

SAKSIAM LEASING PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited

My opinion

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

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated and separate financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC Code) that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate 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.

Key audit matter

Key audit matter is those matter that, in my professional judgement, was of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: estimate allowance for expected credit losses of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables. The matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Estimated allowance for expected credit losses of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables</i></p> <p>As at 31 December 2023, total hire-purchase and loan receivables balances reported in the consolidated and separate financial statements were Baht 562.73 million and Baht 11,817.56 million respectively. The balances of allowance of expected credit losses of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables were Baht 19.44 million and Baht 290.43 million, which represents 3.45% and 2.46% of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables respectively. Relevant references in the notes to financial statements for allowance of expected credit losses of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note 6.1: Significant accounting judgments and estimates on impairment • Note 8: Hire purchase receivables • Note 9: Loan receivables • Note 10: Allowance for expected credit losses <p>I focused on this area because of the following reasons;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The balance of expected credit losses is significant to the consolidated and separate financial statements and management also exercised significant judgment and assumptions that relate to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expected lifetime • staging threshold and criteria for the significant increase in credit risk • expected future cash flows • Forward-looking macroeconomic information, and weighting; and • Management overlay 2) The Group was assisting customers affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by following the Bank of Thailand's COVID-19 relief program. This included loan and interest payment delays and term extensions. Management adopted the accounting treatment guidance of Federation Accounting Professions on "the temporary relief measures for entities supporting their debtors who are effected from the situations that affected Thailand's economy". The adoption of these relief measures impacted the accounting treatment for staging, using of new effective interest rate, the weight on forward-looking information and consideration of expected credit losses. 	<p>I discussed with management and asked questions to understand procedure, assumption and the expected credit loss model.</p> <p>I selected samples and performed testing of collective assessment using these procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the methodologies inherent within the collective assessment ECL models applied against the TFRS 9 requirements; • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - model development, including model build, model approval and model validation; - completeness and accuracy of critical external and internal data input into the ECL calculations; - completeness and accuracy of data transfer from source systems to ECL calculation model and the accounting record of output to the general ledger; - accuracy and timeliness of staging based on significant increase in credit risk. • Assessed and tested the significant model assumptions in calculation of probability of default and exposure at default and considered reasonableness and the appropriateness of assumptions from managements by challenging management and tracing with historical data of receivables report and expected credit loss worksheet; • Tested the accuracy of staging including the customers under COVID-19 temporary relief measures programs of the Group; • Tested the accuracy of the weight on forward-looking information that is the result of the temporary crisis than on information reflecting ability of debt payment from historical experience of the customers under COVID-19 temporary relief measures programs of the Group; • Assessed and tested the reasonableness of overlay applied by management by considering the reasonableness of management's judgments and the accuracy of staging • Tested the accuracy of calculation of ECL and agreed the results to the general ledger. <p>Based on the above procedures, I consider the allowance for expected credit losses of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables is appropriate based on the available supporting evidence. I found no material exceptions in the tests.</p>

Other information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and 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 consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Sinsiri Thangsombat

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352

Bangkok

14 February 2024

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Notes					
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	270,088,792	268,400,866	255,129,009	254,949,987
Current portion of hire purchase receivables	8	248,241,235	242,388,387	248,241,235	242,388,387
Current portion of loan receivables	9	7,260,986,750	6,377,031,842	7,260,986,750	6,377,031,842
Trade and other receivables		1,654,820	48,158	776,126	146,222
Inventories		13,592,183	16,713,895	-	-
Foreclosed assets		20,162,260	8,879,697	20,162,260	8,879,697
Other current assets	12	16,034,922	26,535,681	15,602,531	21,379,441
Total current assets		7,830,760,962	6,939,998,526	7,800,897,911	6,904,775,576
Non-current assets					
Hire purchase receivables	8	295,045,010	292,632,172	295,045,010	292,632,172
Loan receivables	9	4,266,143,598	3,664,296,904	4,266,143,598	3,664,296,904
Investment in subsidiary	11	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000
Investment in associate	11	31,557,913	-	31,500,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	172,689,154	168,482,411	167,272,938	165,533,026
Right-of-use assets	14	363,317,704	378,966,420	357,131,263	372,852,163
Intangible assets	15	127,372,113	90,578,633	124,037,829	86,934,748
Deferred taxes assets	16	83,979,712	75,563,350	81,865,718	73,965,213
Other non-current assets	17	13,469,261	13,052,198	13,227,923	12,961,198
Total non-current assets		5,353,574,465	4,683,572,088	5,371,224,279	4,704,175,424
Total assets		13,184,335,427	11,623,570,614	13,172,122,190	11,608,951,000

Director _____

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2023

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Notes					
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	18	2,340,000,000	2,860,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,860,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowing from financial institutions	18	2,100,618,108	1,447,000,000	2,100,618,108	1,447,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowing from other parties	18	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	-
Trade and other payables	20	88,573,959	95,673,802	88,143,673	95,083,754
Current portion of lease liabilities		93,204,834	95,044,288	89,491,707	92,883,728
Income tax payable		103,418,617	102,272,714	103,418,617	102,272,714
Other current liabilities	21	15,131,957	10,616,603	14,576,053	10,558,608
Total current liabilities		4,840,947,475	4,610,607,407	4,836,248,158	4,607,798,804
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	18	1,662,880,000	1,294,500,000	1,662,880,000	1,294,500,000
Long-term borrowings from other parties	18	141,666,667	-	141,666,667	-
Debentures	19	359,926,725	-	359,926,725	-
Lease liabilities		252,894,590	266,327,163	252,061,829	263,253,665
Employee benefit obligations	22	93,809,112	75,961,780	93,501,914	75,704,605
Total non-current liabilities		2,511,177,094	1,636,788,943	2,510,037,135	1,633,458,270
Total liabilities		7,352,124,569	6,247,396,350	7,346,285,293	6,241,257,074
Equity					
Share capital	23				
Authorised share capital					
Ordinary shares, 2,096,000,000 shares at par value of Baht 1 each		2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital					
Ordinary shares, 2,096,000,000 shares paid-up of Baht 1 each		2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000
Premium on paid up capital ordinary shares	23	1,902,427,997	1,902,427,997	1,902,427,997	1,902,427,997
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	24	209,600,000	167,000,000	209,600,000	167,000,000
Unappropriated		1,611,784,572	1,197,702,166	1,617,808,900	1,202,265,929
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		5,819,812,569	5,363,130,163	5,825,836,897	5,367,693,926
Non-controlling interests		12,398,289	13,044,101	-	-
Total equity		5,832,210,858	5,376,174,264	5,825,836,897	5,367,693,926
Total liabilities and equity		13,184,335,427	11,623,570,614	13,172,122,190	11,608,951,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Notes					
Revenue					
	Interest income	2,673,192,363	2,309,828,804	2,673,192,363	2,309,828,804
	Revenue from sales and services	25,354,161	9,407,621	-	-
	Fee and service income	25,575,036	10,601,231	25,575,036	10,601,231
	Other income	15,634,152	6,160,418	15,373,693	6,346,602
	Share of profit of associate accounted for using the equity method	57,913	-	-	-
	Total revenue	2,739,813,625	2,335,998,074	2,714,141,092	2,326,776,637
Expenses					
	Cost of sales and services	18,568,490	4,608,866	-	-
	Selling expenses	25,277,974	32,539,984	23,839,146	24,658,021
	Administrative expenses	1,293,063,638	1,106,928,996	1,284,810,500	1,102,330,008
	Expected credit loss	150,694,443	131,241,447	150,694,443	131,241,447
28	Finance costs	315,770,137	172,682,482	315,580,565	172,537,194
	Total expenses	1,803,374,682	1,448,001,775	1,774,924,654	1,430,766,670
	Profit before income tax expenses	936,438,943	887,996,299	939,216,438	896,009,967
29	Income tax expenses	187,117,506	177,787,611	187,664,415	179,381,873
	Profit for the year	749,321,437	710,208,688	751,552,023	716,628,094
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	22 (7,671,898)	3,157,316	(7,827,159)	3,176,694
	Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	16 1,534,380	(631,464)	1,565,432	(635,339)
	Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(6,137,518)	2,525,852	(6,261,727)	2,541,355
	Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax	(6,137,518)	2,525,852	(6,261,727)	2,541,355
	Total comprehensive income for the year	743,183,919	712,734,540	745,290,296	719,169,449
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
	Owners of the parent	749,967,249	712,134,510	751,552,023	716,628,094
	Non-controlling interests	(645,812)	(1,925,822)	-	-
		749,321,437	710,208,688	751,552,023	716,628,094
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:					
	Owners of the parent	743,829,731	714,665,013	745,290,296	719,169,449
	Non-controlling interests	(645,812)	(1,930,473)	-	-
		743,183,919	712,734,540	745,290,296	719,169,449
Earnings per share					
	Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	30 0.36	0.34	0.36	0.34

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Consolidated financial statements							
Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up capital Baht	Retained earnings		Total owners of the Company Baht	Total non-controlling interest Baht	Total equity Baht
			Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht			
Opening balance at 1 January 2022	2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	131,000,000	762,172,803	4,891,600,800	14,974,574	4,906,575,374
Dividends	25	-	-	(243,135,650)	(243,135,650)	-	(243,135,650)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	714,665,013	714,665,013	(1,930,473)	712,734,540
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings to legal reserve	24	-	36,000,000	(36,000,000)	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2022	<u>2,096,000,000</u>	<u>1,902,427,997</u>	<u>167,000,000</u>	<u>1,197,702,166</u>	<u>5,363,130,163</u>	<u>13,044,101</u>	<u>5,376,174,264</u>
Opening balance at 1 January 2023	2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	167,000,000	1,197,702,166	5,363,130,163	13,044,101	5,376,174,264
Dividends	25	-	-	(287,147,325)	(287,147,325)	-	(287,147,325)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	743,829,731	743,829,731	(645,812)	743,183,919
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings to legal reserve	24	-	42,600,000	(42,600,000)	-	-	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	<u>2,096,000,000</u>	<u>1,902,427,997</u>	<u>209,600,000</u>	<u>1,611,784,572</u>	<u>5,819,812,569</u>	<u>12,398,289</u>	<u>5,832,210,858</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Separate financial statements				
		Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up capital Baht	Retained earnings		Total equity Baht
Notes				Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	
Opening balance at 1 January 2022		2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	131,000,000	762,232,130	4,891,660,127
Dividends	25	-	-	-	(243,135,650)	(243,135,650)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	719,169,449	719,169,449
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings to legal reserve		-	-	36,000,000	(36,000,000)	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2022		2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	167,000,000	1,202,265,929	5,367,693,926
Opening balance at 1 January 2023		2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	167,000,000	1,202,265,929	5,367,693,926
Dividends	25	-	-	-	(287,147,325)	(287,147,325)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	745,290,296	745,290,296
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings to legal reserve		-	-	42,600,000	(42,600,000)	-
Closing balance at 31 December 2023		2,096,000,000	1,902,427,997	209,600,000	1,617,808,900	5,825,836,897

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Notes					
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax expenses		936,438,943	887,996,299	939,216,438	896,009,967
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and Amortisation	13, 14, 15	161,295,874	141,426,429	158,005,183	139,859,009
Written-off equipment	13	111,332	51,495	111,332	51,495
Expected credit loss		150,694,443	131,241,447	150,694,443	131,241,447
Loss on disposal of foreclosed assets		13,314,814	5,629,745	13,314,814	5,629,745
Share of profit of associate accounted for using the equity method		(57,913)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		(567,035)	(1,531,933)	(567,035)	(1,531,933)
Employee benefit obligations	22	12,473,514	12,910,775	12,268,230	12,672,978
Interest income		(2,673,192,363)	(2,309,828,804)	(2,673,192,363)	(2,309,828,804)
Finance costs	28	315,770,137	172,682,482	315,580,565	172,537,194
Interest received		2,618,159,282	2,224,303,704	2,618,159,282	2,224,303,704
Interest paid		(304,889,993)	(171,279,054)	(304,700,421)	(171,133,766)
Income tax paid		(192,853,586)	(192,179,748)	(192,853,586)	(192,179,748)
Gain from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		1,036,697,449	901,422,837	1,036,036,882	907,631,288
(Increase) decrease in operating assets					
Hire-purchase receivables		(17,248,801)	(100,278,013)	(17,248,801)	(100,278,013)
Loan receivables		(1,664,889,016)	(1,888,191,943)	(1,664,889,016)	(1,888,191,943)
Inventory		3,121,712	(16,713,895)	-	-
Foreclosed assets		65,629,512	38,718,355	65,629,512	38,718,355
Trade and other receivables		(1,606,662)	(46,664)	(629,904)	(144,728)
Other assets		7,410,421	(1,324,229)	2,836,910	1,827,253
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities					
Trade and other payables		(16,481,893)	7,350,908	(16,349,421)	6,863,400
Other liabilities		4,515,354	654,994	4,017,445	596,999
Employee benefit obligations	22	(2,298,080)	(559,181)	(2,298,080)	(559,181)
Net cash from operating activities		(585,150,004)	(1,058,966,831)	(592,894,473)	(1,033,536,570)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Notes					
Cash flows from investing activities					
		758,010	1,960,747	758,010	1,960,747
Proceeds from disposals of equipment					
Payment on purchase of equipment		(51,056,235)	(77,241,268)	(47,016,529)	(73,966,548)
Payment on purchase of intangible assets		(46,635,280)	(49,951,145)	(46,635,280)	(46,301,145)
Payment on purchase of investment in associate	11	(31,500,000)	-	(31,500,000)	-
Net cash from investing activities		(128,433,505)	(125,231,666)	(124,393,799)	(118,306,946)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from short-term borrowings					
from financial institutions	18	450,000,000	1,859,200,000	450,000,000	1,859,200,000
Payments on short-term borrowings					
from financial institutions	18	(970,000,000)	(2,046,500,000)	(970,000,000)	(2,046,500,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings					
from financial institutions	18	3,498,750,000	3,454,000,000	3,498,750,000	3,454,000,000
Payments on long-term borrowings					
from financial institutions	18	(2,477,620,000)	(1,774,100,000)	(2,477,620,000)	(1,774,100,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings from other parties	18	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	-
Payments on long-term borrowings from other parties	18	(58,333,333)	-	(58,333,333)	-
Proceeds from issuance of debentures	19	362,600,000	-	362,600,000	-
Payment on liabilities under					
finance lease agreements	14	(102,994,524)	(104,220,934)	(100,798,665)	(102,132,055)
Dividends paid	25	(287,130,708)	(243,135,650)	(287,130,708)	(243,135,650)
Net cash from financing activities		715,271,435	1,145,243,416	717,467,294	1,147,332,295
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,687,926	(38,955,081)	179,022	(4,511,221)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		268,400,866	307,355,947	254,949,987	259,461,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	270,088,792	268,400,866	255,129,009	254,949,987
Supplemental cash flows information:					
Material non-cash transactions					
Accounts payables from					
fixed assets purchased		1,500,614	2,027,215	1,500,614	1,999,925
Accounts payables from					
intangible assets purchased		-	120,000	-	120,000
Transfer foreclosed assets to fixed assets	13	2,182,277	1,853,869	2,182,277	1,853,869
Transfer loan receivables to foreclosed assets					
for debt payment		92,409,166	51,876,679	92,409,166	51,876,679
Acquisition of right-of-use					
assets under lease contracts	14	87,722,497	220,328,627	86,214,808	213,005,690
Right-of-use assets transferred to					
fixed assets	13	5,770,944	16,694,860	5,770,944	16,694,860

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General information

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company which listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The address of the Company’s registered office is as follows:

49/47 Chedsadabodin Road, Tha-it, Muang, Uttaradit 53000.

The Company and its subsidiary (“the Group”) are principally engaged in the financial services specifically personal loans, secured loans, nano finance under supervision, and hire purchase loans and selling drone equipment and agriculture drone.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group has 1,029 branches and service centres in operation (2022: 929 branches)

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 February 2024.

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statement have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and the financial reporting requirements issued under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost convention except financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in 6.

An English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and have significant impacts to the Group

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

These amended standards have no significant impacts to the Group’s financial statements.

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and have significant impacts on the Group.

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Group has not early adopted them.

a) Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements revised 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.

b) Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes

Companies must recognise any 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 cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or any other component of equity, as appropriate.

Management is assessing impacts from these amended standard to the Group's financial statements.

4 Accounting policies

4.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for using cost method.

c) Equity method

The investment is initially recognised at cost which is consideration paid and directly attributable costs.

The Group's subsequently recognises shares of its associates and joint ventures' profits or losses and other comprehensive income in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. The subsequent cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in associates and joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the associates and joint ventures together with any long-term interests, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

d) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group loses control, joint control or significant influence over investments, any retained interest in the investment is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount of the retained interest which is reclassified to investment in an associate, or a joint venture or a financial asset accordingly.

e) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

4.3 Financial instruments

a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or through profit or loss (FVPL)).
- those to be measured at amortised cost

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in expected credit loss together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVOCI:** Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVPL:** Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

e) Impairment

The Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The Group assesses the significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) by every end of reporting period (by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition).

The Group assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration past experiences. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience,

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item.

Staging

The Group identified that the credit risk of financial assets will be increased significantly from the initial recognition date when the overdue of principle or accrued interest income has past due more than 30 days. The criteria which the Group applies is consistent with the standards. Moreover, when the credit risk of financial assets is increased significantly, the staging of these financial assets which have a significant increase in credit risk are transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2. The staging of these financial assets will be move back to Stage 1 once they no longer meet the criteria.

Definition of default and credit-impaired financial instruments

The Group defines a financial instrument as default or credit-impaired which is considered to have occurred when there is evidence that the customer is experiencing financial difficulty which is likely to significantly affect the ability to repay. Exposures are considered to be credit-impaired if they are past due for 90 days or more or possesses signs indicating weaknesses which are likely to impact ability to meet future financial obligations. The default definition is consistent with that used for risk management purposes. Exposures that are credit-impaired are classified as Stage 3 and could be upgraded to Stage 2 if the customer no longer meet credit impaired definition, and exposures are classified as Stage 1 if significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is no longer significant.

- In case that the debt restructuring cause the previously effective interest rate (EIR) no longer reflect the estimated cash flow received from the loan. The Group can use new calculated EIR as a interest rate for the new debt restructuring under the guidelines of the Bank of Thailand circular.
- When measuring the amount of expected credit losses by the general approach. The Group can consider the weight on forward-looking information that is the result of the temporary crisis than on information reflecting ability of debt payment from historical experience or according to the circular from Bank of Thailand which will be further implemented.

f) Interest income and interest expense recognition

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset, except for financial assets that are not (POCI) but have subsequently becomes credit-impaired (a stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (net of the expected credit loss provision).

g) Offset

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Cash collateral on exchange traded derivative transactions is presented gross unless the collateral cash flows are always settled net with the derivative cash flows. In certain situations, even though master netting agreements exist, the lack of management intention to settle on a net basis results in the financial assets and liabilities being reported gross on the statement of financial position.

4.4 Hire-purchase receivables

When assets are leased out under hire purchase, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

4.5 Loan receivables

Loan receivables would initially be recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of loan receivables at the date of the transactions. Subsequently, they are stated at amortised cost from the contract value net of accrued interest income.

4.6 Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are properties seized from default debtors. They are initially recognised lower of the outstanding debt and the fair value of assets less cost to sell and subsequently stated at cost less allowance on impairment (if any).

The asset's carrying amount is written-down to its recoverable amount at the end of reporting period if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains (losses) on disposal of properties foreclosed are recorded as income or expenses in profit or loss when the disposal is made. Impairment loss (if any) is recognised as expense in profit or loss.

4.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance on impairment (if any).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated because it is considered to have an infinite useful life. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building and building improvements	5 - 20 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The asset's carrying amount is written-down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

4.8 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives 5 - 10 years.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available;
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives 5 - 10 years.

4.9 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

4.10 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office furniture.

4.11 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised.
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.12 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.
- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated or modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation or modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

4.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

Defined contribution plans

The Group has established a provident fund which is managed by an external fund manager in accordance with the provident fund Act. B.E. 2530. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Group. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund. Contributions to the provident fund are charged to expenses in profit or loss when they arise.

Retirement benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

4.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

4.16 Recognition of revenue and expenses

a) Interest income from hire-purchase

The interest recognition will be changed to recognise based on the effective interest rate as mentioned in Note 4.3 f).

b) Fee and service income

Fee and service income e.g. late-payment fee is recognised on an accrual basis when services are rendered and it has a probability of cash collection.

c) Other income

Other income will be considered as income when completed the obligation according to the contract which the amount of revenue recognised may be recognised at point in time or point overtime. For the case that the obligation must be completed for a period of time, the Group recognises income over the aforementioned period by selecting the appropriate method for measuring the progress of the completed obligation. The Group will recognise income when there is a probability of cash collection.

d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

4.17 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

5 Financial risks management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (consisting of foreign currency risk, fair value risk from changes in interest rate, and cash flow risk from changes in interest rate), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the fluctuation of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

5.1 Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The majority of operations activities is Thai Baht and operating in Thailand. Thus, the Group has no foreign currency risk.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are not substantially independent of changed in market interest rates. The contract rates of the Group's hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables are fixed rate. However, the contract rates of the Group's short-term borrowings from financial institutions, long-term borrowings from financial institutions and other parties include floating rate and fixed rate which the Group does not use interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of future interest payments for floating rate borrowings. The Group considers that it is not necessary to use derivative instruments to hedge such risk because future movements in market interest rates will not materially affect the Group's operating results.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are as follows (for hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables the interest rate is the average rate for all receivables of the Group).

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

As at 31 December 2023, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are as follows:

As at 31 December 2023	Consolidated financial statements								
	Fixed interest rate			Floating interest rate			No Interest Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Effective Interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	207,178	-	-	62,911	270,089	0.15 - 0.60
Hire-purchase receivables	248,241	295,045	-	-	-	-	-	543,286	12.00 - 26.61
Loan receivables	7,260,987	4,266,143	-	-	-	-	-	11,527,130	11.88 - 36.00
	7,509,228	4,561,188	-	207,178	-	-	62,911	12,340,505	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings									
from financial Institutions	-	-	-	2,340,000	-	-	-	2,340,000	5.10
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,574	88,574	-
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	-	-	2,100,618	1,662,880	-	-	3,763,498	4.28 - 5.20
Long-term borrowings from other parties	100,000	141,667	-	-	-	-	-	241,667	5.10
Debentures	-	359,927	-	-	-	-	-	359,927	5.30
Lease liabilities	93,205	240,250	12,644	-	-	-	-	346,099	3.10 - 4.20
	193,205	741,844	12,644	4,440,618	1,662,880	-	88,574	7,139,765	

Saksiam Leasing Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

As at 31 December 2023, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are as follows:

As at 31 December 2023	Separate financial statements								
	Fixed interest rate			Floating interest rate			No Interest Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Effective Interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	192,220	-	-	62,909	255,129	0.15 - 0.60
Hire-purchase receivables	248,241	295,045	-	-	-	-	-	543,286	12.00 - 26.61
Loan receivables	7,260,987	4,266,143	-	-	-	-	-	11,527,130	11.88 - 36.00
	7,509,228	4,561,188	-	192,220	-	-	62,909	12,325,545	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings									
from financial Institutions	-	-	-	2,340,000	-	-	-	2,340,000	5.10
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,144	88,144	-
Long-term borrowings from									
financial institutions	-	-	-	2,100,618	1,662,880	-	-	3,763,498	4.28 - 5.20
Long-term borrowings from									
other parties	100,000	141,667	-	-	-	-	-	241,667	5.10
Debentures	-	359,927	-	-	-	-	-	359,927	5.30
Lease liabilities	89,492	239,418	12,644	-	-	-	-	341,554	3.10 - 4.20
	189,492	741,012	12,644	4,440,618	1,662,880	-	88,144	7,134,790	

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As at 31 December 2022, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are as follows:

As at 31 December 2022	Consolidated financial statements								
	Fixed interest rate			Floating interest rate			No Interest Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Effective Interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	227,101	-	-	41,300	268,401	0.125 - 0.35
Hire-purchase receivables	242,389	292,632	-	-	-	-	-	535,021	12.00 - 26.64
Loan receivables	6,377,032	3,664,297	-	-	-	-	-	10,041,329	11.88 - 36.00
	6,619,421	3,956,929	-	227,101	-	-	41,300	10,844,751	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings									
from financial Institutions	-	-	-	2,860,000	-	-	-	2,860,000	3.85 - 3.90
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,044	95,044	-
Long-term borrowings from									
financial institutions	-	-	-	1,447,000	1,294,500	-	-	2,741,500	3.58 - 3.90
Lease liabilities	94,766	247,454	19,151	-	-	-	-	361,371	3.10 - 4.20
	94,766	247,454	19,151	4,307,000	1,294,500	-	95,044	6,057,915	

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As at 31 December 2022, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are as follows:

As at 31 December 2022	Separate financial statements								
	Fixed interest rate			Floating interest rate			No Interest Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	Effective Interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Within 1 Year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 year Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	213,650	-	-	41,300	254,950	0.125 - 0.35
Hire-purchase receivables	242,389	292,632	-	-	-	-	-	535,021	12.00 - 26.64
Loan receivables	6,377,032	3,664,297	-	-	-	-	-	10,041,329	11.88 - 36.00
	6,619,421	3,956,929	-	213,650	-	-	41,300	10,831,300	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings									
from financial Institutions	-	-	-	2,860,000	-	-	-	2,860,000	3.85 - 3.90
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,884	92,884	-
Long-term borrowings from									
financial institutions	-	-	-	1,447,000	1,294,500	-	-	2,741,500	3.58 - 3.90
Lease liabilities	92,883	244,103	19,151	-	-	-	-	356,137	3.10 - 4.20
	92,883	244,103	19,151	4,307,000	1,294,500	-	92,884	6,050,521	

5.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk from receivables that cannot pay their principle and interest following the contractual terms.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), including outstanding hire purchase receivables and loans receivables.

a) Risk management

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies in place to ensure that contracts are made with customers who have an appropriate credit history, limiting customers' credit limit as well as obtaining appropriate guarantees from customers.

b) Collateral

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral such as vehicles, motorcycles and agricultural vehicles for borrowings. The Group has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

The Group prepares a valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process.

The Group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Group since the prior period.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Group has 2 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables

the Group applies general approach to measure expected credit losses. The Group always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. In which, the three-stage expected credit loss impairment will be as the following stages:

- Stage 1 - from initial recognition of a financial assets to the date on which the credit risk of the asset has not increased significantly relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 - following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset.
- Stage 3 - When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance equal to full lifetime expected credit losses is to be recognised.

Under the three-stage expected credit loss impairment model except for significant exposures in loans to customer, the impairment will be assessed by using collective approach model with forward looking information adjustment.

Further explanation is also provided of how the Group determines appropriate grouping when expected credit loss is measured on a collective basis.

The expected credit loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit loss is the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD), defined as follows:

- Probability of default (PD) represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per definition of default and credit-impaired), either over the next 12 months (12-month PD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- Exposure at default (EAD) is based on the amounts that the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12-month EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime EAD).
- Loss given default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of the loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The expected credit loss is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together. This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis.

The Group write-off trade receivables and contract assets when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments.

Impairment losses on hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

5.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the Group held deposits at call of Baht 265 million (2022: Baht 302 million) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the treasury department maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

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a) Financing arrangements

The Group has the undrawn credit facilities as at 31 December as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
- Bank Overdraft	20,000	20,000
- Long-term loans	988,000	1,600,000
	1,008,00	1,620,000

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Consolidated financial statements						
	On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Book value liabilities
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2023						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,340,000	-	-	2,340,000	2,340,000
Trade payables and other payables	-	88,574	-	-	88,574	88,574
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,100,618	1,662,880	-	3,763,498	3,763,498
Long-term loans	-	100,000	141,667	-	241,667	241,667
Debentures	-	-	359,927	-	359,927	359,927
Lease liabilities	-	102,713	258,564	12,840	374,117	346,099
Total financial liabilities	-	4,731,905	2,423,038	12,840	7,167,783	7,139,765
Separate financial statements						
	On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Book value liabilities
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2023						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,340,000	-	-	2,340,000	2,340,000
Trade payables and other payables	-	88,144	-	-	88,144	88,144
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,100,618	1,662,880	-	3,763,498	3,763,498
Long-term loans	-	100,000	141,667	-	241,667	241,667
Debentures	-	-	359,927	-	359,927	359,927
Lease liabilities	-	100,277	256,050	12,840	369,167	341,554
Total financial liabilities	-	4,729,039	2,420,524	12,840	7,162,403	7,139,790
Consolidated financial statements						
	On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Book value liabilities
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
As at 31 December 2022						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,860,000	-	-	2,860,000	2,860,000
Trade payables and other payables	-	95,044	-	-	95,044	95,044
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	1,447,000	1,294,500	-	2,741,500	2,741,500
Lease liabilities	-	104,770	263,956	19,472	388,198	361,371
Total financial liabilities	-	4,506,814	1,558,456	19,472	6,084,742	6,057,915

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	Separate financial statements					Book value liabilities Thousand Baht
	On demand Thousand Baht	Within 1 year Thousand Baht	1 - 5 years Thousand Baht	Over 5 years Thousand Baht	Total Thousand Baht	
As at 31 December 2022						
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	-	2,860,000	-	-	2,860,000	2,860,000
Trade payables and other payables	-	92,884	-	-	92,884	92,884
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	1,447,000	1,294,500	-	2,741,500	2,741,500
Lease liabilities	-	102,735	260,360	19,472	382,567	356,137
Total financial liabilities	-	4,502,619	1,554,860	19,472	6,076,951	6,050,521

5.4 Capital management

5.4.1 Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on gearing ratio which is determined by dividing net debt with equity.

During the year 2023, the credit rating was unchanged and the gearing ratios at 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht	2023 Thousand Baht	2022 Thousand Baht
Net debt	7,352,125	6,247,396	7,346,286	6,241,257
Equity	5,832,211	5,376,174	5,825,837	5,367,694
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	1.26	1.16	1.26	1.16

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- the debt to equity ratio must be not more than 3 to 1 times
- the non-performing loan ratio must be not more than 3 %

The Group can maintain the financial ratios throughout the reporting period as at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

6 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances, affecting reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The significant areas requiring management to make judgments and estimates that affect reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements are as follows:

6.1 Impairment

The Group assesses and recognises expected credit loss for its financial assets classified as debt instrument carried at FVOCI and at amortised cost, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

Expected credit losses are an estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate for the financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial assets through the expected life of that financial assets. The Group applies the historical data around 4 - 5 years of their contracts to apply in their impairment model to estimate the expected credit loss of receivables

The Group assumes the default definition in the calculation of probability of default by applying the ever default concept. In case that hire-purchase receivables and loan receivables have any default their installment during the snapshot but at the ended of the snapshot, their default status are not default installment. The status of these receivables are still default status.

The exposure at default at reporting date equal to the principle and accrued interest income at reporting date. The Group assumes that the Group will receive payment of accrued interest on the last payment of the contracts.

The cash flows that are considered shall include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. There is a presumption that the expected life of a financial assets can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the expected life of a financial assets, the Group uses the remaining contractual term of the financial assets.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

6.2 Plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for plant and equipment including intangible assets. Management will revise the depreciation and amortisation charges where useful lives and residual values are different to previous estimates, or will write off or write down technically obsolete assets that have been abandoned or sold.

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

6.3 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these differences can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimated future taxable profits.

6.4 Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

Most extension options on offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group considers i) the underlying asset condition and/or ii) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Group.

6.5 Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Group determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

6.6 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

Post-employment benefit costs (Defined benefit plan) are determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, staff turnover rate and mortality rate.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Cash on hand	3,915,140	2,525,628	3,912,699	2,525,628
Current and saving deposits	266,173,652	265,875,238	251,216,310	252,424,359
Total cash and cash equivalents	270,088,792	268,400,866	255,129,009	254,949,987

8 Hire-purchase receivables

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	2023		
	Current portion due within one year Baht	Portion due later than one year Baht	Total Baht
Hire-purchase receivables	343,371,292	375,656,587	719,027,879
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest income	(83,898,675)	(72,403,419)	(156,302,094)
Total hire-purchase receivables, net from deferred interest income	259,472,617	303,253,168	562,725,785
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(11,231,382)	(8,208,158)	(19,439,540)
Total hire-purchase receivables, net	248,241,235	295,045,010	543,286,245
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	2022		
	Current portion due within one year Baht	Portion due later than one year Baht	Total Baht
Hire-purchase receivables	340,458,804	359,892,338	700,351,142
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest income	(85,518,691)	(59,213,453)	(144,732,144)
Total hire-purchase receivables, net from deferred interest income	254,940,113	300,678,885	555,618,998
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(12,551,726)	(8,046,713)	(20,598,439)
Total hire-purchase receivables, net	242,388,387	292,632,172	535,020,559

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As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the hire-purchase receivables, net from deferred interest income, allowance for expected credit loss and net carrying amount of hire-purchase receivables as follows:

Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
2023			
	Hire-purchase receivables, net from deferred interest income Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss Baht	Net carrying amount Baht
Staging			
Performing	513,076,118	(5,100,075)	507,976,043
Under-performing	28,690,523	(5,282,888)	23,407,635
Non-performing	20,959,144	(9,056,577)	11,902,567
Total	562,725,785	(19,439,540)	543,286,245

Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
2022			
	Hire-purchase receivables, net from deferred interest income Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss Baht	Net carrying amount Baht
Staging			
Performing	506,056,148	(3,891,248)	502,164,900
Under-performing	26,048,222	(5,602,896)	20,445,326
Non-performing	23,514,628	(11,104,295)	12,410,333
Total	555,618,998	(20,598,439)	535,020,559

9 Loan receivables

Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
2023			
	Current portion due within one year Baht	Portion due later than one year Baht	Total Baht
Loan receivables	7,129,623,867	4,374,030,998	11,503,654,865
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest income	313,909,994	-	313,909,994
Total loan receivables, net from accrued interest income	7,443,533,861	4,374,030,998	11,817,564,859
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(182,547,111)	(107,887,400)	(290,434,511)
Total loan receivables, net	7,260,986,750	4,266,143,598	11,527,130,348

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	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	2022		
	Current portion due within one year Baht	Portion due later than one year Baht	Total Baht
Loan receivables	6,289,708,303	3,754,205,978	10,043,914,281
<u>Add</u> Accrued interest income	267,038,802	-	267,038,802
Total loan receivables, net from accrued interest income	6,556,747,105	3,754,205,978	10,310,953,083
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(179,715,263)	(89,909,074)	(269,624,337)
Total loan receivables, net	6,377,031,842	3,664,296,904	10,041,328,746

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the loan receivables, net from accrued interest income, allowance for expected credit loss and net carrying amount of loan receivables as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	2023		
	Loan receivables, net from accrued interest income Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss Baht	Net carrying amount Baht
Staging			
Performing	11,035,283,068	(75,831,715)	10,959,451,353
Under-performing	493,511,034	(81,794,617)	411,716,417
Non-performing	288,770,757	(132,808,179)	155,962,578
Total	11,817,564,859	(290,434,511)	11,527,130,348

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements		
	2022		
	Loan receivables, net from accrued interest income Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss Baht	Net carrying amount Baht
Staging			
Performing	9,706,761,227	(74,638,808)	9,632,122,419
Under-performing	351,303,863	(75,564,421)	275,739,442
Non-performing	252,887,993	(119,421,108)	133,466,885
Total	10,310,953,083	(269,624,337)	10,041,328,746

As at 31 December 2023, loan receivables amounting to Baht 10,314 million are secured for credit facilities granted by financial institutions (Note 18) (2022: Baht 9,139 million).

10 Allowance for expected credit loss

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	Performing financial assets (12-month ECL) Baht	Under- performing financial assets (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Baht	Non- performing financial assets (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2023	78,530,057	81,167,316	130,525,403	290,222,776
Changes due to staging:				
Performing financial assets	29,204,786	(23,776,892)	(5,427,894)	-
Under-performing financial assets	(3,173,011)	7,352,577	(4,179,566)	-
Non-performing financial assets	(1,026,098)	(13,408,047)	14,434,145	-
Changes due to new estimation of credit loss	(32,428,710)	51,949,177	78,904,182	98,424,649
Newly acquired financial assets	24,364,067	11,808,229	6,506,346	42,678,642
Transfers to foreclosed assets	(326,358)	(4,378,774)	(6,216,862)	(10,921,994)
Write-off	(29,058)	(1,160,077)	(63,430,629)	(64,619,764)
Derecognition of financial assets	(14,183,885)	(22,476,004)	(9,250,369)	(45,910,078)
As of 31 December 2023	80,931,790	87,077,505	141,864,756	309,874,051

	Consolidated and separate financial statements			
	Performing financial assets (12-month ECL) Baht	Under- performing financial assets (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired) Baht	Non- performing financial assets (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired) Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2022	62,993,115	57,930,943	86,888,496	207,812,554
Changes due to staging:				
Performing financial assets	20,780,132	(16,988,959)	(3,791,173)	-
Under-performing financial assets	(3,559,942)	6,535,759	(2,975,817)	-
Non-performing financial assets	(1,608,573)	(11,309,999)	12,918,572	-
Changes due to new estimation of credit loss	(17,597,355)	47,601,813	66,220,877	96,225,335
Newly acquired financial assets	29,894,909	17,365,833	9,956,421	57,217,163
Transfers to foreclosed assets	(247,315)	(2,065,312)	(3,583,222)	(5,895,849)
Write-off	(31,690)	(1,008,146)	(17,093,725)	(18,133,561)
Derecognition of financial assets	(12,093,225)	(16,894,615)	(18,015,026)	(47,002,866)
As of 31 December 2022	78,530,056	81,167,317	130,525,403	290,222,776

11 Investments in subsidiary

As at 31 December 2023, the subsidiary and associate included in consolidated financial statement is listed below. The subsidiary has only ordinary shares in which the Group directly holds those shares. The proportion of ownership interests held by the Group is equal to voting rights in subsidiary held by the Group.

Entity name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest		Consolidated Investment at equity method		Separate Investment at cost method	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
			%	%	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Associate								
Saksiam TC Energy Co., Ltd.	Trading and installing solar cell equipment	Thailand	49.22	-	31,557,913	-	31,500,000	-
Subsidiary								
Saksiam Maker Drone Co., Ltd.	Trading agriculture drone and drone equipment	Thailand	70.00	70.00	-	-	35,000,000	35,000,000

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2023 held on 5 January 2023 passed a resolution to invest and establish an associate with TC Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. by acquiring of 1,750,000 shares at Baht 10 per share totalling Baht 17,500,000 and which is 35% shareholding interest.

The Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2023 held on 23 June 2023 passed a resolution to invest of newly issued shares in Saksiam TC Energy Co., Ltd. by acquiring of 1,400,000 shares at Baht 10 per share totalling Baht 14,000,000 and After acquiring these newly issued shares, the Company will hold Saksiam TC Energy Co., Ltd. Shares, which is 49.22% shareholding interest.

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12 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Advance payment	390,395	736,730	390,395	736,730
Prepaid expenses	15,062,491	20,780,031	14,649,495	20,472,233
Deposit	-	3,420,155	-	-
VAT receivable	-	1,427,643	-	-
Others	582,036	171,122	562,641	170,478
	16,034,922	26,535,681	15,602,531	21,379,441

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Land Baht	Building and building improvements Baht	Furniture and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022						
Cost	712,600	100,255,290	167,613,494	62,561,786	768,000	331,911,170
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(51,873,554)	(108,066,138)	(45,950,732)	-	(205,890,424)
Net book value	712,600	48,381,736	59,547,356	16,611,054	768,000	126,020,746
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book value	712,600	48,381,736	59,547,356	16,611,054	768,000	126,020,746
Additions	-	23,630,835	37,960,949	1,440,000	8,480,278	71,512,062
Disposal	-	(2,589)	(57,549)	(368,676)	-	(428,814)
Write-off	-	(51,470)	(25)	-	-	(51,495)
Transfer from foreclosed assets	-	-	-	1,853,869	-	1,853,869
Transfer in (out)	-	-	8,790,378	-	(8,790,378)	-
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	16,694,860	-	16,694,860
Depreciation charge	-	(14,452,892)	(25,787,476)	(6,878,449)	-	(47,118,817)
Closing net book value	712,600	57,505,620	80,453,633	29,352,658	457,900	168,482,411
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	712,600	123,559,374	209,928,261	88,916,879	457,900	423,575,014
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(66,053,754)	(129,474,628)	(59,564,221)	-	(255,092,603)
Net book value	712,600	57,505,620	80,453,633	29,352,658	457,900	168,482,411
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book value	712,600	57,505,620	80,453,633	29,352,658	457,900	168,482,411
Additions	-	16,114,395	26,608,238	560,000	7,247,001	50,529,634
Disposal	-	(24,579)	(41,245)	(125,151)	-	(190,975)
Write-off	-	(67,324)	(3,421)	(40,587)	-	(111,332)
Transfer from foreclosed assets	-	-	-	2,182,277	-	2,182,277
Transfer in (out)	-	-	7,661,101	-	(7,661,101)	-
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	5,770,944	-	5,770,944
Depreciation charge	-	(15,894,037)	(29,522,619)	(8,557,149)	-	(53,973,805)
Closing net book value	712,600	57,634,075	85,155,687	29,142,992	43,800	172,689,154
At 31 December 2023						
Cost	712,600	138,618,056	240,349,441	98,818,590	43,800	478,542,487
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(80,983,981)	(155,193,754)	(69,675,598)	-	(305,853,333)
Net book value	712,600	57,634,075	85,155,687	29,142,992	43,800	172,689,154

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	Separate financial statements					
	Land Baht	Building and building improvements Baht	Furniture and office equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022						
Cost	712,600	100,255,290	167,613,494	62,561,786	768,000	331,911,170
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(51,873,554)	(108,066,138)	(45,950,732)	-	(205,890,424)
Net book value	712,600	48,381,736	59,547,356	16,611,054	768,000	126,020,746
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book value	712,600	48,381,736	59,547,356	16,611,054	768,000	126,020,746
Additions	-	23,360,835	34,928,939	1,440,000	8,480,278	68,210,052
Disposal	-	(2,589)	(57,549)	(368,676)	-	(428,814)
Write-off	-	(51,470)	(25)	-	-	(51,495)
Transfer from foreclosed assets	-	-	-	1,853,869	-	1,853,869
Transfer in (out)	-	-	8,790,378	-	(8,790,378)	-
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	16,694,860	-	16,694,860
Depreciation charge	-	(14,442,593)	(25,445,150)	(6,878,449)	-	(46,766,192)
Closing net book value	712,600	57,245,919	77,763,949	29,352,658	457,900	165,533,026
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	712,600	123,289,374	206,896,251	88,916,879	457,900	420,273,004
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(66,043,455)	(129,132,302)	(59,564,221)	-	(254,739,978)
Net book value	712,600	57,245,919	77,763,949	29,352,658	457,900	165,533,026
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book value	712,600	57,245,919	77,763,949	29,352,658	457,900	165,533,026
Additions	-	16,114,395	22,595,822	560,000	7,247,001	46,517,218
Disposal	-	(24,579)	(41,245)	(125,151)	-	(190,975)
Write-off	-	(67,324)	(3,421)	(40,587)	-	(111,332)
Transfer from foreclosed assets	-	-	-	2,182,277	-	2,182,277
Transfer in (out)	-	-	7,661,101	-	(7,661,101)	-
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	5,770,944	-	5,770,944
Depreciation charge	-	(15,867,182)	(28,003,889)	(8,557,149)	-	(52,428,220)
Closing net book value	712,600	57,401,229	79,972,317	29,142,992	43,800	167,272,938
At 31 December 2023						
Cost	712,600	138,348,056	233,305,015	98,818,590	43,800	471,228,061
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(80,946,827)	(153,332,698)	(69,675,598)	-	(303,955,123)
Net book value	712,600	57,401,229	79,972,317	29,142,992	43,800	167,272,938

14 Right-of-use assets

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, right-of-use asset balance are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Building	306,741,518	310,404,465	305,218,992	307,740,044
Vehicles	56,576,186	68,561,955	51,912,271	65,112,119
Total	363,317,704	378,966,420	357,131,263	372,852,163

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, amounts charged to profit or loss and cash flows relating to leases are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:				
Building	89,669,556	80,683,555	88,735,860	79,731,544
Vehicles	7,930,713	7,664,642	7,428,904	7,407,973
Total	97,600,269	88,348,197	96,164,764	87,139,517
Addition to the right-of-use assets during the year	87,722,497	220,328,627	86,214,808	213,005,690
Total cash outflow for leases				
Payment for principle of lease liabilities	102,994,524	104,220,934	100,798,665	102,132,055
Payment for interest expense of lease liabilities	12,381,628	10,448,976	12,192,056	10,303,688
Total	115,376,152	114,669,910	112,990,721	112,435,743
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,875,101	2,062,654	1,875,101	2,062,654
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	6,542,224	4,297,770	6,528,124	4,284,845

15 Intangible assets

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Computer software Baht	Computer software in progress Baht	Other Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022				
Cost	48,493,930	18,751,085	-	67,245,015
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(17,211,312)	-	-	(17,211,312)
Net book value	31,282,618	18,751,085	-	50,033,703
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book value	31,282,618	18,751,085	-	50,033,703
Additions	6,292,775	36,709,396	3,502,174	46,504,345
Transfer in (out)	8,362,951	(8,362,951)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(5,548,749)	-	(410,666)	(5,959,415)
Closing net book value	40,389,595	47,097,530	3,091,508	90,578,633
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	63,149,656	47,097,530	3,502,174	113,749,360
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(22,760,061)	-	(410,666)	(23,170,727)
Net book value	40,389,595	47,097,530	3,091,508	90,578,633
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book value	40,389,595	47,097,530	3,091,508	90,578,633
Additions	12,431,240	34,084,040	-	46,515,280
Transfer in (out)	31,487,786	(31,487,786)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(9,021,365)	-	(700,435)	(9,721,800)
Closing net book value	75,287,256	49,693,784	2,391,073	127,372,113
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	107,068,681	49,693,784	3,502,174	160,264,639
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(31,781,425)	-	(1,111,101)	(32,892,526)
Net book value	75,287,256	49,693,784	2,391,073	127,372,113

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	Separate financial statements			
	Computer software Baht	Computer software in progress Baht	Other Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022				
Cost	48,493,930	18,751,085	-	67,245,015
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(17,211,312)	-	-	(17,211,312)
Net book value	31,282,618	18,751,085	-	50,033,703
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book value	31,282,618	18,751,085	-	50,033,703
Additions	6,261,775	33,090,396	3,502,174	42,854,345
Transfer in (out)	8,362,951	(8,362,951)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(5,542,634)	-	(410,666)	(5,953,300)
Closing net book value	40,364,710	43,478,530	3,091,508	86,934,748
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	63,118,656	43,478,530	3,502,174	110,099,360
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(22,753,946)	-	(410,666)	(23,164,612)
Net book value	40,364,710	43,478,530	3,091,508	86,934,748
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book value	40,364,710	43,478,530	3,091,508	86,934,748
Additions	12,431,240	34,084,040	-	46,515,280
Transfer in (out)	27,868,786	(27,868,786)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(8,711,764)	-	(700,435)	(9,412,199)
Closing net book value	71,952,972	49,693,784	2,391,073	124,037,829
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	103,418,682	49,693,784	3,502,174	156,614,640
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(31,465,710)	-	(1,111,101)	(32,576,811)
Net book value	71,952,972	49,693,784	2,391,073	124,037,829

16 Deferred income taxes

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets	85,111,798	76,701,304	82,986,222	73,103,167
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,132,086)	(1,137,954)	(1,120,504)	1,137,954
Deferred tax assets (net)	83,979,712	75,563,350	81,865,718	73,965,213

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	75,563,350	55,495,637	73,965,213	55,495,637
Changed in profit or loss (Note 29)	6,881,982	20,699,177	6,335,073	19,104,915
Changed in other comprehensive income	1,534,380	(631,464)	1,565,432	(635,339)
Closing balance	83,979,712	75,563,350	81,865,718	73,965,213

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Balance at 1 January 2023 Baht	Items recognised into profit or loss Baht	Items recognised into other comprehensive income Baht	Balance at 31 December 2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit loss	58,044,555	3,930,255	-	61,974,810
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	1,574,883	494,477	-	2,069,360
Employee benefit obligations	15,192,356	2,035,086	1,534,380	18,761,822
Tax losses	1,540,029	515,531	-	2,055,560
Others	349,481	(99,235)	-	250,246
Total deferred tax assets	76,701,304	6,876,114	1,534,380	85,111,798
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference in revenue recognition for accounting and tax purposes	1,137,954	(5,868)	-	1,132,086
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,137,954	(5,868)	-	1,132,086

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Separate financial statements				
2023				
	Balance at 1 January 2023 Baht	Items recognised into profit or loss Baht	Items recognised into other comprehensive income Baht	Balance at 31 December 2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit loss	58,044,555	3,930,255	-	61,974,810
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	1,568,210	492,573	-	2,060,783
Employee benefit obligations	15,140,921	1,994,030	1,565,432	18,700,383
Others	349,481	(99,235)	-	250,246
Total deferred tax assets	75,103,167	6,317,623	1,565,432	82,986,222
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference in revenue recognition for accounting and tax purposes	1,137,954	(17,450)	-	1,120,504
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,137,954	(17,450)	-	1,120,504
Consolidated financial statements				
2022				
	Balance at 1 January 2022 Baht	Items recognised into profit or loss Baht	Items recognised into other comprehensive income Baht	Balance at 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit loss	41,562,511	16,482,044	-	58,044,555
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	1,122,855	452,028	-	1,574,883
Employee benefit obligations	13,353,502	2,470,318	(631,464)	15,192,356
Tax losses	-	1,540,029	-	1,540,029
Others	167,949	181,532	-	349,481
Total deferred tax assets	56,206,817	21,125,951	(631,464)	76,701,304
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference in revenue recognition for accounting and tax purposes	711,180	426,774	-	1,137,954
Total deferred tax liabilities	711,180	426,774	-	1,137,954

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	Separate financial statements		
	2022		
	Balance at 1 January 2022 Baht	Items recognised into profit or loss Baht	Items recognised into other comprehensive income Baht
			Balance at 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for expected credit loss	41,562,511	16,482,044	-
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	1,122,855	445,355	-
Employee benefit obligations	13,353,502	2,422,758	(635,339)
Others	167,949	181,532	-
Total deferred tax assets	56,206,817	19,531,689	(635,339)
Deferred tax liabilities			
Difference in revenue recognition for accounting and tax purposes	711,180	426,774	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	711,180	426,774	-

17 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Deposits	11,396,443	11,131,970	11,396,443	11,131,970
Fixed deposits held as collateral	2,072,818	1,920,228	1,831,480	1,829,228
Total other non-current assets	13,469,261	13,052,198	13,227,923	12,961,198

18 Borrowings

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current		
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,340,000,000	2,860,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,100,618,108	1,447,000,000
Current portion of long-term borrowings from other parties	100,000,000	-
Total current borrowings	4,540,618,108	4,307,000,000
Non-current		
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	1,662,880,000	1,294,500,000
Long-term borrowings from other parties	141,666,667	-
Total non-current borrowings	1,804,546,667	1,294,500,000
Total borrowings	6,345,164,775	5,601,500,000

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As at 31 December 2023, The Group is required to comply with certain terms and conditions such as to maintain ratio of debts to equity and ratio of good quality loan receivables to interest-bearing debts.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group has Baht 20 million (31 December 2022 : Baht 20 million) for unused bank overdraft facilities.

Short-term borrowings from financial institutions are secured by loan receivables with an amount of Baht 4,261 million (Note 9) (31 December 2022: Baht 4,216 million). These short-term credit facilities amount of Baht 670 million have not yet been drawn down (31 December 2022: Baht 150 million).

Long-term borrowings from financial institutions are secured by loan receivables with an amount of Baht 3,753 million (Note 9) (31 December 2022: Baht 2,878 million). These long-term credit facilities amount of Baht 100 million have not yet been drawn down (31 December 2022: Baht 1,000 million).

Credit facilities from borrowing without specific term from financial institution are secured by loan receivables with an amount of Baht 2,300 million (Note 9) (31 December 2022: Baht 2,000 million). These credit facilities from borrowing without specific term amount of Baht 218 million have not yet been drawn down (31 December 2022 : Baht 450 million).

The movement short-term borrowings from financial institutions is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening amount as at 1 January	2,860,000,000	3,047,300,000
Addition of borrowings	450,000,000	1,859,200,000
Repayments of borrowings	(970,000,000)	(2,046,500,000)
Closing amount as at 31 December	2,340,000,000	2,860,000,000

The short-term borrowings from financial institution has a maturity date for principle within 12 months since the drawdown date and the interest expense has to be paid at the end of the month and at maturity date.

The movement long-term borrowings from financial institutions is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening amount as at 1 January	2,741,500,000	1,061,600,000
Addition of borrowings	3,798,750,000	3,454,000,000
Repayments of borrowings	(2,535,953,333)	(1,774,100,000)
Interest paid	(126,503,904)	-
Adjusted by using effective interest rate method	127,372,012	-
Closing amount as at 31 December	4,005,164,775	2,741,500,000

The long-term borrowings from financial institution has a maturity date for principle within 36 months since the drawdown date and the interest expense has to be paid at the end of the month and at maturity date.

19 Debentures

Movements of debentures for the year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements Baht
At 1 January 2023	-
Issuance	362,600,000
<u>Less</u> Deferred issuing costs	<u>(2,673,275)</u>
At 31 December 2023	359,926,725

Balances of debentures classified by maturity are as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements Baht
Current portion	-
Non-current portion	359,926,725
Total	359,926,725

As at 31 December 2023, the above debenture is unsubordinated and unsecured debenture. Interest rate is 5.30% per annum which is payable every 6 months. Maturity date of this debenture is 9 August 2026.

The Company, as debentures issuer, has a condition to maintain a debt to equity ratio at end of each fiscal year, and the Company is able to maintain the financial ratio which comply with the condition.

20 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Account payables	50,135	162,388	-	-
Accrued employee remuneration	50,869,324	68,710,788	50,866,979	68,707,638
Accrued expenses	10,398,990	10,738,868	10,388,059	10,361,868
Other payables	27,255,510	16,061,758	26,888,635	16,014,248
Total trade and other payables	88,573,959	95,673,802	88,143,673	95,083,754

21 Other current liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Value added tax and special business tax payable	8,537,290	6,686,822	8,497,145	6,693,346
Accrued social securities fund	3,814,396	2,032,996	3,778,852	2,016,626
Withholding tax payable	1,773,370	1,358,913	1,745,346	1,312,633
Others	1,006,901	537,872	554,710	536,003
Total other current liabilities	15,131,957	10,616,603	14,576,053	10,558,608

22 Employee benefit obligations

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the movement of the employee benefit obligations is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	75,961,780	66,767,502	75,704,605	66,767,502
Current service cost	9,508,596	10,865,420	9,263,154	10,672,687
Defined benefit obligation transferred to related parties	-	-	49,545	(42,795)
Finance cost	2,964,918	2,045,355	2,955,531	2,043,086
Remeasurement :				
Gain (loss) from change in financial assumptions	7,671,898	(3,157,316)	7,827,159	(3,176,694)
Employee benefit paid	(2,298,080)	(559,181)	(2,298,080)	(559,181)
Closing balance	93,809,112	75,961,780	93,501,914	75,704,605

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.59 - 3.66%	3.94%	3.66%	3.94%
Average salary increase rate	4.00 - 4.60%	4.30%	4.60%	4.30%
Turnover rate	0.00 - 8.50%	0.00 - 6.50%	0.00 - 7.00%	0.00 - 6.50%
Retirement age	60 years old	60 years old	60 years old	60 years old

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Sensitivity analysis of the principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Increase (decrease) in employee benefit obligations			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
Discount rate				
Increase by 1%	(15,270)	(12,177)	(15,223)	(12,135)
Decrease by 1%	19,156	15,263	19,098	15,211
Average salary increase rate				
Increase by 1%	15,333	12,083	15,276	12,040
Decrease by 1%	(12,355)	(9,734)	(12,309)	(9,699)
Average turnover rate				
Increase by 10%	(2,729)	(1,930)	(2,721)	(1,924)
Decrease by 10%	2,886	2,028	2,878	2,021

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method with present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations of the group and the company are 22-25 years and 25 years, respectively (2022: 21-25 years and 25 years).

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement and post-employment benefit is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid:				
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	1,155,047	1,191,017	1,155,047	1,191,017
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 3 years	1,976,195	2,856,459	1,976,195	2,856,459
Benefits expected to be paid between 3 and 5 years	5,541,124	4,000,181	5,541,124	4,000,181
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	906,218,803	768,623,812	899,104,126	759,540,784

23 Share capital

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements				
	Number of shares Shares'000	Number of issued and paid-up shares Shares'000	Issued and paid-up ordinary shares Baht'000	Share Premium Baht'000	Total Baht'000
Opening book balance as at 1 January 2022	2,096,000	2,096,000	2,096,000	1,902,427	3,998,427
Issuance of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-
Closing book balance as at 31 December 2022	2,096,000	2,096,000	2,096,000	1,902,427	3,998,427
Issuance of ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-
Closing book balance as at 31 December 2023	2,096,000	2,096,000	2,096,000	1,902,427	3,998,427

24 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	167,000,000	131,000,000	167,000,000	131,000,000
Appropriation during the year	42,600,000	36,000,000	42,600,000	36,000,000
Closing balance	209,600,000	167,000,000	209,600,000	167,000,000

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

25 Dividends

On 20 April 2022, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders for the year 2022, approved the resolution regarding to the payment of dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 at the rate of Baht 0.116 per share, amounting to Baht 243,135,650. The dividend was paid on 18 May 2022.

On 20 April 2023, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders for the year 2023, approved the resolution regarding to the payment of dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 at the rate of Baht 0.137 per share, amounting to Baht 287,147,325. The dividend was paid on 18 May 2023.

26 Expenses by nature

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, significant expenses by nature of selling expenses and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Personnel expenses	830,776,784	726,813,908	827,376,565	720,569,240
Taxes and duties	102,975,440	89,511,751	102,861,053	89,480,720
Operating lease expenses	8,417,325	6,360,424	8,403,225	6,347,499
Depreciation and amortization	161,295,874	141,226,428	158,005,183	139,859,009
Advertising expenses	25,348,680	28,296,154	24,054,776	24,925,161
Utilities expenses	62,763,554	50,175,886	62,499,639	50,084,047
Professional service expenses	9,955,061	7,043,442	9,701,341	6,691,042
Repair and maintenance expenses	18,111,730	16,199,473	18,001,318	15,978,702
Others	98,697,164	73,841,514	97,746,546	73,052,609
Total selling expenses and administrative expenses	1,318,341,612	1,139,468,980	1,308,649,646	1,126,988,029

27 Provident fund

On 15 October 2015, the Group have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The employees contribute to the fund at rate of 3% - 5% of their basic salaries and the Group contributed to the fund at rate of 3% - 5% of employee's salaries. The fund, which is managed by a licensed fund manager, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group contributed to the fund and recognised as employee benefit expense in profit or loss amounting to Baht 14,531,164 to the fund (2022: Baht 12,204,033).

28 Finance cost

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Borrowings from financial institutions	295,754,040	162,233,506	295,754,040	162,233,506
Finance cost from lease liabilities	12,381,628	10,448,976	12,192,056	10,303,688
Finance cost from debentures	7,634,469	-	7,634,469	-
Total finance cost	315,770,137	172,682,482	315,580,565	172,537,194

29 Income tax expenses

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current tax:				
Income tax expenses for the year	193,999,488	198,486,788	193,999,488	198,486,788
Total current tax	193,999,488	198,486,788	193,999,488	198,486,788
Deferred income tax:				
Items arising from temporary difference (Note 16)	(6,881,982)	(20,699,177)	(6,335,073)	(19,104,915)
Total deferred income tax	(6,881,982)	(20,699,177)	(6,335,073)	(19,104,915)
Total income tax expenses	187,117,506	177,787,611	187,664,415	179,381,873

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Thai basic tax rate of the Group as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Profit before income tax expenses	936,438,943	887,996,299	939,216,438	896,009,967
Income tax at the domestic tax rate of 20%	187,287,789	177,599,260	187,843,288	179,201,994
Effects from:				
Additional deductible expenses	(501,850)	(161,130)	(501,850)	(161,130)
Expenses not treated as expenses under the Revenue Code	331,567	349,481	322,977	341,009
Total income tax expenses	187,117,506	177,787,611	187,664,415	179,381,873

30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net profit attributable to Ordinary shareholders (Baht)	749,321,437	710,208,688	751,552,023	716,628,094
Weighted average number of ordinary shares as of 1 January (Shares)	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000
Total weighted average number of ordinary shares as of 31 December (Shares)	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000	2,096,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.34

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, there are no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

31 Operating segment information

The Group's chief operating decision-maker e.g. board committees identifies reportable segments of its business to examine the Group's performance by product lines as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2023			
	Hire-purchase and personal loan segment Baht	Non-life insurance broker segment Baht	Agriculture drone segment Baht	Total Baht
Interest income	2,673,192,363	-	-	2,673,192,363
Revenue from sales and services	-	-	25,354,161	25,354,161
Fee and service income	10,959,217	14,615,819	-	25,575,036
Other income	15,254,832	-	379,320	15,634,152
Share of profit of associate accounted for using the equity method				57,913
Total revenue				2,739,813,625
Cost of sales and services				18,568,490
Selling expenses				25,277,974
Administrative expenses				1,293,063,638
Expected credit loss				150,694,443
Finance costs				315,770,137
Profit before income tax expenses				936,438,943
Income tax expenses				187,117,506
Profit for the year				749,321,437
As at 31 December 2023				
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net	12,070,416,593	-	-	12,070,416,593
Unallocated assets				1,113,918,834
Total consolidated assets				13,184,335,427
Borrowings from financial institutions	6,103,498,108	-	-	6,103,498,108
Long-term borrowings from other parties	241,666,667	-	-	241,666,667
Debentures	359,926,725	-	-	359,926,725
Unallocated liabilities				647,033,069
Total consolidated liabilities				7,352,124,569

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has related-party transactions about revenue from sales and services and cost of sales and services amounting to Baht 7,197,953.

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	For the year ended 31 December 2022			
	Hire-purchase and personal loan segment Baht	Non-life insurance broker segment Baht	Agriculture drone segment Baht	Total Baht
Interest income	2,309,828,804	-	-	2,309,828,804
Revenue from sales and services	-	-	9,407,621	9,407,621
Fee and service income	5,837,184	4,764,047	-	10,601,231
Other income	6,053,402	-	107,016	6,160,418
Total revenue				2,335,998,074
Cost of sales and services				4,608,866
Selling expenses				32,539,984
Administrative expenses				1,106,928,996
Expected credit loss				131,241,447
Finance costs				172,682,482
Profit before income tax expenses				887,996,299
Income tax expenses				177,787,611
Profit for the year				710,208,688
As at 31 December 2022				
Loans to customers and accrued interest receivable, net	10,576,349,305	-	-	10,576,349,305
Unallocated assets				1,047,221,309
Total consolidated assets				11,623,570,614
Borrowings from financial institutions	5,601,500,000	-	-	5,601,500,000
Unallocated liabilities				645,896,350
Total consolidated liabilities				6,247,396,350

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group the Group has related-party transactions about revenue from sales and services and cost of sales and services amounting to Baht 6,452,093.

32 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals 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.

The Company is held 68% of shares by Boonsalee family (31 December 2022: 67%).

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The relationships of related parties are as follows:

Related party	Nationality	Relationship
Saksiam Maker Drone Company Limited	Thai	Subsidiary
Saksiam TC Energy Company Limited	Thai	Associate
Key management	Thai	Persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, management and control activities, both directly and indirectly which included Directors (Executive officers and other persons) of the Company.

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of businesses and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		Transfer pricing policy
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	
Key management					
Depreciation expenses	8,882,551	7,861,508	7,740,656	7,100,245	Negotiated agreement rate
Finance cost	1,446,854	1,167,905	1,379,231	1,103,581	Negotiated agreement rate
Saksiam Maker Drone Company Limited					
Commission income	-	-	118,861	-	Negotiated agreement rate
Saksiam TC Energy Company Limited					
Commission income	2,444,048	-	2,444,048	-	Negotiated agreement rate

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, there is no balance between the Group and those related parties.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Key management				
Right-of-use assets	41,005,359	44,269,723	38,816,728	41,605,302
Obligations under lease liabilities	42,059,556	45,585,047	40,498,725	42,887,262
Saksiam Maker Drone Company Limited				
Other receivables	-	-	30,581	99,724
Saksiam TC Energy Company Limited				
Other receivables	433,305	-	433,305	-

Key management's benefits

For the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group has remuneration expenses to its key management compensation as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Short-term benefits	27,987,476	24,881,586	25,542,241	22,112,586
Post-employment benefits	1,659,920	1,187,206	1,522,708	1,066,803
Total key management's benefits	29,647,396	26,068,792	27,064,949	23,179,389

33 Financial instrument

Measurement basis of financial assets and liabilities

The accounting policies in Note 4 describe how different classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities by category and by statement of financial position heading.

	Consolidated financial statements		
	31 December 2023		
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	Held at Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	270,088,792	270,088,792
Hire purchase receivables	-	543,286,245	543,286,245
Loan receivables	-	11,527,130,348	11,527,130,348
Trade and other receivables	-	1,654,820	1,654,820
Total financial assets	-	12,342,160,205	12,342,160,205
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,340,000,000	2,340,000,000
Trade and other payables	-	88,573,959	88,573,959
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	3,763,498,108	3,763,498,108
Long-term borrowings from other parties	-	241,666,667	241,666,667
Debentures	-	359,926,725	359,926,725
Lease liabilities	-	346,099,424	346,099,424
Total financial liabilities	-	7,139,764,883	7,139,764,883

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Separate financial statements			
31 December 2023			
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	Held at Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	255,129,009	255,129,009
Hire purchase receivables	-	543,286,245	543,286,245
Loan receivables	-	11,527,130,348	11,527,130,348
Trade and other receivables	-	776,126	776,126
Total financial assets	-	12,326,321,728	12,326,321,728
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,340,000,000	2,340,000,000
Trade and other payables	-	88,143,673	88,143,673
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	3,763,498,108	3,763,498,108
Long-term borrowings from other parties	-	241,666,667	241,666,667
Debentures	-	359,926,725	359,926,725
Lease liabilities	-	341,553,536	341,553,536
Total financial liabilities	-	7,134,788,709	7,134,788,709
Consolidated financial statements			
31 December 2022			
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	Held at Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	268,400,866	268,400,866
Hire purchase receivables	-	535,020,559	535,020,559
Loan receivables	-	10,041,328,746	10,041,328,746
Trade and other receivables	-	48,158	48,158
Total financial assets	-	10,844,798,329	10,844,798,329
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,860,000,000	2,860,000,000
Trade and other payables	-	95,673,802	95,673,802
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,741,500,000	2,741,500,000
Lease liabilities	-	361,371,451	361,371,451
Total financial liabilities	-	6,058,545,253	6,058,545,253

Separate financial statements			
31 December 2022			
	At fair value through profit or loss Baht	Held at Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	254,949,987	254,949,987
Hire purchase receivables	-	535,020,559	535,020,559
Loan receivables	-	10,041,328,746	10,041,328,746
Trade and other receivables	-	146,222	146,222
Total financial assets	-	10,831,445,514	10,831,445,514
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,860,000,000	2,860,000,000
Trade and other payables	-	95,083,754	95,083,754
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	2,741,500,000	2,741,500,000
Lease liabilities	-	356,137,393	356,137,393
Total financial liabilities	-	6,052,721,147	6,052,721,147

34 Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

As at 31 December 2023, the Group does not have financial assets that are measured at fair value.

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The following table presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value at 31 December 2023 and 2022.

Consolidated financial statements				
2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Hire-purchase receivables	-	-	543,286	543,286
Loan receivables	-	-	11,527,130	11,527,130
Total financial assets	-	-	12,070,416	12,070,416
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,340,000	-	2,340,000
Long-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	3,763,498	-	3,763,498
Long-term borrowings				
from other parties	-	241,667	-	241,667
Debentures	-	359,927	-	359,927
Lease liabilities	-	346,099	-	346,099
Total financial liabilities	-	7,051,191	-	7,051,191
Separate financial statements				
2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Hire-purchase receivables	-	-	543,286	543,286
Loan receivables	-	-	11,527,130	11,527,130
Total financial assets	-	-	12,070,416	12,070,416
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,340,000	-	2,340,000
Long-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	3,763,498	-	3,763,498
Long-term borrowings				
from other parties	-	241,667	-	241,667
Debentures	-	359,927	-	359,927
Lease liabilities	-	341,554	-	341,554
Total financial liabilities	-	7,046,646	-	7,046,646

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Consolidated financial statements				
2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Hire-purchase receivables	-	-	535,021	535,021
Loan receivables	-	-	10,041,329	10,041,329
Total financial assets	-	-	10,576,350	10,576,350
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,860,000	-	2,860,000
Long-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,741,500	-	2,741,500
Lease liabilities	-	361,371	-	361,371
Total financial liabilities	-	5,962,871	-	5,962,871
Separate financial statements				
2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Hire-purchase receivables	-	-	535,021	535,021
Loan receivables	-	-	10,041,329	10,041,329
Total financial assets	-	-	10,576,350	10,576,350
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,860,000	-	2,860,000
Long-term borrowings				
from financial institutions	-	2,741,500	-	2,741,500
Lease liabilities	-	356,137	-	356,137
Total financial liabilities	-	5,957,637	-	5,957,637

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year and no change in valuation method during the year.

(a) Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

(b) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

The fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured by using bid price and net asset value as at financial reporting date which are market observable information.

The fair value of short-term borrowings are book value at the statement of financial position. Management believed that these liabilities will not have fair value which significant differs from its book value because they are short-term and have effective interest rate that is similar to the market effective interest rate which is market observable information.

believed that these liabilities will not have fair value which significant differs from its book value because the interest rate in the contract is float rate which make the discounted cash flow of its repayments to calculate its fair value will be similar to its book value.

The fair value of lease liabilities are outstanding balance at the statement of financial position because interest rate is similar to the market effective interest rate.

(c) Financial instruments in level 3

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The fair value of hire-purchase receivables, net are the outstanding balance of loans and deferred interest income less allowance for doubtful accounts. The majority of loan receivables are fixed rate. Management has assessed the existing effective rate of the outstanding loan receivables can compare with current market effective interest rate in the hire-purchase receivables.

The fair value of loan receivables, net are the outstanding balance of loans and accrued interest less allowance for doubtful accounts. The majority of loan receivables are fixed rate. Management has assessed the existing effective rate of the outstanding loan receivables can compare with current market effective interest rate in the similar category of loan receivables.

35 Commitment

a) Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure contracted as at the statement of financial position date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Property, plant and equipment	94,050	1,177,260
Intangible assets	23,372,135	33,127,048
Total	23,466,185	34,304,308

b) Operating leases - where the Group is the lessee

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Group has operating lease commitments from office lease and service agreements. However, the majority of agreements are cancellable or notice of termination one month in advance.

36 Events after the reporting period

On 14 February 2024, the Board of Committee Meeting No. 1/2024 proposed a resolution to the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders, approved the resolution regarding to the payment of dividend from net income for the year ended 31 December 2023 to pay a dividend of Baht 0.15 per share, amounting to the total of Baht 314,400,000.