

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited
and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated and separate financial statements
31 December 2024



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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 2024, 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 material accounting policy information, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited for the same period (collectively "the financial statements").

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 2024, 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 2,229 million of Trinity Securities Company Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Company, as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Baht 3,044 million), included securities business receivables of Baht 479 million that had defaulted on payments for 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 management of the Company and the subsidiary have determined that this event constitutes an abnormal transaction, as it was carried out with fraudulent intent. Such conduct is prohibited by law. On 15 November 2022, the subsidiary filed a complaint alleging fraudulent conduct with the Economic Crime Suppression Division of the Central Investigation Bureau ("ECD"). Moreover, on 16 February 2023, the subsidiary 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 Anti-Money Laundering Office ("AMLO").

In preparation for the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, the management of the Company and its 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 that have been seized in accordance with a court order. Recording an allowance for expected credit losses for this transaction may have an adverse effect on the case, therefore, the subsidiary did not record any allowance for expected credit losses related to this transaction. As this event is considered an abnormal transaction, the management of the Company and the subsidiary was unable to find past comparable cases or any supporting evidence to validate their belief. Therefore, it is beyond my ability 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, I am unable to conclude whether an adjustment for the allowance for expected credit losses is necessary, nor can I determine the appropriate amount, if any. My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 was therefore qualified on such matter.

Subsequently, in 2024, the fair value of the seized assets, which include ordinary shares, decreased. Meanwhile, the court of the first instance made significant progress, with the schedule for the examination of witnesses expected to be completed by mid-March 2025. Based on consultation with the legal advisor, the subsidiary anticipates that the distribution of the seized assets to the victims may occur in 2027. Consequently, as of 31 December 2024, the subsidiary estimated the allowance for expected credit losses to be approximately Baht 25 million. This estimate reflects the present value of the assets that the subsidiary expects to recover, proportionate to the damages incurred. The calculation used various assumptions, including the expected outcome of the court's judgment, the distribution of the seized assets to the victims, the timeline for each stage of the case, and the expectation that the transaction will be canceled and treated as if it had never occurred. It is also based on the assumption that the overdue amount will be fully reimbursed from the seized assets in accordance with the court order within the expected timeline. Furthermore, the outcome of the asset seizure in the civil case is not anticipated to be directly affected by any ongoing criminal proceedings.

As this event is considered an abnormal transaction, the management of the Company and the subsidiary have been unable to find past comparable cases or any supporting evidence to validate their assumptions. Additionally, I have not received information about the criminal case that is currently with the prosecutor, which concerns the indictment of the accused and may affect the seized assets. Furthermore, I have not been informed about the cases that the relevant authorities have submitted to the prosecutor, including the Attorney General's considerations. Therefore, it is beyond my ability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to determine whether the allowance for expected credit losses for the subsidiary's overdue receivable, as presented in the financial statements, is adequate. Consequently, I am unable to conclude whether an adjustment to the allowance for expected credit losses is necessary or to determine the appropriate amount, if any. My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 was also qualified on such matter

If adjustments are necessary for the aforementioned transaction, the total assets and deficit in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position (which presented investments in subsidiaries under the equity method) as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 will decrease and increase, respectively, and this will have an impact on the profit or loss for the year and total comprehensive income in the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

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.

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 121 million and Baht 138 million for the year 2024, respectively, as discussed in Note 29 to the financial statements. 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 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.

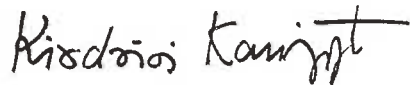
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material 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
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6014

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 27 February 2025

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	46,511,298	84,628,280	1,522,201	5,048,541
Current investments	8	146,123,595	429,876,160	30,989,208	165,170,882
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	9	54,362,445	56,826,595	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	10	2,228,660,567	3,043,503,887	-	-
Derivatives assets	12	163,636	2,039,662	163,636	1,178,096
Other receivables	13	167,027,360	101,533,896	87,974,548	90,541,665
Short-term loans to related parties	6	5,000,000	-	5,300,000	777,000,000
Short-term loans to others	14	876,007,026	872,382,214	876,007,026	872,382,214
Digital assets inventories	15	18	9,589,045	18	9,589,045
Other current assets		23,438,034	10,390,719	4,311,071	1,263,318
Total current assets		3,547,293,979	4,610,770,458	1,006,267,708	1,922,173,761
Non-current assets					
Long-term investments	8	185,933,785	293,849,203	185,284,800	225,823,800
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	1,546,535,709	1,543,533,997
Investment in joint venture	17	59,504,690	50,125,111	59,504,690	50,125,111
Investments in associates	18	25,460,852	26,471,952	25,460,852	26,471,952
Long-term loans to joint venture	6	269,847,229	-	269,847,229	-
Premises improvement and equipment	19	69,289,346	69,975,741	2	2
Right-of-use assets	25	138,788,067	160,783,270	-	-
Goodwill	21	50,865,066	50,865,066	-	-
Intangible assets	20	13,288,457	13,362,537	-	3,051,053
Deferred tax assets	33	148,208,168	142,851,570	74,764,821	69,199,369
Other non-current assets		89,102,623	88,092,598	-	-
Total non-current assets		1,050,288,283	896,377,048	2,161,398,103	1,918,205,284
Total assets		4,597,582,262	5,507,147,506	3,167,665,811	3,840,379,045

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	22	1,190,000,000	1,225,000,000	-	-
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers		11,914,049	199,964	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	23	80,191,776	137,157,404	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	12	-	861,566	-	-
Other payables	24	62,563,945	44,592,664	30,287,526	21,514,408
Current portion of long-term unsecured debentures	26	383,700,000	1,357,500,000	383,617,488	1,357,004,547
Current portion of lease liabilities	25	31,052,736	27,659,262	-	-
Short-term unsecured debentures	22	1,211,900,000	716,800,000	1,211,473,766	716,553,384
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	6	-	-	141,227,162	3,427,643
Income tax payable		178,453	145,254	-	-
Other current liabilities		20,087,590	22,388,477	2,722,705	6,094,320
Total current liabilities		2,991,588,549	3,532,304,591	1,769,328,647	2,104,594,302
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term unsecured debenture, net of current portion	26	-	318,500,000	-	318,247,315
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	25	115,031,651	139,524,991	-	-
Provision for dismantling cost		8,366,493	8,135,350	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	27	87,585,167	93,784,821	5,517,978	4,833,473
Other non-current liabilities		15,490,201	28,649,632	13,298,985	26,455,834
Total non-current liabilities		226,473,512	588,594,794	18,816,963	349,536,622
Total liabilities		3,218,062,061	4,120,899,385	1,788,145,610	2,454,130,924

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
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 (deficit)					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	28	100,597,963	100,597,963	100,597,963	100,597,963
Deficit		(86,584,138)	(31,783,228)	(86,584,138)	(31,783,228)
Other components of shareholders' equity	8.3	1,488,114	(46,584,876)	1,488,114	(46,584,876)
Total shareholders' equity		1,379,520,201	1,386,248,121	1,379,520,201	1,386,248,121
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		4,597,582,262	5,507,147,506	3,167,665,811	3,840,379,045

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Advisory fees		77,923,915	44,272,669	-	-
Securities business income	29	365,339,040	372,744,961	-	-
Derivatives business income		35,612,763	14,439,089	-	-
Interest income	30	100,381,121	84,339,412	120,098,756	115,246,069
Gain (loss) and return on financial instruments	31	2,469,592	(237,076,559)	(21,433,530)	(257,599,864)
Management service income	6	3,533,335	11,903,218	10,733,335	26,303,218
Gain on digital assets		21,683,372	71,595	21,683,372	71,595
Other income		29,909,475	11,733,532	19,345,622	951,196
Total revenues		636,852,613	302,427,917	150,427,555	(115,027,786)
Expenses					
Personnel expenses		317,972,314	217,776,228	28,716,506	25,208,450
Depreciation and amortisation		52,092,768	50,732,912	-	-
Fee and service expenses	6	50,664,777	44,291,013	33,388,775	2,960,508
Loss on diminution value of digital assets inventories (reversal)		2	(3,062,590)	2	(3,062,590)
Expected credit loss	11	37,415,434	239,008,713	7,100,664	6,530,590
Other expenses		61,495,414	56,707,403	16,120,281	11,233,650
Total expenses		519,640,709	605,453,679	85,326,228	42,870,608
Operating profit (loss)		117,211,904	(303,025,762)	65,101,327	(157,898,394)
Share of profit (loss) from investments in subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	7,789,746	(156,290,376)
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	17.2	9,235,939	1,000,542	9,235,939	1,000,542
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associates	18.2	(1,011,101)	626,453	(1,011,101)	626,453
Finance cost	32	(128,126,885)	(141,766,772)	(85,017,638)	(91,335,494)
Loss before income tax expense		(2,690,143)	(443,165,539)	(3,901,727)	(403,897,269)
Income tax revenue	33	3,204,437	89,766,346	4,416,021	50,498,076
Profit (loss) for the year		514,294	(353,399,193)	514,294	(353,399,193)

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income to be not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Actuarial loss	27	-	(3,552,626)	-	(1,192,224)
Less: Income tax effect	33	-	710,525	-	238,445
Share of actuarial loss from subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	-	(1,888,322)
Share of actuarial gain from joint venture	17.2	143,639	-	143,639	-
Actuarial loss - net income tax		143,639	(2,842,101)	143,639	(2,842,101)
Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(9,232,316)	3,502,615	(5,747,149)	(890,800)
Less: Income tax effect	33	1,846,463	(700,523)	1,149,430	178,160
Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	8.3	(7,385,853)	2,802,092	(4,597,719)	(712,640)
Share of other comprehensive income from investments in subsidiaries	16.2	-	-	(2,788,134)	3,514,732
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net income tax		(7,242,214)	(40,009)	(7,242,214)	(40,009)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(7,242,214)	(40,009)	(7,242,214)	(40,009)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(6,727,920)	(353,439,202)	(6,727,920)	(353,439,202)
Earnings per share					
34					
Basic earnings (loss) per share					
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company (Baht/share)		0.0024	(1.6483)	0.0024	(1.6483)

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
For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements					
		Other components of shareholders' equity					
		Other comprehensive income					
		Gain (loss) on					
		investment in equity					
		designated at fair					
		value through other					
		comprehensive					
		income					
		Total					
Note	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings (deficit)	Unappropriated (deficit)	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Income	Total
	1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	324,458,066	100,597,963	(49,386,968)	1,739,687,323
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	-	-	(353,399,193)	-	-	(353,399,193)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,842,101)	-	2,802,092	(40,009)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(356,241,294)	-	2,802,092	(353,439,202)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(31,783,228)	100,597,963	(46,584,876)	1,386,248,121
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(31,783,228)	100,597,963	(46,584,876)	1,386,248,121
Profit for the year	-	-	-	514,294	-	-	514,294
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	143,639	-	(7,385,853)	(7,242,214)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	657,933	-	(7,385,853)	(6,727,920)
Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(55,458,843)	-	55,458,843	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(86,584,138)	100,597,963	1,488,114	1,379,520,201

8.3

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 2024

	Separate financial statements										(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings (deficit)		Share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries	Total other components of shareholder's equity	Other components of shareholders' equity				Total
				Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated (deficit)			Other comprehensive income				
								Gain (loss) on investment in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Share of other comprehensive income from subsidiaries	Total other components of shareholder's equity		
Balance as at 1 January 2023		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		
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(353,399,193)	-	-	-	-	(353,399,193)		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(2,842,101)	(712,640)	3,514,732	2,802,092	-	(40,009)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(356,241,294)	(712,640)	3,514,732	2,802,092	-	(353,439,202)		
Balance as at 31 December 2023		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(31,783,228)	(28,994,439)	(17,590,437)	(46,584,876)		1,386,248,121		
Balance as at 1 January 2024		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(31,783,228)	(28,994,439)	(17,590,437)	(46,584,876)		1,386,248,121		
Profit for the year		-	-	-	514,294	-	-	-	-	514,294		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	143,639	(4,597,719)	(2,788,134)	(7,385,853)	-	(7,242,214)		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	657,933	(4,597,719)	(2,788,134)	(7,385,853)	-	(6,727,920)		
Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.3	-	-	-	(55,458,843)	34,939,999	20,518,844	55,458,843	-	-		
Balance as at 31 December 2024		1,072,024,230	291,994,032	100,597,963	(86,584,138)	1,347,841	140,273	1,488,114		1,379,520,201		

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss before income tax	(2,690,143)	(443,165,539)	(3,901,727)	(403,897,269)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before income tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	52,092,768	50,732,911	-	-
Expected credit loss	37,415,434	239,008,713	7,100,664	6,530,590
Long-term employee benefits expenses	6,132,666	5,446,130	684,505	473,445
Share of profit (loss) from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(7,789,746)	156,290,376
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	(9,235,939)	(1,000,542)	(9,235,939)	(1,000,542)
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associates	1,011,101	(626,453)	1,011,101	(626,453)
Loss on diminution value of digital assets inventories (reversal)	2	(3,062,590)	2	(3,062,590)
Unrealised loss (gain) on change in fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(6,984,349)	131,275,770	9,114,273	75,702,859
Gain on sales of investments	(2,131,942)	(2,956,420)	-	-
Loss on change in fair value of derivative assets	1,876,026	1,723,036	1,014,460	(1,178,096)
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(861,566)	(834,239)	-	(268,752)
Gain on disposal and write-off of equipment	(1,193,620)	(1,929,797)	-	-
Gain on write-off of right of use	(10,526)	(79,529)	-	-
Allowance for impairment loss of digital token	3,051,053	-	3,051,053	-
Interest income	(100,381,121)	(84,339,412)	(120,098,756)	(115,246,069)
Dividend income	(16,389,593)	(41,647,935)	(5,671,617)	(31,018,879)
Finance cost	128,126,885	141,766,772	85,017,638	91,335,494
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	89,827,136	(9,689,124)	(39,704,089)	(225,965,886)
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Current investments	292,868,856	222,906,253	125,067,401	17,250,296
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	2,464,150	(38,027,065)	-	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	784,528,550	1,247,704,199	-	-
Other receivables	(80,760,768)	(44,391,048)	11,186,709	(1,500,616)
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	(5,000,000)	-	(5,000,000)	-
Loans to others	(10,725,476)	246,643,996	(10,725,476)	246,643,996
Digital assets inventories	9,589,025	793,680	9,589,025	793,680
Other current assets	(7,005,258)	4,445,426	(254,584)	1,668,239
Long-term loans to joint venture	(269,847,229)	-	(269,847,229)	-
Other non-current assets	(1,010,025)	1,670,428	-	-
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	(35,000,000)	(880,000,000)	-	-
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	11,714,085	(194,659,990)	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	(56,965,628)	(68,732,072)	-	-
Other payables	16,114,482	(83,599,990)	1,304,372	(68,237,357)
Other current liabilities	(2,300,888)	54,598	(3,371,616)	(8,152,250)
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	(12,332,320)	(3,993,000)	-	-
Cash paid of dismantling cost	-	(8,014,300)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	(13,159,431)	(2,662,218)	(13,156,849)	(1,981,976)
Cash from (used in) operating activities	712,999,261	390,449,773	(194,912,336)	(39,481,874)

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 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest and dividend received	125,445,218	125,802,235	113,986,981	130,497,817
Interest expenses paid	(112,111,698)	(140,469,508)	(77,548,892)	(95,284,123)
Cash paid for income tax	(6,314,556)	(21,363,129)	(861,495)	(5,353,441)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	720,018,225	354,419,371	(159,335,742)	(9,621,621)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Dividend received from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	1,999,900	3,259,899
Cash received from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	2,499,958
Dividend received from long-term investments	6,592,800	4,391,900	3,163,800	4,234,000
Cash received from disposal of investments measured at FVOCI	108,683,102	-	44,791,851	-
Increase in short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	-	776,700,000	374,000,000
Cash paid for acquisition of associates	-	(13,500,000)	-	(13,500,000)
Cash paid for provision of convertible loan	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Cash paid for purchases of long-term investments	-	(60,800,000)	-	(60,800,000)
Cash paid for purchases of equipment	(26,178,603)	(58,195,084)	-	-
Cash received from disposal of equipment	1,224,299	2,126,495	-	-
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(3,622,570)	(109,570)	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	76,699,028	(136,086,259)	816,655,551	299,693,857
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(37,634,235)	(29,689,385)	-	-
Decrease in other short-term borrowings	-	(59,415,880)	-	(59,415,880)
Increase (decrease) in short-term unsecured debentures	495,100,000	(126,700,000)	494,920,382	(126,737,555)
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	-	137,799,519	(2,201,169)
Repayment of other long-term borrowings	-	(128,676,204)	-	(128,676,204)
Cash receipt from long-term unsecured debentures	65,200,000	939,500,000	65,200,000	939,500,000
Repayment of long-term unsecured debentures	(1,357,500,000)	(907,500,000)	(1,357,500,000)	(907,500,000)
Transaction costs on issue of debentures	-	-	(1,266,050)	(1,644,400)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(834,834,235)	(312,481,469)	(660,846,149)	(286,675,208)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(38,116,982)	(94,148,357)	(3,526,340)	3,397,028
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	84,628,280	178,776,637	5,048,541	1,651,513
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 7)	46,511,298	84,628,280	1,522,201	5,048,541
Supplemental cash flows information:				
Non-cash items				
Increase (decrease) in liabilities from acquisition of equipment	(9,344,782)	10,108,334	-	-
Increase in liabilities from acquisition of intangible assets	939,222	936,250	-	-
Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	(7,385,853)	2,802,092	(4,597,719)	(712,640)
Actuarial loss - net income tax	-	(2,842,101)	-	(953,779)
Increase in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	8,141,475	166,563,761	-	-
Increase in right-of-use assets and provision for dismantling cost	-	6,267,195	-	-

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

Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 No. 1 Park Silom Building, 22nd Floor, Convent Road, Silom, Bangrak, 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 1 Park Silom Building, 22nd floor and unit 2301, 23rd floor, Convent Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok.

As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiary has 4 branches (2023: 5 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	
			2024 (%)	2023 (%)
Trinity Securities Company Limited	Securities business	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's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2024 (Percent)	2023 (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, joint venture and associates 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 which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The 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 2025

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 2025. 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. 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

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

(f) Expenses

Fee and service expenses and operating 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

As digital assets transactions are new to the world, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has not yet set the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in connection with this matter, the Company considers that holding of digital assets are purchases/ sales transactions and recording the digital assets as inventories and measuring the value of digital assets at the lower of cost (under the weighted-average method) and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of digital assets is based on quote prices on the active exchange market that the Company has determined that it is principal market for the digital assets (Level 1 inputs) less cost to sell.

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.

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 associates

Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are accounted for in the separate financial statements and investments in joint venture and associates presented in the consolidated 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.

The Group as a lessor

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee. Lease receivables from operating leases is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

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

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.

Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Company's management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigation and believes that no loss will result. Therefore, no contingent liabilities are recorded as at the end of reporting period.

6. Related party transactions

The relationships between the Company and its related parties that have significant business transactions during the years 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

<u>Name of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Trinity Securities 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
Zennite Company Limited	Associate
Thaitex CBD Smart Farm 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
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	Related party transactions				
Brokerage fees from securities business					
- Directors of the Group	150	109	-	-	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	7	8	-	-	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	529	606	-	-	Contract price
Management service income					
- Subsidiary	-	-	7,200	14,400	Agreed upon basis
- Joint venture	3,533	11,903	3,533	11,903	Agreed upon basis
Securities business income (fee and service income)					
- Joint venture	757	2,565	-	-	Contract price
Dividend income					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	2,000	3,260	Normal rate declared to ordinary investors
Interest income					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	22,309	32,932	Interbank rate
- Joint venture	15,915	-	15,915	-	MOR Plus 3.15 per annum
- Associate	282	-	282	-	MOR Plus 1.50 per annum
Interest expenses					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	6,803	52	Interbank rate
- Joint venture	761	-	761	-	Interbank rate
Interest expenses of debentures					
- Directors of the Group	1,206	1,139	1,206	1,139	Normal rate declared to ordinary investors
Management service expenses					
- Subsidiary	-	-	32,252	2,435	Agreed upon basis
Brokerage fee expenses					
- Subsidiary	-	-	12,360	18,208	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 2024 and 2023 between the Group and those related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<u>Outstanding balances of the transactions</u>				
Securities and derivatives business receivables				
Directors of the Group	13,235	27,299	-	-
Other receivables - subsidiaries (Note 13)				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	5,445	6,432
Short-term loans to related parties				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	-	777,000
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	-	-	300	-
Zennite Company Limited	5,000	-	5,000	-
Interest receivable				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	2,406	-	2,406	-
Long-term loans to joint venture				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	269,847	-	269,847	-
Securities and derivatives business payables				
Directors of the Group	889	4,568	-	-
Other payables - related parties (Note 24)				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	6,846	8,308
Deferred income fee				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	-	4,271	-	3,533
Short-term loans from subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	141,000	-
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	-	-	-	3,200
Trinity One Company Limited	-	-	227	228
Unsecured debentures				
Directors of the Group	25,000	35,200	25,000	35,200
Unamortised portion of deferred transaction costs				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	-	508	995

Movements in the balances of the short-term loans to related parties during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			Balance as at 31 December 2024
	Balance as at 1 January 2024	During the year		
		Increase	Decrease	
Associate				
Zennite Company Limited				
Short-term loans	-	5,000	-	5,000

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			Balance as at 31 December 2024
	Balance as at 1 January 2024	During the year		
		Increase	Decrease	
Associate				
Zennite Company Limited				
Short-term loans	-	5,000	-	5,000
Subsidiary				
Trinity Securities Company Limited				
Short-term loans	277,000	1,711,100	(1,988,100)	-
Subordinated loans	500,000	-	(500,000)	-
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited				
Short-term loans	-	300	-	300
Total short-term loans to related parties	777,000	1,716,400	(2,488,100)	5,300

Short-term loans to an associate are due for repayment within 1 year, with interest charged at the MOR rate plus 1.5% per annum. The collateral includes the common shares of Zenite Co., Ltd., which are owned by the directors of such company.

Short-term loans to subsidiaries are unsecured loans, carry interest at average bond interest rate and are due at call.

Subordinated loans to a subsidiary are loans that prioritise the payment of return of capital to the Company after other ordinary creditors, in the event that the subsidiary declares bankruptcy or undergo liquidation. The loans carry interest at a rate of 3.8% per annum and are subject to covenants stipulating that they must not be secured by any assets or individuals and are due within 1 year.

Movements in the balances of the long-term loans to joint venture during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at	During the year		Balance as at
	1 January			31 December
	2024	Increase	Decrease	2024
Long-term loans to joint venture				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	-	270,000	(153)	269,847

Long-term loans to joint venture are due for repayment by 10 June 2026, with interest charged at the MOR rate plus 3% per annum. The collateral includes the execution of a business security agreement over the receivables from the loans that currently exist and those that will exist in the future of the joint venture's subsidiaries, ordinary shares of Three Money Holding Co., Ltd. and land, which are owned by the director of such company.

Short-term loans from subsidiaries are unsecured loans, carry interest at interbank loan rate and are due at call. Movements in the balances of the loans during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at	During the year		Balance as at
	1 January			31 December
	2024	Increase	Decrease	2024
Short-term loans from subsidiaries				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	2,280,300	(2,139,300)	141,000
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	3,200	2,300	(5,500)	-
Trinity One Company Limited	228	227	(228)	227
Total	3,428	2,282,827	(2,145,028)	141,227

Short-term loans from joint venture are unsecured loans, due within 3 months and carry interest at interbank loan rate. Movements in the balances of the loans during the year were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at	During the year		Balance as at
	1 January			31 December
	2024	Increase	Decrease	2024
Short-term loans from joint venture				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	-	100,000	(100,000)	-

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group had employee benefit payable to their directors and management as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	67,452	48,516	9,779	5,295
Post-employment benefits	8,249	7,438	-	-
Total	75,701	55,954	9,779	5,295

The Company provided the other employee benefits to its directors and management. In the year 2024, the Company purchased liability insurance amounting to Baht 50 million for directors and management of the Group (2023: Baht 50 million).

Guarantee obligations with related party

The Company issued financial guarantees for its related party, as described in Note 37.3 to the financial statements for guarantee loans of the joint venture. Financial guarantees committed 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 was 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			
	2024		2023	
	Outstanding exposure	ECL	Outstanding exposure	ECL
No significant increase in credit risk (Performing)	-	-	400,000	-
Significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired (Non-performing)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	400,000	-

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash on hand	107	168	-	-
Deposits at financial institutions	655,279	451,388	1,522	5,049
Total cash and cash equivalents	655,386	451,556	1,522	5,049
Less: Deposits for customers' account of subsidiary	(608,875)	(366,928)	-	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	46,511	84,628	1,522	5,049

8. Investments

8.1 Cost and fair value

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current investments				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities - Trading securities				
Unit trusts	520	-	520	-
Listed securities	116,667	359,651	30,469	156,197
Total equity securities	117,187	359,651	30,989	156,197
Debt securities measured at FVTPL				
Unit trusts	2,804	2,860	-	-
Foreign debt securities	-	8,974	-	8,974
Total debt securities	2,804	11,834	-	8,974
Total investments measured at FVTPL	119,991	371,485	30,989	165,171
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	200,000	200,000	-	-
Debt securities				
Bills of exchange	11,157	1,415	-	-
Debentures	14,976	56,976	-	-
Government bonds	62,716	149,365	-	-
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(262,716)	(349,365)	-	-
Total investments measured at amortised cost	26,133	58,391	-	-
Total current investments	146,124	429,876	30,989	165,171
Long-term investments				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Debt securities measured at FVTPL				
Convertible loan	115,000	105,000	115,000	105,000
Total investments measured at FVTPL	115,000	105,000	115,000	105,000

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Listed securities	-	117,875	-	50,500
Non-listed securities	70,934	70,974	70,285	70,324
Total investments measured at FVOCI	70,934	188,849	70,285	120,824
Total long-term investments	185,934	293,849	185,285	225,824

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has trading securities that has a business going concern problem. The cost is Baht 80.3 million (the Company only: Baht 79.8 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.

- 8.2 As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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			
	2024			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	200,000	-	-	200,000
Bills of exchange	11,157	-	-	11,157
Debentures	14,976	-	-	14,976
Government bonds	62,716	-	-	62,716
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(262,716)	-	-	(262,716)
Total	26,133	-	-	26,133

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	200,000	-	-	200,000
Bills of exchange	1,415	-	-	1,415
Debentures	56,976	-	-	56,976
Government bonds	149,365	-	-	149,365
Less: Investments of customer's account of the subsidiary	(349,365)	-	-	(349,365)
Total	58,391	-	-	58,391

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance - beginning of the year	(46,585)	(49,387)	(46,585)	(49,387)
Changes during the year (net of income tax)				
- from revaluation	(7,386)	2,802	(4,598)	(713)
- from disposals	55,459	-	55,459	-
Share of other comprehensive income				
from investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(2,788)	3,515
Balance - end of the year	1,488	(46,585)	1,488	(46,585)

8.4 Investments in equity securities measured at FVOCI

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements			
2024			
Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Resource	-	2,050	(15,383)
Financial	9,485	1,543	(10,266)
Industrials	-	3,000	(43,675)
Technology	60,800	-	-
Others	649	-	-
Total	70,934	6,593	(69,324)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

2023

Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Resource	36,643	1,538	-
Financial	40,256	1,219	-
Industrials	50,500	4,000	-
Technology	60,800	-	-
Others	650	-	-
Total	188,849	6,757	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

2024

Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Financial	9,485	164	-
Industrials	-	3,000	(43,675)
Technology	60,800	-	-
Total	70,285	3,164	(43,675)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

2023

Investments	Fair value	Dividend income	Retained earnings or deficit transferred within owner's equity during the year from sales of investments
Industries			
Financial	9,524	234	-
Industrials	50,500	4,000	-
Technology	60,800	-	-
Total	120,824	4,234	-

9. Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated financial statements	
	2024	2023
Receivables from Clearing House	120,142	79,429
Less: Receivables from Clearing House for customers' accounts of the subsidiary	(65,780)	(22,602)
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	<u>54,362</u>	<u>56,827</u>

10. Securities and derivatives business receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated financial statements	
	2024	2023
Securities business receivables		
Cash customers' accounts	38,080	98,752
Credit balance accounts	1,711,410	2,446,655
Other receivables	797,741	788,599
Total securities business receivables	<u>2,547,231</u>	<u>3,334,006</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(324,469)	(294,154)
Net securities business receivables	<u>2,222,762</u>	<u>3,039,852</u>
Derivatives business receivables		
Derivatives business receivables	3,280	936
Other receivables	2,619	2,716
Total derivatives business receivables	<u>5,899</u>	<u>3,652</u>
Net securities and derivatives business receivables	<u>2,228,661</u>	<u>3,043,504</u>

Securities and derivatives business receivables of Trinity Securities Company Limited, which is a subsidiary of the Company, as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 in the amount of Baht 2,229 million (2023: Baht 3,044 million), included securities business receivables amounting to 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. On 15 November 2022, the subsidiary 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). In addition, on 10 February 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) stated to the ECD that the 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 Anti-Money Laundering Office (“AMLO”) for further action.

Subsequently, 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. On the same date, the subsidiary 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.

On 27 June 2023, the SEC filed an accusation the 32 offenders with the ECD, which resulted from the SEC's review of additional offenses related to manipulate the price or volume of "MORE" securities. In addition, evidence substantiating the collaboration among these offenders to manipulate the price or volume of "MORE" securities was discovered during the period from 18 July 2022 to 10 November 2022. These offenders submitted trading orders in a continuous manner, leading the general public to misunderstand the price or volume of securities transactions, for the purpose of making the price or volume of "MORE" deviate from the market's normal condition. This violates Section 244/3 (1) and (2) in conjunction with Section 244/5 and Section 244/6 (as the case may be) of the Securities and Exchange Act. The benefits that all individuals received or should receive represent a total of approximately Baht 800 million. Consequently, the SEC filed an accusation against the 32 offenders with the ECD for further legal proceedings. Additionally, the SEC reported the case to the AMLO for further action as these offenses constitute an unfair practice in trading securities and derivatives.

On 28 August 2023, the court scheduled a hearing of the petition or the establishment of the course of prosecution. The court has scheduled the examination of witnesses for the petitioner and the respondent, for the period from October 2024 to March 2025. Subsequently, on 4 October 2023, the SEC announced the progress that the Department of Special Investigation ("DSI") had received the case as special case.

Subsequently, the subsidiary received a letter from the AMLO dated 21 November 2023 regarding the outcome of the investigation. The letter informed the subsidiary of the decision that the subsidiary was a victim of the primary offense in such case, resulting in damages of Baht 478.5 million. Any recoverable damages or compensation will be distributed proportionately.

In preparation for the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, the management of the Company and the subsidiary 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 effect 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 did not record any allowance for expected credit losses related to the overdue securities business receivables mentioned above as of 31 December 2023.

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.

On 2 May 2024, the investigative team of the Central Investigation Bureau ("CIB"), in collaboration with the DSI, presented the investigative files, evidence, and their recommendations to prosecute all 42 suspects involved, based on the nature of the offenses committed by each individual. Subsequently, the suspects were handed over to the public prosecutor of the Special Case Office for further legal proceedings.

Subsequently, on 13 December 2024, the Civil Court issued an order for the temporary seizure and attachment of additional assets related to the alleged wrongdoing until it is otherwise adjudicated.

In 2024, the fair value of the seized assets, which include ordinary shares, decreased. Meanwhile, the court of the first instance made significant progress, with the schedule for the examination of witnesses expected to be completed by mid-March 2025. Based on consultation with the legal advisor, the subsidiary anticipates that the distribution of the seized assets to the victims may occur in 2027. Consequently, as of 31 December 2024, the subsidiary estimated the allowance for expected credit losses to be approximately Baht 25 million. This estimate reflects the present value of the assets that the subsidiary expects to recover, proportionate to the damages incurred. The calculation used various assumptions, including the expected outcome of the court's judgment, the distribution of the seized assets to the victims, the timeline for each stage of the case, and the expectation that the transaction will be canceled and treated as if it had never occurred. It is also based on the assumption that the overdue amount will be fully reimbursed from the seized assets in accordance with the court order within the expected timeline. Furthermore, the outcome of the asset seizure in the civil case is not anticipated to be directly affected by any ongoing criminal proceedings.

10.1 The classification of securities and derivative business receivables

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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		
	2024		
	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	1,392,821	1,392,821	5
Under-performing debts	375,554	375,554	1
Non-performing debts	778,856	778,856	324,463
Total	2,547,231	2,547,231	324,469
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	2,352	2,352	-
Under-performing debts	3,547	3,547	-
Total	5,899	5,899	-
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	2,553,429	2,553,130	324,469

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2023		
	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	2,264,458	2,264,458	3
Under-performing debts	296,236	296,236	-
Non-performing debts	773,312	773,312	294,151
Total	3,334,006	3,334,006	294,154
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing debts	931	931	-
Under-performing debts	2,721	2,721	-
Total	3,652	3,652	-
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	3,337,658	3,337,658	294,154

11. Allowance for expected credit losses

Details of allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Securities and derivative business				
receivables	324,469	294,154	-	-
Accrued income	168	518	-	-
Loans to others	13,631	6,531	13,631	6,531
Total	338,268	301,203	13,631	6,531

Movements of allowance for expected credit losses during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Performing	Under-performing	Non-performing	General approach	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	-	61,969	225	62,194
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	3	6,531	232,182	293	239,009
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3	6,531	294,151	518	301,203
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	2	7,101	30,312	-	37,415
Amount written off	-	-	-	(350)	(350)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5	13,632	324,463	168	338,268

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	Allowance for expected credit losses				
	Performing	Under-performing	Non-performing	General approach	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	-	6,531	-	-	6,531
Balance as at 31 December 2023	-	6,531	-	-	6,531
Changes in allowance of expected credit losses	-	7,100	-	-	7,100
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	13,631	-	-	13,631

12. Derivatives assets and liabilities

12.1 Derivatives assets and liabilities for trading

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements							
	2024				2023			
	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	164	16,364	-	-	982	16,364	-	-
<u>Exchange rate</u>								
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	1,058	169,261	862	138,240
Total	164	16,364	-	-	2,040	185,625	862	138,240

⁽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							
	2024				2023			
	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	164	16,364	-	-	982	16,364	-	-
<u>Exchange rate</u>								
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	196	31,021	-	-
Total	164	16,364	-	-	1,178	47,385	-	-

⁽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			
	2024		2023	
	Portion of notional amount		Portion of notional amount	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Clearing House and broker - dealers	100	-	9	-
Financial institutions	-	-	91	100
Total	100	-	100	100

(Unit: Percent)

Type of derivatives	Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Portion of notional amount		Portion of notional amount	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Clearing House and broker - dealers	100	-	35	-
Financial institutions	-	-	65	-
Total	100	-	100	-

13. Other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Accrued income and dividend receivable	133,578	58,235	48,913
Collateral receivables for trading of inventories - digital assets	33,617	2,342	33,617	2,342
Collateral receivables for trading of investments	-	41,475	-	41,475
Other receivables - subsidiaries (Note 6)	-	-	5,445	6,432
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(168)	(518)	-	-
Total other receivables	167,027	101,534	87,975	90,542

14. Loans to others

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has loans to unrelated companies and individuals which carry interest at MOR to MOR plus 2.00% per annum (2023: MOR to MOR plus 2.00% per annum) and are secured by the pledges of listed and non-listed securities or bond or land, with details as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated / Separate			
	Repayment within		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Short-term loans to others	December 2025	December 2024	889,638	878,913
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses			(13,631)	(6,531)
Total			876,007	872,382

14.1 The classification of loans to others and accrued interest income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated/ Separate financial statements		
	2024		
	Loans to others and accrued interest income	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses amount
Performing debts	907,552	907,552	-
Under-performing debts	30,991	30,991	13,631
Non-performing debts	-	-	-
Total	938,543	938,543	13,631

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated/ Separate financial statements		
	2023		
	Loans to others and accrued interest income	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses amount
Performing debts	873,832	873,832	-
Under-performing debts	30,915	30,915	6,531
Non-performing debts	-	-	-
Total	904,747	904,747	6,531

15. Digital assets inventories

During the year 2024 and 2023, the Company has invested in digital assets, are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated /Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Cryptocurrencies		
Cost	-	9,589
Less: Reduce cost to net realisable value	-	-
Total	-	9,589

16. Investments in subsidiaries

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

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Carrying amounts based on the equity method	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(%)	(%)				
Trinity Securities Company Limited	1,200,000	1,200,000	99.9	99.9	1,176,101	1,176,101	1,539,621	1,532,976
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	3,000	3,000	99.9	99.9	3,043	3,043	1,604	5,273
Trinity One Company Limited	250	250	99.9	99.9	250	250	222	224
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	100	100	99.9	99.9	6,132	6,132	5,089	5,061
Total					1,185,526	1,185,526	1,546,536	1,543,534

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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trinity Securities Company Limited	9,433	(157,386)	(2,788)	1,393	-	-
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited*	-	(1)	-	-	-	1,260
Trinity Intelligence Plus Company Limited	(3,669)	(744)	-	233	-	-
Trinity One Company Limited	(2)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	2,028	1,842	-	-	2,000	2,000
Total	7,790	(156,290)	(2,788)	1,626	2,000	3,260

* Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited registered its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce on 15 August 2023, and subsequently completed the liquidation on 28 August 2023.

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Share of actuarial loss from subsidiaries	-	(1,888)
Share of other comprehensive income from investments in subsidiary	(2,788)	3,514
Total	(2,788)	1,626

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	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(%)	(%)				
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	Investing in companies that providing pico finance services	30.07	30.07	21,500	21,500	59,505	50,125

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 31 December 2024, the joint venture had 18 subsidiaries that are principally engaged in the provision of pico finance services in 6 provinces (2023: 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Tree Money Holding Company Limited	9,236	1,000	144	-	-	-

17.3 Summarised financial information about material joint ventures

Summarised information about financial position

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Tree Money Holding Company Limited	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalent	3	112
Loans and interest receivables - net	442	424
Other current assets	5	5
Other non-current assets	51	70
Short-term loans	(7)	(398)
Long-term loans	(270)	-
Other current liabilities	(14)	(20)
Other non-current liabilities	(6)	(8)
Non-controlling interests	(3)	(16)
Net assets	201	169
Shareholding percentage (%)	30.07	30.07
Share of net assets	60	51
Carrying amounts of joint ventures based on equity method	60	51

Summarised information about comprehensive income

(Unit: Million Baht)

For the year ended 31 December

	Tree Money Holding Company Limited	
	2024	2023
Interest income	106	164
Service income	18	86
Administrative expenses	(69)	(101)
Interest expense	(34)	(60)
Expected credit loss	24	(72)
Income tax expense	(13)	(10)
Profit	32	7
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	32	7
Less: Non-controlling interests	-	(4)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	32	3
Adjustment of net profit	-	-
Total comprehensive income after adjustment	32	3

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had contingent liabilities relating to the guarantee of debentures of the joint venture, as described in Note 37.3 to the financial statements.

18. Investments in associates

18.1 Details of associates

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Country of incorporation	Consolidated / Separate financial statements					
		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Carrying amounts based on equity method	
		2024 (%)	2023 (%)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Zennite Company Limited	Thailand	28.34	28.34	16,000	16,000	17,494	18,441
Thaitex CBD Smart Farm Company Limited	Thailand	20.00	20.00	10,000	10,000	7,967	8,031
Total				26,000	26,000	25,461	26,472

On 2 April 2021, the Company invested in ordinary shares of Zennite 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.

Subsequently, on 31 May 2023, the Company made an additional investment of Baht 3.5 million in such company, for a total of Baht 16 million. As a result, the Company's shareholding percentage increased to 28.34% of its issued and paid-up share capital.

On 31 January 2023, the Company entered into the share purchase agreement to acquire newly issued ordinary shares of Thaitex CBD Smart Farm Company Limited for Baht 10 million, representing 20% of share capital of such company. The associate 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.

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 profit (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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Zennite Company Limited	(947)	2,595	-	-	-	-
Thaitex CBD Smart Farm Company Limited	(64)	(1,969)	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,011)	626	-	-	-	-

19. Premises improvement and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction In process	Total
Cost					
1 January 2023	40,028	95,006	16,867	-	151,901
Additions	33,106	26,771	-	8,426	68,303
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	-	442	-	442
Disposals	(709)	(33,244)	(3,900)	-	(37,853)
Write-off	(30,040)	(5,698)	-	-	(35,738)
31 December 2023	42,385	82,835	13,409	8,426	147,055
Additions	1,603	16,871	1,179	51	19,704
Transfers in (out)	65	8,293	-	(8,358)	-
Disposals	-	(10,738)	(3,403)	-	(14,141)
Write-off	(154)	(6,239)	-	-	(6,393)
31 December 2024	43,899	91,022	11,185	119	146,225
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2023	39,817	86,439	12,919	-	139,175
Depreciation for the year	1,978	6,991	2,330	-	11,299
Depreciation on disposals	(709)	(33,125)	(3,900)	-	(37,734)
Depreciation on write-off	(29,973)	(5,688)	-	-	(35,661)
31 December 2023	11,113	54,617	11,349	-	77,079
Depreciation for the year	6,831	11,838	1,692	-	20,361
Depreciation on disposals	-	(10,714)	(3,403)	-	(14,117)
Depreciation on write-off	(148)	(6,239)	-	-	(6,387)
31 December 2024	17,796	49,502	9,638	-	76,936
Net book value					
31 December 2023	31,272	28,218	2,060	8,426	69,976
31 December 2024	26,103	41,520	1,547	119	69,289
Depreciation for the years					
2023					11,299
2024					20,361

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost			
1 January 2023	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2023	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2024	3	1,249	1,252
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2023	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2023	3	1,249	1,252
31 December 2024	3	1,249	1,252
Net book value			
31 December 2023	-	-	-
31 December 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation for the years			
2023			-
2024			-

As at 31 December 2024, 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 50 million (2023: Baht 59 million).

20. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					Total
	Deferred license fee	Computer software	Digital tokens	Computer software under installation	Others	
Cost						
1 January 2023	500	38,261	3,051	4,225	1,475	47,512
Additions	-	37	-	953	56	1,046
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(612)	(612)
31 December 2023	500	38,298	3,051	5,178	919	47,946
Additions	-	2,545	-	-	2,016	4,561
Transfers in (out)	-	3,371	-	(3,371)	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(178)	(178)
31 December 2024	500	44,214	3,051	1,807	2,757	52,329

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
	Deferred license fee	Computer software	Digital tokens	Computer software under installation	Others	Total
Accumulated amortisation						
1 January 2023	38	33,013	-	-	543	33,594
Amortisation for the year	100	1,174	-	-	327	1,601
Amortisation for write-off	-	-	-	-	(612)	(612)
31 December 2023	138	34,187	-	-	258	34,583
Amortisation for the year	100	1,281	-	-	204	1,585
Amortisation for write-off	-	-	-	-	(178)	(178)
31 December 2024	238	35,468	-	-	284	35,990
Allowance for impairment loss						
31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	3,051	-	-	3,051
31 December 2024	-	-	3,051	-	-	3,051
Net book value						
31 December 2023	362	4,111	3,051	5,178	661	13,363
31 December 2024	262	8,746	-	1,807	2,473	13,288
Amortisation expense for the years						
2023						1,601
2024						1,585

As at 31 December 2024, 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 29 million (2023: Baht 28 million).

21. Goodwill

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024	2023
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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Type	Interest rate		Consolidated		Separate	
	per annum		financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions						
Promissory notes	Inter bank rate	Inter bank rate	1,190,000	1,225,000	-	-
Short-term unsecured debentures						
Debentures	3.50 - 3.75	3.25 - 3.40	1,211,900	716,800	1,211,900	716,800
Less: Unamortised portion of deferred transaction costs						
			-	-	(426)	(247)
Net			1,211,900	716,800	1,211,474	716,553

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.

23. Securities and derivatives business payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
Securities business payables		
Cash customers' accounts	77,295	135,968
Total securities business payables	77,295	135,968
Derivatives business payables		
Derivatives business payables	2,897	1,189
Total derivatives business payables	2,897	1,189
Total securities and derivatives business payables	80,192	137,157

24. Other payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accrued expenses	62,564	44,593	23,442	13,207
Other payables - subsidiary (Note 6)	-	-	6,846	8,307
Total other payables	62,564	44,593	30,288	21,514

25. Leases

The subsidiaries have lease contracts of property used in their operation. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 - 6 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Buildings and building improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2023	23,737	2,411	26,148
Additions	166,336	8,378	174,714
Transfers to motor vehicles in equipment	-	(442)	(442)
Depreciation for the year	(38,655)	(982)	(39,637)
As at 31 December 2023	151,418	9,365	160,783
Additions	2,804	5,348	8,152
Depreciation for the year	(27,240)	(2,907)	(30,147)
As at 31 December 2024	126,982	11,806	138,788

b) Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2024	2023
Lease payments	165,148	194,096
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(19,063)	(26,912)
Total	146,085	167,184
Less: Portion due within one year	(31,053)	(27,659)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	115,032	139,525

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	167,184	25,091
Additions	8,141	166,564
Accretion of interest	8,315	5,218
Repayments	(37,555)	(29,689)
Balance at end of year	146,085	167,184

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 39.2 to the financial statements under the liquidity risk.

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	30,147	39,637
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8,315	5,218
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	209	588

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2024 of Baht 38 million (2023: Bath 30 million), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

26. Long-term unsecured debentures

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

Issue date	Number of debenture (units)	Interest rate (% per annum)	Term	Maturity date	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
					Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
					2024	2023	2024	2023
14 January 2022	202,000	3.80	2 years 1 day	15 January 2024	-	202,000	-	202,000
9 March 2022	64,000	3.80	1 year 11 months 28 days	8 March 2024	-	64,000	-	64,000
19 July 2022	139,100	3.80	2 years	19 July 2024	-	139,100	-	139,100
16 August 2022	125,200	3.90	1 year 11 months 3 days	19 July 2024	-	125,200	-	125,200
9 September 2022	67,100	3.90	2 years 1 day	9 September 2024	-	67,100	-	67,100
3 October 2022	139,100	3.60	1 year 5 months 5 days	8 March 2024	-	139,100	-	139,100
26 January 2023	101,500	3.75	1 year 3 months 28 days	24 May 2024	-	101,500	-	101,500
6 June 2023	200,000	3.75	1 year 3 months 4 days	10 September 2024	-	200,000	-	200,000
6 June 2023	200,000	3.80	1 year 6 months	6 December 2024	-	200,000	-	200,000
16 August 2023	41,000	3.80	1 year 5 months 29 days	14 February 2025	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
16 August 2023	152,500	4.00	1 year 11 months 30 days	15 August 2025	152,500	152,500	152,500	152,500
8 September 2023	84,700	4.00	1 year 11 months 28 days	5 September 2025	84,700	84,700	84,700	84,700
20 October 2023	40,300	4.00	1 year 10 months 16 days	5 September 2025	40,300	40,300	40,300	40,300
3 November 2023	119,500	3.50	1 year 3 days	6 November 2024	-	119,500	-	119,500
15 January 2024	65,200	3.55	1 year 30 days	14 February 2025	65,200	65,200	65,200	-
Total					383,700	1,676,000	383,700	1,676,000
Less: Unamortised portion of deferred transaction costs					-	-	(83)	(748)
Total long-term unsecured debentures					383,700	1,676,000	383,617	1,675,252
Less: Portion due within one year					(383,700)	(1,357,500)	(383,617)	(1,357,005)
Long-term unsecured debentures - net of current portion					-	318,500	-	318,247

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		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Provision for long-term employee benefits				
at the beginning of year	93,785	88,779	4,833	3,168
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	4,701	4,676	562	426
Interest cost	1,431	770	123	47
Included in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from				
Demographic assumptions change	-	3,141	-	574
Financial assumptions change	-	(4,746)	-	(317)
Experience adjustments	-	5,158	-	935
Benefits paid in the year	(12,332)	(3,993)	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits at the end of year	87,585	93,785	5,518	4,833

As at 31 December 2024, the Group expects to pay Baht 35 million of long-term employee benefit during the next year (2023: Baht 12 million).

As at 31 December 2024, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 6 - 12 years (the Company only: 8 years) (2023: 6 - 12 years (the Company only: 8 years)).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: Percent per annum)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.52 - 2.76	2.52 - 2.76	2.65	2.65
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	5.73 - 22.92	5.73 - 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 2024 and 2023 are summarized below:

Consolidated financial statements				
2024				
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(1,722)	0.5	1,834
Salary increase rate	1.0	4,331	1.0	(3,896)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(3,773)	20.0	4,300

Consolidated financial statements				
2023				
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(1,801)	0.5	1,917
Salary increase rate	1.0	3,866	1.0	(3,484)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(3,360)	20.0	3,815

Separate financial statements				
2024				
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)	(Percent)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(148)	0.5	155
Salary increase rate	1.0	369	1.0	(338)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(424)	20.0	475

	Separate financial statements			
	2023			
		Effect to		Effect to
	Increase	provision for	Decrease	provision for
(Percent)	employee	(Percent)	employee	
	benefits		benefits	
	(Thousand Baht)		(Thousand Baht)	
Discount rate	0.5	(151)	0.5	159
Salary increase rate	1.0	323	1.0	(296)
Staff turnover rate	20.0	(371)	20.0	416

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.

29. Securities business income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2024	2023
Brokerage fees from securities business	120,295	127,051
Fees and service income	89,405	55,705
Interest on margin loans	138,250	174,532
Other interest income	17,389	15,457
Total	365,339	372,745

30. Interest income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income on bank deposits	53	45	2	-
Interest income on loans	97,879	82,411	116,049	99,879
Interest income on investments	-	-	4,048	15,367
Others	2,449	1,883	-	-
Total	100,381	84,339	120,099	115,246

31. Gain (loss) and return on financial instruments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loss on securities	(61,748)	(358,945)	(26,373)	(252,870)
Gain (loss) on derivatives	47,828	80,220	(733)	(35,749)
Dividend income	16,390	41,648	5,672	31,019
Total	2,470	(237,077)	(21,434)	(257,600)

32. Finance cost

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest expense on borrowings	114,845	132,938	85,018	91,335
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8,546	5,443	-	-
Interest expense on securities business payables	4,736	3,386	-	-
Total	128,127	141,767	85,018	91,335

33. Income tax

Income tax revenue for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are made up as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	306	272	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,510)	(89,494)	(4,416)	(50,498)
Income tax revenue reported in profit or loss	(3,204)	(89,766)	(4,416)	(50,498)

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax on actuarial loss	-	711	-	238
Deferred tax on (gain) loss from change in value of financial assets measured at FVOCI	1,846	(701)	1,149	178

The reconciliation between accounting loss and income tax revenue is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Accounting loss before tax	(2,690)	(443,166)	(3,902)	(403,897)
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting loss before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	(538)	(88,633)	(780)	(80,779)
Effects of:				
Tax exempted revenue	(1,420)	(1,889)	(833)	(1,499)
Non-deductible expenses	201	194	-	-
Others	(1,447)	562	(2,803)	31,780
Total	(2,666)	(1,133)	(3,636)	30,281
Income tax revenue reported in profit or loss	(3,204)	(89,766)	(4,416)	(50,498)

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit losses	18,213	11,629	2,726	1,306
Allowance for impairment of investments	16,059	16,059	15,965	15,965
Allowance for impairment of digital tokens	610	-	610	-
Unrealised fair value loss on investments	32,273	32,544	20,545	18,294
Leases	1,315	1,246	-	-
Provision for dismantling cost	1,673	1,627	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	17,341	18,632	1,104	967
Unused tax loss	61,515	66,536	34,185	34,054
Total	148,999	148,273	75,135	70,586
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised fair value gain on derivatives	663	1,548	-	1,255
Unrealised fair value gain on investments	128	3,873	370	132
Total	791	5,421	370	1,387
Deferred tax assets - net	148,208	142,852	74,765	69,199

The unused tax losses amounting to Baht 305 million (the Company only: Baht 171 million) will expire in 2028 and 2029 (2023: The unused tax losses amounting to Baht 332 million (the Company only: Baht 170 million) will expire in 2028).

34. Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing profit (loss) 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.

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 (loss), and total assets information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2024				
	Securities and derivatives business	Financial advisory business and investment banking	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	319	78	397	-	397
Inter-segment revenue	1	-	1	(1)	-
Interest income	267	-	267	(29)	238
Interest expenses	(157)	-	(157)	29	(128)
Segment profit	347	75	422	(1)	421
Unallocated revenues and expenses:					
Operating revenues and expenses					
Personnel expenses					(318)
Depreciation and amortisation					(52)
Other expenses					(61)
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associates					8
Income tax revenue					3
Profit for the year					1

(Unit: Million Baht)

2023					
	Securities and derivatives business	Financial advisory business and investment banking	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue from external customers	6	45	51	-	51
Inter-segment revenue (expenses)	(1)	1	-	-	-
Interest income	290	-	290	(33)	257
Interest expenses	(175)	-	(175)	33	(142)
Segment profit (loss)	(162)	43	(119)	-	(119)
Unallocated revenues and expenses:					
Operating revenues and expenses					
Personnel expenses					(218)
Depreciation and amortisation					(51)
Other expenses					(57)
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associates					2
Income tax revenue					90
Loss for the year					(353)

The following table presents segment assets of the Group's operating segments as at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Securities and derivative business	Financial advisory investment banking	Total segments	Unallocated assets	Total
Segment assets					
At 31 December 2024	2,569	-	2,569	2,029	4,598
At 31 December 2023	3,734	3	3,737	1,770	5,507

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 2024 and 2023, 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 2024 amounting to approximately of Baht 21 million (the Company only: Baht 1 million) (2023: Baht 21 million (the Company only: Baht 1 million)) were recognised as expenses.

37. Commitments and contingent liabilities

37.1 As at 31 December 2024, 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)	
	2024	2023
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	1.2	0.5
In over 1 and up to 3 years	1.2	0.3

37.2 As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's subsidiary has commitments in respect of futures contracts and options traded through the Thailand Futures Exchange as detailed in Note 39.4 to the financial statements.

37.3 Guarantees

As of 31 December 2023, the Company had guaranteed the secured debentures of Tree Money Holding Company Limited, the joint venture of the Company, totaling Baht 400 million with a guarantee period of two years. The guarantee period matured on 10 June 2024 (2024: Nil).

37.4 Litigation

On 13 September 2024, a labour case was filed against the Company by a former employee, seeking the return of the provident fund, payment of the severance pay, and a work guarantee fund that had been deducted by the Company to compensate damages caused by the former employee while performing their duties. This deduction was made in accordance with the attachment to the employment contract that the former employee had signed upon commencement of their employment. The former employee claimed damages, amount of Baht 6 million, with interest at a rate of 15 percent per annum from the date of the lawsuit until full payment is made. The Company has denied the allegation and filed a counterclaim in court amount to Baht 7 million in damages for the former employee's performance. The case is in the process of witness examination scheduled for 19 and 20 August 2025 and is under consideration by the Central Labor Court.

38. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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			
	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	117	-	-	117
Unit trusts	-	3	-	3
Convertible loan	-	-	115	115
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	-	-	71	71
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	0.2	-	-	0.2

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	360	-	-	360
Unit trusts	-	3	-	3
Debt securities	-	9	-	9
Convertible loan	-	-	105	105
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	118	-	71	189
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	1	-	-	1
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	1	-	1
Financial liability measured at fair value				
Derivatives liability				
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	1	-	1

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	31	-	-	31
Convertible loan	-	-	115	115
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	-	-	70	70
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	0.2	-	-	0.2

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVTPL				
Equity securities	156	-	-	156
Debt securities	-	9	-	9
Convertible loan	-	-	105	105
Investments measured at FVOCI				
Equity securities	51	-	70	121
Derivatives assets				
Warrants	1	-	-	1
Forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	-	0.2	-	0.2

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

39. Financial instruments

39.1 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 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 39.2 to the financial statements.

39.2 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, loans to, 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 2024 and 2023, outstanding balances of the Company's financial assets denominated in foreign currency is as follows:

Separate financial statements				
Foreign currencies	Financial assets		Average buying exchange rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	-	0.9	-	32.925

Outstanding balance of the Group's forward contracts as at 31 December 2023 are summarised below (2024: Nil).

Consolidated financial statements					
2023					
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	-	4	-	34.56	12 January 2024

As at 31 December 2023, 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 2023, 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 (2024: Nil).

Separate financial statement					
2023					
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	-	0.9	-	34.56	12 January 2024

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, loans 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 2024 and 2023, 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									
2024									
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	32	-	-	-	-	15	47	Saving deposits	-
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	interest rate	-
Securities and derivatives business receivables	1,928	-	-	-	-	301	2,229	6.50 - 15.00	-
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	101	101	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	2.40 - 7.00
Short-term loans to related parties	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	MOR to MOR plus 1.50%
Short-term loans to others	-	-	872	-	-	-	872	-	MOR to MOR plus 2.00%
Long-term loans to joint venture	-	-	-	270	-	-	270	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.00%
Financial instruments - liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	-	390	800	-	-	1,190	-	Interbank rate
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	1,596	-	-	-	1,596	-	3.50 - 4.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	31	115	-	-	146	-	2.31 - 5.74

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement

2023

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	74	-	-	-	-	11	85	Saving deposits interest rate	-	
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	-	-	
Securities and derivatives business receivables	2,679	-	-	-	-	365	3,044	6.40 - 15.00	-	
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	102	102	-	-	
Investments										
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	363	363	-	-	
- Debt securities	-	-	58	-	-	9	67	-	2.10 - 7.00	
Short-term loans to others	-	-	872	-	-	-	872	-	MOR to MOR plus 2.00%	
Financial instruments - liabilities										
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	1,205	900	-	-	-	2,105	-	Interbank rate	
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	-	-	-	-	137	137	-	-	
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	
Unsecured debentures	-	-	2,074	319	-	-	2,393	-	3.25 - 4.00	
Lease liabilities	-	-	27	140	-	-	167	-	2.31 - 5.74	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement

2024

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	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	89	89	-	-	
Short-term loans to related parties	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	Interbank rate	
Short-term loans to others	-	-	876	-	-	-	876	-	MOR to MOR plus 2.00%	
Long-term loans to joint venture	-	-	-	270	-	-	270	-	MOR to MOR plus 3.00%	
Financial liabilities										
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	
Unsecured debentures	-	-	1,595	-	-	-	1,595	-	3.50 - 4.00	
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	141	-	-	-	-	141	-	Interbank rate	

Separate financial statement									
2023									
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	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	156	156	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	2.10 - 7.00
Derivatives assets	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Other receivables									
Short-term loans to related parties	-	277	500	-	-	-	777	-	Interbank rate
Short-term loans to others	-	-	872	-	-	-	872	-	MOR to MOR plus 2.00%
Financial liabilities									
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-
Unsecured debentures	-	-	2,074	318	-	-	2,392	-	3.25 - 4.00
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	Interbank rate

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 2024 and 2023 follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statement					
	2024					
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	47	-	-	-	-	47
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	121	121
- Debt securities	-	26	-	-	-	26
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	54	-	-	-	54
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	298	1	2	1,928	2,229
Derivatives assets	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Other receivables	-	101	-	-	-	101
Short-term loans to related parties	-	5	-	-	-	5
Short-term loans to others	-	872	-	-	-	872
Long-term loans to joint venture	-	-	270	-	-	270
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	390	800	-	-	-	1,190
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	12	-	-	-	12
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	80	-	-	-	80
Other payables	-	63	-	-	-	63
Unsecured debentures	-	1,596	-	-	-	1,596
Lease liabilities	-	31	115	-	-	146

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statement						
2023						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	85	-	-	-	-	85
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	363	363
- Debt securities	-	58	-	-	9	67
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	57	57
Securities and derivatives business receivables	-	362	1	2	2,679	3,044
Derivatives assets	-	2	-	-	-	2
Other receivables	-	102	-	-	-	102
Short-term loans to others	-	872	-	-	-	872
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	1,205	900	-	-	-	2,105
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	137	-	-	-	137
Derivatives liabilities	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other payables	-	45	-	-	-	45
Unsecured debentures	-	2,074	319	-	-	2,393
Lease liabilities	-	27	140	-	-	167

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statement						
2024						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	-	-	2
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	31	31
Derivatives assets	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Other receivables	-	89	-	-	-	89
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	-	5	-	-	-	5
Short-term loans to others	-	876	-	-	-	876
Long-term loans to joint venture	-	-	270	-	-	270
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Other payables	-	30	-	-	-	30
Unsecured debentures	-	1,595	-	-	-	1,595
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	141	-	-	-	-	141

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statement					
	2023					
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	-	-	5
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	156	156
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	9	9
Derivatives assets	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other receivables	-	91	-	-	-	91
Short-term loans to subsidiaries	277	500	-	-	-	777
Short-term loans to others	-	872	-	-	-	872
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Other payables	-	22	-	-	-	22
Unsecured debentures	-	2,074	318	-	-	2,392
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	3	-	-	-	-	3

39.3 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:

- For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables and payables, other receivables and payables, short-term loans and short-term borrowings, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- 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.
- 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 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.

39.4 Commitments in respect of derivatives trading

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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)				
		2024				
		Remaining period before maturity date				
		1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	10 - 12	Total
		months	months	months	months	
Futures						
	Short position	97	6	-	-	103
		(Unit: Million Baht)				
		2023				
		Remaining period before maturity date				
		1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	10 - 12	Total
		months	months	months	months	
Futures						
	Short position	89	-	90	-	179

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

39.5 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 2023	-	10,066	95,000	105,066
Acquired during the year	-	60,800	10,000	70,800
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	108	-	108
Balance as of 31 December 2023	-	70,974	105,000	175,974
Acquired during the year	-	-	10,000	10,000
Net loss recognised into other comprehensive income	-	(40)	-	(40)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	-	70,934	115,000	185,934

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Non-listed equity securities		Convertible loan	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-	9,415	95,000	104,415
Acquired during the year	-	60,800	10,000	70,800
Net gain recognised into other comprehensive income	-	109	-	109
Balance as of 31 December 2023	-	70,324	105,000	175,324
Acquired during the year	-	-	10,000	10,000
Net loss recognised into other comprehensive income	-	(39)	-	(39)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	-	70,285	115,000	185,285

40. 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.

41. Subsequent events

- 41.1 On 29 January 2025, three former employees filed labour cases against the Company, seeking the return of the provident fund and work guarantee fund that had been deducted by the Company to compensate for damages caused by the former employees while performing their duties. This deduction was made in accordance with the attachment to the employment contract that the former employees had signed upon commencement of their employment. The former employees claimed damages, with a total disputed amount of Baht 5 million, with interest at a rate of 15 percent per annum from the date of the lawsuit until full payment is made. The case is currently in the process of court-ordered mediation, which will take place on 29 April 2025. The case is under consideration by the Central Labor Court. The management anticipates that the Company will not suffer significant damage from the cases, as according to the opinion of the legal advisor, the Company has right to deduct the work guarantee to compensate for losses in accordance with the contract. Therefore, the Company is not obligated to return the work guarantee fund to the employees under the Labor Protection Act.
- 41.2 Pursuant to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 27 February 2025, the Board passed the following resolutions to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 25 April 2025 regarding the issuance and offering of warrants representing the right to purchase newly issued ordinary shares and the capital increase plan under the General Mandate to offer shares to specific investors on a private placement basis. The purpose is to provide working capital for the Company and its subsidiaries and invest in potential businesses to maximise revenue. The resolutions include:
1. Approved the reduction of the Company's registered capital by cancelling 111,838,345 authorised but unissued shares, amounting to Baht 559,191,725. As a result, the registered capital will decrease from Baht 1,631,215,955 to Baht 1,072,024,230. The new registered capital consists of 214,404,846 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 5 per share.
 2. Approved the issuance and offering of warrants granting the right to purchase the newly issued ordinary shares (TNITY-W2) to the existing shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholdings (Rights Offering). A total of 53,601,211 units will be issued at no cost. The warrants have a term of two years from the issuance date. The exercise ratio is one warrant unit entitling the holder to purchase one newly issued ordinary share at Baht 5 per share with the exercise right every 6 months. The exercise price is subject to adjustment in accordance with specified conditions.

3. Approved the capital increase plan under the General Mandate to offer shares to specific investors on a private placement basis, with a total amount not exceeding Baht 107,202,420 (equivalent to approximately 10% of the Company's paid-up registered capital). This will be achieved through the issuance of up to 21,440,484 newly issued ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 5 per share.
4. Approved the increase in the Company's registered capital of Baht 375,208,475, from Baht 1,072,024,230 to Baht 1,447,232,705, through the issuance of 75,041,695 new ordinary shares with the par value of Baht 5 per share.
5. Approved the allocation of up to 53,601,211 newly issued shares with a par value of Baht 5 each to accommodate the exercise rights under the TNITY-W2 warrants issued to shareholders
6. Approved the allocation of up to 21,440,484 newly issued shares with a par value of Baht 5 each to accommodate the exercise of rights under the General Mandate for the purchase of the Company's ordinary shares offered to specific investors on a private placement basis.

42. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 February 2025.