

Annual Report 2022

The Pillar of
Strength and
Stability

in Thai Capital Markets



TSFC Securities
Public Company Limited



Mrs. Kesara Manthusree
Chairman

"Prudent risk management at TSFC has led to sustainable long term growth in a rapid ever changing world economy"

Message from the Chairman and the Managing director

After the COVID-19 pandemic eased, the world economy began to recover in 2022 while facing fluctuations in rising inflation, rising interest rates, and geopolitical conflicts.

In 2022, the world economy began to recover after the severity of the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic decreased from the previous year. The higher level of vaccinated people combined with the efficiency of the new vaccine generation thus helped to refine the global COVID-19 pandemic, leading to the normality of economic activities.

However, the world economy faces new geopolitical risks from the crisis in Ukraine, causing a confrontation between Russia and NATO member countries, the most severe incident after World War II, including the economic war that Western sanctions against Russia, especially energy exports, led to the rising global oil prices to the highest level in the past 14 years. It affects the steady rise in commodity costs and increases inflation.

The rapid rise in inflation is an essential factor that made the Federal Reserve Board (FED) have hiked interest rates seven times in a row, a total of 4.25%, causing the rise in

worldwide interest rates.

There is concern that the world economy shall risk facing a recession, reflected in the World GDP in 2022, which decreased to 3.2% compared to a 6.0% growth in 2021.

The effects of geopolitical risks, the rising inflation problem, and significant increases in interest rates by the central banks around the world is an essential factor that causes high volatility in the global stock market, leading investors to adjust their investment portfolios by selling global risk assets and converting funding into low-risk assets like bonds. As a result, the price of risk assets declined; Dow Jones Index decreased by 8.8%, NASDAQ Index decreased by 33.1%, and other alternative assets, such as Bitcoin, decreased by 63.9%.

Despite many risks, Thailand's economy continued to grow in 2022, leading to higher investment volatility and a slowdown in the growth of credit balance.

Thailand is one of the few countries that can still maintain its economic growth rate. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022

increased by 2.6%, compared to 1.5% in 2021. The country's economic activity recovered after relaxing compulsory measures, travel restrictions, social interaction, and government policies for stimulating the economy have positively impacted the economy, including the recovery of the tourism sector. In 2022, over 11.00 million tourists returned to Thailand, compared to 4.27 hundred thousand tourists in 2021, including the growth of the export sector, which are essential factors to stimulate faster recovery of consumption and private investment.

However, Thailand's inflation was the highest in 24 years. Therefore, the Bank of Thailand has had to adjust policy interest rates three times in 2022, a total of 0.75%, to slow inflation's rise.

The investments in the Stock Exchange of Thailand are highly volatile, just like global stock markets. However, the positive factors of domestic economic recovery have encouraged the inflow of funding, and the purchasing in the stock market of investors, causing the SET Index closes at 1,668.66 points at the end of 2022, an increase of 11.04 points or +0.67%, with an average daily trading value of 7.12 billion baht, decrease 1.72 billion baht or -19.5% compared to 2021.

For the overview of the Credit balance industry in 2022, the growth has slowed, and the total amount of credit balance outstanding

at the end of the year was 1.13 hundred billion baht. In the past overview, investors' credit balance increased steadily before slowing down at the end of 2022; subsequently, the investment atmosphere in the securities market became more volatile. At the same time, the sharply sold of some small speculative at the end of the year, especially after the MORE incident, including the government's policy of imposing taxes on securities sales, are the key factors to lead the investment of individual investor slowdown. It became the net sale in 2022 compared to 2020 and 2021 with consecutive net purchases. In addition, the trading accounts opening of investors decreased to 9.9 thousand in 2022, compared to 3.1 hundred thousand in 2021, which affects the slowdown of the credit balance demands of individual investors.

The economic prospect in 2023 is still unstable, with high fluctuating of the various risk factors, which shall affect the investment in the stock market and the use of credit balance of investors.

The 2023 world economic outlook is still highly challenging in countering concurrent poly-crises, geopolitical conflicts, inflation, and social problems, which make the world economy vulnerable to a stagflation recession. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) lowered the global economic forecast in 2023 to 2.9% compared to 3.4% in 2022, which reflects the high-risk global economy from various negative factors.

In 2023, the Federal Reserve (FED) is expected to increase interest rates 3-4 times to control inflation from the impact of the stability of high long-term interest rates, which may cause structural problems in economics. In addition, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the trade conflict between the United States and China are all negative factors that affect global trade and the world economy.

Thailand's economy in 2023 is expected to continue growing compared to the previous year. GDP is expected to increase by 3.0% - 3.4%, compared to 2.6% in 2022, from the growth of the tourism sector. The number of foreign tourists is expected to increase to 28 - 30 million in 2023, which will benefit domestic consumption and help compensate for the slowdown in export revenue (expected to grow by 1.0% in 2023 compared to an increase of 5.5% in 2022). The recovery of public and private sector investment will be an essential factor in supporting the further growth of Thailand's economy.

Despite this, Thailand's economy will face various risks, especially the world economic slowdown, which will directly impact Thailand's export sector. On this basis, the consequences of inflation have increased people's living burden, including the highest level of household debt, exceeding 85% of GDP, which is an essential factor affecting Thailand's economic situation in 2023.

The investment overview of the stock market in 2023 is expected to slow down from the economic fluctuation, and most investors

will increase their caution in investing. The investment in the stock market is predicted to recover in the second half of 2023 from several positive factors, including the certainty of managing policies after forming a new government, inflation, and interest rates that run ahead of the highest rate. In addition, the export sector may recover after the economic recovery of China and others. It will be boosting factors to support the recovery of the SET index in the second half of the year with intensive trading volume.

The securities finance industry in 2023 is foreseen to slow down in consonance with the increase of negative factors; exclusively, the rising interest rates will affect the interest cost of the credit balance. In addition, the world economic slowdown will affect the performance of listed companies with a downward trend, leading to an increase in the SET index, which is the negative factor affecting individual investors' decision to use credit balance.

"The operations in 2022 reached the operational goals and achieved the critical targets set by the company."

The company's "(TSFC)" operating performance in 2022 has slightly decreased compared to 2021. However, the operating performance still meets the operational goals and achieves the critical targets set by the company. The company anticipates

that the investment situation of the stock market in 2022 shall fluctuate significantly due to uncertainty factors, along with the strengthened risk management, especially in the credit balance, the company's core business, so that the company managed the transactional risks based on higher market volatility. As of December 31, 2022, the total assets were 4,677 million baht, a decrease of 895 million baht or 16% compared to 2021 from the decline in credit balance and loans for the securities companies. Therefore, the company's net profit in 2022 was 81 million baht, a decrease of 6 million baht or 7% compared to 2021.

The company's operating performance in 2022 remained at the same level as the previous year, under operational goals and achieving the critical targets set by the company, which is the result of strict management of transactional risks, corresponds to the fluctuating business environment from various factors of the company. In addition, the company has developed business operations to improve business efficiency and meet customer needs.

The company furthermore focuses on the importance of risk management in business operations and liquidity risk management, as well as good corporate governance, to establish the company's long-term sustainable operation ability. The important achievements in 2022 are as follows:

- Modernizing the website, introducing data processing and analytical articles to enable investors to make better investment decisions;
- Developing the online account opening system more convenient and rapid for new customers (Expected to operate in the first quarter of 2023);
- Developing / Improving risk management to be prudent and resilient in changing risks is essential to prevent the company from the MORE incident. The company did not have NPL credit in 2022. The company also added a risk management tool, Liquidity Reserve Ratio, which allows the company to manage risks more efficiently;
- Enhancing good corporate governance by applying written corporate governance policies for directors, executive directors, and employees for commitment, clarity, and concreteness of corporate governance;
- Conducting policies in environmental, social, and governance (ESG) under ESG risk management guidelines of the Association of Thai Securities Companies (ASCO), the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs of the United Nations for the sustainable development of enterprises;
- Issuing and offering of bonds persistently to ensure sufficient sources of funds for its business;

- Improving security standards in consonance with the standards of the regulatory agencies to enhance the services confidence of customers and business partners;
- Establishing human resource policies to provide a clear framework and guidance for human resource management;
- Preparing the credit balance trend analysis of the market, including analysis of collateral assets in the credit balance account on the company's website to advise customers and interested investors;
- Improving securities analysis guidelines in fundamentals, liquidity, and other environmental factors for approving credit limits for customers to ensure more prudence and efficiency.

The company has received a corporate credit rating remains the unchanged level of BBB "Stable" from TRIS Rating from the latest review in December 2022, which indicate the business status is moderate, stable funding, substantial in risk position as well as the source of funds and liquidity at a manageable level.



Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab

Managing director

"TSFC proactive approach to doing business and prudent risk management and governance framework has delivered consistent returns to shareholders for 8 consecutive years."

Access to the Future and the essential plans in 2023

The company has set the following goals and essential plans for implementation in 2023:

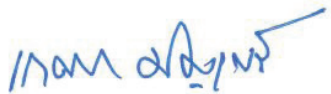
- The company constantly learns and adapts to the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental change. The company is the only securities finance corporation in Thailand, established as a core financial institution to strengthen the liquidity of funds and securities for the securities business, including creating new products and services to support the business development of the capital market. Therefore, the company looks for opportunities to innovate products in the new capital market to support the need changing of investors. In February 2023, the company signed a memorandum of understanding with M-DAQ to collaborate on developing tools to enable Thai investors to obtain foreign investment and assets in Thai currency;
- Studying new capital management models using the credit balance portfolio, the company's core business, for securitization. It will increase the financing alternatives and positively impact the entire industry. It will increase the new financing models that are not yet available in the market and leverage existing assets to provide additional funds;
- Providing additional liquidity to ensure the

company has sufficient liquidity to support the scalability of the business. In 2023, in addition to the credit limit obtained from banks, the company will also focus on issuing bonds in the capital market for investors, either in the form of bills or debentures;

- Developing close relations with securities companies, as the essential business partners of the company, and be aware of the demands of securities companies or investors that may vary on the current market situation, which will enable the company to develop services to respond to demand better;
- Studying the application of information technology in the company's business operations by applying modern technology as a tool to process and analyze credit for making the company's credit analysis more effective;
- Consulting with the SEC Office to revise the relevant regulations of the company's business operations to facilitate the company's new business. The company can create new products or financial instruments to respond more effectively to the demands of investors and securities companies as the company's main partners.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and

management, we would like to express our gratitude to all customers, shareholders, partners, business partners, and sponsors for their trust and support. The company believes that under good governance, focusing on sustainable growth in business operations will be essential in indicating the company's operating ability and creating business opportunities and values on collaboration, which will benefit all stakeholders. The company is committed to creating stable credit balance growth and leading the capital market industry by moving towards a sustainable future in a socially and environmentally friendly manner.



**Mrs. Kesara
Manchusree**

Chairman



**Mr. Udomkarn
Udomsab**

Managing Director



Important achievements

Performance comparison between 2021 and 2022; the company had a net profit of 80.62 million baht in 2022, a slight decrease from 2021, with a net profit of 87.17 million baht, a decrease of 6.55 million baht or 7.51 percent. However, the net profit in 2022 still met the operational goal and achieved the critical target specified by the company. The company expects that investment conditions of the stock market in 2022 will be very unstable, and the company has increased its strictness in risk management. Therefore, the company expects its credit balance to remain unchanged from the previous year.

- The total revenue in 2022 was 256.37 million baht, a slight increase from the previous year's 251.03 million baht or an increase of 5.34 million baht. It arises from interest income on margin loans, as the company's primary income, which increased by 5.87 million baht to 255.21 million baht, resulting from the average balance of credit balance in 2022 slightly increased from 2021 as a consequence of investing fluctuations in the stock market from both positive and negative factors, such as the unravel on COVID-19 epidemic situation, resulting in increased demand for investment in the Stock Exchange of Thailand. At the same time, investors are concerned about the tightening of monetary policies by central banks worldwide to reduce the impact of inflation on economic expansion and the restoration of ordinary life, including conflicts between Russia and Ukraine that

have led to rising oil prices. The company has strengthened the management of trading risks to ensure consistency and support the transaction risks, which may arise from the previous fluctuating and changing environmental factors. Therefore, the average credit balance amount is at the same level as the last year.

- The interest expense in 2022 was 57.42 million baht, an increase of 1.15 million baht compared to the previous year. The main reason is the increase in the credit balance amount, which is consistent with the increase in the total credit balance amount of the company. In 2022, the Bank of Thailand raised its policy interest rate three times, which increased the financing cost, consistent with the direction of the market interest rate that was hiked after the increased interest rate policy.
- The operating expense in 2022 was 95.52 million baht, similar to the previous year, due to the importance of effectively managing operational costs.

Financial status, as of December 31, 2022, the company had total assets of 4,677.10 million baht, a decrease from the end of 2022, which was 5,571.63 million baht. The main reason was a decrease in net securities business receivables in the amount of 771.17 million baht to be at 372.87 million baht and a decrease in loans amount of 70.00 million baht to be at 675.00 million baht, a result of investors are concerned about various factors

that affect stock exchange investments such as geopolitical tensions from the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, rising global oil prices which leading the increase of global inflation and the implementation of monetary policy by worldwide central banks that signaling an interest rate hike, and so on.

As of December 31, 2022, the company's total liabilities were 2,790.28 million baht, a decrease of 923.98 million baht compared to the end of 2021, as a result of a reduction in credit loan, in the same direction as the credit volume that had significantly declined. The company effectively manages the funding sources by increasing the diversity of loan channels, including borrowing from financial institutions and issuing bonds. As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding amount of bonds was 1,070 billion baht, an increase of 635 million baht compared to the previous year, with an exceptional balance of 435 million baht.

As of December 31, 2022, shareholders' equity was 1,886.81 million baht, an increase of 29.45 million baht compared to the end of 2022 due to the company's profit in 2022 being 80.62 million baht. The company has paid dividends for 2021 with a total of 51.12 million baht.

Important financial information

(Unit: thousand baht)

Financial status	2022	2021	2020
Total assets	4,677,096	5,571,629	4,499,607
Total liabilities	2,790,284	3,714,266	2,695,040
Shareholder's Equity	1,886,812	1,857,363	1,804,567

(Unit: thousand baht)

Business Profits	2022	2021	2020
Interest income	255,212	249,343	194,636
deduct Interest expenses	57,422	46,276	28,781
Net interest income	197,790	203,067	165,855
Non-interest income	1,155	1,687	1,866
deduct Operating expenses	98,122	95,781	94,436
Earnings before income taxes	100,823	108,973	73,285
Income tax expense	(20,204)	(21,802)	(14,822)
Net profit	80,619	87,171	58,463

Important ratio	2022	2021	2020
Per share (baht)			
Earnings per Share	0.52	0.56	0.38
Book Value	12.18	11.99	11.65
Yield ratio (%)			
Return on investment (ROI)	4.31	4.77	3.26
Return on assets (ROA)	1.55	1.69	1.55
Capital ratio (%)			
Equity to assets at the end of the period	40.34	33.34	40.10
Net capital rule ratio	69.63	49.56	71.52



To ensure that the relevant departments treat employees and/or personnel equally and based on the same standards, the

company places a reasonable organizational structure and a reasonable manpower ratio to enhance the ability of employees to promote the efficient, stable, and sustainable growth of the enterprise.

The company plans to develop employees' potential at all levels and prepare them for work by improving their knowledge and skills to respond to the changes on time through annual budget and training. In addition, the company has developed a clear career path to ensure the future of employees' continuous growth by setting the rules for appointing, transferring, rotating, and rotating positions from beginner to top-level transparently and fairly, which will keep outstanding employees in the organization and create more motivation for employees in their work. Enable oneself to grow appropriately according to the job position. Another critical factor in ensuring work's smooth progress is supporting the succession plan of retired executives. The company shall select employees who are qualified and ready to be promoted to executives to develop for higher potential by adopting personal development plans as necessary to cultivate individuals who are prepared and able to adapt to business direction and goals under constantly changing factors, new technologies, consumer behavior, and intense business competition to cultivate talented individual with better competitiveness.

Development of Securities Research as Collateral

The company has increased its role in educating investors in various fields, especially in the credit balance, by preparing analysis reports of credit balance monthly, quarterly and semi-annual to summarize multiple statistical data, including perspectives on the credit balance, the movement of the collateral securities for credit balance, and investment direction. In addition, the securities analysis was prepared on the fundamentals and movement in the outstanding securities collateral to reflect the using credit balance in investors' investments. These documents will be published for customers and interested investors on the company's website.

The approval and review process of credit balance limits has been revised. The company has prepared a securities analysis report to enable the board of directors in charge of such responses to understand the fundamental aspects of securities, liquidity, and concentration of the securities in the account, as well as other environmental factors required to approve credit limits to be prudent based on solid risk management.

Important Achievements

Funding

In 2022, the company managed sufficient and liquid funds to maintain its business operations, including constantly obtaining funding from corporate bond issuance. As of December 31, 2022, the total amount of outstanding bonds was 1,070 million baht,

an increase of 635 million baht compared to the previous year with the outstanding amount of 435 million baht, which is offered to institutional investors or High Net Worth investors. The increase in the outstanding balance of bonds is mainly from raising funds to prepare liquidity for the company's business operations and supporting the risk of money market fluctuation from various uncertainties that may affect the company's financing.

Recently, the company has increased the proportion of long-term loans, making the company's loan structure more stable. In addition, the company searches for other financing models rather than the current financing methods, including the feasibility study of securitization from the credit balance portfolio to ensure sufficient and liquid funds for business operations.

For liquidity risk management, the company uses various tools, such as NCR / Liquidity Gap / Funding Concentration Limit / Mismatching Fund / Liquidity Reserve Ratio, to manage the company's liquidity risk to a manageable level and conduct business steadily.

Progress of digital technology

The company is the only securities finance corporation in Thailand, established as a core financial institution to strengthen the liquidity of funds and securities for the securities business, including creating new products and services to support the business development of the capital market. Therefore, the company looks for opportunities to innovate products in the new capital market to support the need changing of investors.

In February 2023, the company signed a memorandum of understanding with M-DAQ to collaborate on developing tools to enable Thai investors to obtain foreign investment and assets in Thai currency. These new trading models will respond to the capital market's needs in accordance with the company's role as a securities finance corporation.

New modern appearance

The company has updated the website and made it look modern in the digital age, with easy-to-use functions for searching and accessing classified data, providing a mini simulator for simulating investment portfolios, evaluating the trading ability of the marginal securities with the analyzed articles for investors to make better investment decisions, including display the up-to-date credit products and services for institutional and individual customers. The company emphasizes good corporate governance and a code of conduct in conducting business with the highest performance standards, including complying with the law and the good morals of the people, so that the company can achieve sustainable development in the changing business environment.

Open Account Online "E-Open Account"

The company has created an online account opening program for credit balance applications to facilitate and quickly apply for customers by verifying digital identity with NDID. The company uses the gateway of the Digital Access Platform Company Limited to connect with the NDID platform and regulated government agencies with calculation tools

to assist in evaluating the granted and pre-approved credit limits at the time of application. Customers can apply on the company's website with the customer data processing program to get into the rapid approval process and inform the approval result within one day, including the connection for duty payment and collateral of customers as well as connect with securities companies to make securities trading faster.

Human resource management according to CG principles

Employees are valuable human resources and the key to driving a company toward success. Strong human resource management is essential for enhancing business potential. Individuals with a wealth of knowledge, ability, and various work skills can effectively support business operations. The company shall provide suitable remuneration and benefits for the current situation and the labor market. Therefore, the company has established human resource management policies as guidelines and essential criteria for human resource management.

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 2022, 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 2022, 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 25 to the financial statements, which amounted to Baht 223 million for the year ended 31 December 2022, representing 87% 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 2022, securities business receivables amounted to Baht 3,783 million, representing 81% 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 2023


TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	(Unit: Baht) 2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,362,271	3,003,928
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	7	65,967,249	31,114,652
Securities business receivables	8	3,782,868,012	4,554,038,936
Non-collateralised investments	9	16,964,748	9,772,747
Collateralised investments			
Collateralised investments without granting right to transferee to sell or repledge	9	97,911,607	186,010,276
Loans	11	675,000,000	745,000,000
Equipment	12	673,448	1,027,889
Intangible assets	13	1,731,366	1,106,295
Deferred tax assets	30	5,518,010	5,567,473
Right-of-use assets	14	18,513,448	23,083,269
Other assets	15	7,585,810	11,903,918
Total assets		4,677,095,969	5,571,629,383

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	2022	(Unit: Baht) 2021
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from financial institutions	16	1,853,119,691	3,533,155,192
Payables from Clearing House		71,780,679	3,200,786
Securities business payables		154,880,720	99,972,480
Income tax payable		9,039,096	11,154,062
Debt issued and borrowings	17	641,688,024	-
Lease liabilities	18	17,719,424	25,946,752
Provisions	19	24,767,701	24,154,270
Other liabilities	20	17,288,284	16,682,730
Total liabilities		2,790,283,619	3,714,266,272
Owners' equity			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares	21	1,549,125,840	1,549,125,840
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	22	41,821,297	37,790,361
Unappropriated		295,938,046	270,471,422
Other components of owners' equity	9.3	(72,833)	(24,512)
Total owners' equity		1,886,812,350	1,857,363,111
Total liabilities and owners' equity		4,677,095,969	5,571,629,383

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 2022

	Note	2022	(Unit: Baht) 2021
Revenues			
Fees and service income	24	345,810	710,350
Interest incomes	25	255,212,058	249,343,056
Losses and return on financial instruments	26	(20,175)	(138,631)
Other incomes		829,065	1,115,831
Total revenues		<u>256,366,758</u>	<u>251,030,606</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		61,991,301	59,928,923
Fees and service expenses		2,441,108	2,617,724
Interest expenses		57,421,857	46,275,816
Expected credit loss	27	158,631	9,900
Other expenses		33,531,184	33,225,368
Total expenses		<u>155,544,081</u>	<u>142,057,731</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>100,822,677</u>	<u>108,972,875</u>
Income tax expenses	30	(20,203,965)	(21,802,132)
Profit for the year		<u>80,618,712</u>	<u>87,170,743</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

	Note	2022	(Unit: Baht) 2021
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	9.3	(59,561)	(351,296)
Less: Income tax effect	30	11,912	70,259
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax		<u>(47,649)</u>	<u>(281,037)</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	9.3	(840)	(16,333)
Less: Income tax effect	30	168	3,267
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax		<u>(672)</u>	<u>(13,066)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>(48,321)</u>	<u>(294,103)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>80,570,391</u>	<u>86,876,640</u>
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year	31	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.56</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 changes in owners' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		Other components of owher's equity	Total owners' equity
			Appropriated	Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1 January 2021		1,549,125,840	33,431,823	221,739,985	269,591	1,804,567,239
<u>Change during the year</u>						
Profit for the year		-	-	87,170,743	-	87,170,743
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(294,103)	(294,103)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	87,170,743	(294,103)	86,876,640
Appropriation of retained earnings	22	-	4,358,538	(4,358,538)	-	-
Dividend paid	23	-	-	(34,080,768)	-	(34,080,768)
Balance as at 31 December 2021		<u>1,549,125,840</u>	<u>37,790,361</u>	<u>270,471,422</u>	<u>(24,512)</u>	<u>1,857,363,111</u>
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	22	-	4,030,936	(4,030,936)	-	-
Dividend paid	23	-	-	(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>

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 2022

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	100,822,677	108,972,875
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	8,748,452	9,921,315
Expected credit loss	158,631	9,900
Loss on change in fair value of investments	20,675	323,631
Loss (gain) on disposal equipment	45	(1,081,823)
Interest expenses	57,421,857	46,275,816
Interest incomes	(255,212,058)	(249,343,056)
Dividend income	(500)	(185,000)
Long-term employee benefits expenses	2,402,198	2,892,103
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(85,638,023)	(82,214,239)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets		
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	(34,852,597)	147,668,602
Securities business receivables	994,146,465	(899,865,914)
Non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	7,360,000
Loans to financial institutions	70,000,000	(65,000,000)
Other assets	525,827	880,107
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Borrowings from financial institutions	(1,680,035,501)	1,178,204,399
Payables from Clearing House	68,579,893	(8,429,583)
Securities business payables	54,908,240	(154,658,195)
Debt issued and borrowings	641,688,024	-
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	(1,896,000)	(3,033,600)
Other liabilities	665,240	2,081,942
Cash flows from operating activities	28,091,568	122,993,519
Cash received from interest income	30,848,411	24,498,363
Cash paid for interest expenses	(57,374,309)	(46,129,814)
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(22,257,389)	(16,485,099)

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash received from disposal of collateralised investments	-	19,971,656
Cash paid for purchase of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(269,406,131)	(905,818,504)
Cash received from disposal of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	350,032,920	824,885,679
Cash received from dividends	500	185,000
Cash received from interest on investments	1,986,268	4,089,593
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(42,526)	(1,038,150)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(1,124,982)	(32,100)
Cash received from disposal of equipment	-	1,121,495
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	81,446,049	(56,635,331)
Cash flows from financial activities		
Dividend paid	(51,121,152)	(34,080,768)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(8,274,835)	(7,314,578)
Net cash flows used in financial activities	(59,395,987)	(41,395,346)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,358,343	(13,153,708)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,003,928	16,157,636
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	4,362,271	3,003,928

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 2022

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 and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. 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 2023

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 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 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 value

Financial 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)

	2022	2021
Cash	30	30
Saving and current deposits	18,562	16,584
Less: Deposits for customers' account	(14,230)	(13,610)
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,362</u>	<u>3,004</u>

Supplemental cash flows information

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Non-cash items		
Purchase of asset under lease agreement	-	1,882
Loss on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(60)	(351)
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1)	(16)

7. Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Receivables from Clearing House	65,967	31,114
Receivables from domestic broker	-	1
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	<u>65,967</u>	<u>31,115</u>

8. Securities business receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Customers' accounts - credit balance	3,759,510	4,530,612
Other receivables	30,914	30,843
Total	<u>3,790,424</u>	<u>4,561,455</u>
Add: Accrued interest income	140	122
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(7,696)</u>	<u>(7,538)</u>
Securities business receivables	<u>3,782,868</u>	<u>4,554,039</u>

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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)

	2022			2021		
	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	3,695	3,695	1	4,455	4,455	1
Under-performing debts	89	89	-	100	100	-
Credit impaired debts	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	<u>3,791</u>	<u>3,791</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4,562</u>	<u>4,562</u>	<u>8</u>

9. Investments

9.1 Cost and fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022			2021		
	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	11	-	11	11	-	11
Total	11	-	11	11	-	11
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	11	-	11	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	71,884	97,912	169,796	114,976	186,010	300,986
Less: Government bonds for customers' account	(55,581)	-	(55,581)	(105,865)	-	(105,865)
Total	16,303	97,912	114,215	9,111	186,010	195,121
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market	651	-	651	651	-	651
Total	651	-	651	651	-	651
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,954	97,912	114,866	9,762	186,010	195,772
Total investments	16,965	97,912	114,877	9,773	186,010	195,783

9.2 Investments in debt instruments classified by the remaining contracts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022				2021			
	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	169,796	-	-	169,796	300,986	-	-
Total	169,796	-	-	169,796	300,986	-	-	300,986

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Balance - beginning of the year	(25)	270
Changes during the year		
- from revaluation (before net of income tax)	(60)	(368)
- income tax	12	73
Balance - end of the year	(73)	(25)

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022			2021		
	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	651	-	-	651	-	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2021	25,118	14,914	3,543	43,575
Depreciation for the year	5	582	5	592
Depreciation on disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)
31 December 2021	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
Net book value				
31 December 2021	4	1,016	8	1,028
31 December 2022	-	668	5	673
Depreciation charge included in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December				
2021				592
2022				398

As at 31 December 2022, 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 39.2 million (2021: Baht 43.0 million).

13. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2021			31 December 2022		
	2021	Additions	Amortised	2022		
Computer software	1,106	223	(500)	829		
Computer software in progress	-	902	-	902		
Total	1,106	1,125	(500)	1,731		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2020			31 December 2021		
	2020	Additions	Amortised	2021		
Computer software	2,363	32	(1,289)	1,106		
Total	2,363	32	(1,289)	1,106		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2021	25,118	14,914	3,543	43,575
Depreciation for the year	5	582	5	592
Depreciation on disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)
31 December 2021	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
Net book value				
31 December 2021	4	1,016	8	1,028
31 December 2022	-	668	5	673
Depreciation charge included in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December				
2021				592
2022				398

As at 31 December 2022, 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 39.2 million (2021: Baht 43.0 million).

13. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2021			31 December 2022		
	2021	Additions	Amortised	2022		
Computer software	1,106	223	(500)	829		
Computer software in progress	-	902	-	902		
Total	1,106	1,125	(500)	1,731		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2020			31 December 2021		
	2020	Additions	Amortised	2021		
Computer software	2,363	32	(1,289)	1,106		
Total	2,363	32	(1,289)	1,106		

14. Right-of-use assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold		
	Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Total
1 January 2021	26,841	1,713	28,554
Additions during the year	-	2,790	2,790
Disposals during the year - net book value at disposal date	-	(40)	(40)
Decrease from lease modification	(182)	-	(182)
Depreciation for the year	(6,706)	(1,333)	(8,039)
31 December 2021	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

15. Other assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Deposits	3,296	3,274
Prepaid expenses	3,605	3,352
Finance lease receivable	-	4,632
Others	685	646
Total other assets	7,586	11,904

16. Borrowings from financial institutions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022				2021			
	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	1.00 - 2.75	1,245,000	-	1,245,000	0.80 - 2.75	3,030,000	-	3,030,000
Bills of exchange	2.50 - 2.75	308,120	-	308,120	2.50 - 2.60	203,115	-	203,115
Short-term loan	2.75	300,000	-	300,000	2.75	300,000	-	300,000
Total borrowings from financial institutions		1,853,120	-	1,853,120		3,533,115	-	3,533,115

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.

17. Debt issued and borrowings

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022				2021			
	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	-	-	-	-
Total		641,688	-	641,688		-	-	-

Debt issued and borrowings are unsecured loans.

18. Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	18,523	27,659
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(804)	(1,712)
Total	17,719	25,947
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(8,288)	(8,330)
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	9,431	17,617

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 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2022	2021
Balance - beginning of the year	25,947	28,864
Additions	-	4,595
Accretion of interest	917	1,173
Repayments	(9,192)	(8,487)
Increase (decrease) from lease modification	47	(198)
Balance - end of the year	17,719	25,947

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 34.1 under liquidity risk.

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	7,850	8,039
Interest expense on lease liabilities	917	1,169
Expense relating to short-term leases	126	126
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	84	88
Total	8,977	9,422

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Baht 8.3 million (2021: Baht 7.3 million).

19. Provisions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Provision for long-term employee benefits	21,996	21,490
Provision for dismantling costs	2,772	2,664
Total	24,768	24,154

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)	
	2022	2021
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	21,490	21,631
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,138	2,663
Interest cost	264	229
Benefits paid during the year	(1,896)	(3,033)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	21,996	21,490

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

As at 31 December 2022, the Company expected to no payment of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2021: Nil).

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 8 years (2021: 8 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: % per annum)	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.23	1.23
Salary increase rate	4.00	4.00
Turnover rate	0.00 - 11.00	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 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	2022			
	Increase	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits
	(%)	(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

	2021			
	Increase	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for long-term employee benefits
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	1	(1,507)	1	1,692
Salary increase rate	1	1,949	1	(1,758)
Turnover rate	1	(1,577)	1	923

20. Other liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Interest payable	236	296
Accrued expenses	13,352	13,085
Withholding tax payable	723	383
Specific business tax payable	586	698
Other payables	1,863	1,693
Others	528	528
Total other liabilities	17,288	16,683

21. Share capital

	2022		2021	
	Number of shares (Thousand shares)	Amount (Thousand Baht)	Number of shares (Thousand shares)	Amount (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

22. 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.

23. Dividends

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Dividend for the year 2020	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 20 April 2021	34,081	0.22
Total for 2021		34,081	0.22

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per share (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

24. Fees and service income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Front end fee income	115	1
Other income	231	709
Total	346	710

25. Interest incomes

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Interest income on margin loans	223,132	223,060
Interest income on investments	29,131	22,766
Others	2,949	3,517
Total	255,212	249,343

26. Losses and return on financial instruments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Gain on trading securities	-	380
Loss on investment designated at fair value	(21)	(36)
Loss on derivatives	-	(668)
Dividend income	1	185
Total	(20)	(139)

27. Expected credit losses

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Securities business receivables	159	10
Total	159	10

28. 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)	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	29,123	29,196
Post-employment benefits	3,409	3,509
Total	32,532	32,705

29. 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 2022 amounting to approximately Baht 3.2 million (2021: Baht 3.3 million) were recognised as expenses.

30. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	20,142	21,429
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	62	373
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	20,204	21,802

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax relating to		
Loss on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	70
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	3
Total	12	73

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Accounting profit before tax	100,823	108,973
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	20,165	21,795
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	56	26
Additional expense deductions allowed	(17)	(19)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	20,204	21,802

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets		
Unrealised loss from revaluation of investments	18	6
Accumulated amortisation - computer software	705	1,084
Provision for long-term employee benefits	4,400	4,298
Lease liabilities	3,544	5,189
Provision for dismantling costs	554	533
Total	9,221	11,110

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use assets	3,703	4,617
Finance lease receivable	-	926
Total	3,703	5,543
Deferred tax assets - net	5,518	5,567

31. 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.

32. Commitments

32.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had capital commitments of approximately Baht 0.35 million (2021: Nil), relating to the acquisition of computer software.

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

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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 3 years. Future minimum payments required were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2022	2021
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	4.1	4.4

33. 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.

34. Financial instruments

34.1 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 2022 and 2021 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)

	2022							Interest rate (% per annum)
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates				No interest	Total	
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2021							Interest rate (% per annum)
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates				No interest	Total	
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	0.20
Securities business receivables	4,499	-	30	25	-	-	4,554	5.00 - 20.00
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	9	-	-	1	10	0.46 - 0.51
Collateralised investments	-	-	186	-	-	-	186	0.46 - 0.50
Loans	-	310	435	-	-	-	745	2.60 - 3.80
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	1,180	2,353	-	-	-	3,533	0.80 - 2.75
Payables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Securities business payables	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	8	18	-	-	26	2.87 - 8.60

Liquidity risk

The periods of time from the statements of financial position date to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2022					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	4	4
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2021					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	3	3
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	31	-	-	-	31
Securities business receivables	-	30	25	-	4,499	4,554
Non-collateralised investments	-	9	-	-	1	10
Collateralised investments	-	186	-	-	-	186
Loans	310	435	-	-	-	745
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	1,180	2,353	-	-	-	3,533
Payables from Clearing House	-	3	-	-	-	3
Securities business payables	-	100	-	-	-	100
Lease liabilities	-	8	18	-	-	26

34.2 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.

35. Fair value hierarchy

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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 2022					
Book value	Fair value				Total
	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.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2021				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Non-collateralised investments ⁽¹⁾	115,638	-	114,987	651	115,638
Collateralised investments	186,010	-	186,010	-	186,010

⁽¹⁾ Included government securities for customers' account amounting to Baht 106 million.

36. 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.

37. Event after the reporting period

On 22 February 2023, 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 2023 for approval a dividend payment, from profit for the year 2022, to the shareholders of the Company's for 154.9 million ordinary shares, at a rate of Baht 0.30 per share, or a total of Baht 46.47 million, to be paid on 19 May 2023.

38. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 February 2023.