RECEIVABLES

7.1 Securities and derivatives business receivables as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
<u>Securities business receivables</u>		
Cash accounts	49,273,975	95,640,803
Credit balance accounts	5,215,390,514	8,026,164,280
Other receivables		
- Installment receivables*	3,272,399,582	2,607,951,018
- Receivables under litigation*	342,249,339	692,094,652
Total securities business receivables	8,879,313,410	11,421,850,753
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest income and deferred interest income	55,455,333	85,889,508
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss*	(3,055,103,737)	(1,871,410,163)
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	<u>5,879,665,006</u>	<u>9,636,330,098</u>

* On January 27, 2023, there was one securities business receivable entered into a debt restructuring agreement in the amount of Baht 768.70 million. On the same day, the Company has sold securities of a listed company from the four securities business receivables totaling of Baht 360.28 million, and the Company has purchased such securities through Big Lot transactions, therefore, such securities business receivables had outstanding balance of Baht 893.54 million. On February 17, 2023, the Company proceeded to file a lawsuit against such securities business receivables with Civil Court to enforce debt repayment with default interest and other damages. Subsequently, in October and November 2023, there were three securities business receivables entered into a debt restructuring agreement by the Civil Court's adjudication in the amount of Baht 544.41 million. However, as at June 30, 2024, a securities business receivable is currently in the process of witness examination. The Civil Court had scheduled for next witness examination on September 3 and 4, 2024.

As at June 30, 2024, there were some installment receivables which were unable to comply with the installment payment conditions in the debt restructuring agreements with the Company. As a result, the Company has a loss arising from modification of contractual cash flows of the agreements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 in the amount of Baht 46.52 million (see Note 28) (2023: Nil).

- 7.2 As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company classified securities business receivables including related accrued interest income and presented allowance for expected credit loss, consisted of the following:

(Unit : Baht)

	Securities business receivables and accrued interest receivables	As at June 30, 2024 Exposure at Default	Allowance for expected credit loss
Performing debts	4,417,985,177	4,368,711,202	10,788,572
Under-performing debts	1,572,633,588	1,572,633,588	911,238,829
Non-performing debts	2,944,149,978	2,944,149,978	2,133,076,336
Total	8,934,768,743	8,885,494,768	3,055,103,737

(Unit : Baht)

	Securities business receivables and accrued interest receivables	As at December 31, 2023 Exposure at Default	Allowance for expected credit loss
Performing debts	8,409,309,934	8,313,669,131	197,325,634
Under-performing debts	741,017,729	741,017,729	524,329,185
Non-performing debts	2,357,412,598	2,357,412,598	1,149,755,344
Total	11,507,740,261	11,412,099,458	1,871,410,163

8. INVESTMENTS

- 8.1 Investments as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

(Unit : Baht)

	As at June 30, 2024		
	Non-collateralized investments	Collateralized investments	Total
Fair value			
Investments, fair value through other comprehensive income			
Domestic marketable equity securities	41,949,795	-	41,949,795
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	667,680	-	667,680
Total investments, fair value through other comprehensive income	42,617,475	-	42,617,475
Amortization cost			
Investments, amortized cost			
Fixed deposits	340,006,074	-	340,006,074
Deposits under commitment	-	40,200,000	40,200,000
Less Deposit in customers' account*	(260,178,387)	-	(260,178,387)
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	(16,842)	(856)	(17,698)
Total investments, amortized cost	79,810,845	40,199,144	120,009,989
Total investments	122,428,320	40,199,144	162,627,464

* Deposits held for customers are not required to present as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(Unit : Baht)

	As at December 31, 2023		
	Non-collateralized investments	Collateralized investments	Total
Fair value			
Investments, fair value through other comprehensive income			
Domestic marketable equity securities	83,899,590	-	83,899,590
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	667,680	-	667,680
Total investments, fair value through other comprehensive income	84,567,270	-	84,567,270
Amortization cost			
Investments, amortized cost			
Fixed deposits	430,006,047	-	430,006,047
Deposits under commitment	-	40,200,000	40,200,000
<u>Less</u> Deposit in customers' account*	(378,151,820)	-	(378,151,820)
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(17,848)	(2,414)	(20,262)
Total investments, amortized cost	51,836,379	40,197,586	92,033,965
Total investments	136,403,649	40,197,586	176,601,235

* Deposits held for customers are not required to present as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

8.2 Investments in deposits at financial institutions classified by remaining periods of contracts, consisted of the following:

(Unit : Baht)

	As at June 30, 2024			Total
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Investments in deposits at financial institutions				
Fixed deposits	340,006,074	-	-	340,006,074
Deposit under commitment	40,200,000	-	-	40,200,000
<u>Less</u> Deposit in customers' account*	(260,178,387)	-	-	(260,178,387)
Total investments in deposits at financial institutions	120,027,687	-	-	120,027,687

(Unit : Baht)

	As at December 31, 2023			Total
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Investments in deposits at financial institutions				
Fixed deposits	430,006,047	-	-	430,006,047
Deposit under commitment	40,200,000	-	-	40,200,000
<u>Less</u> Deposit in customers' account*	(378,151,820)	-	-	(378,151,820)
Total investments in deposits at financial institutions	92,054,227	-	-	92,054,227

* Deposits held for customers are not required to present as assets and liabilities in the financial statements according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, fixed deposits carry interest at the rate of 0.85% to 2.21% per annum and 0.65% to 2.21% per annum, respectively.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, deposits at financial institutions totaling Baht 40.20 million, which was pledged as a collateral and mortgage securities with local commercial banks (see Note 31).

8.3 Investment in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

(Unit : Baht)

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	Fair value	As at June 30, 2024	
			Dividend received for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024	Retained earning or retained losses transferred in owner's equity
MORE Return Public Company Limited	Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading at initial recognition (see Note 7.1)	41,949,795	-	-
ASCO Business Promotion Company Limited	Intention to hold for long-term period	667,680	-	-
Total		42,617,475	-	-

(Unit : Baht)

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	Fair value	As at December 31, 2023	
			Dividend received for the year ended December 31, 2023	Retained earnings or retained losses transferred in owner's equity
MORE Return Public Company Limited	Investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading at initial recognition (see Note 7.1)	83,899,590	-	-
ASCO Business Promotion Company Limited	Intention to hold for long-term period	667,680	-	-
Total		84,567,270	-	-

8.4 Investment in equity instruments which the Company hold 10% or more of the paid-up capital as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

Investment	As at June 30, 2024	
	Fair value (Baht)	Holding (%)
MORE Return Public Company Limited	41,949,795	11.69
Total	41,949,795	

Investment	As at December 31, 2023	
	Fair value (Baht)	Holding (%)
MORE Return Public Company Limited	83,899,590	11.69
Total	83,899,590	

8.5 Investment in equity instruments derecognition for the six-month period ended June 30, 2023, consisted of the following (2024: Nil):

Investment in equity instruments derecognition	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2023			(Unit : Baht)
	Fair value as at derecognition	Loss from derecognition	Reason for derecognition	
Investments, fair value through other comprehensive income				
Domestic marketable equity security	30,174,411	(11,288,301)	Sale	
Total	30,174,411	(11,288,301)		

9. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

Allowance for expected credit loss as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024				(Unit : Baht)
	Allowance for performing	Allowance for under-performing	Allowance for non-performing	Total	
<u>Cash and cash equivalent</u>					
Beginning balance	15,403	-	-	15,403	
Change in allowance for ECL during the period	(3,940)	-	-	(3,940)	
Ending balance	11,463	-	-	11,463	
<u>Securities business receivables</u>					
Beginning balance	197,325,634	524,329,185	1,149,755,344	1,871,410,163	
Change in allowance for ECL during the period	549,796,906	177,766,540	456,130,128	1,183,693,574	
Change stage during the period	(736,333,968)	209,143,104	527,190,864	-	
Ending balance	10,788,572	911,238,829	2,133,076,336	3,055,103,737	
<u>Investments</u>					
Beginning balance	20,262	-	-	20,262	
Change in allowance for ECL during the period	(2,564)	-	-	(2,564)	
Ending balance	17,698	-	-	17,698	
<u>Loan to employees</u>					
Beginning balance	232,189	-	-	232,189	
Change in allowance for ECL during the period	(27,358)	-	-	(27,358)	
Ending balance	204,831	-	-	204,831	

(Unit : Baht)

	As at December 31, 2023			
	Allowance for performing	Allowance for under-performing	Allowance for non-performing	Total
<u>Cash and cash equivalent</u>				
Beginning balance	363,309	-	-	363,309
Change in allowance for ECL during the year	(347,906)	-	-	(347,906)
Ending balance	15,403	-	-	15,403
<u>Securities business receivables</u>				
Beginning balance	15,104,149	18,066,769	1,029,874,223	1,063,045,141
Change in allowance ECL during the year	(2,860,973)	1,492,300	809,733,695	808,365,022
Change in stage during the year	185,082,458	504,770,116	(689,852,574)	-
Ending balance	197,325,634	524,329,185	1,149,755,344	1,871,410,163
<u>Investments</u>				
Beginning balance	340,474	-	-	340,474
Change in allowance ECL during the year	(320,212)	-	-	(320,212)
Ending balance	20,262	-	-	20,262
<u>Loan to employees</u>				
Beginning balance	7,619	-	-	7,619
Change in allowance ECL during the year	224,570	-	-	224,570
Ending balance	232,189	-	-	232,189

10. LOANS TO EMPLOYEES

Loans to employees as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consist of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Within 1 year	78,655	63,881
Over 1 year	126,176	168,308
<u>Less Allowance for expected credit loss</u>	<u>(204,831)</u>	<u>(232,189)</u>
Total loans to employees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

11. LEASEHOLD OFFICE IMPROVEMENT AND EQUIPMENT

Leasehold office improvement and equipment as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)			
	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2024			
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at June 30, 2024
Cost				
Leasehold office improvement	14,023,587	-	-	14,023,587
Office equipment	3,863,510	94,448	-	3,957,958
Furniture	3,971,349	-	-	3,971,349
Computer	11,739,132	1,178,096	(578,814)	12,338,414
Vehicle	697,386	-	-	697,386
Total cost	34,294,964	1,272,544	(578,814)	34,988,694
Accumulated depreciation				
Leasehold office improvement	(13,411,441)	(83,584)	-	(13,495,025)
Office equipment	(3,329,345)	(110,012)	-	(3,439,357)
Furniture	(3,928,664)	(4,848)	-	(3,933,512)
Computer	(8,993,982)	(904,839)	578,765	(9,320,056)
Vehicle	(142,425)	(42,843)	-	(185,268)
Total accumulated depreciation	(29,805,857)	(1,146,126)	578,765	(30,373,218)
Leasehold office improvement and equipment	4,489,107			4,615,476

	(Unit : Baht)			
	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at December 31, 2023
Cost				
Leasehold office improvement	13,638,288	385,299	-	14,023,587
Office equipment	3,770,903	133,057	(40,450)	3,863,510
Furniture	3,936,136	43,013	(7,800)	3,971,349
Computer	10,347,176	1,391,956	-	11,739,132
Vehicle	697,386	-	-	697,386
Total cost	32,389,889	1,953,325	(48,250)	34,294,964
Accumulated depreciation				
Leasehold office improvement	(13,305,266)	(106,175)	-	(13,411,441)
Office equipment	(3,119,508)	(226,534)	16,697	(3,329,345)
Furniture	(3,919,805)	(16,657)	7,798	(3,928,664)
Computer	(7,176,741)	(1,817,241)	-	(8,993,982)
Vehicle	(56,268)	(86,157)	-	(142,425)
Total accumulated depreciation	(27,577,588)	(2,252,764)	24,495	(29,805,857)
Leasehold office improvement and equipment	4,812,301			4,489,107

Depreciation for the six-month periods ended June 30,			
2024	Baht		1,146,126
2023	Baht		1,186,724

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company had certain items of leasehold office improvement and equipment that were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amounts before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounting to Baht 25.14 million and Baht 25.35 million, respectively.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has initial estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site of office as a part of leasehold office improvement amounting to Baht 2.00 million.

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use asset as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)			
	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2024			
	Balance	Increase	Decrease	Balance
	as at January 1, 2024			as at June 30, 2024
Cost				
Building	22,738,283	1,185,816	(1,128,426)	22,795,673
Vehicle	1,296,219	-	-	1,296,219
Total cost	24,034,502	1,185,816	(1,128,426)	24,091,892
Accumulated depreciation				
Building	(7,006,582)	(3,769,723)	1,128,426	(9,647,879)
Vehicle	(411,239)	(128,914)	-	(540,153)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,417,821)	(3,898,637)	1,128,426	(10,188,032)
Right-of-use assets	<u>16,616,681</u>			<u>13,903,860</u>
	(Unit : Baht)			
	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Balance	Increase	Decrease	Balance
	as at January 1, 2023			as at December 31, 2023
Cost				
Building	21,831,912	21,609,857	(20,703,486)	22,738,283
Vehicle	1,296,219	-	-	1,296,219
Total cost	23,128,131	21,609,857	(20,703,486)	24,034,502
Accumulated depreciation				
Building	(20,163,670)	(7,546,398)	20,703,486	(7,006,582)
Vehicle	(151,995)	(259,244)	-	(411,239)
Total accumulated depreciation	(20,315,665)	(7,805,642)	20,703,486	(7,417,821)
Right-of-use assets	<u>2,812,466</u>			<u>16,616,681</u>
Depreciation for the six-month periods ended June 30,				
2024			Baht	<u>3,898,637</u>
2023			Baht	<u>3,854,093</u>

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

						(Unit : Baht)
		For the six-month period ended June 30, 2024				
	Useful lives	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at June 30, 2024	
Cost						
Initial membership fee	Undefined	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
SET membership fee	Undefined	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	
Computer software	3 - 10 years	203,904,935	48,094	-	203,953,029	
Total cost		273,904,935	48,094	-	273,953,029	
Accumulated amortization						
Computer software	3 - 10 years	(176,643,954)	(13,325,503)	-	(189,969,457)	
Total accumulated amortization		(176,643,954)	(13,325,503)	-	(189,969,457)	
Intangible assets		97,260,981			83,983,572	

						(Unit : Baht)
		For the year ended December 31, 2023				
	Useful lives	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at December 31, 2023	
Cost						
Initial membership fee	Undefined	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
SET membership fee	Undefined	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	
Computer software	3 - 10 years	199,325,865	4,579,070	-	203,904,935	
Total cost		269,325,865	4,579,070	-	273,904,935	
Accumulated amortization						
Computer software	3 - 10 years	(148,398,290)	(28,245,664)	-	(176,643,954)	
Total accumulated amortization		(148,398,290)	(28,245,664)	-	(176,643,954)	
Intangible assets		120,927,575			97,260,981	

Amortization for the six-month periods ended June 30,					
2024			Baht		13,325,503
2023			Baht		14,714,824

Initial and SET membership fee have an undefined useful life when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. Therefore, the Company has not amortized such intangible assets but those assets are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired and allowance for impairment is recognized (if any).

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the Company had certain items of computer software that were fully amortized but are still in use. The gross carrying amounts before deducting accumulated amortization of those computer software amounting Baht 69.69 million.

14. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES / INCOME TAX

- 14.1 Deferred tax liabilities as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)
	As at June 30, 2024
	As at December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,323,336)
Total	(3,323,336)

- 14.2 The movements of deferred tax assets during the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 and the year ended December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht)
	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2024
	Balance As at January 1, 2024
	Items as recognized into profit or loss
	Items as recognized into other comprehensive Income (loss)
	Balance As at June 30, 2024
Difference from right-of-used assets	(3,323,336)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(3,323,336)

	(Unit : Baht)
	For the year ended December 31, 2023
	Balance As at January 1, 2023
	Items as recognized into profit or loss
	Items as recognized into other comprehensive income (loss)
	Balance As at December 31, 2023
Provisions for restoring costs	
of leasehold office improvement	429,890
Allowance for expected credit loss	142,280
Employee benefit obligations	1,922,613
Unused tax losses	38,455,503
Difference from right-of-used assets	(79,270)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	40,871,016

As at June 30, 2024, the Company had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses in the amount of Baht 70.09 million and Baht 987.63 million, respectively, on which deferred tax assets had not been recognized as the Company believed future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilization of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses in the amount of Baht 276.82 million and Baht 517.92 million, respectively, on which deferred tax assets had not been recognized as the Company believed future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilization of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

14.3 Income tax income

Income tax income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax expense for the periods	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(542,564)	-
Income tax income	<u>(542,564)</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate as follows:

	2024	2023
	Tax rate (%)	Tax rate (%)
Loss before income tax	(1,007,477,127)	(361,674,445)
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	20.00 (201,495,425)	20.00 (72,334,889)
Tax effect of increased in loss carry forward unrecognized deferred tax assets	201,212,820	71,983,560
Tax effect of losses carry forward recognized deferred tax assets	-	149,768
Income that are not exempt from taxation	29,488	243,604
Tax effect of non-deductible expense (benefit)		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	583,841	820,532
Expenses for tax incentives	(873,288)	(862,575)
Income tax income	(0.05) <u>(542,564)</u>	- <u>-</u>

15. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	(Unit : Baht) As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Other receivable - Revenue Department	45,750,655	45,750,655
Other receivable - a related company (see Note 4)	-	97,035
Other receivables - other companies	135,690	101,472
Accrued interest receivable	3,559,548	4,058,436
Prepaid expense - related companies (see Note 4)	51,224	12,851
Prepaid expense - other companies	8,702,422	3,327,679
Clearing fund	23,766,743	23,564,733
Deposits	3,090,400	3,090,400
Others	535,638	600,761
Total other assets	<u>85,592,320</u>	<u>80,604,022</u>

16. BORROWINGS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Borrowings from financial institutions as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

		As at June 30, 2024			(Unit : Baht)
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Remaining periods to maturity			Total
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Borrowings from financial institutions					
Borrowing in foreign currency (see Note 4)	3.50	1,236,772,800	-	-	1,236,772,800
Promissory notes	4.20 - 4.70	2,280,000,000	-	-	2,280,000,000
Bill of exchanges	4.20 - 4.70	3,420,000,000	-	-	3,420,000,000
Total borrowings from financial institutions		6,936,772,800	-	-	6,936,772,800

		As at December 31, 2023			(Unit : Baht)
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Remaining periods to maturity			Total
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Borrowings from financial institutions					
Borrowing in foreign currency (see Note 4)	3.50	1,817,235,000	-	-	1,817,235,000
Promissory notes	4.20 - 4.70	3,320,000,000	-	-	3,320,000,000
Bill of exchanges	4.20 - 4.70	4,980,000,000	-	-	4,980,000,000
Total borrowines from financial institutions		10,117,235,000	-	-	10,117,235,000

On November 12, 2018, the Company had entered into a promissory notes facility agreement with TSFC Securities Public Company Limited which has a credit line amounting to Baht 200.00 million. Subsequently, during the year 2019, the Company had entered into additional facility agreements amounting to Baht 350.00 million and on January 8, 2020 amounting to Baht 50.00 million. Total facility amount is Baht 600.00 million. The Company pledged the right to claim credit balance account of securities business receivables as a loan collateral. The Company has to comply with the terms and conditions for maintenance of margin ratios more than 120%. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has not withdrawn any promissory notes.

On November 22, 2022, the Company had entered into a subordinated loan agreement with the financial institution in Japan which is the parent company with a borrowing facility amounting to JPY 9,000 million. Such borrowings facility has interest rate 3.50% per annum. As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company withdrawn the borrowings amounting to JPY 5,400 million, equal to Baht 1,236.77 million and JPY 7,500 million, equal to Baht 1,817.24 million (see Note 4).

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had credit facilities from commercial banks in Thailand which have credit facility of promissory notes amounting to Baht 4,400.00 million and facility of bills of exchange amounting to Baht 6,000.00 million. The parent company issued letter of credit for such credit facilities. As at December 31, 2023, the Company withdrawn promissory notes and bills of exchange amounting to Baht 3,320.00 million and Baht 4,980.00 million, respectively. Also, the Company has collateral value amounting to Baht 2,016.74 million. As at June 30, 2024, the Company withdrawn promissory notes and bills of exchange amounting to Baht 2,280.00 million and Baht 3,420.00 million, respectively. Also, the Company has collateral value amounting to Baht 2,259.38 million.

17. PAYABLE TO CLEARING HOUSE AND BROKER - DEALERS

Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Receivables from Clearing House	15,974,973	-
Total receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	<u>15,974,973</u>	<u>-</u>

18. SECURITIES AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS PAYABLES

Securities and derivatives business payables as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
<u>Securities business payables</u>		
Cash accounts	32,036,559	117,919,594
Total securities and derivatives business payables	<u>32,036,559</u>	<u>117,919,594</u>

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

Movements in lease liabilities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Beginning balances of the period/year	16,952,337	2,416,118
Addition	-	21,609,857
Interest expense	506,243	1,121,682
Lease obligation reduction/Repayment	<u>(4,129,260)</u>	<u>(8,195,320)</u>
Ending balances of the period/year	<u>13,329,320</u>	<u>16,952,337</u>

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities		
Less than 1 year	8,258,520	8,258,520
Between 1 year and 5 years	5,874,830	10,004,090
Total	<u>14,133,350</u>	<u>18,262,610</u>

Lease liabilities as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	14,133,350	18,262,610
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	<u>(804,030)</u>	<u>(1,310,273)</u>
Total	<u>13,329,320</u>	<u>16,952,337</u>

20. PROVISIONS

Provisions as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Provision for restoring costs of leasehold office improvement (see Note 20.1)	2,149,450	2,149,450
Employee benefit obligations (see Note 20.2)	12,423,192	11,243,388
Total provisions	<u>14,572,642</u>	<u>13,392,838</u>

20.1 Provision for restoring costs of leasehold office improvement

Provision for restoring costs of leasehold office improvement as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Beginning balance of the period/year	2,149,450	2,149,450
Increase during the period/year	-	-
Ending balance of the period/year	<u>2,149,450</u>	<u>2,149,450</u>

20.2 Employee benefit obligations

Movements in the present value of the employment benefit obligations as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2024	(Unit : Baht) As at December 31, 2023
Beginning balances of the period/year	11,243,388	9,613,060
Current service cost	993,752	1,952,472
Interest cost	<u>186,052</u>	<u>324,137</u>
Components of employee benefit costs recognized in the statements of comprehensive income	1,179,804	2,276,609
Remeasurements:		
Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	340,450
Gain from change in experiences	<u>-</u>	<u>(986,731)</u>
Components of employee benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(646,281)
Ending balances of the period/year	<u>12,423,192</u>	<u>11,243,388</u>

Obligation for employee benefit expenses recognized in profit or loss for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Current service cost	993,752	976,236
Interest cost	<u>186,052</u>	<u>162,069</u>
Total	<u>1,179,804</u>	<u>1,138,305</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	As at June 30, 2024 (% p.a.)	As at December 31, 2023 (% p.a.)
Discount rate	2.44 - 4.43	2.44 - 4.43
Salary increase rate	5	5
Employee turnover rate	0 - 20 (depend on employee's ages)	0 - 20 (depend on employee's ages)
Mortality rate	TMO 2017 (mortality table 2017)	TMO 2017 (mortality table 2017)
Improvement mortality rate	3	3

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the employee benefit obligations are discount rate, salary increase rate, employee turnover rate and improving mortality rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective actuarial assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(Unit : Baht)			
Impact on employee benefit obligations			
As at June 30, 2024			
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(639,495)	757,966
Salary increase rate	1%	792,961	(677,368)
Employee turnover rate	2%	(554,447)	649,438
Improving mortality rate	1%	32,779	(38,316)

(Unit : Baht)			
Impact on employee benefit obligations			
As at December 31, 2023			
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(1,125,083)	1,335,339
Salary increase rate	1%	1,304,347	(1,122,192)
Employee turnover rate	2%	(883,255)	1,029,494
Improving mortality rate	1%	55,089	(63,990)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the employee benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the employee benefit obligations have been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the report period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the post-employment benefit obligations liability recognized in the statement of financial position.

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

(Unit : Baht)		
	As at June 30, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Accrued expenses - related companies (see Note 4)	2,433,644	2,147,458
Accrued expenses - other companies	12,619,421	25,312,741
Other payable - a related company (see Note 4)	3,614,559	5,077,281
Other payables - other companies	8,451,524	10,346,375
Withholding tax payables	2,012,383	2,190,004
Total other liabilities	<u>29,131,531</u>	<u>45,073,859</u>

22. SHARE CAPITAL

On February 16, 2023, the Board of Director No. 2/2023 passed a resolution to decrease the Company's authorized share capital from Baht 3,600,000,000 to Baht 2,880,000,000 the reduction of 75,000,000 ordinary shares at par value of Baht 9.60 each, totaling Baht 720,000,000. The Company registered the capital reduction with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on March 27, 2023.

On July 4, 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholder No. 1/2024 passes resolution to increase the Company's authorized share capital from Baht 2,880,000,000 to Baht 3,279,999,993.60, the issue of 41,666,666 additional ordinary shares at par value of Baht 9.60 each, totaling Baht 399,999,993.60. The Company fully received share subscription on July 5, 2024 and registered the capital increase with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on July 9, 2024.

On August 9, 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholder No. 2/2024 passes resolution to increase the Company's registered capital from Baht 3,279,999,993.60 to Baht 3,879,999,993.60, the issue of 62,500,000 additional ordinary shares at par value 9.60 each, totaling Baht 600,000,000. The Company fully received share subscription on August 14, 2024 and registered the capital increase with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on August 15, 2024.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain net liquid capital rule in accordance with Notifications of the SEC.

24. INTEREST INCOMES

Interest incomes for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Interest income on margin loans	371,724,959	495,774,154
Interest income from deposit at financial institutions	5,156,631	2,717,378
Interest income from installment receivables	100,340,252	26,887,021
Others	2,660,147	1,020,101
Total interest incomes	<u>479,881,989</u>	<u>526,398,654</u>

25. OTHER INCOMES

Other incomes for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Gain arising from modification of financial assets measured at amortized cost	32,267,758	73,782,375
Gain arising from derecognition of financial assets	680,853	-
Gain arising from compromise in court	3,075,851	-
Others	1,193,280	177,699
Total other incomes	<u>37,217,742</u>	<u>73,960,074</u>

26. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERMENTS' REMUNERATION

- 26.1 The Company paid directors' remuneration for the six-month period ended June 30, 2023 amounting to Baht 0.36 million (2024: Nil). The remuneration does not include salaries, bonus and related benefits to its directors who hold executive position.
- 26.2 Compensation or remuneration payable to key managements of the Company, which is presented as part of "Employee benefits expenses" for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Short-term benefits	15,669,647	15,823,707
Post-employment benefits	821,365	766,280
Total	<u>16,491,012</u>	<u>16,589,987</u>

27. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

Expected credit loss for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Cash and cash equivalent (reversal)	(3,940)	(351,459)
Securities business receivables	1,142,314,386	686,623,993
Non-collateralized investments (reversal)	(1,006)	(192,097)
Collateralized investments (reversal)	(1,558)	(124,775)
Loan to employee (reversal)	(27,358)	(7,619)
Total expected credit loss	<u>1,142,280,524</u>	<u>685,948,043</u>

28. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	(Unit : Baht) 2023
Premises and equipment expenses	19,039,927	20,421,780
Consultancy and services expenses	10,192,491	5,582,486
Marketing expenses	9,145,020	10,144,445
Information technology expenses	5,890,448	4,112,256
Specific business taxes	14,452,425	19,303,148
Loss arising from modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets (see Note 7.1)	46,520,353	-
Others	14,227,345	11,610,735
Total other expenses	<u>119,468,009</u>	<u>71,174,850</u>

29. BASIC LOSSES PER SHARE

Basic losses per share for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
Loss attributable to shareholders (Baht)	(1,006,934,563)	(361,674,445)
Weight average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares)	300,000,000	300,000,000
Basic losses per share (Baht)	(3.36)	(1.21)

The Company had no dilutive ordinary shares during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

30. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT

On September 20, 2018, the Company had entered into Securities Reverse Repurchase Agreement (“REPO”) with TSFC Securities Public Company Limited (“TSFC”). REPO agreement is for short-term borrowings with collateral, whereby the Company will sell Company’s securities as collateral to TSFC and agree to repurchase at the buyback price, interest rate and period as specified in REPO agreement. However, as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company did not has such contractual transactions.

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- 31.1 As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has the credit line for bank overdraft with a commercial bank in Thailand amounting to Baht 40.00 million, carrying interest rate of MOR and being collateralized by fixed deposit (see Note 8.2).
- 31.2 The Company was sued in criminal lawsuits according to the indictment in May 2024, June 2024 and August 2024, together with directors and former directors of the Company. Currently, the Court has scheduled a preliminary hearing in August 2024, September 2024 and October 2024.

32. RISK MANAGERMENTS

32.1 Net liquid capital

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to liquidate financial assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge obligations in a timely manner, resulting in a financial loss.

In addition, the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. KorThor. 26/2563 regarding “Maintenance of Net Capital” requires securities businesses operator to maintain its net liquid capital at the end of working day not less than Baht 15 million and 7% of general liabilities and assets held as collateral. As at June 20, 2024, the Company has received a letter from the Securities and Exchange Commission and Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd. No. SEC.NorPor.2423/2567 and SorChor.045/2567, respectively, because the Company is unable to maintain the net liquid capital in accordance with the aforementioned conditions. In order for the Company to comply with the regulations in preparing the net liquid capital recovery plan. Subsequently, on June 27, 2024, the Board of Directors’ Meeting No. 9/2024 of the Company passed a resolution to approve the net liquid capital recovery plan to be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission and Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has net liquid capital higher than the requirement of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and has owners’ equity higher than the requirement of Thailand Clearing House Co., Ltd.

The periods of time from the end of the reporting period of financial instruments as at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

(Unit : Thousand Baht)

As at June 30, 2024						
	At call	Outstanding balances of financial instruments				Total
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,481,956	-	-	-	-	1,481,956
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	850,748	-	-	5,028,917	5,879,665
Non-collateralized investments	-	79,828	-	-	42,600	122,428
Collateralized investments	-	40,199	-	-	-	40,199
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	6,936,773	-	-	-	6,936,773
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	15,975	-	-	-	15,975
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	32,037	-	-	-	32,037
Lease liabilities	-	7,613	5,716	-	-	13,329

(Unit : Thousand Baht)

As at December 31, 2023						
	At call	Outstanding balances of financial instruments				Total
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,995,300	-	-	-	-	1,995,300
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	23,324	-	-	-	23,324
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	1,453,398	-	-	8,182,932	9,636,330
Non-collateralized investments	-	51,854	-	-	84,550	136,404
Collateralized investments	-	40,198	-	-	-	40,198
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	10,117,235	-	-	-	10,117,235
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	117,920	-	-	-	117,920
Lease liabilities	-	7,367	9,585	-	-	16,952

32.2 The significant risk of financial instruments

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company did not have policy to speculate or trade in any derivatives financial instruments.

32.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to fulfil an obligation under a financial instrument causing the Company to incur a financial loss. The financial assets of the Company are not subject to significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the financial instruments, less provision for losses, as stated in the statement of financial position.

32.2.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates and it will affect the operational results of the Company and its cash flows.

(Unit : Thousand Baht)

As at June 30, 2024								
Outstanding balances of financial instruments								
Remaining period to the contractual maturity dates								
	Floating interest rate	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No interest	Total	Interest rate (%)	
							Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,480,751	-	-	-	1,205	1,481,956	0.00 - 0.85	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	-	5,830,391	-	49,274	5,879,665	-	7.65 - 28.00
Non-collateralized investments	-	-	79,811	-	42,617	122,428	-	0.85 - 2.21
Collateralized investments	-	-	40,199	-	-	40,199	-	0.50 - 1.15
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	-	6,936,773	-	-	6,936,773	-	3.50 - 4.70
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	15,975	15,975	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	32,037	32,037	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	7,613	5,716	-	13,329	-	5.25 - 6.63

(Unit : Thousand Baht)

As at December 31, 2023								
Outstanding balances of financial instruments								
Remaining period to the contractual maturity dates								
	Floating interest rate	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No interest	Total	Interest rate (%)	
							Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,994,903	-	-	-	397	1,995,300	0.00 - 0.85	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	23,324	23,324	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	-	8,848,595	-	787,735	9,636,330	-	7.65 - 13.05
Non-collateralized investments	-	-	51,854	-	84,550	136,404	-	0.65 - 2.21
Collateralized investments	-	-	40,198	-	-	40,198	-	0.50 - 1.15
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	-	10,117,235	-	-	10,117,235	-	3.50 - 4.70
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	117,920	117,920	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	7,367	9,585	-	16,952	-	5.25 - 6.63

32.2.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company expects to incur material effect on financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company in respect of cash and cash equivalents and denominated in foreign currencies borrowing from financial institutions (see Notes 5 and 16). The Company does not use any financial instrument to manage such risk.

32.2.4 Fair value

Considerable judgment is necessarily required in estimation of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Accordingly, the estimated fair value presented herein is not necessarily indicative of the amount that could be realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values of financial instruments.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs	(Unit : Thousand Baht) Significant unobservable inputs and relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value ⁽¹⁾
	As at	As at			
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023			
Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income					
Equity securities	41,950	83,900	Level 1	Fair value	The shares are listed on the Stock Exchange
Equity securities	668	668	Level 3	Cost	The shares are not listed on the Stock Exchange, and there are no recent observable arm's length transactions in the shares

(1) Applicable only for the fair value hierarchy Level 3

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair value of Financial instruments which are not measured at fair value summarized as follows:

	(Unit : Thousand Baht) As at June 30, 2024	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,481,956	1,481,956
Securities and derivatives business receivables	5,879,665	5,879,665
Non-collateralized investments	79,811	79,811
Collateralized investments	40,199	40,199
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings from financial institutions	6,936,773	6,936,773
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	15,975	15,975
Securities and derivatives business payables	32,037	32,037
Lease liabilities	13,329	13,329

	(Unit : Thousand Baht) As at December 31, 2023	
	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,995,300	1,995,300
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	23,324	23,324
Securities and derivatives business receivables	9,636,330	9,636,330
Non-collateralized investments	51,836	51,836
Collateralized investments	40,198	40,198
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings from financial institutions	10,117,235	10,117,235
Securities and derivatives business payables	117,920	117,920
Lease liabilities	16,952	16,952

The approximate fair values of most financial assets and financial liabilities are based on the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as they are short-term and non-interest sensitive. For deposits at financial institutions, a fair value is equal to the carrying amount as they are short-term maturity.

As at June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from carrying amounts.

33. FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY SEGMENT

The Company undertakes the business licenses as mentioned in Note 1. However, in the current period, the Company operates its business only in securities brokerage segment. Hence, the Company has not reported segment information separately, but proposes this financial statement information to the chief operating decision maker (Board of Directors) to review in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

Geographic information

The Company operates in Thailand only. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to this geographical reportable segment.

Major customer information

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, the Company has no customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of the Company's total revenue.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2023, the Company had the transaction with a major customer of which the revenue represented 12.34% of the Company's total revenue or approximately Baht 79.92 million.

34. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 15, 2024.