

A group of business professionals in a meeting, with a man pointing at a whiteboard.A modern multi-story office building with a glass facade.A man in a grey suit and tie, smiling and looking upwards.A man and a woman in business attire shaking hands.A digital dashboard with various financial charts and graphs, including a candlestick chart and a line graph.A server room with glowing blue lights and data cables.

**Growing towards
the right direction**
in Thai Capital Markets



TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
ANNUAL REPORT 2023



Mrs. Kesara Manchusee

Chairman

“TSFC is ready to offer liquidity assistance to Thailand's capital market, enabling it to overcome the financial crisis.”

Message from Chairman and Managing Director

The global economy was undoubtedly slow down in 2023. Unfortunately, the Thai economy's recovery has been significantly slower and weaker than expected. The direction of the Thai economy in 2024 is highly likely to remain fragile. Furthermore, the investment outlook of the Thai stock market is expected to be considerably volatile.

In 2023, the global economy experienced a slowdown because the Federal Reserve implemented tighter monetary policies to meet its inflation targets. Although this policy has successfully brought down inflation, the recent sharp increase in interest rates has adversely affected the fragile global economy, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Thai economy is predicted to recover slower and weaker than initially expected in 2023. This is primarily due to the accumulation of structural problems, particularly the increasing household debt, which has reached a record high of more than 90% of GDP. The global economic slowdown has also negatively impacted

the Thai export sector, causing it to shrink by 1.7%. As a result, the Thai economy expanded by 1.9%, which is lower than the 2.6% growth experienced in 2022.

This negative factor has reduced interest in investing in the Thai stock market and resulted in capital outflow. Consequently, the Thailand Stock Exchange index has been hit the hardest in the region, experiencing the lowest securities trading volume in six years.

In 2023, the perspective of Credit Balance Financing experienced a significant contraction. **The total credit balance was 90.3 billion baht, a 20% decrease or 22 billion baht less than the previous year.** This decline is consistent with the Thailand Stock Exchange index from negative factors that impact investor confidence. The Strak Corp Fraud Case and the problems related to defaulting on the repayment of bonds had a significant impact on the industry. The total value of these defaults was nearly 20 billion baht, which caused a crisis of confidence in the auditing standards and good governance of listed companies in Thailand. Despite these issues, the TSFC, which is managed according to strict risk control criteria, has not been affected or damaged in any way.

Thailand's economy is predicted to recover by 2024, with a projected GDP growth rate between 2.2% and 3.2%. However, there are risks from various uncertainties that may threaten this growth, primarily external risks such as the impact of the global economic slowdown, fluctuations in interest rates, partner countries' economic recovery, and geopolitical conflicts.

The Thai Stock Exchange's investment prospects in 2024 may be slow in the first half of the year due to several external factors. The high-interest rates in the United States, the government's ongoing review of the previous year's budget, and concerns about the status of private companies, whose bonds worth over 800 billion baht are due for redemption in 2024, may result in sluggish trading on the stock exchange at the beginning of 2024.

The government's economic stimulus measures and budget expenditures are anticipated to positively impact the Thai economy in the second half of this year. As interest rates in the United States are predicted to fall, funds may flow back to the regional stock market, which could positively affect securities trading and correspondingly augment the demand for credit balance.





Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab

Managing Director

“TSFC has consistently achieved strong profitability over the past 11 years. Despite the fluctuating nature of the securities industry and various negative factors, we have maintained a net profit since 2013.”

The performance of TSFC Securities Company Limited ("TSFC" or "Company") in 2023 has declined compared to 2022, which is similar to the overall sluggishness observed in the securities industry over the past year. Negative factors in the stock exchange market have reduced investor confidence, leading to decreased demand for credit balance. This has resulted in the value of the industry's outstanding credit balance being lower than the previous year. Despite the challenging market conditions, **the company has consistently maintained its profitability by generating continuous net profits from 2013 to the present while successfully achieving its critical goals.**

Looking ahead to 2023, the company expects that the investment situation on the stock exchange will be highly volatile due to various uncertain factors. In response, the company has increased its efforts in risk management, particularly in the core area of its transactions, credit balance. This measure will enable the company to manage trading risks more effectively and adapt to the increasing market volatility. As of December 31, 2023, the company's total assets were 3,750 million baht, a decrease of 927 million baht or 20% compared to 2022. This is due to the decline in credit balance and credit for securities companies. However, despite this challenge, **the company's net profit in 2023 was 57 million baht, a decrease of 24 million baht or 29% compared to 2022. However, TSFC performed remarkably well in 2023 compared to many other securities companies.**

In 2023, the company confidently pursued its critical goals and significantly strides toward developing its business operations to optimize and meet customer needs. In addition, **the company emphasizes the importance of risk management in business operations, liquidity risk management, and good corporate governance to establish the company's long-term sustainable operation ability.** Our primary work plan for 2023 and the implementation plan for the next three years are as follows:

- **E-Opening** : Develop a faster, more convenient online system for opening customer accounts (expected to be launched in the first quarter of 2024) and increase the customer identity confirmation process (KYC/CDD) by utilizing the NDID channel to ensure complete authenticity and facilitate customers' use of the company's services.
- **Prudent Risk Management** : Develop/improve its risk management process, making it more concise and adaptable to changing risks. This will enable the company to manage business risks more effectively. As part of this effort, the company has added more risk management tools, such as Value at Risk (VaR). These tools will help evaluate the price risk of customers' collateral and enable the company to manage risks more efficiently.
- **Improve Credit Approval Process** : Improve the approval process and review credit limits for credit balance

by improving the screening criteria and criteria for determining the concentration limit. This is essential to reflect the reality and risks of securities that have changed due to various factors and to keep up with events.

- **HR Transformation** : Improve/develop human resources work, including organizational structure and human resource development plans, to align and support the business operation plans.
- **Alternative Funding Source** : Participate in funding through the crowdfunding platform, which is the company's first issuance of crowdfunding bonds and provides an alternative to traditional funding options.
- **Comprehensive Research Database** : Prepare publications covering multiple levels, such as an overview of the credit balance financing and data on the flow of outstanding securities in credit balance transactions, including economic and investment analysis documents, to provide customers with knowledge through online channels and the TSFC website.
- **ESG** : Provide written environmental, social, and governance policies (ESG) and commit to effectively adhering to ESG principles in business management processes.
- **Future Outlook and 3 Years Strategic Direction** : TSFC has created a

comprehensive three-year plan to introduce innovative financial products and services by collaborating with professional partners. The aim is to strengthen and cater to participants in every capital market sector, ensuring strong and sustainable growth of the entire securities industry. The plan includes significant feasibility study projects to implement, such as:

Product and Services

- » **E-Securities Services & Cloud Integrator** : Provide technical platform services for securities companies.
- » **Off-shore Investment Platform** : Develop the tools for Thai investors to obtain foreign investment in all assets denominated in Thai baht.
- » **Lombard Loan Platform** : Collaborate with partners to offer versatile credit services to securities holders.
- » **Crowdfunding Business and Platform** : Study the feasibility of supporting the expansion of crowdfunding in Thailand and gaining more significant popularity in the market.

Alternative Funding Source

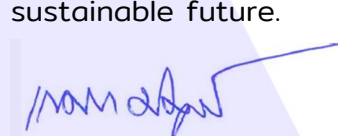
- » **Securitization**: Manage new forms of capital management using the credit balance portfolio, the company's primary transaction, for securitization transactions.

- » **Alternative Funding** : Provide funding through a crowdfunding platform.

TRIS Rating affirms the company rating at the same level as "BBB" with a "stable" rating outlook in December 2026. The rating reflects the company's moderate business position, substantial capital, strong risk position, and manageable funding and liquidity profile.

As a result, **the company will relocate new offices to improve the environment**, create employee welfare, strengthen the new corporate image, and attract the younger generation.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and company executives, the company expresses our gratitude to our customers, shareholders, partners, business associates, and benefactors for trusting and supporting our company. The company believes sustainable growth under good governance is vital in enhancing operational capabilities, creating business opportunities, and collaborating to create value for all stakeholders. The company is fully committed to building stable credit balance growth by developing new financial products and services and becoming a model of the capital market industry that is not only socially and environmentally friendly but also moves towards a sustainable future.



**Mrs. Kesara
Manchusee**
Chairman



**Mr. Udomkarn
Udomsab**
Managing Director

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

The company performance comparison for the years 2023 and 2022 reveals that in 2023, the net profit was 56.87 million baht, which was 23.75 million baht lower than the net profit of 80.62 million baht in 2022, representing a significant decline of 29 percent. The decrease in net profit in 2023 is due to the less optimistic investment conditions prevailing in the Thai Stock Exchange, which has resulted in various risk factors affecting investors' confidence. However, the company has achieved its key performance targets. The company expects the investment situation in the stock market to be volatile in 2023 and has, therefore, tightened its risk management. As a result, the company predicts that the total credit balance may not expand or decrease, which is consistent with the overall direction of the securities industry.

- Total revenue for 2023 was 254.53 million baht, a slight decrease from the previous year's total revenue of 256.37 million or a reduction of 1.84 million baht, from:
 - The interest income from the credit balance, the company's primary income, increased by 0.32 million baht to 223.46 million baht due to the average interest rate adjusted according to the company's loan cost increase. While the average amount of credit balance in 2023 decreased compared to 2022, this was primarily due to fluctuations in the securities market. Positive and

negative factors influenced investment decisions, including investors' concerns about the impact of global central banks tightening monetary policy to ease economic expansion from restoring to normal life and the growing geopolitical conflicts in various regions. The company has implemented stricter risk management protocols in its transactions to ensure consistency and mitigate business risks. This is likely due to past fluctuations and changes in environmental factors. Consequently, the average credit balance has decreased compared to the previous year.

- The income generated from other transactions has decreased by 2.16 million baht compared to the previous year.
- The interest expense for 2023 was 69.23 million baht, an increase of 11.80 million baht compared to the previous year. The primary reason for this increase is the rise in loan costs due to the increase in the Bank of Thailand's policy interest rate.
- The operating expenses in 2023 were 113.99 million baht, an increase of 15.87 million baht from the previous year, mainly due to customer service and employee benefits expenditures

As of December 31, 2023, the company's financial status indicates a decline in its total assets from 4,677.10 million baht in 2022 to 3,749.66 million baht. This decline can be attributed to a significant reduction in net

securities business receivable from 815.37 million baht to 2,967.50 million baht and a decrease in loan items from 115.00 million baht to 560.00 million baht, which resulted from investors being concerned about investing in the stock market due to various factors, such as geopolitical tensions and the global central bank's monetary policy signal of raising interest rates, and so on.

As of December 31, 2023, the company's total liabilities amounted to 1,850.61 million baht, a decrease of 939.67 million baht from the previous year. The main reason behind this decrease is the reduction in loan items and a significant drop in loan amounts. The company has efficiently managed its fund sources by adopting a diversified approach to loan channels, which includes borrowing from financial institutions, issuing and offering bonds, and obtaining funding through crowdfunding platforms. Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, the outstanding debt instrument balance was 245.00 million baht, compared to the previous year, with a balance of 1,070 million baht.

As of December 31, 2023, the total value of the shareholders' equity was 1,899.05 million baht, an increase of 12.24 million baht compared to the end of 2022. The rise in equity was due to the company's operating profit of 56.87 million baht in 2023. However, the company paid dividends of 46.47 million baht to the shareholders in 2023.

Important financial information

(Unit: thousand baht)

Financial status	2023	2022	2021
Total assets	3,749.66	4,667.10	5,571.63
Total liabilities	1,850.61	2,790.28	3,714.27
Shareholder's Equity	1,899.05	1,886.81	1,857.36

(Unit: thousand baht)

Business Profits	2023	2022	2021
Interest income	253.43	255.21	249.34
deduct Interest expenses	69.23	57.42	46.28
Net interest income	184.20	197.79	203.06
Non-interest income	1.10	1.15	1.69
deduct Operating expenses	113.99	98.12	95.78
Earnings before income taxes	71.31	100.82	108.97
Income tax expense	(14.44)	(20.20)	(21.80)
Net profit	56.87	80.62	87.17

Important financial information (continued)

Important ratio	2023	2022	2021
Per share (baht)			
Earnings per Share	0.37	0.52	0.56
Book Value	12.25	12.18	11.99
Yield ratio (%)			
Return on investment (ROI)	3.01	4.31	4.77
Return on assets (ROA)	1.29	1.55	1.69
Capital ratio (%)			
Equity to assets at the end of the period	50.65	40.34	33.34
Net capital rule ratio	100.86	69.63	49.56

Important achievements

Funding

In 2023, the company had secured enough funds and liquidity to support its business operations through commercial bank financing and the issuance of corporate bonds. As of December 31, 2023, the company had a total amount of outstanding bonds of 245 million baht, which was offered to institutional or high-net-worth investors (IIGHNW). Additionally, the company has ventured into the crowdfunding platform and raised funds through its first-ever crowdfunding bond offering, providing it with options for funding beyond traditional methods. The funding was done to ensure that the company's liquidity is always sufficient for business operations and to mitigate the risk of market fluctuations in the event of any unforeseeable circumstances that may affect the company's funding.

The company has significantly changed its loan structure by increasing the proportion of long-term loans to stabilize its finances. In addition, the company is exploring other funding models rather than the current ones, such as the feasibility study of securitization from credit balance portfolios, to ensure that it has sufficient funds and liquidity for business operations.

The company uses tools such as NCR / Liquidity Gap / Fund Concentration Limit / Mismatching Fund / Liquidity Reserve Ratio to manage liquidity risk to a manageable level and encourage steady business operations.

Progress of Digital Technology

The company is the sole securities finance company in Thailand. It was established as a core financial institution to enhance the liquidity of funds and securities for the securities business, including creating new products and services to support business development in the capital market. As investors' needs change, the company always looks for opportunities to develop new capital market products to meet those needs.

In February 2023, the company entered into a memorandum of understanding with M-DAQ to collaborate on a tool allowing Thai investors to obtain foreign investments and assets in Thai currency. This initiative aims to develop a new trading model that meets the capital market's needs in accordance with the company's role as a securities finance company.

New Modern Appearance

The company creates a Corporate Video showcasing its development over the past 27 years and outlines its future operating direction. Additionally, the company monitors the website's functions to ensure the services are always available. This includes a Mini Program that simulates investment portfolios, evaluates the trading ability of the marginal securities, and provides updated information such as analysis chapters. This will help investors make better investment decisions and deliver press releases regarding the management team's activities.

Opening an Account Online "E-Open Account."

The company has recently updated and improved its online account opening program, known as "E-Open Account," which focuses on credit balance applications. The program has been redesigned to adhere to the e-Securities Platform development guidelines formulated in 2024. By doing so, the company aims to maximize the cost and time benefits of providing customers with online account opening procedures.

Human Resource Management according to CG Principles

Employees are an invaluable asset to any company and are crucial in driving its success. A solid human resource management system is essential for enhancing business potential. Individuals with extensive knowledge, abilities, and various work skills can effectively support business operations. The company shall provide suitable remuneration and benefits appropriate for the current situation and labor market. Recognizing this critical aspect, the company has established a human resource management policy as a guideline and essential criterion for managing human resources. The policies ensure that all departments treat their employees and/or personnel equally based on the same standards. The company has also established an appropriate organizational structure and manpower ratio to enhance the employees' ability to promote the company's effective, stable, and sustainable growth.

The company has developed comprehensive human resources plans at all levels, enabling employees to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to adapt to changes proactively through budgets and annual training plans. The company has created a transparent and fair career development roadmap for retaining outstanding employees within the organization. This roadmap guides the appointment, promotion, transfer,

job rotation, and promotion process from beginner to top-level positions. It also encourages employees to actively perform their duties, enabling them to grow professionally and progress through reasonable organizational promotions. Succession planning is critical in ensuring smooth work progress, especially when retiring executives need to be replaced. This can be achieved by selecting qualified employees and preparing them for promotion to executive positions, which helps them to develop and achieve higher potential. Creating a personal development training plan is necessary for cultivating well-prepared personnel who are adaptable to various business directions and goals under changeable factors. Adopting new technologies, changing consumer behavior, and intense competition in the business world can help create better employee competitiveness.

The Development of Research on Securities as Collateral

The research department has developed securities research to improve work efficiency and provide better service for TSFC's customers by publishing various analyses that provide investors with information about economic conditions and monthly investments. These analyses include specific documents on important events that may impact the investment atmosphere. The chapters analyzing credit balance

transactions have been updated as monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual documents. These documents provide a summary of the situation and various statistical data related to the perspective of credit balance. The data includes the movement of multiple securities groups with high outstanding balances in dimensions of quantity, price, and industry groups. This reflects the movement of securities in another dimension as collateral in the securities loan account. Moreover, the company analyzes highly concentrated securities in credit balance accounts by providing fundamental information and a graphical representation of the movement of the outstanding securities as collateral. This document has been published for customers and interested investors on the company's website.

In addition, the approval and review processes for credit balance limits have been improved. The screening criteria and criteria for determining the concentration limit of securities as collateral have also been revised. These revisions reflect the actual situation and risks associated with securities affected by various factors and keep up with events. This involves visiting companies directly to gather accurate and sufficient information for the committee responsible for approving credit limits based on strict risk management principles.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in owners' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2023, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my

report. I am independent of the 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 my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report, including in relation to these

matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters and how audit procedures respond for each matter are described below.

Recognition of revenue from interest on margin loans

The Company's revenue mainly consisted of interest on margin loans as described in Note 24 to the financial statements, which amounted to Baht 223 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, representing 88% of the Company's total revenues. Thai Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments requires the Company to recognise revenue from interest on margin loans by applying the effective interest rate method over the expected period or shorter period if appropriate. The Company

recognises interest on no credit-impaired margin loans after initial recognition on a gross basis. If the margin loans are considered credit-impaired after initial recognition, the Company recognises interest on margin loans at amortised cost. The interests are fixed rates that are adjusted periodically based on market conditions and competitive environment. Because of the size and volume of transactions, the number of customers, and the recognition of revenue from interest on margin loans relying primarily on data processed by information systems, I addressed the measurement and occurrence of interest on margin loans as key audit matter.

The audit procedures I performed were to assess and test, on a sampling basis, the Company's internal controls relevant to margin loans and recognition of interest on margin loans, including computer-based controls relevant to the calculation of interest on margin loans. I also tested, on a sampling basis, interest rates, calculation and account recording. In addition, I performed analytical procedures on interest on margin loans and examined, on a sampling basis, material manual adjustments via journal vouchers.

Allowance for expected credit losses of securities business receivables

As discussed in Note 4.10 to the financial statements, Thai Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial Instruments requires the Company to recognise the impairment of securities business receivables in accordance with the expected credit loss model. The Company uses a general approach to determine an allowance for expected credit losses by considering the change in credit risk in three stages and determining measurement method for each stage. Expected credit losses must be measured at the amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, except in the cases where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or assets are impaired, the allowance must be measured at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of receivables. The estimation of allowance for expected credit losses is significant because the management has to make subjective judgements on the basis of the significant change in credit risk and the assumptions used in the model. The Company also has a number customers and amounts of the receivables that are significant to the Company's financial statements (as at 31 December 2023, securities business

receivables amounted to Baht 2,968 million, representing 79% of the Company's total assets). Therefore, I addressed the adequacy of allowance for expected credit losses for such receivables as key audit matter.

I have performed audit procedures on the allowance for expected credit losses as follows:

- I assessed, and tested on a sampling basis, the Company's internal controls relevant to the status of receivables, the calculation of the collateral value, the reasonableness of assumptions and expected credit loss model, the stage assignment of the change in credit risk, the calculation of expected credit losses, and the recording of expected credit losses. I also assessed the methods applied by the Company to the determination and calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses compared to the Company's policies and the financial reporting standards. I tested certain controls over the computer-based controls relevant to the calculation of the fair values of collateral and the providing of collateral values of the Company.

- I examined the adequacy of allowance for expected credit losses as at the period-end date by testing the data used in the calculation of allowance for expected credit losses, testing on a sampling basis the status of outstanding receivables, the valuation of collateral items, the stage assignment of the change in credit risk, the calculation of expected credit losses, collections of receivables after the period-end date, and the calculation of allowance for expected credit losses, including the sufficiency and appropriateness of the data disclosure.

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 Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going

concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing 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 Thai

Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

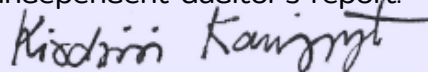
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I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

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters,

the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.



Kirdsiri Kanjanaprakasit

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
No. 6014

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 22 February 2024

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position
 As at 31 December 2023

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,867,667	4,362,271
Receivables from Clearing House		14,601,374	65,967,249
Securities business receivables	7	2,967,501,654	3,782,868,012
Non-collateralised investments	8	79,288,700	16,964,748
Collateralised investments			
Collateralised investments without granting right to transferee to sell or repledge	8	98,844,906	97,911,607
Loans	10	560,000,000	675,000,000
Equipment	11	1,286,909	673,448
Intangible assets	12	3,422,009	1,731,366
Deferred tax assets	29	5,462,605	5,518,010
Right-of-use assets	13	8,522,292	18,513,448
Other assets	14	6,865,091	7,585,810
Total assets		<u>3,749,663,207</u>	<u>4,677,095,969</u>

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



(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of

Finance and Budget Department

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2023	2022
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from financial institutions	15	1,689,468,413	1,853,119,691
Payables from Clearing House		-	71,780,679
Securities business payables		17,530,505	154,880,720
Income tax payable		5,483,980	9,039,096
Debt issued and borrowings	16	90,000,000	641,688,024
Lease liabilities	17	7,562,166	17,719,424
Provisions	18	25,729,636	24,767,701
Other liabilities	19	14,835,469	17,288,284
Total liabilities		<u>1,850,610,169</u>	<u>2,790,283,619</u>
Owners' equity			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares	20	1,549,125,840	1,549,125,840
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	21	44,664,626	41,821,297
Unappropriated		305,340,830	295,938,046
Other components of owners' equity	8.3	(78,258)	(72,833)
Total owners' equity		<u>1,899,053,038</u>	<u>1,886,812,350</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity		<u>3,749,663,207</u>	<u>4,677,095,969</u>
		-	-

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



(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

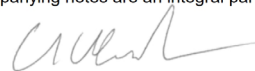
Vice President of

Finance and Budget Department

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
 For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023	(Unit: Baht) 2022
Revenues			
Fees and service income	23	78,759	345,810
Interest incomes	24	253,427,253	255,212,058
Losses and return on financial instruments	25	(14,213)	(20,175)
Other incomes		1,038,244	829,065
Total revenues		254,530,043	256,366,758
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		65,666,333	61,991,301
Fees and service expenses		1,638,255	2,441,108
Interest expenses		69,225,082	57,421,857
Expected credit loss	26	7,120,930	158,631
Other expenses		39,576,459	33,531,184
Total expenses		183,227,059	155,544,081
Profit before income tax		71,302,984	100,822,677
Income tax expenses	29	(14,436,406)	(20,203,965)
Profit for the year		56,866,578	80,618,712

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



(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director

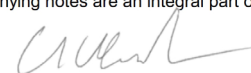


(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of
Finance and Budget Department

	Note	2023	(Unit: Baht) 2022
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Loss on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(6,008)	(59,561)
Less: Income tax effect	29	1,202	11,912
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax</i>		<u>(4,806)</u>	<u>(47,649)</u>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(774)	(840)
Less: Income tax effect		155	168
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax		(619)	(672)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan	18	2,316,637	-
Less: Income tax effect	29	(463,327)	-
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of income tax		1,853,310	-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax</i>		<u>1,852,691</u>	<u>(672)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		1,847,885	(48,321)
Total comprehensive income for the year		58,714,463	80,570,391
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year	30	0.37	0.52

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



(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of
Finance and Budget Department

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in owners' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		Other components of owner's equity	Total owners' equity
			Appropriated	Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1 January 2022		1,549,125,840	37,790,361	270,471,422	(24,512)	1,857,363,111
<u>Change during the year</u>						
Profit for the year		-	-	80,618,712	-	80,618,712
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(48,321)	(48,321)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	80,618,712	(48,321)	80,570,391
Appropriation of retained earnings	21	-	4,030,936	(4,030,936)	-	-
Dividend paid	22	-	-	(51,121,152)	-	(51,121,152)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		<u>1,549,125,840</u>	<u>41,821,297</u>	<u>295,938,046</u>	<u>(72,833)</u>	<u>1,886,812,350</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2023		1,549,125,840	41,821,297	295,938,046	(72,833)	1,886,812,350
<u>Change during the year</u>						
Profit for the year		-	-	56,866,578	-	56,866,578
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,853,310	(5,425)	1,847,885
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	58,719,888	(5,425)	58,714,463
Appropriation of retained earnings	21	-	2,843,329	(2,843,329)	-	-
Dividend paid	22	-	-	(46,473,775)	-	(46,473,775)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		<u>1,549,125,840</u>	<u>44,664,626</u>	<u>305,340,830</u>	<u>(78,258)</u>	<u>1,899,053,038</u>
		-	-	-	-	-

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

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of cash flows
 For the year ended 31 December 2023

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	71,302,984	100,822,677
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	10,533,877	8,748,452
Expected credit loss	7,120,930	158,631
Loss on change in fair value of investments	14,713	20,675
Loss (gain) on disposal of equipment	(809,345)	45
Interest expenses	69,225,082	57,421,857
Interest incomes	(253,427,253)	(255,212,058)
Dividend income	(500)	(500)
Long-term employee benefits expenses	3,131,602	2,402,198
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(92,907,910)	(85,638,023)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets		
Receivables from Clearing House	51,365,875	(34,852,597)
Securities business receivables	1,031,704,413	994,146,465
Loans to financial institutions	115,000,000	70,000,000
Other assets	720,719	525,827
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Borrowings from financial institutions	(163,651,278)	(1,680,035,501)
Payables from Clearing House	(71,780,679)	68,579,893
Securities business payables	(137,350,215)	54,908,240
Debt issued and borrowings	(551,688,024)	641,688,024
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	-	(1,896,000)
Other liabilities	(2,893,445)	665,240
Cash flows from operating activities	178,519,456	28,091,568
Cash received from interest income	27,126,068	30,848,411
Cash paid for interest expenses	(68,637,483)	(57,374,309)
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(18,398,088)	(22,257,389)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>118,609,953</u>	<u>(20,691,719)</u>

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

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchase of collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,495,426	-
Cash paid for purchase of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,119,344,987)	(269,406,131)
Cash received from disposal of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,029,413,016	350,032,920
Cash received from dividends	500	500
Cash received from interest on investments	-	1,986,268
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(2,292,097)	(42,526)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(2,190,186)	(1,124,982)
Cash received from disposal of equipment	809,344	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(64,108,984)</u>	<u>81,446,049</u>
Cash flows from financial activities		
Dividend paid	(46,473,775)	(51,121,152)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(8,521,798)	(8,274,835)
Net cash flows used in financial activities	<u>(54,995,573)</u>	<u>(59,395,987)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(494,604)</u>	<u>1,358,343</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,362,271	3,003,928
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	<u>3,867,667</u>	<u>4,362,271</u>
	-	-

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

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. General information

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in securities business and has two business licenses to engage in granting credits to securities business and securities borrowing and lending business. Its registered address is located at No. 898 Ploenchit Tower, 10th Floor, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Patumwan, Bangkok.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act. B.E. 2547, and reference to the principles stipulated by of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the requirement of the Notification of the Office of the SEC relating to the format of the financial statements of securities companies (version 3), No. SorThor. 6/2562 dated 8 January 2019.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Company believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expenses recognition

a) Interest incomes

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues based on the effective rate method.

The Company calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate method to the net book value (gross carrying amount less allowance for expected credit losses) of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

b) Fees and service income

Fees and service income are recognised when services have been rendered taken into account to the stage of completion.

c) Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments

Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives trading

Gain (loss) on investments and trading in derivatives is recognised as income or expense on the transaction dates.

Dividend

Dividend from investments is recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

d) Expenses

The Company recognises expenses on an accrual basis.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash at bank, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

4.3 Recognition of customers assets

Cash received from customers of credit balance accounts are recorded as assets and liabilities of the Company for the internal control purposes. At the end of the reporting period, the Company excludes these amounts from both assets and liabilities and presents only the assets which belong to the Company.

4.4 Securities borrowing and lending

The Company records its obligations to return borrowed securities which it has been sold as short selling or lent as "Securities borrowing and lending payables" and securities lent to customers are recorded as "Securities borrowing and lending receivables" in the statements of financial position. At the end of the reporting period, the balance of "Securities borrowing and lending payables" and "Securities borrowing and lending receivables" are adjusted based on the closing price quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand of the last working day of the reporting period. In addition, the Company records cash paid as collateral for securities borrowing as "Collateral receivables" and cash received as collateral for securities lending as "Collateral payables".

Fees from borrowing and lending are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the lending.

4.5 Securities purchased under resale agreements

The Company enters into purchase of securities under agreements to resale securities at certain dates in the future at a fixed price. Securities purchased under resale agreements presented as assets in the statements of financial position are stated at amounts paid for the purchase of those securities.

The difference between the purchase and sale considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income.

4.6 Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net receivable from Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and the net receivable from domestic broker in respect of securities trades settled through domestic broker, including cash collateral pledged with domestic broker for securities trading.

4.7 Securities business receivables

Securities business receivables are the net balances of securities business receivables after deducting allowance for expected credit losses.

In addition, securities business receivables include customer trading transactions during the last 2 days of the accounting period, for which settlement was not yet due as at the end of reporting period, credit balance accounts, securities borrowings and lending receivables, collateral receivables (which comprise cash pledged as security with securities lenders) and other receivables such as securities receivables which are the subject of legal proceedings, are undergoing restructuring or are being settled in installments.

4.8 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets - debt instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets - debt instruments measured at either amortised cost or fair value based on the business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristic, as summarised below.

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost when they are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially measured at fair value on trade date and are subsequently measured at amortised cost and are subject to impairment (if any).
- Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI when they are held within a business model with the objective of both hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets. These financial assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI will be reclassified to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income once sold or derecognition. Foreign exchange gains and losses, expected credit losses, and interest income using effective interest rate method are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss when they are held within a business model without the objective to collect contractual cash flows or according to the conditions in financial assets contracts, it is not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value and once sold are recognised through gains and return on financial instruments.

Financial assets - equity instruments

The Company classified its investment in equity instruments which are held for trading as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In some cases, the Company elects to classify irrevocably its equity instruments which are not held for trading, but for strategic purpose or having high fluctuation in its price as financial assets measured at fair value through OCI. Gains and losses on these financial assets from changes in fair value will be recognised in OCI and gain and losses from selling are never recycled to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, but recognised through retained earning instead. Dividends are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument.

The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies and measures its financial liabilities at amortised cost. Such financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Except, securities borrowing and lending payables, and derivative (losses) are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Changes in conditions of financial instruments which are not measured at fair valueFinancial assets

If there is a change in conditions of financial instruments and the Company estimates that cash flows of the financial assets significantly change, the former financial assets will be derecognised and reverted to be recorded at fair value. The difference of those book values is recorded in profit or loss as a part of loss on impairment.

If the cash flows of financial assets have an insignificant change, the Company adjusts gross value of the financial assets and records the adjusted amount to profit (loss) on changes in contractual term in profit or loss which is a part of loss on impairment.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises the financial liabilities if there is a change in contractual terms which causes significant changes in cash flows of the financial liabilities, and recognises the financial liabilities at fair value. The difference between book value and fair value is recorded in profit or loss.

If the cash flows of financial liabilities have an insignificant change, the Company adjusts gross value of the financial liabilities which reflects the reviewed net present value, then discounts using the former effective interest rate, and records the adjusted amount to profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Interest derived from remaining financial asset or transferred is recognised as asset or liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability are discharged or cancelled or expires.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures.

4.9 Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments held for trading are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. The Company recognised gains (losses) from changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in profit or loss. The fair value of derivatives is based on the daily settlement price of the last working day as quoted on Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited or the latest bid or offer price of the last working day as quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

In event that the fair value of derivatives cannot be determined from Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited or the Stock Exchange of Thailand, because there are non-active market conditions such as low trading volume or significant fluctuations in price, the fair value is determined by using a valuation technique and model. The input to this model is derived from observable markets, and includes consideration of underlying price and volatility of the underlying asset.

4.10 Allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments including cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, loans and investment in debt securities that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income by using General Approach. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months.

Allowance for expected credit losses are re-measured at every end of reporting period in order to reflect the change in credit risk from those have been initially recognised of related financial instruments.

The measurement of expected credit losses 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 present observable and supportable and reasonable 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. The Company continuously reviews and revisits the methods used, assumptions and forward-looking information.

For credit balance accounts, the allowance is set up based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions assessment/forward-looking. In considering whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, it is based on outstanding status of the debtors, required maintaining of collateral, high credit-risk debtors with a high attention by the Company's management, and the default.

Increase (decrease) of allowance for expected credit losses is recorded as expenses during the year in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.11 Equipment and depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for all equipment using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvement	5 - 6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

Expenditures for additions, renewals and betterments, which result in a substantial increase in an asset's current replacement value, are capitalised. Repair and maintenance costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

4.12 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

Intangible assets with finite lives are as follows:

Computer software	5 years
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4.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the equipment and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4.14 Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers

Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net payable to Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and the net payable to domestic broker in respect of securities trades settled through domestic broker.

4.15 Securities business payables

Securities business payables are the obligations of the Company in respect of its securities business with outside parties, such as customer trading transactions during the last 2 days of the accounting period, for which settlement was not yet due as at the end of reporting period, securities delivery obligations as a result of securities borrowing, and obligations to return assets held by the Company as collateral for securities lending.

4.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it 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 plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognises restructuring-related costs.

4.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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.

4.18 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while it recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company records deferred tax directly to owners' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to owners' equity.

4.19 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company.

They also include associated companies and individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors, and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

4.20 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

The Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date (the date that underlying assets are available to use). They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any), adjusted with any remeasurement of corresponding lease liabilities.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated from their costs. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, as follows.

Leasehold improvement	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

If a lease transfers 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.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification or reassessment.

Short-term leases and Leases of low-value assets

Payments under leases that, have a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee is classified as finance leases. As at the commencement date, an asset held under a finance lease is recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease or the present value of the lease payments receivable and any unguaranteed residual value. Subsequently, finance income is recognised over the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

4.21 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measures fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognise or to derecognise assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

Allowances for expected credit losses of financial assets

The management is required to make judgement on estimation of allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses is according to the condition in considering the increase of credit risk, credit risk model, the risk for the call of the securities used as collateral, debtor's status analysis either by individual or group basis, probability of the return, and the selection of the information relating to expected economic conditions into the model. However, using different estimates and assumptions might affect the amount of allowance for expected credit losses. As a result, there is a possibility to have an adjustment of allowance for expected credit losses in the future.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Cash	30	30
Saving and current deposits	22,079	18,562
Less: Deposits for customers' account	(18,241)	(14,230)
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,868</u>	<u>4,362</u>

Supplemental cash flows information

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Non-cash items		
Loss on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6)	(60)
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1)	(1)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan	2,317	-

7. Securities business receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Customers' accounts - credit balance	2,945,941	3,759,510
Other receivables	36,232	30,914
Total	2,982,173	3,790,424
Add: Accrued interest income	146	140
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(14,817)	(7,696)
Securities business receivables	<u>2,967,502</u>	<u>3,782,868</u>

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has classified securities business receivables in accordance with TFRS 9 / the relevant notification issued by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The classification is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2023			2022		
	Receivables amount to be considered	Securities business receivables and accrued interest	Allowance for expected credit losses	Receivables amount to be considered	Securities business receivables and accrued interest	Allowance for expected credit losses
Performing debts	2,884	2,884	1	3,695	3,695	1
Under-performing debts	84	84	-	89	89	-
Credit impaired debts	14	14	14	7	7	7
Total	<u>2,982</u>	<u>2,982</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3,791</u>	<u>3,791</u>	<u>8</u>

8. Investments

8.1 Cost and fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023			2022		
	Fair value			Fair value		
	Non-collateralised investments	Collateralised investments	Total	Non-collateralised investments	Collateralised investments	Total
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Investments measured at fair value						
Open end fund - equity	9	-	9	11	-	11
Total	9	-	9	11	-	11
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	-	9	11	-	11
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Government bonds	128,909	98,845	227,754	71,884	97,912	169,796
Less: Government bonds for customers' account	(50,279)	-	(50,279)	(55,581)	-	(55,581)
Total	78,630	98,845	177,475	16,303	97,912	114,215
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market	650	-	650	651	-	651
Total	650	-	650	651	-	651
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	79,280	98,845	178,125	16,954	97,912	114,866
Total investments	79,289	98,845	178,134	16,965	97,912	114,877

8.2 Investments in debt instruments classified by the remaining contracts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				2022			
	Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	Investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	227,754	-	-	227,754	169,796	-	-
Total	227,754	-	-	227,754	169,796	-	-	169,796

8.3 Loss on remeasuring investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income which recognised in owners' equity

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Balance - beginning of the year	(73)	(25)
Changes during the year		
- from revaluation (before net of income tax)	(6)	(60)
- income tax	1	12
Balance - end of the year	(78)	(73)

8.4 Investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023			2022		
	Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or losses transferred in owner's equity	Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or losses transferred in owner's equity
Investments mentioned						
ASCO Business Promotion						
Company Limited	650	-	-	651	-	-

9. Allowance for expected credit losses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				2022			
	Performing financial assets	Under-performing financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Total	Performing financial assets	Under-performing financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Total
Securities business receivables								
Balance-beginning of the year	230	-	7,466	7,696	240	-	7,298	7,538
Changes from stage assignment	-	-	7,007	7,007	-	-	168	168
Changes from revaluation of expected credit losses	110	-	4	114	(10)	-	-	(10)
Balance-end of the year	340	-	14,477	14,817	230	-	7,466	7,696

10. Loans

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
At call	100,000	220,000
Not over 1 year	460,000	455,000
Total loans	560,000	675,000

These loans are provided to financial institutions. Part of such loans are unsecured loans and the remaining are secured loans which have right to claim on margin loan receivables of the borrowers as collateral.

11. Equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	Cost			
1 January 2022	25,127	16,509	3,556	45,192
Additions	-	43	-	43
Disposals	-	(4,208)	-	(4,208)
31 December 2022	25,127	12,344	3,556	41,027
Additions	-	1,102	-	1,102
Disposals	-	(623)	-	(623)
31 December 2023	25,127	12,823	3,556	41,506

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2022	25,123	15,493	3,548	44,164
Depreciation for the year	4	391	3	398
Depreciation on disposals	-	(4,208)	-	(4,208)
31 December 2022	25,127	11,676	3,551	40,354
Depreciation for the year	-	486	2	488
Depreciation on disposals	-	(623)	-	(623)
31 December 2023	25,127	11,539	3,554	40,220
Net book value				
31 December 2022	-	668	5	673
31 December 2023	-	1,284	3	1,287

Depreciation charge included in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December

2022	398
2023	488

As at 31 December 2023, certain equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The original cost, before deducting accumulated depreciation, of those assets amounted to Baht 38.6 million (2022: Baht 39.2 million).

12. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2022	Additions	Transfer in (out)	Amortised	31 December 2023
	Computer software	829	74	1,327	(499)
Computer software in progress	902	2,116	(1,327)	-	1,691
Total	1,731	2,190	-	(499)	3,422

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2021	Additions	Transfer in (out)	Amortised	31 December 2022
	Computer software	1,106	223	-	(500)
Computer software in progress	-	902	-	-	902
Total	1,106	1,125	-	(500)	1,731

13. Right-of-use assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold		
	Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Total
1 January 2022	19,953	3,130	23,083
Increase from lease modification	3,280	-	3,280
Depreciation for the year	(6,644)	(1,206)	(7,850)
31 December 2022	16,589	1,924	18,513
Increase from purchase	-	3,400	3,400
Increase from lease modification	(3,845)	-	(3,845)
Depreciation for the year	(8,302)	(1,244)	(9,546)
31 December 2023	4,442	4,080	8,522

14. Other assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Deposits	3,285	3,296
Prepaid expenses	3,485	3,605
Others	95	685
Total other assets	6,865	7,586

15. Borrowings from financial institutions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				2022			
	Interest rate (% per annum)	Due period			Interest rate (% per annum)	Due period		
		Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total		Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
Promissory notes	1.80 - 3.85	1,315,000	-	1,315,000	1.00 - 2.75	1,245,000	-	1,245,000
Bills of exchange	3.40 - 3.60	74,468	-	74,468	2.50 - 2.75	308,120	-	308,120
Short-term loan	3.70	300,000	-	300,000	2.75	300,000	-	300,000
Total borrowings from financial institutions		1,689,468	-	1,689,468		1,853,120	-	1,853,120

The borrowings from financial institutions are unsecured loans.

The loan agreements contain covenants that, among other things, require the Company to maintain net capital ratios in the agreements.

16. Debt issued and borrowings

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				2022			
	Interest rate (% per annum)	Due period			Interest rate (% per annum)	Due period		
		Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total		Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
Bills of exchange	-	-	-	-	3.00	641,688	-	641,688
Debenture	3.12	90,000	-	90,000	-	-	-	-
Total		90,000	-	90,000		641,688	-	641,688

Debt issued and borrowings are unsecured loans.

17. Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Lease liabilities	8,147	18,523
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(585)	(804)
Total	7,562	17,719
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(5,549)	(8,288)
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	2,013	9,431

The Company has entered into lease agreements for rental of office area and motor vehicles for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 3 years and 5 years.

Movement of the lease liabilities account during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023	2022
Balance - beginning of the year	17,719	25,947
Additions	2,210	-
Accretion of interest	713	917
Repayments	(9,235)	(9,192)
Increase (decrease) from lease modification	(3,845)	47
Balance - end of the year	7,562	17,719

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 33.1 under liquidity risk.

Expenses relating to leases recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	9,545	7,850
Interest expense on lease liabilities	713	917
Expense relating to short-term leases	126	126
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	73	84
Total	10,457	8,977

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Baht 8.9 million (2022: Baht 8.3 million).

18. Provisions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Provision for long-term employee benefits	22,811	21,996
Provision for dismantling costs	2,919	2,772
Total	25,730	24,768

Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits presented as provisions in the statements of financial position, which from compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	21,996	21,490
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,830	2,138
Interest cost	302	264
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from:		
Demographic assumptions changes	107	-
Financial assumptions changes	(849)	-
Experience adjustments	(1,575)	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	(1,896)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	22,811	21,996

The Company recognised these expenses in employee benefits expenses in the profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company expected to no payment of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2022: Nil).

As at 31 December 2023, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 7 years (2022: 8 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: % per annum)	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	2.79	1.23
Salary increase rate	5.00	4.00
Turnover rate	0.00 - 7.00	0.00 - 11.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

	2023			
	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits		Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	1	(1,435)	1	1,612
Salary increase rate	1	1,621	1	(1,472)
Turnover rate	1	(1,467)	1	869
	2022			
	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits		Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	1	(1,510)	1	1,690
Salary increase rate	1	2,241	1	(2,018)
Turnover rate	1	(1,580)	1	923

19. Other liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Interest payable	677	236
Accrued expenses	11,612	13,352
Withholding tax payable	466	723
Specific business tax payable	540	586
Other payables	1,535	1,863
Others	5	528
Total other liabilities	14,835	17,288

20. Share capital

	2023		2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)
Registered share capital				
(Par value at Baht 10 each)	154,913	1,549,126	154,913	1,549,126
Issued and paid-up share capital				
(Par value at Baht 10 each)	154,913	1,549,126	154,913	1,549,126

21. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

22. Dividends

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend	Dividend
			per share
		(Thousand Baht)	(Baht)
Dividend for the year 2021	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 20 April 2022	51,121	0.33
Total for 2022		51,121	0.33

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend	Dividend per share
		(Thousand Baht)	(Baht)
Dividend for the year 2022	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 20 April 2023	46,474	0.30
Total for 2023		46,474	0.30

23. Fees and service income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Front end fee income	6	115
Other income	73	231
Total	79	346

24. Interest incomes

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Interest income on margin loans	223,457	223,132
Interest income on investments	25,530	29,131
Others	4,440	2,949
Total	253,427	255,212

25. Losses and return on financial instruments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Loss on investment designated at fair value	(15)	(21)
Dividend income	1	1
Total	(14)	(20)

26. Expected credit losses

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Securities business receivables	7,121	159
Total	7,121	159

27. Directors and management's benefits

During the year, the Company had salaries, bonuses, meeting allowances, post-employee benefits, gratuities of its directors and management, which were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	33,300	29,123
Post-employment benefits	3,744	3,409
Total	37,044	32,532

28. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is monthly contributed to by employees, at the rate which is not less than 2% of their basic salaries but not more than the amount contributed by the Company, and by the Company at the rates of 3% to 10% of basic salaries. It will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the rules of the fund. The fund is managed by BBL Asset Management Company Limited and Principle Asset Management Limited. The contributions for the year 2023 amounting to approximately Baht 3.4 million (2022: Baht 3.2 million) were recognised as expenses.

29. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	14,843	20,142
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(407)	62
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	14,436	20,204

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax relating to		
Loss on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	12
Actuarial gains	(463)	-
Total	(462)	12

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Accounting profit before tax	71,302	100,823
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	14,260	20,165
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	206	56
Additional expense deductions allowed	(30)	(17)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	14,436	20,204

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Unrealised loss from revaluation of investments	20	18
Accumulated amortisation - computer software	489	705
Provision for long-term employee benefits	4,562	4,400
Lease liabilities	1,512	3,544
Provision for dismantling costs	584	554
Total	7,167	9,221
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use assets	1,704	3,703
Total	1,704	3,703
Deferred tax assets - net	5,463	5,518

30. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

31. Commitments

31.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had capital commitments of approximately Baht 1.59 million (2022: Baht 0.35 million), relating to the acquisition of computer software.

31.2 Commitments related to service agreements and leases of low-value assets/Operating leases

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had commitments from several service agreements and lease agreements of low-value assets in respect of the lease of equipment. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 year and 5 years. Future minimum payments required were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2023	2022
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	3.4	4.1
Between 2 years and 5 years	0.4	-

32. Segment information

The Company is principally engaged in the granting credits to securities business. Its operations are carried on only in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

33. Financial instruments

33.1 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments, loans, borrowings from financial institutions, debt issued and borrowings, lease liabilities, payables from Clearing House, and securities business payables. The Company has financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities and loans. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer.

The investment in debt instruments is determined on the basis of the firm financial status of issuing institutions and their instruments being rated at acceptable rating by the reputable credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities and loans less allowance for losses as stated in the statements of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities, loans, borrowings from financial institutions, debt issued and borrowings, and lease liabilities. However, since most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Significant financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2023							
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates					Total	Interest rate (% per annum)
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No interest		
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Receivables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
Securities business receivables	2,940	-	3	25	-	-	2,968	5.56 - 20.00
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	78	-	-	1	79	2.23 - 2.30
Collateralised investments	-	-	99	-	-	-	99	2.00 - 2.35
Loans	-	100	460	-	-	-	560	4.60 - 5.60
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	425	1,264	-	-	-	1,689	1.80 - 3.85
Securities business payables	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	90	-	-	-	90	3.12
Lease liabilities	-	-	6	2	-	-	8	2.87 - 10.76

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2022							
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates					Total	Interest rate (% per annum)
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No interest		
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Receivables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	66	66	-
Securities business receivables	3,747	-	4	32	-	-	3,783	5.50 - 20.00
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	16	-	-	1	17	0.92 - 0.94
Collateralised investments	-	-	98	-	-	-	98	0.87 - 0.92
Loans	-	220	455	-	-	-	675	3.35 - 4.45
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	405	1,448	-	-	-	1,853	1.00 - 2.75
Payables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	-
Securities business payables	-	-	-	-	-	155	155	-
Debt issued and borrowings	-	-	642	-	-	-	642	3.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	8	10	-	-	18	2.87 - 7.00

Liquidity risk

The periods of time from the statements of financial position date to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2023					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
		1 year	years	years	maturity	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	4	4
Receivables from Clearing House	-	15	-	-	-	15
Securities business receivables	-	3	25	-	2,940	2,968
Non-collateralised investments	-	78	-	-	1	79
Collateralised investments	-	99	-	-	-	99
Loans	100	460	-	-	-	560
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	425	1,264	-	-	-	1,689
Securities business payables	-	18	-	-	-	18
Debt issued and borrowings	-	90	-	-	-	90
Lease liabilities	-	6	2	-	-	8

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2022					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
		1 year	years	years	maturity	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	4	4
Receivables from Clearing House	-	66	-	-	-	66
Securities business receivables	-	4	32	-	3,747	3,783
Non-collateralised investments	-	16	-	-	1	17
Collateralised investments	-	98	-	-	-	98
Loans	220	455	-	-	-	675
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	405	1,448	-	-	-	1,853
Payables from Clearing House	-	72	-	-	-	72
Securities business payables	-	155	-	-	-	155
Debt issued and borrowings	-	642	-	-	-	642
Lease liabilities	-	8	10	-	-	18

33.2 Fair values of financial instruments

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, loans, borrowings from financial institutions, debt issued and borrowings, payables from Clearing House and securities business payables, their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position approximate their fair values.
- For debt securities, their fair values are generally derived from quoted market prices, or determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association or by other relevant bodies.
- For marketable equity securities, their fair values are generally derived from quoted market prices.
- For other derivatives, their fair values have been determined by using a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market. The Company had considered to counterparty credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.
- For lease liabilities which their interest rates are close to the market rate, their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position approximate their fair values.

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

34. Fair value hierarchy

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had the following assets that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2023				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Non-collateralised investments ⁽¹⁾	129,568	-	128,918	650	129,568
Collateralised investments	98,845	-	98,845	-	98,845

⁽¹⁾ Included government securities for customers' account amounting to Baht 50 million.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2022				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Non-collateralised investments ⁽¹⁾	72,546	-	71,895	651	72,546
Collateralised investments	97,912	-	97,912	-	97,912

⁽¹⁾ Included government securities for customers' account amounting to Baht 56 million.

35. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure, to preserve the ability to continue its business as a going concern and to maintain net capital in accordance with the rules laid down by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

36. Event after the reporting period

On 22 February 2024, a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders for the year 2024 for approval a dividend payment, from profit for the year 2023, to the shareholders of the Company's for 154.9 million ordinary shares, at a rate of Baht 0.21 per share, or a total of Baht 32.53 million, to be paid on 20 May 2024.

37. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 February 2024.