

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited
and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated financial statements
31 December 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, except for the possible effects on the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of my report, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2022, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Securities and derivative business receivables of Baht 4,523 million of Trinity Securities Company Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Company, as presented in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022, included securities business receivables of Baht 479 million that had defaulted on payments of outstanding positions resulting from purchase orders made for shares of a listed company that the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET") identified as potentially abnormal purchase and sale transactions in November 2022. The Company filed a complaint alleging fraudulent conduct with the Economic Crime Suppression Division of the Central Investigation Bureau ("ECD"), requesting to proceed with a case against the receivable and any other individuals involved or previously involved with the receivable for the fraud under the Criminal Code with a nature of regular or business conduct, which is a predicate offense under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E.2542 (1999). Subsequently, the Anti-Money Laundering Office ("AMLO") ordered that all securities brokerage companies involved to proceed with the temporary seizure of assets related to the aforementioned wrongdoing of both the sellers and the buyers. The committee of the AMLO agreed and approved that the case shall be submitted to

the public prosecutor to file a petition with the court to issue an order to seize the assets as state property on 7 February 2023. On 16 February 2023, the special prosecutor under the Office of the Attorney General determined that the gathered evidence showed that the accused and its associates involved or previously involved with the offender of the fraudulent activities, and therefore filed a petition with the court. Moreover, on 16 February 2023, the Civil Court issued an emergency motion for the temporary seizure and attachment of assets related to the alleged wrongdoing until it is otherwise adjudicated. The subsidiary has filed a petition for protection of its rights from the predicate offense and submitted supporting evidence that details the damage incurred and the amount of damages suffered to the authorities at the AMLO. This action was taken to enable the AMLO and the public prosecutor to pursue legal action to obtain compensatory damages.

In addition, on 10 February 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) stated to the ECD that receivable and 18 co-offenders had caused the general public to misunderstand the price or volume of securities transactions, thereby violating the Securities and Exchange Act B.E.2535 (1992) and constitutes an unfair practice that constitutes a criminal offense under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E.2542 (1999). The SEC reported the case to the AMLO for further action. Currently, the subsidiary is awaiting the outcome of the case from the relevant authorities.

The management of the Company and the subsidiary have determined that this event is an abnormal transaction, as it was carried out with fraudulent intent. Such conduct is prohibited by law and runs counter to public order and good morals. Therefore this event must be cancelled and the transaction must be treated as if it had never occurred. Setting up the allowance for expected credit losses may have an adverse affect on the case that the subsidiary has filed with the AMLO on 16 February 2023, seeking protection of its rights from the predicate offense. It may also adversely affect the case under which the subsidiary has filed the complaint alleging fraudulent conduct with the ECD. Since the setting up the allowance for expected credit losses could be interpreted as the subsidiary’s acceptance of the disputed transactions as being valid, along with the acceptance of the damage caused. In this regard, the subsidiary has not recorded any allowance for expected credit losses related to the overdue securities business receivables mentioned above. The management of the Company and the subsidiary believe that there is a high probability that this transaction will be cancelled and treated as if it had never occurred. The overdue amount is expected to be fully reimbursed from assets totaling Baht 4,470.87 million with interest thereon, which are seized in accordance with the court order, which is the result of the cooperation and coordination of all relevant regulators and presentation of evidence proving the wrongdoing of the offenders, leading to legal proceedings that result in the attachment of assets in accordance with the court order. The subsidiary has filed the petition with the AMLO,

seeking protection of the rights, including compensation for the damage of assets related that have been attached as a result of the offense mentioned above.

As this event is considered an abnormal transaction, the management of the Company and the subsidiary are currently unable to find the past comparable cases or any supporting evidence to validate their belief. As a result, I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the allowance for expected credit losses for such overdue receivable to conclude whether the allowance should be set up, and if so, what the appropriate balance of the allowance should be. Consequently, my opinion on the allowance for expected credit losses is qualified. Any adjustments necessary would result in a decrease in the total assets and retained earnings in the consolidated statement of financial position and the separate statement of financial position (which presented investments in subsidiaries under the equity method) as at 31 December 2022, and a decrease in the profit and total comprehensive income in the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year 2022.

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 Group 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 qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements regarding the investing in associate by the Company. At present, the Company is in the process of assessing the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the investing date of such associate. My conclusion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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.

In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section, key audit matters and how audit procedures respond to each matter are described below.

Recognition of brokerage fees and interest on margin loans

The Group's income mainly consisted of brokerage fees and interest on margin loans, amounting to Baht 260 million and Baht 179 million for the year 2022, respectively, as discussed in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements, representing 32 percent and 22 percent of the Group's total revenues. The subsidiary charges brokerage fees at percentages of trading volume, which are freely negotiated rate based on a sliding scale fee structure, whereas interest on margin loans is charged at fixed rates that are adjusted periodically based on market conditions and the competitive environment. Because of the size and volume of transactions, the large number of customers, the fees charged to customers being dependent on various factors, and the recognition of revenue from brokerage fees and interest on margin loans relies primarily on data processed by information systems, I addressed the measurement and occurrence of brokerage fees and interest on margin loans as a key audit matter.

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

Goodwill

As discussed in Note 4.12 and Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is assessed for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. I have focused my audit on the consideration of impairment of goodwill because the assessment of impairment of goodwill is a significant accounting estimate requiring management to exercise a high degree of judgement in using the financial model to calculate the realisable values and in identifying the cash generating units, estimating the cash inflows that are expected to be generated from that group of assets in the future, and setting an appropriate discount rate and long-term growth rate.

I assessed the identified cash generating units and financial model and gained an understanding of and tested the key assumptions applied by the management in preparing estimates of the cash flows expected to be realised from the group of assets as well as reviewed the discount rate applied by making enquiry of responsible executives and comparing details with sources of information about the Group and the industry.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Group, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report of the Group is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report of the Group, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 Group'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 Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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.

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

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

Kirdsiri Kanjanaprakasit
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6014

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 27 February 2023

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	178,776,637	112,292,717	1,651,513	1,947,160
Current investments	8	781,207,415	637,224,731	258,124,037	336,395,074
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	9	18,799,530	43,678,625	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	10	4,523,393,325	3,659,995,485	-	-
Derivatives assets	12	3,762,698	133,918,256	-	94,861,970
Other receivables	13	61,642,520	77,230,603	77,507,918	202,580,355
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	6	-	-	1,151,000,000	281,300,000
Short-term loans to joint venture	6	-	70,000,000	-	70,000,000
Short-term loans to others	14	1,125,556,800	1,134,236,420	1,125,556,800	1,134,236,420
Digital assets inventories	15	7,320,135	816,121	7,320,135	816,121
Other current assets		10,556,451	11,585,120	1,203,298	570,147
Total current assets		6,711,015,511	5,880,978,078	2,622,363,701	2,122,707,247
Non-current assets					
Long-term investments	8	219,546,588	215,861,691	155,914,600	134,750,800
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	1,703,957,820	1,562,252,863
Investment in joint venture	17	49,124,569	38,850,425	49,124,569	38,850,425
Investments in associate	18	12,345,500	-	12,345,500	-
Premises improvement and equipment		12,725,630	18,105,269	2	47,909
Right-of-use assets	19	26,147,627	60,334,480	-	-
Goodwill	25	50,865,066	50,865,066	-	-
Intangible assets	21	13,918,181	11,358,735	3,051,053	-
Deferred tax assets	20	52,802,512	52,687,837	18,284,687	20,850,814
Other non-current assets	33	89,783,026	83,144,279	-	-
Total non-current assets		527,238,699	531,207,782	1,942,678,231	1,776,752,811
Total assets		7,238,254,210	6,412,185,860	4,565,041,932	3,899,460,058

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	22	2,105,000,000	1,510,000,000	-	-
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers		194,859,954	106,928,419	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	23	205,889,476	281,019,750	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	12	1,695,805	40,358,492	268,752	4,843,046
Other payables	24	121,298,044	174,623,909	93,700,395	33,757,688
Current portion of other long-term borrowings	22	128,676,204	-	128,676,204	-
Current portion of long-term unsecured debentures	26	907,500,000	665,300,000	907,500,000	665,300,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	25	23,718,959	31,643,418	-	-
Provision for dismantling cost		9,653,935	-	-	-
Other short-term borrowings	22	59,415,880	567,634,924	59,415,880	308,282,284
Short-term unsecured debentures	22	843,500,000	455,600,000	843,500,000	455,600,000
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	6	-	-	5,628,812	12,830,969
Income tax payable		17,061,636	29,507,254	4,312,382	7,128,689
Other current liabilities		22,333,879	21,761,858	14,246,570	7,931,539
Total current liabilities		4,640,603,772	3,884,378,024	2,057,248,995	1,495,674,215
Non-current liabilities					
Other long-term borrowings, net of current portion	22	-	124,202,264	-	124,202,264
Long-term unsecured debenture, net of current portion	26	736,500,000	491,900,000	736,500,000	491,900,000
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	25	1,372,200	25,634,461	-	-
Provision for dismantling cost, net of current portion		-	9,433,695	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	27	88,779,065	88,179,368	3,167,804	2,707,475
Other non-current liabilities		31,311,850	32,612,130	28,437,810	29,130,186
Total non-current liabilities		857,963,115	771,961,918	768,105,614	647,939,925
Total liabilities		5,498,566,887	4,656,339,942	2,825,354,609	2,143,614,140

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered					
326,243,191 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		1,631,215,955	1,631,215,955	1,631,215,955	1,631,215,955
Issued and fully paid-up					
214,404,846 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		1,072,024,230	1,072,024,230	1,072,024,230	1,072,024,230
Share premium		291,994,032	291,994,032	291,994,032	291,994,032
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	28	100,597,963	91,634,459	100,597,963	91,634,459
Unappropriated		324,458,066	354,810,277	324,458,066	354,810,277
Other components of shareholders' equity	8.4	(49,386,968)	(54,617,080)	(49,386,968)	(54,617,080)
Total shareholders' equity		1,739,687,323	1,755,845,918	1,739,687,323	1,755,845,918
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		7,238,254,210	6,412,185,860	4,565,041,932	3,899,460,058

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Advisory fees		49,376,127	66,350,730	-	-
Securities business income	29	554,207,467	597,322,085	-	-
Derivatives business income		15,351,653	14,183,856	-	-
Interest income	30	109,085,975	118,763,803	141,014,930	118,681,373
Gain and return on financial instruments	31	67,587,950	178,378,123	26,799,398	110,879,147
Management service income	6	11,991,675	2,771,772	26,391,675	17,171,772
Other income		9,010,030	14,819,839	1,010,586	6,414,945
Total revenues		816,610,877	992,590,208	195,216,589	253,147,237
Expenses					
Personnel expenses		328,761,303	457,827,485	44,219,849	86,442,900
Depreciation and amortisation		42,129,756	44,020,308	47,907	249,800
Fee and service expenses		61,057,913	64,979,825	3,868,975	4,342,036
Other expenses		64,121,429	49,002,331	16,644,076	5,531,839
Total expenses		496,070,401	615,829,949	64,780,807	96,566,575
Operating profit		320,540,476	376,760,259	130,435,782	156,580,662
Share of profit from investments in subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	127,832,813	154,440,102
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	17.2	14,823,687	15,444,542	14,823,687	15,444,542
Share of profit from investment in associate	18.2	(154,500)	-	(154,500)	-
Finance cost	32	(117,077,476)	(86,241,838)	(86,391,862)	(58,920,234)
Profit before income tax expense		218,132,187	305,962,963	186,545,720	267,545,072
Income tax expense	33	(39,735,086)	(55,819,131)	(8,148,619)	(17,401,240)
Profit for the year		178,397,101	250,143,832	178,397,101	250,143,832

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Statement of comprehensive income (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income to be not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Actuarial loss	27	-	(26,432,275)	-	(216,352)
Less: Income tax effect	33	-	5,286,455	-	43,270
Share of actuarial loss from subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	-	(20,972,738)
Share of actuarial loss from joint venture		(34,543)	-	(34,543)	-
Actuarial loss - net income tax		(34,543)	(21,145,820)	(34,543)	(21,145,820)
Gain on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,537,640	9,610,118	1,163,800	3,518,400
Less: Income tax effect	33	(1,307,528)	(1,922,024)	(232,760)	(703,680)
Gain on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of Income tax	8.4	5,230,112	7,688,094	931,040	2,814,720
Share of other comprehensive income from investments in subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	4,299,072	4,873,374
Gain (loss) on disposal of equity Investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income of subsidiary	16.2	(1,426,779)	4,535,098	(1,426,779)	4,535,098
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net income tax		3,768,790	(8,922,628)	3,768,790	(8,922,628)
Other comprehensive income for the year		3,768,790	(8,922,628)	3,768,790	(8,922,628)
Total comprehensive income for the year		182,165,891	241,221,204	182,165,891	241,221,204
Earnings per share					
34					
Basic earnings per share					
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (Baht/share)		0.83	1.18	0.83	1.18
Diluted earnings per share					
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (Baht/share)			1.17		1.17

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

Trinity Wathhana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Consolidated financial statements										(Unit: Baht)
	Note	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Retained earnings	Other components of shareholders' equity			Total	
						Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance as at 1 January 2021		995,944,830	289,165,624	8,120,708	79,127,267	287,126,655	(62,305,174)	1,597,179,910		
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	250,143,832	-	250,143,832		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(21,145,820)	12,223,192	(8,922,628)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	228,998,012	12,223,192	241,221,204		
Capital increase from exercise of warrants		76,079,400	2,828,408	(709,264)	-	-	-	78,198,544		
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	4,535,098	(4,535,098)	-		
Share-based payment transactions		-	-	49,895	-	-	-	49,895		
Transfer of share-based payment transactions for the portion that was not exercised		-	-	(7,461,339)	-	7,461,339	-	-		
Dividend paid	37	-	-	-	-	(160,803,635)	-	(160,803,635)		
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	28	-	-	-	12,507,192	(12,507,192)	-	-		
Balance as at 31 December 2021		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	91,634,459	354,810,277	(54,617,080)	1,755,845,918		
Balance as at 1 January 2022		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	91,634,459	354,810,277	(54,617,080)	1,755,845,918		
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	178,397,101	-	178,397,101		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(34,543)	3,803,333	3,768,790		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	178,362,558	3,803,333	182,165,891		
Capital increase from exercise of warrants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(1,426,779)	1,426,779	-		
Dividend paid	37	-	-	-	-	(198,324,486)	-	(198,324,486)		
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	28	-	-	-	8,963,504	(8,963,504)	-	-		
Balance as at 31 December 2022		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	100,597,963	324,458,066	(49,386,968)	1,739,687,323		

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements											
	Note	issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Retained earnings		Other components of shareholders' equity	Share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries	Total other components of shareholder's equity	Total		
					Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated					Other comprehensive income	
											Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries
Balance as at 1 January 2021		995,944,830	289,165,624	8,120,708	79,127,267	287,126,655	(32,027,559)	(30,277,615)	(62,305,174)	1,597,179,910		
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	250,143,832	-	-	-	250,143,832		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(21,145,320)	2,814,720	9,408,472	12,223,192	(8,922,628)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	228,998,012	2,814,720	9,408,472	12,223,192	241,221,204		
Capital increase from exercise of warrants		76,079,400	2,828,408	(709,264)	-	-	-	-	-	78,198,544		
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	4,535,098	-	(4,535,098)	(4,535,098)	-		
Share-based payment transactions		-	-	49,895	-	-	-	-	-	49,895		
Transfer of share-based payment transactions for the portion that was not exercised		-	-	(7,461,339)	-	7,461,339	-	-	-	-		
Dividend paid	37	-	-	-	-	(160,803,635)	-	-	-	(160,803,635)		
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	28	-	-	-	12,507,192	(12,507,192)	-	-	-	-		
Balance as at 31 December 2021		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	91,634,459	354,810,277	(29,212,839)	(25,404,241)	(54,617,080)	1,755,845,918		
Balance as at 1 January 2022		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	91,634,459	354,810,277	(29,212,839)	(25,404,241)	(54,617,080)	1,755,845,918		
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	178,397,101	-	-	-	178,397,101		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(34,543)	931,040	2,872,293	3,803,333	3,768,790		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	178,362,558	931,040	2,872,293	3,803,333	182,165,891		
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(1,426,779)	-	1,426,779	1,426,779	-		
Dividend paid	37	-	-	-	-	(198,324,486)	-	-	-	(198,324,486)		
Appropriation of retained earnings to statutory reserve	28	-	-	-	8,963,504	(8,963,504)	-	-	-	-		
Balance as at 31 December 2022		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	-	100,597,963	324,458,066	(28,281,799)	(21,105,169)	(49,386,968)	1,739,687,323		

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax expense	218,132,187	305,962,963	186,545,720	267,545,072
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	42,129,755	44,020,308	47,907	249,800
Reversal of expected credit loss	(604)	(25,229)	-	-
Long-term employee benefits expenses	5,116,695	6,136,142	460,329	447,495
Share of profit from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(127,832,613)	(154,440,102)
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	(14,823,687)	(15,444,542)	(14,823,687)	(15,444,542)
Share of profit from investment in associate	154,500	-	154,500	-
Unrealised loss on change in fair value of digital assets inventories	2,879,809	182,781	2,879,809	182,781
Unrealised loss (gain) on change in fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(6,080,286)	28,198,634	(9,097,666)	(14,693,893)
Loss (gain) on sales of investments	22,555,789	(3,001,069)	26,363,610	-
Loss (gain) on change in fair value of derivative assets	130,155,558	(28,895,016)	94,861,970	(92,919,360)
Loss (gain) on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(38,662,687)	32,139,832	(4,574,294)	4,843,045
Expenses for share-based payment transactions	-	49,895	-	11,144
Loss (gain) on disposal and write-off of equipment	437,354	(922,435)	-	-
Other income - gain on bargain purchases	(8,103)	-	-	-
Interest income	(109,085,974)	(118,763,803)	(141,014,930)	(118,681,372)
Dividend income	(12,184,059)	(29,441,858)	(12,147,778)	(16,505,717)
Finance cost	117,077,475	86,241,838	86,391,862	58,920,234
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	357,793,722	306,438,441	88,214,739	(80,485,415)
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Current investments	(146,021,604)	269,834,778	61,005,089	61,158,421
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	24,879,095	176,726,204	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	(863,397,011)	(1,255,278,370)	-	-
Other receivables	11,434,576	(44,732,091)	42,288,834	30,192,878
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	-	(500,000,000)	-
Short-term loans to joint venture	70,000,000	10,000,000	70,000,000	10,000,000
Loans to others	8,679,620	(132,726,202)	8,679,620	(132,726,202)
Digital assets inventories	(9,383,823)	(998,902)	(9,383,823)	(998,902)
Other current assets	2,649,308	(1,101,034)	(633,150)	638,969
Other non-current assets	(6,618,747)	(4,231,354)	-	-
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	595,000,000	85,000,000	-	-
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	87,931,535	106,928,419	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	(75,130,274)	17,377,795	-	-
Other payables	(63,961,447)	(36,553,408)	50,362,396	(13,738,713)
Other short-term borrowings	(508,219,044)	(72,398,118)	(248,866,404)	(72,398,118)
Short-term unsecured debentures	387,900,000	322,900,000	387,900,000	322,900,000
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	-	(7,202,157)	(270,314,031)
Other current liabilities	572,021	9,815,515	6,315,033	5,380,191
Other long-term borrowings	4,473,940	124,202,264	4,473,940	124,202,264
Long-term unsecured debentures	486,800,000	302,400,000	486,800,000	302,400,000
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	(4,517,000)	(578,320)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	(1,300,280)	8,868,814	(692,376)	7,521,276
Cash from operating activities	359,564,587	191,894,431	439,261,741	293,732,618

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Cash flow statement (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Interest and dividend received	119,372,016	142,381,980	134,598,004	127,686,945
Interest expenses paid	(105,071,177)	(87,470,100)	(76,811,551)	(56,550,619)
Cash paid for income tax	(48,234,167)	(10,042,227)	(8,631,559)	(7,981,039)
Net cash flows from operating activities	325,631,259	236,764,084	488,416,635	356,887,905
Cash flows from investing activities				
Dividend received from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	97,499,950	61,499,925
Cash received from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	7,500,000	-
Dividend received from investments in joint venture	4,515,000	3,870,000	4,515,000	3,870,000
Dividend received from long-term investments	6,051,300	-	5,348,307	-
Increase in short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	-	(369,700,000)	(279,300,000)
Cash paid for acquisition of associate	-	-	(7,500,000)	-
Cash paid for provision of convertible loan	(25,000,000)	(70,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(70,000,000)
Cash paid for purchases of long-term investments	(7,500,000)	(5,000,000)	-	(5,000,000)
Cash paid for purchases of equipment	(3,546,284)	(5,070,264)	-	-
Cash received from disposal of equipment	1,352,528	926,201	-	-
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(4,280,525)	(2,731,524)	(3,051,053)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(28,407,981)	(78,005,587)	(290,387,796)	(288,930,075)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(32,414,872)	(31,813,426)	-	-
Cash received from share subscription	-	78,198,544	-	78,198,544
Dividend paid	(198,324,486)	(160,803,635)	(198,324,486)	(160,803,635)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(230,739,358)	(114,418,517)	(198,324,486)	(82,605,091)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	66,483,920	44,339,980	(295,647)	(14,647,261)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	112,292,717	67,952,737	1,947,160	16,594,421
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 7)	178,776,637	112,292,717	1,651,513	1,947,160
Supplemental cash flows information:				
Non-cash items				
Decrease in liabilities from acquisition of equipment	(106,893)	(1,084,033)	-	-
Decrease in liabilities from acquisition of intangible assets	-	(339,682)	-	-
Gain on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	5,230,112	7,688,094	931,040	2,814,720
Actuarial loss - net income tax	-	(21,145,820)	-	(173,082)
Dividend receivables	-	2,090,907	-	98,090,907
Increase (decrease) in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	(815,430)	5,543,425	-	-

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Notes to consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

1.1 Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in investments in other companies, listed companies and derivatives, and lending. The registered office of the Company is at 179/111, 26th Floor, Bangkok City Tower, South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok.

1.2 The Company invests 99.9% of the registered share capital of Trinity Securities Company Limited, a subsidiary, which operates its business in Thailand and undertakes securities businesses licensed, as follows:

1. Securities brokerage
2. Securities trading
3. Investment advisory
4. Securities underwriting
5. Securities borrowing and lending
6. Private fund asset management
7. Financial advisory
8. Derivatives agent

On 29 April 2019, the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the Company to operate as Bond Representative.

The registered office of the subsidiary is at 179, 25th-26th, 29th Floor, Bangkok City Tower, South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok.

As at 31 December 2022, the subsidiary has 5 branches (2021: 6 branches).

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547 and in conjunction with the Notifications of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiary companies (“the subsidiaries”) (collectively as “the Group”):

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2022	2021
			(%)	(%)
Trinity Securities Company Limited	Securities business	Thailand	99.9	99.9
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	Financial advisory	Thailand	99.9	99.9
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	Advisory	Thailand	99.9	99.9
Trinity One Company Limited	Investment	Thailand	99.9	99.9
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Investing in securitisation	Thailand	99.9	99.9

The subsidiary which the Company owns through other company is as follows:

Company name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2022	2021
			(Percent)	(Percent)
Subsidiary under “Asset Backed Holdings Limited”				
Conduit Management Services Limited	Management service for special purpose vehicles	Thailand	100	100

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

- d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
 - e) Material balances and transactions between the Group have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries and joint venture under the equity method.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group 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 Group'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 Group believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

(a) Brokerage fees

Brokerage fees on securities and derivatives trading are recognised as income on the transaction dates.

(b) Fees and services income

Service income is recognised when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the amount will be collected.

Management fees for private fund management are calculated as a percentage of the net asset value of the funds managed by the subsidiary and recognised as income when services have been rendered.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless the financial assets subsequently become credit-impaired when it is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (net of the expected credit loss allowance).

(d) Gain (loss) and return on financial instruments

Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives

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

Dividend

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

(e) Gain (loss) on digital assets inventories

Unrealised gain (loss) on digital assets inventories arising from changes in the fair value less costs to sell are recognised as income or expense in the period in which they change in value.

Realised gain (loss) on digital assets inventories are recognised as income or expense on the transaction dates.

(f) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

(g) Finance cost

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, all bank deposit accounts with an original maturity less than 3 months, and not subject to withdrawal restrictions, promissory notes and term notes with an original maturity less than 3 months and exclude deposits used as collateral.

4.3 Recognition of customers assets

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

4.4 Securities borrowing and lending

The Group record their obligations to return borrowed securities which they have been sold as short selling or lent as "Securities borrowing and lending payables", which are included in securities and derivatives business payables in the statement of financial position. At the end of reporting period, the balance of securities borrowing and lending payables are adjusted by the latest offer price quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on the last working day of the year. Gains or losses arising from such adjustment are included in profit or loss. Securities lent to customers are recorded as "Securities borrowing and lending receivables", which are included in securities and derivatives business receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash paid or received as collateral for securities borrowing and lending is recorded as "Collateral receivables" or "Collateral payables".

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

4.5 Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net receivable from Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlements of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and net receivables from TCH from derivatives trades made through the Thailand Future Exchange, including cash collateral pledged with TCH for derivatives trade.

4.6 Securities and derivatives business receivables

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

In addition, securities business receivables include the net receivable balance of cash accounts, credit balance accounts, collateral receivables (which comprise cash pledged as security with securities lenders or securities depositories) and other receivables such as overdue cash accounts and securities receivables which are the subject of legal proceedings, are undergoing restructuring or are being settled in installments.

4.7 Digital assets

Digital assets inventories - cryptocurrency

Digital assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's digital assets are primarily traded in active markets and are purchased with the intent to resell in the near future, generating a profit from the fluctuations in prices or margins. As a result, the Group has determined that its holding of digital assets should be accounted for under TAS 2 Inventories, and it meets the definition of a commodity broker-trader.

Under TAS 2, commodity broker-traders are those who buy or sell commodities for others or on their own account. The inventories held by commodity broker-traders are principally acquired for the purpose of selling in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in price or broker-traders' margin. As these inventories are measured at fair value less costs to sell, they are excluded from only the measurement requirements of TAS 2.

The Group recognises realised gains or losses on its digital assets when it sells digital assets that it holds under the weighted average method.

The fair value of digital assets inventories is based on quote prices on the active exchange market that the Group has determined that it is principal market for the digital assets (using Level 1 input).

Digital assets - digital tokens

The digital asset business is a new business globally, and there are no directly applicable financial reporting standards governing this business. The Company considers that investing in digital assets - digital tokens is for the purposes of long-term investment. The Company has therefore adopted the principles of TAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, and classifies them as non-current assets.

The Company initially recognises digital assets - digital tokens at cost, which is the fair value of the assets as of the date of receipt. Following the initial recognition, the digital assets - digital tokens are carried at cost (weighted average method) less any accumulated impairment losses (if any). The Company does not amortise digital assets - digital tokens because they have indefinite useful lives. The Company will review the status of indefinite useful lives of these digital assets - digital tokens on an annual basis.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company evaluates impairment of digital assets - digital tokens by recognising an impairment loss when the carrying amount is higher than the digital assets - digital tokens' fair value less costs to sell as at the end of the reporting period. The fair value is measured using the closing price on the digital asset exchange in Singapore as at the end of the reporting period.

Digital assets - digital tokens are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Digital assets - digital tokens are presented as intangible assets in the financial position.

In addition, the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022, do not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

4.8 Loans

Loans are initially recognised at the amount granted to borrower and are subsequently stated at amortised cost, based on the effective interest rate. Returns are recognised in profit or loss over the term of loan.

4.9 Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate

Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate are accounted for in the consolidated and separate financial statements using the equity method.

4.10 Premises improvement and equipment and depreciation

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

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

Furniture & fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on assets under installation.

An item of premises improvement and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.11 Intangible assets and amortisation

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

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

A summary of the intangible assets with finite useful lives is as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Deferred license fee	5 - 10 years
Computer software	3 - 10 years
Others	2 - 8 years

No amortisation is provided on computer software under installation.

4.12 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combination over the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cost of business combination, the excess is immediately recognised as gain in profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

4.13 Leases

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

The Group as a lessee

The Group 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 Group recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Building and building improvement	2 - 5 Years
Motor vehicles	5 Years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Group discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group'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 change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or equal to 12 months from commencement date or a lease of low-value assets is recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.14 Related party transactions

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

They also include associates, 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.

4.15 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company's functional currency.

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group perform impairment reviews in respect of the premises improvement and equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. The Group also carries out annual impairment reviews in respect of goodwill. 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.

4.17 Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers

Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers comprises the net payable to Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand and net payable for derivatives trade made through the Thailand Futures Exchange.

4.18 Securities and derivatives business payables

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

4.19 Other borrowings

Other borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value of the proceeds received. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective yield method; any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings.

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

Defined benefit plans

The Group have obligations in respect of the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Group treat 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 defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

4.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group have 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.

4.22 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 Group recognise deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognise 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 Group review and reduce 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 Group record deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.23 Derivatives

Futures contracts

The subsidiary initially recognises future contracts at fair value. Obligations under derivatives business are regarded as the subsidiary's commitments. Amounts pledged as securities for these derivatives are recorded as receivable at Thailand Clearing House. Subsequently, as at reporting date, the futures contracts are presented at their fair value, which calculated with reference to the daily settlement prices quoted by Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last business day of the year. Unrealised gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value is included in the profit or loss.

Options contracts

The subsidiary initially recognises options contracts at fair value. The subsidiary recorded the premium paid (long position) and the premium received (short position) under options contracts as at trade date as derivative assets and derivative liabilities, respectively. Subsequently, as at reporting date, the options contracts are presented at their fair value, which calculated with reference to the daily settlement prices quoted by Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last business day of the year. Unrealised gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value is included in the profit or loss.

Forward currency contracts

The Group uses forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Forward currency contracts are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss. Forward currency contracts are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

4.24 Financial instruments

The Group initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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 at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at FVOCI if the financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to irrevocably classify its equity investments which are not held for trading as equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as gains (losses) and return on financial instruments in profit or loss, except when the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as gains (losses) and return on financial instruments in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for securities borrowing and lending payables, and derivative (losses) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. At initial recognition the Group's financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Group takes into account any discounts or premiums on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

The Group may elect to measure financial liabilities at FVTPL if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces a recognition inconsistency (Accounting mismatch).

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Provisions on financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, which is equal to the fee received. The provision under each guarantee contract is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, and the allowance for expected credit losses.

The guarantee fee income is recognised as management service income in profit or loss by amortising the fee received on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets

Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has transferred control of the asset. Interest derived from remaining financial asset or transferred is recognised as asset or liability.

Financial liability is 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 Group 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 Group's recovery procedures.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on investments in debt instruments including cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers, securities business receivables - cash accounts, securities business receivables - credit balance accounts, collateral receivables, derivatives business receivables, other securities business receivables, loans, and investment in debt securities that are measured at amortised cost by using General Approach. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). 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 (a lifetime ECL).

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 Group continuously reviews and revisits the methods used, assumptions and forward-looking information.

For credit balance accounts, the allowance is set up based on the Group'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 Group's management, and the default.

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

Impairment of financial guarantee contracts

The Company estimates the expected credit losses of financial guarantee contracts based on the present value of the payments expected to be made to the holder of the contract if a default occurs, discounted using a risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting. The expected credit losses related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised under provisions - related party (if any).

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.25 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 Group apply 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 Group measure 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 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 Group determine 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:

Leases

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Allowance for expected credit losses of securities and derivatives business receivables

Allowance for expected credit losses of securities and derivatives business receivables are intended to adjust the values of loans and receivables for probable credit losses. The management needs to make judgement to establish reserves for estimated losses for each outstanding loan and receivable by taking into account collection risk and the value of the securities used as collateral. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amounts of allowance for expected credit losses and adjustments to the allowance for expected credit losses may therefore be required in the future.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

Premises improvement and equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of premises improvement and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of premises improvement and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review premises improvement and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses in the period when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

Recognition and derecognising of assets and liabilities

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

Post employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

6. Related party transactions

The relationships between the Company and its related parties that have significant business transactions during the years 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Trinity Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	Subsidiary
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	Subsidiary
Trinity One Company Limited	Subsidiary
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Subsidiary
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	Joint Venture
Conduit Management Service Limited	Under the control of a subsidiary
Digital Asset Management Company Limited	Associate

During the years, the Group had significant business transactions with related parties, which have been concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon in the ordinary course of businesses between the Company and those parties. Below is a summary of those transactions.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		Transfer Pricing Policy
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
<u>Related party transactions</u>					
Brokerage fees from securities business					
- Directors of the Group	1,061	2,608	-	-	At the subsidiary's normal rate charged to other clients, in accordance with Association of Thai Securities Companies' notification
Brokerage fees from derivatives business					
- Directors of the Group	125	203	-	-	At the subsidiary's normal rate charged to other clients, in accordance with Association of Thai Securities Companies' notification
Private fund management fees					
- Directors of the Group	629	791	-	-	Contract price
Management service income					
- Subsidiary	-	-	14,400	14,400	Agreed upon basis
- Joint venture	10,792	2,772	10,792	2,772	Agreed upon basis
Underwriting fees					
- Joint venture	6,000	5,250	-	-	Contract price
Dividend income					
- Subsidiary	-	-	1,500	97,500	Normal rate declared to ordinary investors
- Joint venture	4,515	3,870	4,515	3,870	Normal rate declared to ordinary investors
Interest income					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	33,349	1,228	Interbank rate
- Joint venture	5,083	11,337	5,083	11,337	MOR Plus 3.63 per annum
Interest expenses					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	148	1,595	Interbank rate
Interest expenses of debentures					
- Directors of the Group	719	671	719	671	Normal rate declared to ordinary investors
Management service expenses					
- Subsidiary	-	-	1,665	1,728	Agreed upon basis
Brokerage fee expenses					
- Subsidiary	-	-	-	35,537	At the subsidiary's normal rate charged to other clients, in accordance with Association of Thai Securities Companies' notification

The balances of the accounts as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 between the Group and those related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<u>Outstanding balances of the transactions</u>				
Securities and derivatives business receivables				
Directors of the Group	14,174	28,106	-	-
Other receivables - subsidiaries (Note 13)				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	37,001	154,370
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	-	1,169	-	1,169
Short-term loans to subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	651,000	281,000
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	-	-	-	300
Subordinated loan to subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	500,000	-
Short-term loans to joint venture				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	-	70,000	-	70,000
Securities and derivatives business payables				
Directors of the Group	8,143	10,848	-	-
Other payables - related parties (Note 24)				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	72,700	9,293
Deferred income fee				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	18,657	12,311	15,437	10,228
Short-term loans from subsidiaries				
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	-	-	3,500	12,600
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	-	-	1,900	-
Trinity One Company Limited	-	-	229	231
Unsecured debentures				
Directors of the Group	28,800	17,700	28,800	17,700

Short-term loans to joint venture are due within 1 year and carry interest at MOR plus 3.63% per annum. The loans are secured by the entering into business collateral agreement for the right to claim from existing and future loan receivables of subsidiaries of the joint venture. Movements in the balances of the loans during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2022	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2022
Short-term loans to joint venture				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	70,000	129,500	(199,500)	-

Short-term loans to subsidiaries are due at call. Movements in the balance of the loans during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2022	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2022
Short-term loans to subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	281,000	9,033,985	(8,663,985)	651,000
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	300	300	(600)	-
Subordinated loan to subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	500,000	-	500,000
	<u>281,300</u>	<u>9,534,285</u>	<u>(8,664,585)</u>	<u>1,151,000</u>

Subordinated loan to subsidiary is a loan when a subsidiary is bankrupt company or liquidation, the Company will receive the repayment after other ordinary creditors, loan without collateral and has due within 1 year and carry interest at 3.5% rate per annum.

Short-term loans from subsidiaries are due at call. Movements in the balance of the loans during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at 1 January 2022	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2022
Short-term loans from subsidiaries				
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	12,600	-	(9,100)	3,500
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	-	8,300	(6,400)	1,900
Trinity One Company Limited	231	-	(2)	229
	<u>12,831</u>	<u>8,300</u>	<u>(15,502)</u>	<u>5,629</u>

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had employee benefit payable to their directors and management as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	47,566	107,531	5,220	15,080
Post-employment benefits	6,826	7,935	-	-
Share-based payment	-	20	-	9
Total	54,392	115,486	5,220	15,089

The Company provided the other employee benefits to its directors and management. In the year 2022, the Company purchased liability insurance amounting to Baht 50 million for directors and management of the Group (2021: Baht 50 million).

Guarantee obligations with related party

The Company issues financial guarantees with its related party, as described in Note 38.3 to the consolidated financial statements for guarantee loans of joint venture. Financial guarantees commit the Company to make payment on behalf of the joint venture in the event of default on the payment of loans, to lenders.

The outstanding exposure of financial guarantee which is not recognised on the financial statements and corresponding allowance for expected credit losses classified by stage is as follow:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	Outstanding exposure	ECL	Outstanding exposure	ECL
No significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	700,000	-	350,000	-
Significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired (Non-performing)	-	-	-	-
Total	700,000	-	350,000	-

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash on hand	168	168	-	-
Deposits at financial institutions	589,190	361,179	1,652	1,947
Total cash and cash equivalents	589,358	361,347	1,652	1,947
Less: Deposits for customers' account of subsidiary	(410,581)	(249,054)	-	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	178,777	112,293	1,652	1,947

8. Investments

8.1 Fair value of obligated investments in equity securities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separated	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Securities borrowing and not yet due				
Equity securities ⁽¹⁾	7,774	1,775	-	1,775
Total obligated investments	7,774	1,775	-	1,775

⁽¹⁾ Fair value of securities borrowed but has not yet to be transferred was measured at fair value using Level 1 input.

8.2 Cost and fair value

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current investments				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities - Trading securities				
Unit trusts	851	432	851	432
Listed securities	687,541	360,026	250,242	138,642
Non-listed securities	-	109,091	-	109,091
Total equity securities	688,392	469,549	251,093	248,165
Debt securities measured at FVTPL				
Unit trusts	3,430	3,455	-	-
Foreign debt securities	7,031	9,224	7,031	9,224
Total debt securities	10,461	12,679	7,031	9,224
Total investments measured at FVTPL	698,853	482,228	258,124	257,389

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	650,000	450,000	-	-
Debt securities				
Bills of exchange	25,370	38,178	-	-
Debentures	56,984	116,819	-	79,006
Government bonds	149,178	399,293	-	-
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(799,178)	(849,293)	-	-
Total investments measured at amortised cost	82,354	154,997	-	79,006
Total current investments	781,207	637,225	258,124	336,395
Long-term investments				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Debt securities measured at FVTPL				
Convertible loan	95,000	70,000	95,000	70,000
Total investments measured at FVTPL	95,000	70,000	95,000	70,000
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Listed securities	114,481	130,959	51,500	50,500
Non-listed securities	10,066	14,903	9,415	14,251
Total investments measured at FVOCI	124,547	145,862	60,915	64,751
Total long-term investments	219,547	215,862	155,915	134,751

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group has trading securities that has a business going concern problem. The cost is Baht 80 million (the Company only: Baht 80 million), the Group has fully set up allowance for impairment of such investments.

Equity instruments designated at FVOCI include listed and non-listed securities investments which the Company considers as long-term investments.

8.3 As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, investments in fixed deposits with financial institutions and debt securities (exclude investments measured at FVTPL) classified by the remaining period to maturities of contracts.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022			
	Period to maturity			Total
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	650,000	-	-	650,000
Bills of exchange	25,370	-	-	25,370
Debentures	56,984	-	-	56,984
Government bonds	149,178	-	-	149,178
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(799,178)	-	-	(799,178)
Total	82,354	-	-	82,354

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2021			
	Period to maturity			Total
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	450,000	-	-	450,000
Bills of exchange	38,178	-	-	38,178
Debentures	116,819	-	-	116,819
Government bonds	399,293	-	-	399,293
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(849,293)	-	-	(849,293)
Total	154,997	-	-	154,997

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separated financial statements			
	2021			
	Period to maturity			Total
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Debentures	79,006	-	-	79,006

8.4 Unrealised gain (loss) on revaluation of investments measured at FVOCI recognised in shareholders' equity

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balance - beginning of the year	(54,617)	(62,305)	(54,617)	(62,305)
Changes during the year (net of income tax)				
- from revaluation	3,803	12,223	931	2,815
- from disposals	1,427	(4,535)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income				
from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	4,299	4,873
Balance - end of the year	(49,387)	(54,617)	(49,387)	(54,617)

8.5 Investments in equity securities measured at FVOCI

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements			
2022			
Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Resource	33,825	2,783	(1,427)
Financial	38,571	1,048	-
Industrials	51,500	3,000	-
Others	650	-	-
Total	124,546	6,831	(1,427)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements			
2021			
Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Resource	56,622	2,561	(4,445)
Financial	33,088	861	-
Property & Construction	-	1,020	8,980
Industrials	50,500	4,000	-
Others	5,652	-	-
Total	145,862	8,442	4,535

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
2022			
Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Financial	9,415	257	-
Industrials	51,500	3,000	-
Total	60,915	3,257	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
2021			
Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Financial	9,251	172	-
Industrials	50,500	4,000	-
Others	5,000	-	-
Total	64,751	4,172	-

9. Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
Receivables from Clearing House	67,041	120,160
Less: Receivables from Clearing House for customers' accounts of the subsidiary	(48,241)	(76,481)
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	18,800	43,679

10. Securities and derivatives business receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Securities business receivables		
Cash customers' accounts	292,495	372,703
Credit balance accounts	3,721,165	3,265,364
Collateral receivables	8,678	-
Other receivables	556,764	78,121
Total securities business receivables	4,579,102	3,716,188
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(61,969)	(61,970)
Net securities business receivables	4,517,133	3,654,218
Derivatives business receivables		
Derivatives business receivables	3,438	2,856
Other receivables	2,822	2,921
Total derivatives business receivables	6,260	5,777
Net securities and derivatives business receivables	4,523,393	3,659,995

Securities and derivative business receivables of Baht 4,523 million of Trinity Securities Company Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Company, as presented in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022, included securities business receivables of Baht 479 million that had defaulted on payments of outstanding positions resulting from purchase orders made for shares of a listed company that the Stock Exchange of Thailand ("SET") identified as potentially abnormal purchase and sale transactions in November 2022. The Company filed a complaint alleging fraudulent conduct with the Economic Crime Suppression Division of the Central Investigation Bureau ("ECD"), requesting to proceed with a case against the receivable and any other individuals involved or previously involved with the receivable for the fraud under the Criminal Code with a nature of regular or business conduct, which is a predicate offense under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E.2542 (1999). Subsequently, the Anti-Money Laundering Office ("AMLO") ordered that all securities brokerage companies involved to proceed with the temporary seizure of assets related to the aforementioned wrongdoing of both the sellers and the buyers. The committee of the AMLO agreed and approved that the case shall be submitted to the public prosecutor to file a petition with the court to issue an order to seize the assets as state property on 7 February 2023. On 16 February 2023, the special prosecutor under the Office of the Attorney General determined that the gathered evidence showed that the accused and its associates involved or previously involved with the offender of the fraudulent activities, and therefore filed a petition with the

court. Moreover, on 16 February 2023, the Civil Court issued an emergency motion for the temporary seizure and attachment of assets related to the alleged wrongdoing until it is otherwise adjudicated. The subsidiary has filed a petition for protection of its rights from the predicate offense and submitted supporting evidence that details the damage incurred and the amount of damages suffered to the authorities at the AMLO. This action was taken to enable the AMLO and the public prosecutor to pursue legal action to obtain compensatory damages.

In addition, on 10 February 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) stated to the ECD that receivable and 18 co-offenders had caused the general public to misunderstand the price or volume of securities transactions, thereby violating the Securities and Exchange Act B.E.2535 (1992) and constitutes an unfair practice that constitutes a criminal offense under the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E.2542 (1999). The SEC reported the case to the AMLO for further action. Currently, the subsidiary is awaiting the outcome of the case from the relevant authorities.

The management of the Company and the subsidiary have determined that this event is an abnormal transaction, as it was carried out with fraudulent intent. Such conduct is prohibited by law and runs counter to public order and good morals. Therefore this event must be cancelled and the transaction must be treated as if it had never occurred. Setting up the allowance for expected credit losses may have an adverse affect on the case that the subsidiary has filed with the AMLO on 16 February 2023, seeking protection of its rights from the predicate offense. It may also adversely affect the case under which the subsidiary has filed the complaint alleging fraudulent conduct with the ECD. Since the setting up the allowance for expected credit losses could be interpreted as the subsidiary’s acceptance of the disputed transactions as being valid, along with the acceptance of the damage caused. In this regard, the subsidiary has not recorded any allowance for expected credit losses related to the overdue securities business receivables mentioned above. The management of the Company and the subsidiary believe that there is a high probability that this transaction will be cancelled and treated as if it had never occurred. The overdue amount is expected to be fully reimbursed from assets totaling Baht 4,470.87 million with interest thereon, which are seized in accordance with the court order, which is the result of the cooperation and coordination of all relevant regulators and presentation of evidence proving the wrongdoing of the offenders, leading to legal proceedings that result in the attachment of assets in accordance with the court order. The subsidiary has filed the petition with the AMLO, seeking protection of the rights, including compensation for the damage of assets related that have been attached as a result of the offense mentioned above.

10.1 The classification of securities and derivative business receivables

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, has classified securities and derivative business receivables in accordance with TFRS 9 as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022		
	Securities and derivatives business receivables and interest receivables	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses amount
<u>Securities business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	3,504,377	3,504,377	-
Under-performing debts	1,012,758	1,012,758	-
Non-performing debts	61,969	61,969	61,969
Total	4,579,104	4,579,104	61,969
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	1,610	1,610	-
Under-performing debts	4,650	4,650	-
Total	6,260	6,260	-
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	4,585,364	4,585,364	61,969

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2021		
	Securities and derivatives business receivables and interest receivables	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses amount
<u>Securities business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	3,214,978	3,214,978	1
Under-performing debts	439,241	439,241	-
Non-performing debts	61,969	61,969	61,969
Total	3,716,188	3,716,188	61,970
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	2,856	2,856	-
Under-performing debts	2,921	2,921	-
Total	5,777	5,777	-
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	3,721,965	3,721,965	61,970

11. Allowance for expected credit losses

Details of allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
Securities and derivative business receivables	61,969	61,970

Movements of allowance for expected credit losses during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Consolidated financial statements				
	2022				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Performing	Under- performing	Non- performing	General approach	Total
Beginning balance of the year	1	-	61,969	-	61,970
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Ending balance of the year	-	-	61,969	-	61,969

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Consolidated financial statements				
	2021				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Performing	Under- performing	Non- performing	General approach	Total
Beginning balance of the year	1	25	61,969	-	61,995
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	-	(25)	-	-	(25)
Ending balance of the year	1	-	61,969	-	61,970

12. Derivatives assets and liabilities

12.1 Derivatives assets and liabilities for trading

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements							
	2022				2021			
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount
<u>Equity securities</u>								
Warrants	2,336	3,503	-	-	98,403	238,384	-	-
<u>Exchange rate</u>								
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	1,427	238,370	1,696	284,225	35,615	485,335	40,359	531,190
Total	3,763	241,873	1,696	284,225	133,918	723,719	40,359	531,190

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company and clients' portfolio of the subsidiary in full amount.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements							
	2022				2021			
	Assets		Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount
<u>Equity securities</u>								
Warrants	-	-	-	-	94,862	232,534	-	-
<u>Exchange rate</u>								
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	-	269	45,855	-	-	4,843	45,855
Total	-	-	269	45,855	94,862	232,534	4,843	45,855

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company.

12.2 Portion of derivative trading transactions separated by type of contract party

(Unit: Percent)

Type of derivatives	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	Portion of notional amount		Portion of notional amount	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Clearing House and broker - dealers	1	-	33	-
Financial institutions	99	100	67	100
Total	100	100	100	100

(Unit: Percent)

Type of derivatives	Separate financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	Portion of notional amount		Portion of notional amount	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	100	-
Financial institutions	-	100	-	100
Total	-	100	100	100

13. Other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accrued income and dividend receivable	48,895	47,464	28,745	18,443
Collateral receivables for trading of inventories				
- digital assets	1,478	15,382	1,478	15,382
Collateral receivables for trading of investments	11,270	13,216	11,270	13,216
Other receivables - subsidiaries (Note 6)	-	-	36,015	58,370
Dividend receivables - subsidiaries (Note 6)	-	-	-	96,000
Other receivables - Joint venture (Note 6)	-	1,169	-	1,169
Total other receivables	61,643	77,231	77,508	202,580

14. Loans to others

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has loans to unrelated companies and individuals which carry interest at MOR to MOR plus 3.50% per annum (2021: MOR to MOR plus 3.50% per annum) and are secured by the pledges of listed and non-listed securities, with details as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate			
	Repayment within		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term loans to others	December 2023	December 2022	1,125,557	1,134,236

15. Digital assets inventories

During the year 2022 and 2021, the Company has invested in digital assets, are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated /Separate
financial statements

	2022	2021
Cryptocurrencies		
Cost	10,383	999
Less: Unrealised loss	(3,063)	(183)
Total	<u>7,320</u>	<u>816</u>

16. Investments in subsidiaries

16.1 Details of investments in subsidiaries as presented in the separate financial statements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Carrying amounts
based on the
equity method

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Carrying amounts based on the equity method	
	2022	2021	2022 (%)	2021 (%)	2022	2021	2022	2021
Trinity Securities Company Limited	1,200,000	1,200,000	99.9	99.9	1,176,101	1,176,101	1,688,969	1,560,946
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	2,500	10,000	99.9	99.9	2,557	10,057	3,761	11,663
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	3,000	3,000	99.9	99.9	3,043	3,043	5,784	4,918
Trinity One Company Limited	250	250	99.9	99.9	250	250	225	227
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	10,000	10,000	99.9	99.9	6,132	6,132	5,219	4,499
Total					<u>1,188,083</u>	<u>1,195,583</u>	<u>1,703,958</u>	<u>1,582,253</u>

During the year 2021, the Company recognised share-based payment transactions when services from its subsidiaries' employees were rendered, and the Company recorded them against investments in subsidiaries amounting to Baht 0.04 million.

In September 2022, the Company received a return of capital of Baht 7.5 million from Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited, which is a subsidiary, as approved at a meeting of the subsidiary's shareholders.

16.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company has recognised its share of comprehensive income from investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements and dividend income from subsidiaries as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Subsidiaries	Separate financial statements					
	Share of profit or loss		Share of other comprehensive income		Dividend received	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Trinity Securities Company Limited	125,151	150,173	2,872	(11,468)	-	96,000
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	98	(172)	-	-	500	-
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	866	2,819	-	(97)	-	-
Trinity One Company Limited	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	1,720	1,622	-	-	1,000	1,500
Total	127,833	154,441	2,872	(11,565)	1,500	97,500

Details of share of comprehensive income from investments in subsidiaries as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
Share of actuarial loss from subsidiaries	-	(20,973)
Share of other comprehensive income from investments in subsidiary	4,299	4,873
Gain (loss) on disposal of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income of subsidiary	(1,427)	4,535
Total	2,872	(11,565)

17. Investments in joint venture

17.1 Details of investments in joint venture:

Investments in joint venture represent investments in entities which are jointly controlled by the Company and other companies. Details of these investments are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Joint venture	Nature of business	Consolidated / Separate financial statements					
		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Carrying amounts based on equity method	
		2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
		(%)	(%)				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	Investing in companies that providing pico finance services	30.07	30.07	21,500	21,500	49,125	38,850

On 1 July 2019 the Company entered into Shareholder Agreement of Tree Money Holding Company Limited with an individual, to invest in 215,000 newly-issued ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 each of such company for Baht 21.5 million, representing 30.07% of the issued and paid-up share capital of such company after the capital increase. The Company decided that under the terms of the Shareholder Agreement, this company is jointly controlled by the Company and the individual, and the Company therefore presents the investment in this company as investment in joint venture. The joint venture is principally engaged in investment in other companies. As at investment date, the joint venture had 18 subsidiaries that are principally engaged in the provision of pico finance services in 6 provinces (2021: 18 subsidiaries in 6 provinces), and one subsidiary that is principally engaged in the provision of related services. Providers of pico finance require permission from and under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and providers are required to strictly comply with the related rules and conditions in the announcements issued by the Ministry of Finance and the Fiscal Policy Office.

17.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company recognised its share of comprehensive income from investment in the joint venture in the consolidated and separate financial statements and dividend income from the joint venture as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Joint venture	Consolidated / Separate financial statements					
	Share of profit		Share of other comprehensive income		Dividend received	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	14,824	15,445	(35)	-	4,515	3,870

17.3 Summarised financial information about material joint ventures

Summarised information about financial position

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Tree Money Holding Company Limited	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalent	211	22
Loans and interest receivables - net	627	511
Other current assets	6	6
Other non-current assets	84	42
Short-term loans	(680)	(410)
Other current liabilities	(52)	(31)
Other non-current liabilities	(16)	(6)
Non-controlling interests	(12)	(5)
Net assets	168	129
Shareholding percentage (%)	30.07	30.07
Share of net assets	51	39
Carrying amounts of joint ventures based on equity method	51	39

Summarised information about comprehensive income

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	For the year ended 31 December	
	Tree Money Holding Company Limited	
	2022	2021
Interest income	224	107
Service income	173	80
Administrative expenses	(95)	(56)
Interest expense	(58)	(26)
Expected credit loss	(176)	(39)
Income tax expense	(15)	(13)
Profit	53	53
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	53	53
Less: Non-controlling interests	(11)	(4)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	42	49
Adjustment of net profit	7	2
Total comprehensive income after adjustment	49	51

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has commitments and contingent liabilities relating to its interests in joint ventures, as described in Note 38.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

18. Investments in associate

18.1 Details of associate

(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
Consolidated / Separate financial statements					
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage	Cost	Carrying amounts based on equity method
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
			(%)		
Digital Asset Management Company Limited	Providing platforms for wealth and human resources management.	Thailand	23.56	12,500	12,346

On 2 April 2021, the Company invested in ordinary shares of Digital Asset Management Company Limited amounting to Baht 5 million, representing 18.03% of its issued and paid-up share capital. On 6 December 2022, the Company has additionally invested in such company, with total investment cost of Baht 12.5 million, representing 23.56% of its issued and paid-up share capital. The Company therefore presents the investment in this company as investment in associate. The associate's objective is to operate a business that provides platforms for wealth and human resources management.

Book values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Digital Asset Management Company Limited as at the investing date were summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Cash and cash equivalents	7,522
Account receivables	1,271
Other current assets	160
Equipment	104
Intangible assets	8,880
Deposit	107
Account payables	(617)
Loans from director	(1,729)
Accrued expenses	(84)
Accrued income	(303)
Other current liabilities	(81)
Net assets of Digital Asset Management Company Limited	15,230
Shareholding percentage (%)	23.56
Net assets in shareholding percentage of the company	3,588
Add: Excess of purchase price over book value	8,912
Cash paid for purchase of investment in associates	12,500

At present, the Company is in the process of assessing the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the investing date, in order to allocate costs of the business acquisition to the identifiable items. It is to be completed within the period of twelve months from the investing date. During the measurement period, if the Company obtains additional information relating to facts and circumstances that existed as of the investing date, the Company will adjust the provisional values recognised at the investing date, to reflect this new information.

18.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company has recognised its share of profit/loss from investments in associate in the consolidated and separate financial statements and dividend income as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Associates	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements	
	Share of loss from investments in associates during the year		Share of other comprehensive income from investments in associates during the year		Dividend received during the year	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Digital Asset Management Company Limited	155	-	-	-	-	-

19. Premises improvement and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
1 January 2021	45,159	106,852	21,155	173,166
Additions	725	3,269	-	3,994
Disposals	(5)	(12,588)	(2,665)	(15,258)
Write-off	(5,562)	(4,485)	-	(10,047)
31 December 2021	40,317	93,048	18,490	151,855
Additions	332	3,107	-	3,439
Transfers to premises improvement and equipment	-	-	612	612
Disposals	(66)	(680)	(2,235)	(2,981)
Write-off	(555)	(469)	-	(1,024)
31 December 2022	40,028	95,006	16,867	151,901
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2021	45,127	93,515	11,333	149,975
Depreciation for the year	220	5,708	3,149	9,077
Depreciation on disposals	(5)	(12,588)	(2,665)	(15,258)
Depreciation on write-off	(5,559)	(4,485)	-	(10,044)
31 December 2021	39,783	82,150	11,817	133,750
Depreciation for the year	168	5,240	2,233	7,641
Depreciation on disposals	(44)	(482)	(1,131)	(1,657)
Depreciation on write-off	(90)	(469)	-	(559)
31 December 2022	39,817	86,439	12,919	13,175

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			Total
	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	
Net book value				
31 December 2021	534	10,898	6,673	18,105
31 December 2022	211	8,567	3,948	12,726
Depreciation for the years				
2021				9,077
2022				7,641

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost			
1 January 2021	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2021	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2022	3	1,249	1,252
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2021	3	951	954
Depreciation for the year	-	250	250
31 December 2021	3	1,201	1,204
Depreciation for the year	-	48	48
31 December 2022	3	1,249	1,249
(Unit: Net book value)			
31 December 2021	-	48	48
31 December 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the years			
2021			250
2022			48

As at 31 December 2022, certain premises improvement and equipment have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount (before deducting accumulated amortisation) of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 117 million (2021: Baht 109 million).

20. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Deferred license fee	Computer software	Others	Computer software under installation	Digital tokens	Total
Cost						
1 January 2021	500	37,215	3,353	2,896	-	43,964
Additions	-	809	254	1,329	-	2,392
Write-off	(250)	(117)	(1,421)	-	-	(1,788)
31 December 2021	250	37,907	2,186	4,225	-	44,568
Additions	500	354	375	-	3,051	4,280
Write-off	(250)	-	(1,086)	-	-	(1,336)
31 December 2022	500	38,261	1,475	4,225	3,051	47,512
Amortisation						
1 January 2021	306	30,822	1,994	-	-	33,122
Amortisation for the year	67	1,122	586	-	-	1,775
Amortisation for write-off	(150)	(117)	(1,421)	-	-	(1,688)
31 December 2021	223	31,827	1,159	-	-	33,209
Amortisation for the year	65	1,186	470	-	-	1,721
Amortisation for write-off	(250)	-	(1,086)	-	-	(1,336)
31 December 2022	38	33,013	543	-	-	33,594
Net book value						
31 December 2021	27	6,080	1,027	4,225	-	11,359
31 December 2022	462	5,248	932	4,225	3,051	13,918
Amortisation expense for the years						
2021						1,775
2022						1,721

As at 31 December 2022, certain computer software items have been fully amortisation but are still in use. The gross carrying amount (before deducting accumulated amortisation) of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 26 million (2021: Baht 26 million).

During the year 2022, the Company purchased digital assets - digital tokens, in the form of ready-to-use utility tokens, at a cost of Baht 3.05 million. The Company can sell and transfer 25% of these tokens after a period of 1 year and then sell and transfer the remainder daily at an average rate over the following 3 years. In the first year the maturity date is in September 2023 and the remaining amount will gradually mature over 3 years, ending in September 2026.

As at 31 December 2022, the book value of the digital assets - digital tokens under the cost method, net of accumulated allowance for impairment, is Baht 3.05 million (2021: Nil).

21. Goodwill

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Goodwill - Trinity Securities Co., Ltd.	50,865	50,865

The Company allocates goodwill acquired through business combination with indefinite useful lives to business unit which an asset's cash-generating unit to Trinity Securities Co., Ltd. for annual impairment testing.

The Company has determined the recoverable amounts of its cash-generating units based on value in use using cash flow projections from financial estimation approved by management and key assumptions relating to revenue's growth rate and discount rate.

22. Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, other short-term borrowings, short-term unsecured debentures and other long-term borrowings

Type	Interest rate		Consolidated		Separate	
	per annum		financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions						
Promissory notes	Inter bank rate	Inter bank rate	2,105,000	1,510,000	-	-
Other short-term borrowings						
Bills of exchange	Inter bank rate	Inter bank rate	59,416	567,635	59,416	308,282
Short-term unsecured debentures						
Debentures	2.50 - 3.30	3.20	843,500	455,600	843,500	455,600

There is no collateral for these short-term borrowings from financial institutions, other short-term borrowings and short-term unsecured debentures and unsubordinated with debentureholders' representative debentures, remaining period to maturity within 1 year.

The Company has other long-term borrowings unsecured with details as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Type	Term	Maturity date	Interest rate (% per annum)	Consolidated / Separate financial statements	
				2022	2021 (Audited)
Other long-term borrowings					
Bills of exchange	2 years 11 days	19 April 2023	3.70	128,676	124,202
Less: Portion due within one year				(128,676)	-
Other long-term borrowings - net of current portion				-	124,202

23. Securities and derivatives business payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
Securities business payables		
Cash customers' accounts	204,558	277,823
Total securities business payables	204,558	277,823
Derivatives business payables		
Derivatives business payables	1,331	3,197
Total derivatives business payables	1,331	3,197
Total securities and derivatives business payables	205,889	281,020

24. Other payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accrued expenses	121,298	171,961	21,000	21,802
Securities borrowing payables	-	2,663	-	2,663
Other payables - subsidiary (Note 6)	-	-	72,700	9,293
Total other payables	121,298	174,624	93,700	33,758

25. Leases

The subsidiaries have lease contracts of property used in their operation. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 - 4 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Buildings and building improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2021	84,735	3,144	87,879
Additions	2,594	2,950	5,544
Depreciation for the year	(31,464)	(1,625)	(33,089)
As at 31 December 2021	55,865	4,469	60,334
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	(612)	(612)
Write-off	(807)	-	(807)
Depreciation for the year	(31,322)	(1,445)	(32,376)
As at 31 December 2022	23,736	2,412	26,148

b) Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
Lease payments	25,423	59,226
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(332)	(1,949)
Total	25,091	57,277
Less: Portion due within one year	(23,719)	(31,643)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	1,372	25,634

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	57,277	81,758
Additions	(815)	5,544
Accretion of interest	1,044	1,788
Repayments	(32,415)	(31,813)
Balance at end of year	<u>25,091</u>	<u>57,277</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 40.2 to the consolidated financial statements under the liquidity risk.

c) Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	32,767	33,089
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,055	2,005
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	613	283

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Baht 33 million (2021: Baht 32 million), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

26. Long-term unsecured debenture

The Company has long-term unsubordinated and unsecured with debenture holders' representative debentures.

Issue date	Number of debenture (units)	Interest rate (% per annum)	Term	Maturity date	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated /Separate financial statements	
					2022	2021
16 July 2020	200,000	3.50	1 year 5 months 29 days	14 January 2022	-	200,000
9 September 2020	108,500	3.50	1 year 6 months	9 March 2022	-	108,500
17 December 2020	156,800	3.55	1 year 7 months 2 days	19 July 2022	-	156,800
26 January 2021	84,000	3.80	2 years	26 January 2023	84,000	84,000
2 April 2021	200,000	3.60	1 year 6 months 1 day	3 October 2022	-	200,000
4 June 2021	100,500	3.80	2 years 2 days	6 June 2023	100,500	100,500
16 August 2021	134,900	3.80	2 years	16 August 2023	134,900	134,900
9 September 2021	72,500	3.80	1 year 11 months 30 day	9 August 2023	72,500	72,500
12 December 2021	100,000	3.60	1 year 6 months 4 day	6 June 2023	100,000	100,000
14 January 2022	202,000	3.80	2 years 1 day	15 January 2024	202,000	-
9 March 2022	64,000	3.80	1 year 11 months 28 days	8 March 2024	64,000	-
10 May 2022	200,000	3.60	1 year 3 months 29 days	8 September 2023	200,000	-
19 July 2022	85,000	3.20	1 year 28 days	16 August 2023	85,000	-
19 July 2022	139,100	3.80	2 years	19 July 2024	139,100	-
16 August 2022	125,200	3.90	1 year 11 months 3 days	19 July 2024	125,200	-
9 September 2022	67,100	3.90	2 years 1 day	9 September 2024	67,100	-
3 October 2022	130,600	3.30	1 year 1 month	3 November 2023	130,600	-
3 October 2022	139,100	3.60	1 year 5 months 5 days	8 March 2024	139,100	-
Total					1,644,000	1,157,200
Less: Portion due within one year					(907,500)	(665,300)
Long-term unsecured debentures - net of current portion					736,500	491,900

27. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Provision for long-term employee benefits at the beginning of year	88,179	56,137	2,707	2,044
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	4,827	5,372	420	414
Interest cost	757	816	41	33
Included in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial loss arising from				
Demographic assumptions change	-	9,923	-	-
Financial assumptions change	-	4,451	-	68
Experience adjustments	-	12,058	-	148
Benefits paid in the year	(4,984)	(578)	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits at the end of year	88,779	88,179	3,168	2,707

As at 31 December 2022, the Group expects to pay Baht 4 million of long-term employee benefit during the next year (2021: Baht 5 million).

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 9-11 years (the Company only: 11 years) (2021: 9 - 11 years (the Company only: 11 years)).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: Percent per annum)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.17 - 1.49	1.17 - 1.49	1.49	1.49
Salary increase rate	3.00 - 4.00	3.00 - 4.00	3.00	3.00
Turnover rate	1.91 - 22.92	1.91 - 22.92	7.64 - 22.92	7.64 - 22.92

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:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(2,068)	0.5	2,204
Salary increase rate	1.0	5,786	1.0	(5,182)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(5,904)	20.0	6,864

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2021			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(2,177)	0.5	2,321
Salary increase rate	1.0	5,341	1.0	(4,801)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(5,382)	20.0	6,234

	Separate financial statements			
	2022			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(124)	0.5	131
Salary increase rate	1.0	362	1.0	(325)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(487)	20.0	586

	Separate financial statements			
	2021			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(119)	0.5	127
Salary increase rate	1.0	311	1.0	(279)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(418)	20.0	503

28. 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 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.

During the year 2022, the Company had set aside the statutory reserve of Baht 9 million from profit for the year (2021: Baht 12.5 million).

29. Securities business income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Brokerage fees from securities business	260,058	342,873
Fees and service income	100,084	118,069
Interest on margin loans	179,297	129,433
Other interest income	14,768	6,947
Total	554,207	597,322

30. Interest income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Interest income on bank deposits	53	43	13	-
Interest income on loans	106,854	111,630	107,369	111,357
Interest income on investments	996	6,099	33,633	7,324
Others	1,183	992	-	-
Total	109,086	118,764	141,015	118,681

31. Gain and return on financial instruments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Gain on securities	50,420	172,984	15,375	94,283
Gain (loss) on derivatives	(3,907)	(24,048)	(724)	90
Dividend income	21,075	29,442	12,148	16,506
Total	67,588	178,378	26,799	110,879

32. Finance cost

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Interest expense on borrowings	112,479	81,234	86,392	58,920
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,264	1,977	-	-
Interest expense on securities business payables	3,334	3,031	-	-
Total	117,077	86,242	86,392	58,920

33. Income tax

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	41,157	53,795	5,815	14,793
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,422)	2,024	2,334	2,608
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	39,735	55,819	8,149	17,401

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)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax on actuarial loss	-	5,286	-	43
Deferred tax on gain from change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI	(1,308)	(1,922)	(233)	(704)

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accounting profit before tax	218,132	305,963	186,546	267,545
Applicable tax rate	15% and 20%	15% and 20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	40,684	60,933	37,309	53,509
Transferred provision for long-term employee benefits from related party	-	(274)	-	-
Effects of:				
Tax exempted revenue	(996)	-	(1,854)	(22,217)
Non-deductible expenses	306	437	2	17
Additional expense deductions allowed	-	(89)	-	-
Others	(259)	(5,188)	(27,308)	(13,908)
Total	(949)	(4,840)	(29,160)	(36,108)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	39,735	55,819	8,149	17,401

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit losses	10,265	10,219	-	-
Allowance for impairment of investments	16,059	16,059	15,965	15,965
Unrealised fair value loss on investments	13,367	17,429	7,738	10,730
Leases	-	146	-	-
Provision for dismantling cost	1,931	1,046	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	16,843	17,533	634	542
Unrealised fair value loss on derivatives	3,012	-	-	-
Total	61,477	62,432	24,337	27,237
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised fair value gain on derivatives	-	437	-	-
Unrealised fair value gain on investments	8,427	9,307	6,052	6,386
Leases	247	-	-	-
Total	8,674	9,744	6,052	6,386
Deferred tax assets - net	52,803	52,688	18,285	20,851

34. 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.

Diluted 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 plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares which would need to be issued to convert all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The calculation assumes that the conversion took place either at the beginning of the year or on the date the potential ordinary shares were issued.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Consolidated / Separate financial statements					
	Profit for the year		Weighted average number of ordinary shares		Earnings per share	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand shares)	(Baht)	(Baht)
Basic earnings per share						
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	<u>178,397</u>	250,144	<u>214,405</u>	211,195	<u>0.83</u>	<u>1.18</u>
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares						
TNITY-W1 warrants		-		2,920		
ESOP warrants		<u>-</u>		<u>21</u>		
Diluted earnings per share						
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders assuming the conversion of warrants to ordinary shares		<u>250,144</u>		<u>214,136</u>		<u>1.17</u>

35. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance. The authorised decision maker has been identified as the Company's Board of Directors.

The Group are organised into business units based on their products and services and have two reportable segments which are Securities and Derivatives Business, and Financial Advisory Business and investment banking.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The authorised operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and total assets and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss and total assets in the financial statements. However, the Group are not allocated operating expenses and income tax expenses to operating segments.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue and profit, and total assets information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2022				
	Securities and derivatives business	Financial advisory business and investment banking	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	471	49	520	-	520
Inter-segment revenue (expenses)	8	1	9	(8)	1
Interest income	330	-	330	(33)	297
Interest expenses	(151)	-	(151)	33	(118)
Segment profit	603	43	646	(8)	638
Unallocated revenues and expenses:					
Operating revenues and expenses					
Personnel expenses					(329)
Depreciation and amortisation					(42)
Other expenses					(64)
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate					15
Income tax expenses					(40)
Profit for the year					178

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2021				
	Securities and derivatives business	Financial advisory business and investment banking	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	678	66	744	-	744
Inter-segment revenue (expenses)	103	-	103	(102)	1
Interest income	251	-	251	(3)	248
Interest expenses	(89)	-	89	3	92
Segment profit	878	66	944	(102)	842
Unallocated revenues and expenses:					
Operating revenues and expenses					
Personnel expenses					(458)
Depreciation and amortisation					(44)
Other expenses					(49)
Share of profit from investments in joint venture					15
Income tax expenses					(56)
Profit for the year					250

The following table presents segment assets of the Group's operating segments as at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Securities and derivative business	Financial advisory business and investment banking	Total reportable segments	Unallocated assets	Total
Segment assets					
At 31 December 2022	5,486	13	5,499	1,739	7,238
At 31 December 2021	4,656	13	4,669	1,743	6,412

Geographic information

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

Major customers

For the years 2022 and 2021, the Group has no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues.

36. Provident fund

The Group and their employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Group contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3% - 15% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by TMB Asset management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules.

The contributions from the Group for the year 2022 amounting to approximately of Baht 20 million (the Company only: Baht 1 million) (2021: Baht 21 million (the Company only: Baht 1 million)) were recognised as expenses.

37. Dividend paid

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Final dividend for 2020	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 23 April 2021	107	0.50
Interim dividends for 2021	Board of directors' Meeting on 13 August 2021	54	0.25
Total for 2021		161	0.75
Final dividend for 2021	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 29 April 2022	161	0.75
Interim dividends for 2022	Board of directors' Meeting on 11 August 2022	37	0.175
Total for 2022		198	0.925

38. Commitments and contingent liabilities

38.1 As at 31 December 2022, the subsidiaries have future minimum payments required under short-term lease agreements and lease agreements of low-value assets relating to rental space. Apart from the portion recorded as lease liabilities in the statement of financial position as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2022	2021
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	0.4	0.5
In over 1 and up to 3 years	-	0.3

38.2 As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's subsidiary has commitments in respect of futures contracts and options traded through the Thailand Futures Exchange as detailed in Note 40.4 to the consolidated financial statements.

38.3 Guarantees

The Company has guaranteed liabilities of Tree Money Holding Company Limited, the joint venture of the Company, are as follows:

- a) As at 31 December 2021, the secured debentures totaling Baht 50 million with a guarantee period of one year. The guarantee period matured on 27 April 2022.
- b) As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the secured debentures totaling Baht 300 million with a guarantee period of two years. The guarantee period will mature on 25 August 2023.
- c) As at 31 December 2022, the secured debentures totaling Baht 400 million with a guarantee period of two years. The guarantee period will mature on 10 June 2024.

39. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had the following assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	688	-	-	688
Unit trusts	3	-	-	3
Debt securities	-	7	-	7
Convertible loan	-	-	95	95
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	115	-	10	125
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	2	-	-	2
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	1	-	1
Digital assets inventories	7	-	-	7
Financial liability measured at fair value				
Derivatives liability				
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	2	-	2

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company and clients' portfolio in full amount

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements				
2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	360	-	109	469
Unit trusts	3	-	-	3
Debt securities	-	9	-	9
Convertible loan	-	-	70	70
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	131	-	15	146
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	98	-	-	98
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	36	-	36
Digital assets inventories	1	-	-	1
Financial liability measured at fair value				
Derivatives liability				
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	40	-	40

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company and clients' portfolio in full amount

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements				
2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	250	-	-	250
Debt securities	-	9	-	9
Convertible loan	-	-	95	95
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	52	-	9	61
Digital assets inventories	7	-	-	7
Financial liability measured at fair value				
Derivatives liability				
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	0.3	-	0.3

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company's portfolio

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	139	-	109	248
Debt securities	-	9	-	9
Convertible loan	-	-	70	70
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	51	-	14	65
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	95	-	-	95
Digital assets inventories	1	-	-	1
Financial liability measured at fair value				
Derivatives liability				
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	5	-	5

⁽¹⁾ Forward contracts on behalf of the subsidiary for the Company's portfolio

40. Financial instruments

40.1 Derivatives

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

Details of derivatives assets and liabilities which were not designated as hedging instruments are disclosed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of their transaction exposures. The contracts are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally 12 months. Details of the forward contracts are disclosed in Note 40.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

40.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables, other receivables, short-term and long-term loans, derivatives assets, payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business payables, other payables, derivatives liabilities, borrowings, and lease liabilities. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to deposits at financial institutions, investments in debt securities, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables, other receivables and loans to. Except for derivatives, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position. The Group's maximum exposure relating to derivatives is noted in the liquidity risk topic.

To control this risk, the management set proper policies and procedures for credit control, i.e. an establishment of credit approval authority from those of officer's level to the Credit Committee and Board of Directors; rules regulating a cluster of credit provision to any particular clients/counterparties; specification of securities eligible for credit offer; analysis of debt settlement ability of both clients and counterparties; and an annual review of credit line. 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. In addition, the Group's credits are not clustered in any particular group of clients or counterparties given that the Group has a large and diversified client base. As a result, the Group did not expect to suffer any material adverse effect from their credit provision.

Market risk

There are three types of market risk comprising currency risk, interest rate risk, and price fluctuation risk are in connection with investments in securities and derivatives.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to significant foreign currency risk in respect of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within 1 year.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding balances of the Company's financial assets denominated in foreign currency is as follows:

Foreign currencies	Separate financial statements			
	Financial assets		Average buying exchange rate	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	1.4	2.1	32.048	31.417

Outstanding balance of the Group's forward contracts as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are summarised below.

Consolidated financial statements					
2022					
Foreign currencies	Bought amount	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate		Contractual maturity date
			Bought amount	Sold amount	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)		
US Dollar	7	-	33.79 - 35.45	-	1 June 2023

Consolidated financial statements					
2021					
Foreign currencies	Bought amount	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate		Contractual maturity date
			Bought amount	Sold amount	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)		
US Dollar	15.5	-	31.27 - 31.32	-	1 June 2022

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, a subsidiary entered into forward contracts with banks to reduce the foreign currency risk in respect of investment in foreign currency for the Company and clients' portfolio.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company entered into forward contracts in name of the subsidiary to reduce the foreign currency risk in respect of its investments in foreign currencies.

Separate financial statement					
2022					
Foreign currencies	Bought amount	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate		Contractual maturity date
			Bought amount	Sold amount	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)		
US Dollar	1.4	-	33.79 - 35.45	-	1 June 2023

Separate financial statement					
2021					
Foreign currencies	Bought amount	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate		Contractual maturity date
			Bought amount	Sold amount	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)		
US Dollar	2.1	-	31.30	-	1 June 2022

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to their investments in debt securities, securities business receivables - credit balance accounts, loan to, borrowings, unsecured debentures, and lease liabilities. However, since most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by sourcing loans with fixed and variable interest rates from financial institutions and issue various type of debt securities, but not exceeding the limits set by the Group and in accordance with the lending investments and liquidity management of the Group.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate 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)

Consolidated financial statement									
2022									
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments									
Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate					No Interest	Total	Interest rate per annum (%)	
	Repricing or maturity dates							Floating rate	Fixed rate
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years					
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	166	-	-	-	-	13	179	Saving deposit interest	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	3,721	-	-	-	-	802	4,523	5.00 - 15.00	-
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	818	818	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	82	95	-	7	184	-	1.80 - 7.00
Short-term loans to others	-	-	1,126	-	-	-	1,126	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.50
Financial Instruments - liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	1,205	900	-	-	-	2,105	-	Interbank rate
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	195	195	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	-	206	206	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	843	737	-	-	1,580	-	2.50 - 3.90
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	Interbank rate
Lease liabilities	-	-	24	1	-	-	25	-	2.31 - 4.00
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	129	-	-	-	129	-	3.70

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement

2021

Outstanding balances of net financial instruments

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate				No interest	Total	Interest rate per annum (%)	
		Repricing or maturity dates						Floating rate	Fixed rate
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	103	-	-	-	-	9	112	Saving deposit interest	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	3,265	-	-	-	-	395	3,660	5.00 - 15.00	-
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	134	134	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	77	77	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	615	615	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	155	70	-	13	238	-	1.80 - 7.00
Short-term loans to joint venture	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.63
Short-term loans to others	-	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.50
Financial instruments - liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	710	800	-	-	-	1,510	-	Interbank rate
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	107	107	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	-	281	281	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	175	175	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	1,121	492	-	-	1,613	-	3.20 - 3.80
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	568	-	-	-	568	-	Interbank rate
Lease liabilities	-	-	32	25	-	-	57	-	2.31 - 4.00
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	-	124	-	-	124	-	3.70

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement

2022

Outstanding balances of net financial instruments

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate				No interest	Total	Interest rate per annum (%)	
		Repricing or maturity dates						Floating rate	Fixed rate
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	615	615	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	-	95	-	7	102	-	1.80 - 7.00
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	-	-
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	651	500	-	-	-	1,151	-	Inter bank
Short-term loans to others	-	-	1,126	-	-	-	1,126	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.50

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement									
2022									
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments									
Floating	Fixed interest rate					Interest rate per annum			
	interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates			No interest	Total	(%)		
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years			Over 5 years	Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial liabilities									
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	843	737	-	-	1,216	-	2.50 - 3.90
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	Interbank rate
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	Interbank rate
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	129	-	-	-	129	-	3.70

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement									
2021									
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments									
Floating	Fixed interest rate					Interest rate per annum			
	interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates			No interest	Total	(%)		
		At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years			Over 5 years	Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	313	313	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	79	70	-	9	158	-	1.80 - 7.00
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	202	202	-	-
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	281	-	-	-	-	281	-	Inter bank
Short-term loans to joint venture	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.63
Short-term loans to others	-	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.50
Financial liabilities									
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	1,121	492	-	-	1,613	-	3.20 - 3.80
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	308	-	-	-	308	-	Interbank rate
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	Interbank rate
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	-	124	-	-	124	-	3.70

Price fluctuation risk

The Group's price fluctuation risk is in connection with investment in securities and derivatives.

To control this risk, the management instructs the Proprietary Committee to stipulate the investment policy and requirements and rules to limit loss (Stop Loss Limit) from the Group's proprietary trading. In this regard, the Risk Management and Management Information Department is assigned to follow up the risk management and regularly report results to the Proprietary Committee both on a daily and monthly basis to ensure that the investment risks are acceptable to the Group.

Liquidity risk

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

The Group's liquidity risk is in connection with their assets and financial obligations. However, given that most of the Group's assets and financial obligations are short-term, the liquidity risk is low. To control this risk, the management reviews the net capital ratio report on a daily basis and instructs any departments engaging in new transactions which may have effects on the Group's liquidity to check with the Accounting and Finance Department so as to make sure that such transactions will not cause its subsidiary's net capital ratio to be lower than its subsidiary's specified ratio which is higher than that prescribed by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In case that a financial crisis arises in the Group, the management will closely follow up and monitor all transactions.

During the current year, its subsidiary was able to maintain a net capital ratio exceeding the requirement laid down by the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission.

The years of time from the end of reporting date to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statement					
	2022					
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	179	-	-	-	-	179
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	818	818
- Debt securities	-	82	95	-	7	184
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	19	19
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	799	1	2	3,721	4,523
Derivatives assets	-	4	-	-	-	4
Other receivables	-	62	-	-	-	62
Short-term loans to others	-	1,126	-	-	-	1,126

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement						
2022						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	1,205	900	-	-	-	2,105
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	195	-	-	-	195
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	206	-	-	-	206
Derivatives liabilities	-	2	-	-	-	2
Other payables	-	120	-	-	-	120
Other short-term borrowings	-	59	-	-	-	59
Unsecured debentures	-	843	737	-	-	1,580
Lease liabilities	-	24	1	-	-	25
Other long-term borrowings	-	129	-	-	-	129

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement						
2021						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	112	-	-	-	-	112
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	615	615
- Debt securities	-	155	70	-	13	238
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	33	-	-	11	44
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	465	-	-	3,195	3,660
Derivatives assets	-	36	-	-	98	134
Other receivables	-	77	-	-	-	77
Short-term loans to joint venture	-	70	-	-	-	70
Short-term loans to others	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134
Financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	710	800	-	-	-	1,510
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	107	-	-	-	107
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	281	-	-	-	281
Derivatives liabilities	-	40	-	-	-	40
Other payables	-	175	-	-	-	175
Other short-term borrowings	-	568	-	-	-	568
Unsecured debentures	-	1,121	492	-	-	1,613
Lease liabilities	-	32	25	-	-	57
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	124	-	-	124

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement						
2022						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	Within		Over 5	No		
At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	-	-	2
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	313	313
- Debt securities	-	-	95	-	7	102
Other receivables	-	78	-	-	-	78
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	651	500	-	-	-	1,151
Short-term loans to others	-	1,126	-	-	-	1,126
Financial liabilities						
Other payables	-	94	-	-	-	94
Unsecured debentures	-	843	737	-	-	1,580
Other short-term borrowing	-	59	-	-	-	59
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	6	-	-	-	-	6
Other long-term borrowings	-	129	-	-	-	129

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement						
2021						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	Within		Over 5	No		
At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	-	-	2
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	313	313
- Debt securities	-	79	70	-	9	158
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	95	95
Other receivables	-	203	-	-	-	203
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	281	-	-	-	-	281
Short-term loans to joint venture	-	70	-	-	-	70
Short-term loans to others	-	1,134	-	-	-	1,134
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives liabilities	-	5	-	-	-	5
Other payables	-	34	-	-	-	34
Unsecured debentures	-	1,121	492	-	-	1,613
Other short-term borrowing	-	308	-	-	-	308
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	13	-	-	-	-	13
Other long-term borrowings	-	-	124	-	-	124

40.3 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Group's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

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

- a) For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables, other receivables, short-term loans, short-term borrowings, payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers, and securities and derivatives business payables, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- b) For investment in debts 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.
- c) For investment in marketable equity securities, warrants and derivatives, their fair values, are generally derived from quoted market prices. Investments in non-marketable equity, their fair value is generally based on generally accepted pricing models.
- d) 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, such as spot rates of foreign currencies, forward exchange rates. The Group considered counterparty credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.
- e) For debentures, the fair value is estimated by discounting expected future cash flow by the current market interest rate of the loans with similar terms and conditions. The estimated fair value does not significantly differ from the carrying value presenting in the statement of financial position.
- f) For long-term loans to other, other long-term borrowings and lease liabilities carrying interest approximate to the market rate, their carrying amounts in the statement of finance position approximates their fair value.

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

40.4 Commitments in respect of derivatives trading

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the fair values of financial derivatives which are the commitments of Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2022				
	Remaining period before maturity date				
	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	10 - 12 months	Total
Futures					
Short position	343	83	-	-	426

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2021				
	Remaining period before maturity date				
	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	10 - 12 months	Total
Futures					
Short position	113	101	6	-	220

Fair value of financial derivatives instruments was measured at fair value using Level 1 input.

40.5 Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements, of financial assets, categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Non-listed equity securities		Convertible loan	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2021	100,000	9,700	-	109,700
Acquired during the year	-	5,000	70,000	75,000
Net gain recognised into profit or loss	9,091	-	-	9,091
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	203	-	203
Balance as of 31 December 2021	109,091	14,903	70,000	193,994
Acquired during the year	-	-	25,000	25,000
Disposed during the year	(73,636)	-	-	(73,636)
Reclassified	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Net loss recognised into profit or loss	(35,455)	-	-	(35,455)
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	163	-	163
Balance as of 31 December 2022	-	10,066	95,000	105,066

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Non-listed equity securities		Convertible loan	Total
	FVTPL	FVOCI	FVTPL	
Balance as of 1 January 2021	100,000	9,032	-	109,032
Acquired during the year	-	5,000	70,000	75,000
Net gain recognised into profit or loss	9,091	-	-	9,091
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	219	-	219
Balance as of 31 December 2021	109,091	14,251	70,000	193,342
Acquired during the year	-	-	25,000	25,000
Disposed during the year	(73,636)	-	-	(73,636)
Reclassified	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Net loss recognised into profit or loss	(35,455)	-	-	(35,455)
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	164	-	164
Balance as of 31 December 2022	-	9,415	95,000	104,415

41. Capital management

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

42. Event after the reporting period

On 31 January 2023 the company entered into the shareholder agreement of Thaitex CBD Smart Farm Co., Ltd. to invest in ordinary shares for Baht 10 million, representing 20% of share capital of such company which is on process and expect to be completed within March 2023. Thaitex CBD Smart Farm Co., Ltd. operates in the business of planting and/or extracting and selling flower buds, leaves, bark, stems, branches, roots, seeds, and/or products produced from cannabis and/or marijuana.

43. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 February 2023.