



Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements of

Bitazza Company Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Shareholders of Bitazza Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Bitazza Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bitazza Company Limited as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the TFAC Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

The management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the 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, the management are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

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

I communicate with the management 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.



Luxsamee Deetrakulwattana

Certified Public Accountant

Registration No. 9056

Grant Thornton Limited

Bangkok

21 July 2025

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		Baht	
	Notes	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	340,185,466	156,598,481
Restricted cash deposit with custodian	6	-	6,800,000
Loan to related parties	5	35,938,004	51,800,661
Trade and other receivables - related parties	5	16,472,731	9,533,373
Advance to related parties	5	36,266,780	29,701,390
Customer custodial funds held by the Company	7	3,333,318,968	1,496,855,981
Custodial funds held by the Company - related party	7	1,375,016,392	482,575,705
Digital assets	8	-	158,043,809
Derivative assets	22	65,740	-
Other current financial assets	9	2,791,011	2,773,065
Other current assets	10	59,319,114	22,622,967
Total current assets		5,199,374,206	2,417,305,432
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	11	8,112,576	3,853,086
Rights-of-use assets	12	20,859,646	755,365
Intangible assets	13	3,927,009	5,885,860
Deferred tax assets	20	-	3,158,208
Other non-current assets		3,512,969	956,109
Total non-current assets		36,412,200	14,608,628
TOTAL ASSETS		5,235,786,406	2,431,914,060

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		Baht	
	Notes	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Custodial funds due to customers	7	3,333,318,968	1,496,855,981
Custodial funds due to customers - related party	5	1,375,016,392	482,575,705
Liabilities of digital assets	8	257,386,326	-
Trade and other payables			
- third parties	14	136,410,527	301,700,424
- related parties	5	25,337,957	61,953,423
Current portion of lease liabilities	12	786,024	334,857
Short term loan from related party	5	2,000,000	-
Advance received from related parties	5	2,033,806	17,999,411
Income tax payable		9,200,589	15,836,025
Other current liabilities		4,157,305	5,092,705
Total current liabilities		5,145,647,894	2,382,348,531
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	12	23,149,395	409,051
Employee benefits obligation	16	2,316,448	1,217,507
Deferred tax liability		1,743,793	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	690,183
Total non-current liabilities		27,209,636	2,316,741
Total Liabilities		5,172,857,530	2,384,665,272

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Baht	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital - ordinary shares, Baht 10 par value		
Registered 5,100,000 shares	51,000,000	45,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up 5,100,000 shares	51,000,000	45,000,000
(31 December 2022 Registered 4,500,000 shares		
Issued and fully paid-up 4,500,000 shares)		
Retained earnings (Deficit)		
- Unappropriated	215,703	2,424,849
Other components of shareholders' equity	11,713,173	(176,061)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	62,928,876	47,248,788
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	5,235,786,406	2,431,914,060

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

		Baht	
	Notes	2023	2022
REVENUE			
Revenue from trading fee	5	52,128,460	111,001,632
Service income	5	2,355,669	8,222,845
Commission income		263,694,938	249,597,745
Other income	5	19,457,013	20,818,932
TOTAL REVENUE		337,636,080	389,641,154
EXPENSES			
Cost of services		201,850,940	241,982,074
Unrealize loss on revaluation of digital assets		952,282	14,619,170
Selling expenses		26,341,033	60,760,393
Administrative expenses		102,776,806	89,958,264
TOTAL EXPENSES		331,921,061	407,319,901
Profit (loss) before finance costs and income tax expense		5,715,019	(17,678,747)
Finance costs		(1,564,477)	(39,870)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense		4,150,542	(17,718,617)
Income tax expense	20.2	(6,359,688)	(3,060,688)
Loss for the year		(2,209,146)	(20,779,305)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR			
Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on revaluation of digital assets - net of income tax		12,023,429	27,343
Actuarial loss - net of income tax		(134,195)	(252,505)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		9,680,088	(21,004,467)
LOSS PER SHARE			
Loss per share	22	(0.45)	(4.62)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (share)		4,960,274	4,500,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Baht					
	Retained earnings (Deficit)		Other components of shareholders' equity			
	Share capital issued and fully paid-up	Unappropriated	Gain on disposal of revalued digital assets	Gain on revaluation of digital assets	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2022	45,000,000	(360,100,893)	383,305,047	-	49,101	68,253,255
Loss for the year	-	(20,779,305)	-	-	-	(20,779,305)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	27,343	(252,505)	(225,162)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(20,779,305)	-	27,343	(252,505)	(21,004,467)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	45,000,000	(380,880,198)	383,305,047	27,343	(203,404)	47,248,788
Balance as at 1 January 2023	45,000,000	(380,880,198)	383,305,047	27,343	(203,404)	47,248,788
Increased in capital	6,000,000	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
Loss for the year	-	(2,209,146)	-	-	-	(2,209,146)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	12,023,429	(134,195)	11,889,234
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,000,000	(2,209,146)	-	12,023,429	(134,195)	15,680,088
Balance as at 31 December 2023	51,000,000	(383,089,344)	383,305,047	12,050,772	(337,599)	62,928,876

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit (loss) before income tax	4,150,542	(17,718,617)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash provided from (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,422,248	2,845,434
Unrealized loss on exchange rate	6,709,156	9,052,090
Loss from digital assets revaluation	952,282	14,619,170
Employee benefits	931,197	366,300
Interest income	(525,176)	(274,260)
Finance costs	1,564,477	39,870
Cash provided from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	20,204,726	8,929,987
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:		
Restricted cash	6,800,000	(6,800,000)
Trade and other receivables - related parties	(7,095,814)	(9,588,174)
Advance to related parties	(6,677,135)	(15,228,178)
Digital assets	169,114,956	191,880,759
Other current assets	(36,711,562)	(2,411,787)
Other non-current assets	143,140	1,301,516
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(196,487,146)	32,679,972
Liabilities of digital assets	257,386,326	-
Other current liabilities	(935,400)	(12,017,964)
Other non-current liabilities	(690,183)	690,183
Cash provided from operations	205,051,908	189,436,314
Interest paid	(650,981)	(11,250)
Income tax paid	(11,065,431)	(2,296)
Net cash provided from operating activities	193,335,496	189,422,768

BITAZZA COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Repayment of loan to related parties	(7,500,000)	(51,800,661)
Other current financial assets	(17,946)	(7,287)
Repayment for short-term loans to related parties	22,855,000	-
Purchase of fixed assets	(5,997,640)	(3,896,283)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(3,299,120)
Security deposit paid under lease agreement	(2,700,000)	-
Net cash provided from (used in) investing activities	6,639,414	(59,003,351)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from interest income	569,873	229,562
Proceeds from short-term loans from related parties	2,768,600,000	10,893,175
Proceeds from advance from related parties	-	3,431,085
Repayment of short-term loans from related parties	(2,766,600,000)	(10,893,175)
Repayment of advance from related party	(15,965,605)	-
Proceeds from increased in capital	6,000,000	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(480,000)	(444,000)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(7,875,732)	3,216,647
Gain (loss) on exchange rate of cash and cash equivalents	(8,512,193)	1,270,031
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	183,586,985	134,906,095
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	156,598,481	21,692,386
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	340,185,466	156,598,481
Supplemental cash flows information		
Non-cash transactions :		
Payables for equipment purchase	71,513	-
Recognition of right-of use assets and lease liabilities	22,758,015	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Bitazza Company Limited (the Company) is incorporated in Thailand on 10 July 2018. The Company is engaged in cryptocurrency and digital tokens trading centre, and has its registered office at 2922/280, Chan Issara Tower 2, 24th Floor room D, Phetchaburi Road, Bangkok Sub-District, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok.

In 2023, the company underwent a shareholder restructuring, resulting in the emergence of a major shareholder, Bitazza Assets Company Limited (holding 51% of the shares), a legal entity established in Thailand.

2. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

- 2.1 The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions. These financial statements are officially prepared in the Thai language. The translation of these financial statements to another language should conform to the official report in Thai.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as otherwise disclosed.

- 2.2 Amendment Thai Financial Reporting Standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 are as follows:

- 2.2.1 **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- 2.2.2 **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- 2.2.3 **Amendment to 41 - Agriculture** clarified about removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value of biological asset.

- 2.2.4 **Amendment to TFRS 3 - Business combinations** clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn't be recognised at the acquisition date.
- 2.2.5 **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10 percent test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

New and amended Thai Financial Reporting Standards effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 has no material impact on the Company.

- 2.3 Amendment Thai Financial Reporting Standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and have significant impacts on the Company and the Company has not early adopted these standards.
- 2.3.1 **Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revises the disclosure from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- 2.3.2 **Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revises to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- 2.3.3 **Amendment to TAS 12 - Income taxes** requires companies to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The accumulated impact on this amendment is recognised in retained earnings or other component of equity.

The Company did not early adopt these standard. The Company's management is currently assessing the impact of adoption of these standards.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Revenue

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

Revenue from trading fee

Revenue from trading fee from digital asset exchange platform is recognised at a point in time when the Company has satisfied its performance obligation to the customer and recognised based on rate agreed with customers.

Service income

Revenue from service income is recognised either at point in time or overtime as the services are provided.

Commission income

For contracts where the company procures goods or services on behalf of the customer and has no control over such goods or services before the main seller or service provider transfers the goods or services to the customer. The Company operates on an agency basis and recognises net returns on such contracts as commission income.

Interest income and other income

Interest income and other income are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and all deposits at banks with maturity of less than three months without restriction of usage.

3.3 Customer custodial funds held by the Company and custodial funds due to customers

Customer custodial funds represent cash deposited in Company bank accounts and digital assets custodied under regulatory requirements promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that are held for the exclusive benefit of customers. The Company restricts the use of the assets underlying the customer custodial funds to meet regulatory requirements and classifies the assets as current based on their purpose and availability to fulfil its direct obligation under custodial funds due to customers. The promulgation of the Securities and Exchange Commission requires the Company to hold cash and digital assets, equal to at least 100% of the aggregate amount of all custodial funds due to customers. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the value of customer custodial funds held by the company equal to the aggregate amount of custodial funds due to customers.

3.4 Trade and other receivables

A receivable is recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. If revenue has been recognised before the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is presented as a contract assets.

A receivable is measured at transaction price less allowance for expected credit loss, which is determined based on an analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred (if any).

3.5 Digital assets

Transactions denominated in digital assets are translated to Thai Baht by using the closing rate (in US Dollar) at the end of day in Thailand time from central website (coinmarketcap.com) and translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling by Bank of Thailand at the reporting date.

Assets denominated in digital assets as at reporting date are stated at fair value at the date of the revaluation less subsequent accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of digital assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in other components of shareholders' equity. To the extent that the decrease reverses an increase previously recognised in equity, the decrease is first recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The excess will then be recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of a revalued digital asset, any related gain on revaluation of digital assets is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the gain or loss on disposal.

Digital assets are shown only balance of the Company which is net from digital assets from customer.

3.6 Related parties

Individuals and enterprises that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

3.7 Other current financial assets

Other current financial assets is fixed bank accounts presented at cost and recognise interest in the statements of income according to bank rate.

3.8 Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of equipment, and are recognised net within other income/expense in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Office equipment	5
Computer hardware	3

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

3.9 Right-of-use assets

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

The Company recognises the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the beginning of the contract and when the Company has to access the assets lease. Right-of-use assets is recognised at a cost that consists of the initial recognition amount of the lease liability, initial direction costs incurred, estimated reconditioning costs and lease payments paid before the date of the contract, net of incentive receiving under the lease.

The Company depreciates right-of-use assets based on a straight-line basis over the shorter useful lives between the asset life and the lease term for the current and comparative periods are as below table. The includes assessing the impairment of right-of-use assets, when there is an indicator.

	Years
Building leasehold rights	6
Office building leasehold rights	2 - 3

At the beginning of the contract, the Company recognises the initial lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payment. The Company will discount at the interest rate implicit in the contract. If unable to find the implicit interest rate, the Company will discount at the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee.

The rent included in the value of the lease liability comprises the fixed rental (including fixed payment by content) variable rental based on rate or index, the amount expected to be paid from the residual value guarantee and the option price if there is reasonable certainty that the Company will exercise the rights.

After the initial measurement, the lease liability will be reduced from the payment and increased from interest expense. This is a measure to reflect a new appraisal or adjustment or significant changes to the fixed lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use assets have decreased to be zero, the lessee must recognise the remainder of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

The rent paid under short-term leases and low value asset leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line method. The short-term lease is a lease with a lease term less than or equal 12 months, the assets with low value comprises small office equipment lease.

3.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Years
Software and website	3 - 5
Digital asset business license	10

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. The Company tests intangible assets to impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

3.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognised allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash at financial institutions, other receivables, loans to third party).

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-months ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of a financial instrument.

Loss allowances for other receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

Loss allowances for all other financial instruments, the Company recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is overdue, significant deterioration in financial instruments' s credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing of forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is overdue.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Increased in loss allowance is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence of credit-impairment includes significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract such past due, probable the debtor will enter bankruptcy.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off, are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversal of impairment

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.13 Interest

Effective interest Rate (EIR)

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability

In calculating interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3.14 Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or income tax benefit on the taxable profit for the period, using income tax rate enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years, which is different from profit or loss in the financial statements.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding amounts used for income tax computation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liability and assets, and if they are intended to be settled on a net basis or when tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.15 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.16 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency (Thai Baht), using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3.17 Loss per share

The Company presents loss per share for its ordinary shares. Loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

3.19 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

3.20 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Other receivables, trade and other payables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset and financial liability (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component or measured at FVTPL) is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price. A financial asset and a financial liability measured at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets - classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value to other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or fair value to profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified prospectively from the reclassification date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than "hold to collect" or "hold to collect and sell" are categorized at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The Group accounts for financial assets at FVTOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

1. The Group are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell, and
2. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on the specified day.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes;

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected, and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets - assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment;

"principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition.

"Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the financial instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers;

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets – subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL : These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost : These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3.21 Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as "active" if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTION

Estimated and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factor, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for equipment and intangible assets of the Company. Management will revise the depreciation and amortisation charge where useful lives and residual values previously estimated have changed or when they are destroyed, if they are no longer in use.

4.2 Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

4.3 Leases

Determine the lease terms

The Company shall determine the lease term is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, the Company shall consider all relevant ducts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Company shall revise the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable of a lease by may be caused by the Company of companies using (or not exercising) rights. The reasonably certain assessment of certainty upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances. This has an impact on assessment of the lease term and is under the control of the Company.

Determination of the discount rate on lease liabilities

The Company assesses interest rate of incremental borrowing of lessee using information provided by third-party financing of each leasing entity and updating information obtained to reflect changes in the tenant's financial factors, if possible.

4.4 Impairment of assets

The Company considers an allowance for impairment of assets when there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists when there has been a significant decline in the fair value below their cost, the Company makes an estimate of the assets recoverable amount. The determination of recoverable amount requires management judgment.

4.5 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Inherent within these calculations are assumptions as to discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and other demographic factors. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management selects an interest rate that reflects the current economic situation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table for the country. Actual post-retirement costs may ultimately differ from these estimates.

4.6 Deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The management's judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limit or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has certain accounting transactions with related parties that are related to it through common shareholding and/or directorship. Thus, the financial statements reflect the effects of those transactions on the basis agreed upon between the Company and its related parties, which basis might be different from the basis used for transactions with unrelated parties.

Related parties also include individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

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The relationship between the Company and related parties are summarised below:

Names	Country	Relationship
Key management personnel		Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company
Bitazza Assets Company Limited	Thailand	Common director and parent company (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Onchain Capital Limited	British Virgin Islands	Common director and shareholder (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Mr. Kavin Phongpandecha	Thailand	Common director and shareholder (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Mr. Chawengsak Assawinnimit	Thailand	Common director and shareholder (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Mr. Heng Wee Kiat Kevin	Malaysia	Common director and shareholder (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Mr. Fong Jen Wei	Malaysia	Common director and shareholder (starting to shareholder on 27 August 2023)
Mr. Jutipat Boonsoong	Thailand	Relative of key management and major shareholder
Soberin Company Limited (Formerly "Umbrella Management Company Limited")	Thailand	Common director
Bitazza X Company Limited	Thailand	Common director
Bitazza SEA Company Limited (Formerly "Zero X Company Limited")	Thailand	Common director
Bitazza Core Company Limited	Thailand	Common director
Freedomverse Company Limited	Thailand	Common director
Bitazza Corporation Limited	Hong Kong	Common director
Bitazza Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Common director
Bitazza Lanka (Private) Limited	Sri Lanka	Common director
Bitazza International Limited	British Virgin Islands	Common director
Bitazza World Group Limited (Formerly "Bitazza Group Limited")	British Virgin Islands	Common director
Locorotondo Corporation	British Virgin Islands	Common director

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Names	Country	Relationship
Walberswick Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	Common director
Polymath Group Limited	British Virgin Islands	Common director
Winwell Limited	Seychelles Islands	Common director
Bitazza Europe S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Common director
Bitazza Poland SP.Z.O.O.	Poland	Common director

The pricing policies for particular types of transaction are explained further below:

Transaction	Pricing policy
Revenue from trading fee	Agreed price
Service income	Agreed price
Interest income	4.25% per annum
Other income	Agreed price or contractual price
License expense	Agreed price
Key management personnel compensation salary	As approved by the shareholders and the Board of Directors

Significant transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 consist of:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Key management		
Revenue from trading fee	1,558	-
Key management and major shareholders		
Revenue from trading fee	64,038	124,959
Relative of key management and major shareholder		
Revenue from trading fee	1,216,808	2,589,658

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	Baht	
	2023	2022
Related parties		
Revenue from trading fee	113	-
Service income	2,355,669	8,222,845
Interest income	525,172	44,698
Other income	5,415,326	270,682
Key management personnel compensation		
Short - term employee benefits	2,733,333	4,100,000
Post employment benefits	53,290	38,270
Total	2,786,623	4,138,270

Significant balances with related parties as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Key management		
Customer deposit funds held by the Company	185,893	-
Customer digital assets funds held by the Company	2,533,722	-
Key management and major shareholders		
Customer deposit funds held by the Company	9,329,660	7,731,513
Customer digital assets funds held by the Company	4,631,172	5,143,264
Advance payments	13,462,637	13,928,238
Advance receives	2,033,806	14,568,326
Relative of key management and major shareholders		
Customer deposit funds held by the Company	841	271
Customer digital assets funds held by the Company	676,437,029	97,631
Relative of key management		
Short term loans	2,000,000	-

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Related parties		
Loans to related parties	35,938,004	51,800,661
Trade and other receivables	16,472,731	9,533,373
Advance payments	22,804,143	15,773,152
Customer deposit funds held by the Company	112,032,580	1,983,101
Customer digital assets funds held by the Company	1,262,983,812	480,592,604
Trade and other payables	25,337,957	61,953,423
Advance receives	-	3,431,085

Trade and other payables

As of 31 December 2023, no trade payable is trademark fee that the Company made payment to related party.

As of 31 December 2023, other payable is fees that the Company collected from customers of the related parties so as to pay those related parties amounting to Baht 25 million (31 December 2022: Baht 22 million)

As of 31 December 2022, trade payables arose from trademark fees paid by the Company to a related party in the amounting to Baht 39.95 million.

Advance to major shareholder

The amount of advance paid to major shareholder are Baht 0.22 million with the proposed working capital. The Company received a full repayment of the advance on 4 August 2024.

Advance to key management personnel and related parties

The amount of advance paid to key management personnels and related parties are Baht 13.46 million and Baht 22.59 million with the proposed working capital of the Company and its related parties. The Company received a full repayment of the advance during 30 January 2024 to 18 March 2025.

Advance from key management personnels and related parties

As at 31 December 2023, advance received from key management personnels amounted to Baht 2.03 million.

As at 31 December 2022, advance received from key management personnels and related parties are Baht 14.57 million and Baht 3.43 million with the proposed working capital of the Company. The Company paid all advances on 14 December 2023 and 8 February 2023, respectively.

Movements in advance received from related parties for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are detailed as follows:

	Baht			
	31 December	Change during the year		31 December
	2022	Increase	Decrease	2023
Key management personnels and major shareholders	14,568,326	2,033,806	14,568,326	2,033,806
Related parties	3,431,085	-	3,431,085	-
Total	17,999,411	2,033,806	17,999,411	2,033,806

	Baht			
	31 December	Change during the year		31 December
	2021	Increase	Decrease	2022
Key management personnels and major shareholders	14,568,326	-	-	14,568,326
Related parties	-	3,431,085	-	3,431,085
Total	14,568,326	3,431,085	-	17,999,411

Loans to related parties

- Short-term loan to Freedomverse Company Limited, which is a related party of the Company, amounting to Baht 15.36 million bear interest rate at 4.25% per annum. This loan is due to pay interest and principal at call. The Company received repayment of the short-term loan in full amount on 16 January 2023.
- Short term loan to Bitazza Corporation Limited, which is a related party of the Company, amounting to USDT 1.06 million or equivalent to Baht 36.45 million without interest. This loan is due to pay principle at call. The Company received repayment of the short-term loan in full amount on 20 August 2024.

Movements of loans to related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Baht			
	31 December	Change during the year		31 December
	2022	Increase	Decrease	2023
Related parties	51,800,661	7,500,000	23,362,657	35,938,004

	Baht			
	31 December	Change during the year		31 December
	2021	Increase	Decrease	2022
Related parties	-	51,800,661	-	51,800,661

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Cash at banks - Saving accounts	31,388,660	132,553,587
Cash at banks - Current accounts	252,809,597	4,698,465
Cash in electronic wallets	55,987,209	19,346,429
Total	340,185,466	156,598,481

As at 31 December 2023, cash at banks bears interest at 0.05% - 0.55% (31 December 2022 : 0.05% - 0.30%)

Restricted deposit with custodian represents cash in electronic wallets of the Company that deposits with electronic wallets provider to reserve for transaction fees of the Company's customers.

7. CUSTOMER CUSTODIAL FUNDS HELD BY THE COMPANY AND CUSTODIAL FUNDS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Customer deposits	269,888,171	200,926,469
Customer digital assets	3,063,430,796	1,295,929,512
Total	3,333,318,968	1,496,855,981
<u>Less</u> Custodial funds due to customers	(3,333,318,968)	(1,496,855,981)
Net	-	-

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, digital assets of customers which deposited with the Company computed at fair value from central website (coinmarketcap.com).

The Company has customers' digital assets presented as fair value as at the date of approved and authorized for issuance of financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2023, amounting to Baht 5,164.75 million (31 December 2022: amounting to Baht 3,219.28 million)

8. DIGITAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF DIGITAL ASSETS

	Baht		
	Cryptocurrency	Digital token	Total
As at 31 December 2023			
Digital assets and liabilities of digital assets	77,725,182	(349,222,692)	(271,497,510)
<u>Add</u> Fair value adjustment	11,592,341	2,518,843	14,111,184
Fair value	89,317,523	(346,703,849)	(257,386,326)
As at 31 December 2022			
Digital assets and liabilities of digital assets	19,824,514	152,804,286	172,628,800
<u>Less</u> Fair value adjustment	(7,618,892)	(6,966,099)	(14,584,991)
Fair value	12,205,622	145,838,187	158,043,809

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	Baht	
	2023	2022
Cost of digital assets which recorded as expenses and included in cost of services		
- Cost of services	16,283,688	39,629,350
Total	16,283,688	39,629,350

The Company's digital assets and liabilities of digital assets presented as fair value as at the date of approved and authorized for issuance of financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2023, amounting to Baht 265.51 million and Baht 362.23 million, respectively (31 December 2022: The Company's digital assets amounting to Baht 169.42 million).

9. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Fixed deposit	2,791,011	2,773,065
Total	2,791,011	2,773,065

Other current financial assets are three-months and twelve-months fixed deposits with carried interest at 0.25% - 0.95% per annum and 0.85% - 1.35% per annum, respectively. (2022: are three-months and twelve-months fixed deposits with carried interest at 0.25% - 0.40% per annum and 0.85% per annum, respectively.)

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Revenue department receivable	44,309,663	10,507,243
Undue input vat	2,525,394	4,241,127
Prepaid expenses	11,000,488	7,842,339
Other advances	436,846	32,258
Other receivables	990,420	-
Others	56,303	-
Total	59,319,114	22,622,967

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11. EQUIPMENT

	Baht			
	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Work in process	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2022	347,529	1,670,573	-	2,018,102
Additions	310,974	3,585,309	-	3,896,283
As at 31 December 2022	658,503	5,255,882	-	5,914,385
Additions	470,156	196,607	5,402,390	6,069,153
As at 31 December 2023	1,128,659	5,452,489	5,402,390	11,983,538
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2022	161,319	560,874	-	722,193
Depreciation for the year	104,623	1,234,483	-	1,339,106
As at 31 December 2022	265,942	1,795,357	-	2,061,299
Depreciation for the year	160,811	1,648,852	-	1,809,663
As at 31 December 2023	426,753	3,444,209	-	3,870,962
Net book value				
As at 31 December 2022	392,561	3,460,525	-	3,853,086
As at 31 December 2023	701,906	2,008,280	5,402,390	8,112,576
Depreciation for the year 2022				<u>1,339,106</u>
Depreciation for the year 2023				<u>1,809,663</u>

As at 31 December 2023, the carry amount before deduct depreciation of assets that fully depreciated but still be in use are Baht 0.48 million. (31 December 2022: Baht 0.45 million)

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

12.1 Right-of-use assets

	Baht		
	Right-of-use assets (building)	Right-of-use assets (office)	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2022	-	2,359,780	2,359,780
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	-	2,359,780	2,359,780
Additions	22,516,310	241,705	22,758,015
As at 31 December 2023	22,516,310	2,601,485	25,117,795
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2022	-	1,204,399	1,204,399
Amortisation for the year	-	400,016	400,016
As at 31 December 2022	-	1,604,415	1,604,415
Amortisation for the year	2,189,086	464,649	2,653,734
As at 31 December 2023	2,189,086	2,069,064	4,258,149
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2022	-	755,365	755,365
As at 31 December 2023	20,327,224	532,421	20,859,646
Amortisation for the year 2022			400,016
Administrative expenses			
Amortisation for the year 2023			2,653,734
Administrative expenses			

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had the right-of-use assets (building and office) under the lease agreement.

12.2 Lease liabilities

The present value of lease liabilities are as follows:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Lease liabilities	23,935,419	743,908
<u>Less</u> Current portion	<u>(786,024)</u>	<u>(334,857)</u>
Net	<u>23,149,395</u>	<u>409,051</u>

During the year 2023 and 2022, the Company recognised financial cost which related to leases of Baht 0.91 million and Baht 0.03 million, respectively.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Baht		
	Computer program and website	Digital asset business license	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2022	3,046,275	2,500,000	5,546,275
Additions	3,299,120	-	3,299,120
As at 31 December 2022 and 2023	<u>6,345,395</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>8,845,395</u>
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2022	1,242,264	610,959	1,853,223
Amortisation for the year	856,312	250,000	1,106,312
As at 31 December 2022	<u>2,098,576</u>	<u>860,959</u>	<u>2,959,535</u>
Amortisation for the year	1,708,851	250,000	1,958,851
As at 31 December 2023	<u>3,807,427</u>	<u>1,110,959</u>	<u>4,918,386</u>

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	Baht	
	Computer program and website	Digital asset business license
		Total
Net book value		
As at 31 December 2022	4,246,819	5,885,860
As at 31 December 2023	2,537,968	3,927,009
Amortisation for the year 2022		1,106,312
Amortisation for the year 2023		1,958,851

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - THIRD PARTIES

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Other payables	10,169,905	18,556,527
Accrued consulting fee for digital assets	98,625,109	230,465,212
Accrued marketing and consulting expense	-	39,876,588
Accrued digital asset operating systems	10,163,272	-
Others accrued expenses	17,452,241	12,802,097
Total	136,410,527	301,700,424

15. SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's business respects. The primary format in segment information report is based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure. The Company is managed as a cryptocurrency and digital tokens trading centre. The Company has one reportable segment is a cryptocurrency and digital tokens trading centre (commission fee).

The Company operates in Thailand only. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. Therefore, revenue, profit from operating and assets as presented in the financial statements which is reported by operating segment and geographical segment.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Statement of financial position		
Post-employment benefits obligations	2,316,448	1,217,507
Statements of comprehensive income		
<i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i>		
Post-employment benefits	931,197	366,300
<i>Recognised in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Actuarial loss	(167,744)	(315,632)

The Company operates a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act. B.E. 2541 to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service.

The defined benefit plans are exposed to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk.

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Balance as at 1 January	1,217,507	535,575
Current service costs	888,097	349,590
Interest on obligation	43,100	16,710
Actuarial loss	167,744	315,632
Balance as at 31 December	2,316,448	1,217,507

Principal actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.22% per annum	3.54% per annum
Future salary increment rate	4.0% per annum	4.0% per annum
Employee turnover	1.91% - 22.92%	1.91% - 22.92%
Mortality rate	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017
Retirement age	55 years	55 years

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Baht	
	Effect to the defined benefit obligation	
	2023	2022
Discount rate (1% increment)	(360,012)	(206,392)
Discount rate (1% decrement)	438,571	254,037
Future salary growth (1% increment)	430,382	250,126
Future salary growth (1% decrement)	(360,709)	(207,366)
Employee turnover (1% increment)	(380,383)	(230,787)
Employee turnover (1% decrement)	477,247	296,155

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 19 years (2022: 20 years).

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

On 27 March 2023, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Company passed a resolution approving capital increase from Baht 45 million (4.5 million common shares at a par value of Baht 10 per share) to Baht 51 million (5.1 million common shares at a par value of Baht 10 per share) through the issuance of 600,000 new common shares at a par value of Baht 10 per share, totalling Baht 5.00 million paid on 28 March 2023 and Baht 1.00 million paid on 29 March 2023. Registration with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce was completed on 3 May 2023.

18. LEGAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Code, the Company is required to set aside as legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit at each dividend declaration until the reserve reaches 10% of the authorized share capital. Such reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

19. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Significant expenses by nature for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Digital assets fee	156,514,965	200,773,777
Staff expenses	64,161,097	65,540,602
Advertising expenses	11,904,216	45,649,922
Office rental expenses	600,021	7,037,881
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	952,282	14,619,170
Depreciation and amortisation	7,196,279	3,864,763
Bank and custodian fee	6,003,119	5,050,769
Professional fee	20,510,759	16,287,537
Computer subscription expenses	36,836,935	20,547,385
Other expenses	12,468,789	7,604,805

20. INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED TAX

20.1 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Baht		
	Recognised as income / (expense)		
	1 January 2023	Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive income
31 December 2023			
Deferred tax assets			
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	2,923,835	(2,733,378)	-
Lease liabilities	148,781	4,638,302	-
Provisions for employee benefits	243,501	186,239	33,549
Total	3,316,117	2,091,163	33,549
Deferred tax liabilities			
Right-of-use assets	(151,073)	(4,020,856)	-
Gain on revaluation of digital assets	(6,836)	-	(3,005,857)
Total	(157,909)	(4,020,856)	(3,005,857)
Net	3,158,208	(1,929,693)	(2,972,308)

	Baht		
	Recognised as income / (expense)		
	1 January 2022	Profit or loss	Other Comprehensive income
31 December 2022			
Deferred tax assets			
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	1,251,409	1,672,426	-
Lease liabilities	231,857	(83,076)	-
Provisions for employee benefits	107,115	73,260	63,126
Total	1,590,381	1,662,610	63,126
Deferred tax liabilities			
Right-of-use assets	(231,076)	80,003	-
Gain on revaluation of digital assets	-	-	(6,836)
Total	(231,076)	80,003	(6,836)
Net	1,359,305	1,742,613	56,290

20.2 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Income tax expenses shown in profit or loss:		
Income tax expenses for the year	4,429,996	4,803,301
Deferred tax from temporary difference	1,929,692	(1,742,613)
Total	6,359,688	3,060,688

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Profit (Loss) for the year	4,150,542	(17,718,617)
Applicable tax rate (percentage)	20	20
Income tax expense at the applicable tax rate	830,109	(3,543,723)
Reconciliation items:		
Non-deductible expenses	3,695,887	8,435,824
Unrecognised deferred tax on temporary differences	1,929,692	(1,742,613)
Additional expenses deduction allowed	(96,000)	(88,800)
Total income tax expenses	6,359,688	3,060,688

21. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share attributable to equity holders of the company is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

	Baht	
	2023	2022
<u>Loss per share</u>		
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	(2,209,146)	(20,779,305)
Number of ordinary shares issued as at 1 January (Share)	4,500,000	4,500,000
Adjustment for shares issued and paid-up (Share)	460,274	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Share)	4,960,274	4,500,000
Loss per share	(0.45)	(4.62)

Therefore, the Company has no effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares and has net loss for the comparative year thus no calculation of diluted loss per share.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

22.1 Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company's to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company's. The Company's board of directors is assisted in its oversight role by risk management committee. Risk management committee undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

22.2 Financial risk management policies

The Company is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates, currency exchange rates and digital assets exchange rates, and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Company does not hold or issue derivatives for speculative or trading purposes.

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

22.3 Capital liquidity level maintenance and capital management

Capital liquidity level maintenance is to maintain capital stability to maintain trust from investor, creditor and market and to sustain the future development of the business. The Office of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) governs through the regularly report submission from digital assets operators, according to the following notifications;

- The Notification of the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission No. GorThor.19/2561 Re: Rules, Conditions and Procedures for Undertaking Digital Assets Businesses which was amended by No. GorThor.27/2565 noting that Undertaking Digital Assets Businesses operator license regarding this notification has custody of customers' assets, shall maintain net capital level as of the end of business day as following rules:
 - Not less than Baht 15 million, and
 - Not less than 5% of customers' assets, except for the customers' assets has been kept in digital assets business operator's system and connected with network when transacting only (cold wallet), the Company shall maintain at 1% of customers' assets.
 - Not less than 90% of total customers' assets connected with network when transacting only (cold wallet).

In case of digital assets business operators cannot maintain the capital level, all of the Company's operation will be suspended until the Company is able to maintain the capital level as required.

- The Notification of the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorThor.73/2563 Re: Calculation and Preparation Reports of Capital, the Company shall explicate to SEC in case of the capital level equal to or less than 1.5 times of the required net capital level.
- The Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. GorThor.32/2563 Re: Prescription of Paid-up Registered Capital of a License Applicant in Undertaking Digital Asset Businesses by SEC stated that the Company shall remain the authorized and paid-up capital not less than Baht 25 million for being a cryptocurrency broker or a digital token broker.

During the year 2023 and 2022, the Company kept customers' assets connected with network when transacting only (cold wallet) less than 90% of total customers' assets. There is not able to comply with the above SEC's requisition. (Note 23)

22.4 Significant financial instruments risk

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has not speculated in or engaged in trading of any off-financial position financial derivatives instruments.

The periods of time from the end of reporting period to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Million Baht				
	As at 31 December 2023				
	At call	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	No Limit	Total
Financial assets					
Loan to related parties	35.94	-	-	-	35.94
Trade and other receivables - related parties	16.47	-	-	-	16.47
Advance to related parties	36.27	-	-	-	36.27
Other current financial assets	-	2.79	-	-	2.79
Derivative assets	-	0.06	-	-	0.06
Total	88.68	2.85	-	-	91.53
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	161.75	-	-	-	161.75
Advance from related parties	2.03	-	-	-	2.03
Total	163.78	-	-	-	163.78

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Million Baht					
As at 31 December 2022					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	No Limit	Total
Financial assets					
Restricted cash deposit	6.80	-	-	-	6.80
Loan to related parties	51.80	-	-	-	51.80
Trade and other receivables - related parties	9.53	-	-	-	9.53
Advance to related parties	29.70	-	-	-	29.70
Other current financial assets	-	2.77	-	-	2.77
Total	97.83	2.77	-	-	100.60
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	363.65	-	-	-	363.65
Advance received from related parties	18.00	-	-	-	18.00
Total	381.65	-	-	-	381.65

22.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows.

As at 31 December 2023					
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments reprising or maturity dates					
	Fixed interest rate				Interest rate
	At call	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	No interest	Fixed rate
	(Million Baht)				(%)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	340.18	-	-	-	0.05 - 0.55
Loan to related parties	-	-	-	35.94	4.25
Other current financial assets	-	2.79	-	-	0.25 - 1.35
Total	340.18	2.79	-	35.94	378.91
As at 31 December 2022					
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments reprising or maturity dates					
	Fixed interest rate				Interest rate
	At call	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	No interest	Fixed rate
	(Million Baht)				(%)
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	156.80	-	-	-	0.05 - 0.30
Loan to related parties	15.35	-	-	36.45	4.25
Other current financial assets	-	2.77	-	-	0.25 - 0.85
Total	171.95	2.77	-	36.45	211.17

22.6 Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to translation digital assets which are denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2023, the Company has financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that did not hedge by the forward contract as below.

Currency	Exchange rate			
	As of 31 December 2023			
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Buying rate	Selling rate
US Dollar	6,551,681.21	921,607.94	34.0590	34.3876
Euro	89,197.71	22.74	37.6679	38.3988
Hong Kong Dollar	12,910.00	-	4.3410	4.4229
Singapore dollar	588.30	-	25.6806	26.2659

22.7 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers or counterparty. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position. However, management does not anticipate material losses from its debt collection.

22.8 Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

22.9 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presented financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of 31 December in each level including fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Description	Million Baht			
	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Customer digital assets funds assets held by the Company	-	3,063.43	-	3,063.43
Digital assets funds held by the Company - related party	-	1,262.98	-	1,262.98
Digital assets	-	124.69	-	124.69
Derivative assets	-	0.06	-	0.06
Other current financial assets	2.79	-	-	2.79
Total assets	2.79	4,451.16	-	4,453.95
Liabilities				
Digital assets funds due to customers	-	3,063.43	-	3,063.43
Digital assets funds due to customers - related party	-	1,262.98	-	1,262.98
Total liabilities	-	4,326.41	-	4,326.41

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Description	Million Baht			
	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Customer digital assets funds assets held by the Company	-	1,295.93	-	1,295.93
Digital assets funds held by the Company - related party	-	480.59	-	480.59
Digital assets	-	158.04	-	158.04
Total assets	-	1,934.56	-	1,934.56
Liabilities				
Digital assets funds due to customers	-	1,295.93	-	1,295.93
Digital assets funds due to customers - related party	-	480.59	-	480.59
Total liabilities	-	1,776.52	-	1,776.52

22.10 Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Million Baht			
	2023			
	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets				
Customer custodial funds held by the Company	-	-	3,063.43	3,063.43
Custodial funds held by the Company - related parties	-	-	1,262.98	1,262.98
Digital assets	-	-	124.69	124.69
Derivative assets	-	0.06	-	0.06
Other current financial assets	2.79	-	-	2.79
Total assets	2.79	0.06	4,451.10	4,453.95
Liabilities				
Custodial funds due to customers	-	-	3,063.43	3,063.43
Custodial funds due to customer - related parties	-	-	1,262.98	1,262.98
Total liabilities	-	-	4,326.41	4,326.41

Million Baht			
2022			
Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Assets			
Customer custodial funds held by the Company	-	1,295.93	1,295.93
Custodial funds held by the Company - related parties	-	480.59	480.59
Digital assets	-	158.04	158.04
Total assets	-	1,934.56	1,934.56
Liabilities			
Custodial funds due to customers	-	1,295.93	1,295.93
Custodial funds due to customer - related parties	-	480.59	480.59
Total liabilities	-	1,776.52	1,776.52

23. FINES FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCY

During the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2023, the Company imposed the fines from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as follows:

- 23.1 On 19 December 2024, there was a settlement order No. 14/2024 with a fine of Baht 495,000. This was due to the company, as a digital asset business operator acting as a digital asset broker, failing to store customers' digital assets in accordance with the regulatory requirements for a period of 6 days. A portion of the customers' digital assets was deposited with the digital asset custodian service provider in a manner that did not comply with the regulatory requirements - specifically, the customers' assets were kept in a system that was connected to the network except when executing transactions only (cold wallet), which was not in line with the prescribed guidelines.
- 23.2 On 26 September 2024, there was a settlement order No. 8/2024 with a fine of Baht 733,000. This was due to the company, as a digital asset business operator acting as a digital asset broker, operating an order book trading system that was not sufficiently appropriate, resulting in coin prices displayed in the order book being inconsistent with actual market prices.

- 23.3 On 19 March 2024, the SEC filed charges against the Company, in its capacity as a digital asset broker, for failing to submit and publish its 2022 annual financial statements on the Company's website within the specified deadline of 2 May 2023. However, after the Company provided testimony to the investigating officers, it was found that the statute of limitations for the case had expired, so no prosecution order was issued.
- 23.4 On 13 March 2023, the SEC filed charges against the Company, in its capacity as a digital asset broker, for failing to submit and publish its 2021 annual financial statements on the Company's website within the specified deadline of 3 May 2022. However, after the Company provided testimony to the investigating officers, it was found that the statute of limitations for the case had expired, so no prosecution order was issued.
- 23.5 On 21 September 2023, Settlement Order No. 5/2023 imposed a fine in the amount of Baht 243,750 for the actions of the Company, who is the digital asset broker, as the digital asset operator, committed during 25-27 November 2022 and 23 December 2022, including the keeping and maintaining its clients' digital assets in cold wallet less than 90% of the total amount of digital assets kept and maintained and the failing to keep and maintain clients' digital assets with the qualified digital assets custodian. The total violation period is 4 days.
- 23.6 On 28 June 2022, Settlement Order No. 6/2022 imposed a fine in the amount of Baht 427,000 for the actions of the Company, who is the digital asset broker, as the digital asset operator, liable for submitting the financial statement of 2020 and publishing such financial reports on the Company's website within the period specified by the SEC. The SEC did extend the period to 30 June 2021. However, the Company submitted the financial statements for 2020 and published such financial information on the Company's website on 2 June 2022. Those actions are considered as the delay in submitting the financial statement of 2020 as specified under the official announcement.
- 23.7 On 28 June 2022, Settlement Order No. 6/2022 imposed a fine in the amount of Baht 146,000 for the actions of the Company, who is the digital asset broker, as the digital asset operator, liable for submitting the financial statement of 2021 and publishing such financial reports on the Company's website within the period specified by the SEC, on 3 May 2022. However, the Company failed to submit the financial statements for 2021 and published such financial information on the Company's website within the required period.

- 23.8 On 27 July 2022, Settlement Order No. 13/2022 imposed a fine in the amount of Baht 6,356,000 for the actions of the Company, who is the digital asset broker, as the digital asset operator, committed from 1 August 2021 to 31 March 2022, including the keeping and maintaining its clients' digital assets in cold wallet less than 90% of the total amount of digital assets kept and maintained and the failing to keep and maintain clients' digital assets with the qualified digital assets custodian. The total violation period is 243 days.

24. LEGAL CASES

FTX Trading Ltd. ("FTX") filed for bankruptcy on 11 November 2022. However, the Company still has a balance with FTX valued at Baht 27.90 million. The court has appointed Kroll Restructuring Administration LLC to have the authority to repay debtor liabilities.

- 24.1 On 20 December 2022, the court called a meeting for debtors and clarified assets to be repaid to debtors.
- 24.2 On 31 March 2023, the Company received an email confirming the amount FTX will repay, the value of which was per the outstanding balance the Company has with FTX.
- 24.3 On 13 July 2023, the Company received an email from BitGo, Inc. ("BitGo"), FTX's asset custody service provider, confirming the outstanding balance the Company has with FTX.
- 24.4 On 20 July 2023, the Company received an email from BitGo asking the Company to resubmit a formal repayment request, and such proceeding is currently in the process of receivership. The next repayment process will commence once FTX receives confirmation from all debtors.
- 24.5 On 21 June 2024, the Company received an email notifying it to choose a liquidation process. The Company had two options for liquidation: 1. FTX Trading Ltd., registered in Antigua and Barbuda, which operates the FTX.com platform and is currently undergoing bankruptcy proceedings under Chapter 11 in the United States. 2. FTX Digital Markets Ltd., registered and established in the Bahamas, responsible for U.S. compliance and customer verification for the FTX.com platform and currently undergoing liquidation in the Bahamas.

The Company has elected to proceed under the laws of the United States as a holder of a Class 7A Dotcom Convenience Claim and is entitled to participate in the voting process concerning the Reorganization Plan, under the jurisdiction of the United States Bankruptcy Court.

In parallel, the Company's claim filing information has been duly updated and submitted via BitGo, which has been officially appointed by FTX as the designated platform for claim submissions and payment services. The Company has also completed the identity verification process through BitGo's system, in accordance with the stipulated requirements.

Subsequently, on March 3, 2025, the Company received formal confirmation from FTX Support that the identity verification process had been successfully completed. At present, no further action is required from the Company. FTX has advised that the Company await further instructions regarding the next procedural steps in the claims process, including any details pertaining to future distributions or settlements.

25. COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has been entered into services agreement as follows:

	Baht	
	2023	2022
Future minimum payments under non-cancellable agreement		
Within one year	22,369,775	16,582,736
1 - 5 years	16,940,533	30,582,215
Total	39,310,308	47,164,951

26. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

On 30 September 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 02/2024 of the Company passed a resolution to increase in its register capital amounting to Baht 100.00 million, by issuing 10 million new ordinary shares with par value of Baht 10 per share, resulting the increase of existing registered capital from Baht 51.00 million to Baht 151.00 million.

27. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved by the board of directors of the Company on 21 July 2025.



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