

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements
31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.



Somjai Khunapasut
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4499

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 28 February 2025

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	475,509,055	582,043,074
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	8	464,986,276	342,663,979
Non-collateralised investments	9	1,198,531,574	997,726,616
Building improvement and equipment	10	41,460,497	14,364,674
Right-of-use assets	15.1	6,675,569	17,678,485
Intangible assets	11	8,455,214	6,571,223
Deferred tax assets	12.1	32,717,584	29,039,210
Other assets	13	81,483,869	76,094,202
Total assets		2,309,819,638	2,066,181,463

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramon)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Accrued fees and service expenses from			
asset management business		137,333,445	98,079,797
Income tax payable		51,418,105	48,756,167
Lease liabilities	15.2	7,392,796	18,691,670
Provisions	16	158,092,386	138,307,392
Other liabilities	17	282,931,428	199,390,223
Total liabilities		637,168,160	503,225,249
Equity			
Share capital	18		
Registered			
20,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued and fully paid up			
20,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		200,000,000	200,000,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	19	20,000,000	20,000,000
Unappropriated		1,452,594,253	1,343,409,969
Other components of equity		57,225	(453,755)
Total equity		1,672,651,478	1,562,956,214
Total liabilities and equity		2,309,819,638	2,066,181,463

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramon)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	2024	2023
Revenues			
Fees and service income	20	3,141,948,133	2,580,718,799
Interest income		24,774,794	17,927,709
Other income		2,027,433	1,977,657
Total revenues		3,168,750,360	2,600,624,165
Expenses			
Fees and service expenses		1,474,471,681	1,018,679,277
Employees' expenses		592,987,158	517,972,502
Interest expenses		983,003	1,675,308
Other expenses		217,013,991	220,589,056
Total expenses		2,285,455,833	1,758,916,143
Profit before income tax		883,294,527	841,708,022
Income tax	12.2	176,252,861	168,582,545
Profit for the year		707,041,666	673,125,477
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Gain (loss) on investments in equity designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		638,725	(567,193)
Actuarial gain (loss)		(3,571,728)	(1,468,799)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	12.2	586,601	407,198
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(2,346,402)	(1,628,794)
Total comprehensive income		704,695,264	671,496,683
Earnings per share	21		
Basic earnings per share		35.35	33.66

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramon)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Other components			(Unit: Baht)	
		of equity	Retained earnings		
	Issued	Surplus (deficit)	Appropriated -		
	and paid up	on revaluation	statutory		
	share capital	of investments	reserve	Unappropriated	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	200,000,000	-	20,000,000	1,371,459,531	1,591,459,531
Dividend paid (Note 24)	-	-	-	(700,000,000)	(700,000,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	673,125,477	673,125,477
Other comprehensive income					
for the year (loss)	-	(453,755)	-	(1,175,039)	(1,628,794)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	200,000,000	(453,755)	20,000,000	1,343,409,969	1,562,956,214
Balance as at 1 January 2024	200,000,000	(453,755)	20,000,000	1,343,409,969	1,562,956,214
Dividend paid (Note 24)	-	-	-	(595,000,000)	(595,000,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	707,041,666	707,041,666
Other comprehensive income					
for the year (loss)	-	510,980	-	(2,857,382)	(2,346,402)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	200,000,000	57,225	20,000,000	1,452,594,253	1,672,651,478

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramon)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	883,294,527	841,708,022
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash received (paid) from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	18,815,492	19,828,793
Gain from disposal of assets	(272,478)	(97,075)
Loss from written-off assets	196	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	15,691,209	14,570,905
Unrealised loss on exchange	92,275	(130,383)
Deferred interest for lease liabilities	983,003	1,675,308
Interest income	(24,774,794)	(17,927,709)
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	893,829,430	859,627,861
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	(122,322,297)	(22,627,338)
Other assets	(5,411,251)	(10,749,995)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business	39,253,648	2,382,077
Provisions	522,057	(10,374,387)
Other liabilities	55,689,680	(15,672,542)
Cash flows from operating activities	861,561,267	802,585,676
Cash received from interest	2,767,720	2,327,600
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(176,682,697)	(176,430,444)
Net cash flows from operating activities	687,646,290	628,482,832

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramong)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchase of investments	(3,378,137,575)	(2,980,855,986)
Cash received from maturities of investments	3,200,000,000	2,700,000,000
Cash paid for purchase of equipment and intangible assets	(9,033,570)	(3,804,954)
Cash received from disposal of equipment	272,712	244,896
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(186,898,433)	(284,416,044)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash paid for dividend	(595,000,000)	(700,000,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(12,281,876)	(12,868,397)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(607,281,876)	(712,868,397)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(106,534,019)	(368,801,609)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	582,043,074	950,844,683
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	475,509,055	582,043,074

Supplemental cash flows information

Non-cash transaction

Account payable for purchase of equipment and intangible assets	27,759,250	1,540,750
---	------------	-----------

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



(Mr. Prapatpong Weeramon)

Director




(Mrs. Chavinda Hanratanakool)

Director

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a company registered in Thailand on 3 May 2001. The Company has been registered to transform into a public limited company on 29 November 2002. Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited holds the shares of the Company for 100 percent of the Company's issued shares. The Company's registered address is No. 1, Empire Tower, 32nd Fl., South Sathorn Road, Yannawa, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120.

The Company is principally engaged in the fund management and undertakes business licenses as follows:

1. Mutual fund management and private fund management
2. Future contract
3. Trustee
4. REIT manager
5. Securities Brokerage: Investment Units

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the format of the financial statements of securities companies (version 3), No. SorThor. 6/2562 dated 8 January 2019.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements. In case of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language financial statements shall prevail.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Company believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Fees and service income

Management fees and service income are recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest on deposits and interest on investments

Interest on deposits and interest on investments are recognised on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate.

Fees and service expenses

Fees and service expenses are recorded as expenses on an accrual basis.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

4.3 Building improvement, equipment and depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated by reference to their cost on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Building improvement	-	5	years
Furniture and fixture	-	5	years
Office equipment	-	3 - 5	years

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

4.4 Intangible assets and amortisation

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

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

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

Computer software	-	3 - 10	years
License fee	-	10	years

4.5 Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

The Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

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

Buildings	-	3	years
Vehicles	-	3 - 5	years

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

Lease liabilities

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

The Company discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

4.6 Related party transactions

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

They also include individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

4.7 Foreign currencies

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law and the human resource management welfare regulations of the Company. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognises restructuring-related costs.

4.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.10 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period by using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while it recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company records deferred tax directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to equity.

4.11 Financial instruments

The Company initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, accrued service income, which do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial asset - debt instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets - debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any). Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial asset - equity instruments

The Company has classified investment in equity securities that not held for trading as the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by the management. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income and not subsequently transferred to profit or loss when disposal, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on these investments are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case, the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument/the settlement date, i.e., the date on which an asset is delivered to or by the Company.

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for accrued fees and service income from asset management business. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLs are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

4.12 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measures fair value using a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categories of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an active market for such assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at time requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. The significant accounting judgements and estimates are as follows:

5.1 Leases - The Company as a lessee

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

5.2 Allowance for expected credit losses of accrued fees and service income from assets management business

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of accrued fees and service income from assets management business, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the forecast economic condition for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

5.3 Fair value of financial instruments

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

5.4 Building improvement, equipment and depreciation

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

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

5.5 Deferred tax assets

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

5.6 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

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

6. Risk management

6.1 Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maintain an appropriate financial structure, preserves the ability to continue its business as a going concern and to maintain net capital rule in accordance with Notifications of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

6.2 Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, accrued fees and service income from asset management business, non-collateralised investments, accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business and lease liabilities. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed are described below.

Credit risk

The credit risk of the Company is a concentration of accrued fees and service income from asset management business because all customers are funds which are sensitive to the investment climate and economic situation in Thailand. Nevertheless, the maximum exposure to credit risk in the event the counterparties fail to perform their obligations is the book value of outstanding accrued fees and service income from asset management business as indicated in the statements of financial position.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and securities prices may have an effect on the Company's financial position. The Company had no material financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and investments in securities, market risk is therefore confined only to interest rate risk.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

2024

	Fixed interest rate		Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year				
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	381	-	475,078	50	475,509	0.400 - 1.150
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	-	-	-	464,986	464,986	-
Non-collateralised investments	1,195,933	-	-	2,599	1,198,532	1.590 - 1.751
Financial liabilities						
Accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business	-	-	-	137,333	137,333	-
Lease liabilities	3,851	3,542	-	-	7,393	0.683 - 5.250

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

2023

	Fixed interest rate		Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year				
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	376	-	581,617	50	582,043	0.400 - 1.100
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	-	-	-	342,664	342,664	-
Non-collateralised investments	995,767	-	-	1,960	997,727	2.060 - 2.257
Financial liabilities						
Accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business	-	-	-	98,080	98,080	-
Lease liabilities	674	18,018	-	-	18,692	0.683 - 6.025

Liquidity risk

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

The Company has liquidity risk control procedure by maintaining the sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents to fund its operations.

Counting from the end of reporting date, as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the maturity dates of financial instruments are as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024				
	At call	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year	Unspecified	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	475,128	381	-	-	475,509
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	-	464,986	-	-	464,986
Non-collateralised investments	-	1,195,933	-	2,599	1,198,532
Financial liabilities					
Accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business	-	137,333	-	-	137,333
Lease liabilities	-	5,816	1,577	-	7,393

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				
	At call	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year	Unspecified	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	581,667	376	-	-	582,043
Accrued fees and service income from asset management business	-	342,664	-	-	342,664
Non-collateralised investments	-	995,767	-	1,960	997,727
Financial liabilities					
Accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business	-	98,080	-	-	98,080
Lease liabilities	-	11,299	7,393	-	18,692

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Cash	50	50
Cash at banks	475,459	581,993
Total	475,509	582,043

8. Accrued fees and service income from asset management business

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, accrued fees and service income from asset management business totaling Baht 464.99 million and Baht 342.66 million, respectively, in the term of payment under the condition of the project or the fund management agreement.

9. Non-collateralised investments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
	Book value/ Fair value	Book value/ Fair value
Non-collateralised investments measured at amortised cost		
Held-to-maturity debt securities maturing within 1 year	1,195,933	995,767
Total	1,195,933	995,767
Non-collateralised investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Domestic non-marketable equity	2,599	1,960
Total	2,599	1,960
Total investments	1,198,532	997,727

10. Building improvement and equipment

Movements of building improvement and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024				
	Building improvement	Furniture and fixture	Computer	Office equipment	Total
Cost					
1 January 2024	8,458	16,323	82,338	14,437	121,556
Additions	-	-	33,792	91	33,883
Disposal	-	-	(3,329)	(857)	(4,186)
31 December 2024	8,458	16,323	112,801	13,671	151,253
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2024	8,458	16,319	68,252	14,162	107,191
Depreciation for the year	-	2	6,689	97	6,788
Disposal	-	-	(3,329)	(857)	(4,186)
31 December 2024	8,458	16,321	71,612	13,402	109,793
Net book value					
31 December 2024	-	2	41,189	269	41,460
Depreciation for the years ended 31 December 2024					6,788
2023					6,855

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				
	Building improvement	Furniture and fixture	Computer	Office equipment	Total
Cost					
1 January 2023	8,458	17,740	79,074	14,989	120,261
Additions	-	-	3,957	237	4,194
Disposal	-	(1,417)	(693)	(789)	(2,899)
31 December 2023	8,458	16,323	82,338	14,437	121,556
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2023	8,457	17,641	62,243	14,747	103,088
Depreciation for the year	1	90	6,617	147	6,855
Disposal	-	(1,412)	(608)	(732)	(2,752)
31 December 2023	8,458	16,319	68,252	14,162	107,191
Net book value					
31 December 2023	-	4	14,086	275	14,365

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company had certain items of building improvement and equipment, which were fully depreciated but are still in use. The original costs before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 91.14 million and Baht 91.08 million, respectively.

11. Intangible assets

Movement of intangible assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
2024				
	Computer software	License fee	Program under developing	Total
Cost				
1 January 2024	115,889	135	-	116,024
Addition/Transfer-in	129	-	2,780	2,909
Disposal	(95,639)	-	-	(95,639)
31 December 2024	20,379	135	2,780	23,294
Accumulated amortisation				
1 January 2024	109,338	115	-	109,453
Disposal	1,020	5	-	1,025
Amortisation for the year	(95,639)	-	-	(95,639)
31 December 2024	14,719	120	-	14,839
Net book value				
31 December 2024	5,660	15	2,780	8,455
Amortisation for the years ended 31 December				
2024				1,025
2023				1,635

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023			
	Computer software	License fee	Program under developing	Total
Cost				
1 January 2023	114,738	135	-	114,873
Addition/Transfer-in	1,151	-	-	1,151
31 December 2023	115,889	135	-	116,024
Accumulated amortisation				
1 January 2023	107,708	110	-	107,818
Amortisation for the year	1,630	5	-	1,635
31 December 2023	109,338	115	-	109,453
Net book value				
31 December 2023	6,551	20	-	6,571

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company had certain items of computer software, which were fully amortised but are still in use. The original cost before deducting accumulated amortisation of those assets amounted to Baht 11.90 million and Baht 106.70 million, respectively.

12. Deferred tax assets and income tax

12.1 Deferred tax assets

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred tax assets	34,053	32,575
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,335)	(3,536)
Net	32,718	29,039

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	1 January 2024	Charged/credited to:		31 December 2024
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets				
Non-collateralised investments	113	-	(128)	(15)
Building improvement and equipment	874	(85)	-	789
Lease liabilities	3,738	(2,260)	-	1,478
Provisions				
- Sales promotion	3,198	565	-	3,763
- Employee benefits	24,463	2,677	715	27,855
Other accrued expenses	189	(6)	-	183
Total	32,575	891	587	34,053
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	(3,536)	2,201	-	(1,335)
Total	(3,536)	2,201	-	(1,335)
Net	29,039	3,092	587	32,718

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	1 January 2023	Charged/credited to:		31 December 2023
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets				
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	113	113
Building improvement and equipment	922	(48)	-	874
Lease liabilities	5,977	(2,239)	-	3,738
Provisions				
- Sales promotion	2,872	326	-	3,198
- Employee benefits	23,656	513	294	24,463
Other accrued expenses	434	(245)	-	189
Total	33,861	(1,693)	407	32,575
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	(5,803)	2,267	-	(3,536)
Total	(5,803)	2,267	-	(3,536)
Net	28,058	574	407	29,039

12.2 Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax:		
Corporate income tax for the year	179,340	169,094
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year	5	63
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,092)	(574)
Income tax expenses reported in statements of comprehensive income	176,253	168,583

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax relating gain (loss) from the changes in value of investments in equity designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(128)	113
Deferred tax on actuarial gains and losses	715	294

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are shown below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Accounting profit before tax	883,295	841,708
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	176,659	168,342
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous year	5	63
Effects of non-taxable revenue and non-deductible expenses - net	(411)	178
Income tax expenses reported in statements of comprehensive income	176,253	168,583

13. Other assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Deferred expense	28,446	29,510
Deposit and guarantee	6,805	7,656
Prepaid expenses	28,587	25,773
Undue input tax	14,001	8,433
Advance receivable	909	909
Others	2,736	3,813
Total	81,484	76,094

14. Borrowings from financial institutions

The Company entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution that is a related party, whereby the Company was granted a Baht 100 million promissory note facility on 13 July 2010, carrying interest at a market rate, and an overdraft facility of Baht 5,000 million on 16 July 2010, carrying interest at the minimum loan rate. The overdraft facility matures on 18 April 2025. The loans are unsecured and interest payment is due every month. As at 31 December 2024, the Company had not yet drawdown these credit facilities.

The Company arranged the Baht 5,000 million overdraft facility to fund the redemption payments to customers who are unitholders, for the convenience of those customers. This will enable them to receive redemption proceeds faster, without having to wait for payment through the banking system.

15. Leases

The Company has lease contract for building and vehicles used in its operations. Lease generally have lease terms between 3 - 5 years.

15.1 Right-of-use assets

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2024		
	Building	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
1 January 2024	24,875	13,892	38,767
Maturity	-	(4,180)	(4,180)
31 December 2024	24,875	9,712	34,587
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2024	13,141	7,948	21,089
Depreciation for the year	8,307	2,696	11,003
Maturity	-	(4,180)	(4,180)
31 December 2024	21,448	6,464	27,912
Net book value			
31 December 2024	3,427	3,248	6,675
Depreciation for the years ended 31 December			
2024			11,003
2023			11,339

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2023		
	Building	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
1 January 2023	24,875	14,741	39,616
Maturity	-	(849)	(849)
31 December 2023	24,875	13,892	38,767
Accumulated depreciation			
1 January 2023	4,857	5,742	10,599
Depreciation for the year	8,284	3,055	11,339
Maturity	-	(849)	(849)
31 December 2023	13,141	7,948	21,089
Net book value			
31 December 2023	11,734	5,944	17,678

15.2 Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Lease liabilities	7,923	20,205
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(530)	(1,513)
Total	7,393	18,692

15.3 Expenses related lease agreements which was recognised in statement of income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11,003	11,339
Interest expense on lease liabilities	983	1,675
Expense relating to short-term leases	2,357	2,226
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	162	177
Total	14,505	15,417

15.4 Others

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 of Baht 12.28 million and Baht 15.27 million, respectively, including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

16. Provisions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Sales promotion	18,816	15,990
Employee benefits	139,276	122,317
Total	158,092	138,307

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensations payable to employees' retirement, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Provision for long-term employee benefits at the beginning of the year	122,317	118,282
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	11,986	11,444
Interest cost	3,705	3,545
Past service cost	-	(418)
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
- Demography assumptions changes	7,748	-
- Financial assumptions changes	(3,842)	266
- Experience adjustments	(334)	1,203
Benefits paid during the year	(2,304)	(12,005)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at the end of the year	139,276	122,317

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company expects to pay Baht 12.87 million and Baht 5.86 million, respectively, of long-term employee benefits during the next one year.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 13 years and 11 - 14 years, respectively.

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: percent per annum)	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.54	2.74 - 3.04
Salary increase rate	5.00	6.00
Turnover rate	2.87 - 22.92	3.82 - 22.92

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
Increase (decrease) in liabilities			
	2024	2023	
Discount rate			
Increase 1%	(12,187)	(10,244)	
Decrease 1%	14,091	11,807	
Future salary increase rate			
Increase 1%	11,179	10,391	
Decrease 1%	(9,936)	(9,224)	
Turnover rate			
Increase 20% of assumption	(7,155)	(8,209)	
Decrease 20% of assumption	7,941	9,248	

17. Other liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	2024	2023	
Accrued employee expenses	151,456	98,489	
Accrued sales promotion expenses	27,460	28,593	
Undue output tax	25,659	20,512	
Payable from Revenue Department	14,584	13,608	
Others	63,772	38,188	
Total	282,931	199,390	

18. Share capital

The Company's registered and issued and paid-up share capital as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follow.

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
	(shares)	(Baht)	(shares)	(Baht)
Registered share capital				
(Par value at Baht 10 each)	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital				
(Par value at Baht 10 each)	20,000,000	200,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000

19. Legal reserve

In accordance with the Public Limited Company Act, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net 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. At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

20. Fees and service income

Fees and service income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Management fee income		
Mutual fund management fee	1,856,983	1,712,564
Private fund management fee	58,251	48,297
Provident fund management fee	84,194	84,645
Registrar fee income	344,899	348,323
Front-end and back-end fee income	740,806	334,950
Others	56,815	51,940
Total	3,141,948	2,580,719

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

22. Segment information

The Company is principally engaged in fund management. Its operations are carried on only in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

23. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Employees contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 5 - 15 percent of basic salary, and the Company contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 5 - 10 percent of basic salary. The fund will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounting to approximately Baht 29.57 million (2023: Baht 27.91 million) were recognised as expenses.

24. Dividends

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has dividends payments as follow:

Dividends	Approved by	Dividend per share (Baht)	Dividend payment (Million Baht)
Dividends on net income for the year 2023	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 1 April 2024	29.75	595.00
Dividends on net income for the year 2022	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 3 April 2023	35.00	700.00

25. Related party transactions

During the years, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
For the years ended 31 December		
	2024	2023
Statement of comprehensive income		
Fees and service income		
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
KTB Law Co., Ltd.	3	4
Krungthai Card Plc.	75	70
KTB General Services and Security Co., Ltd.	113	122
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai Panich Insurance Plc.	492	474
Krungthai-AXA Life Insurance Plc.	8,692	9,085
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	37	6
Interest income		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	2,100	1,308
Fees and service expenses		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	695,919	513,186
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
Krungthai Card Plc.	9,189	6,978
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai-AXA Life Insurance Plc.	58,201	66,775
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	15,732	2,375
Other expenses		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	17,509	9,833
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
KTB Law Co., Ltd.	-	120
Krungthai Computer Services Co., Ltd.	1,494	1,462
KTB General Services and Security Co., Ltd.	5,199	4,949
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai Mizuho Leasing Co., Ltd.	690	1,078
Krungthai Panich Insurance Plc.	160	169
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	-	197

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Statement of financial position		
Cash and cash equivalents - cash at banks		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	463,969	354,503
Accrued fees and service income from		
asset management business		
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
KTB Law Co., Ltd.	3	4
KTB General Services and Security Co., Ltd.	121	131
Krungthai Card Plc.	80	75
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai-AXA Life Insurance Plc.	510	586
Krungthai Panich Insurance Plc.	46	44
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	5	5
Other assets		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	27,618	29,100
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai Panich Insurance Plc.	157	157
Accrued fees and service expenses from		
asset management business		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	51,101	43,701
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
Krungthai Card Plc.	7,185	5,457
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai-AXA Life Insurance Plc.	5,070	5,555
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	3,204	314
Lease liabilities		
Associates of the parent company		
Krungthai Mizuho Leasing Co., Ltd.	-	673

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Other liabilities		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	18,071	17,455
Subsidiaries of the parent company		
KTB General Services and Security Co., Ltd.	798	768
Krungthai Computer Services Co., Ltd.	321	41
Krungthai Card Plc.	401	688
Associates of the parent company		
Krung Thai Panich Insurance Plc.	171	171
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.	84	193

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	70,337	66,270
Post-employment benefits	4,378	3,864
Total	74,715	70,134

26. Commitments

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has payment obligations of approximately USD 384,453.29 and AUD 201,018.34 under service contracts for system usage with terms of 3 years ending in 2024.

The Company has commitments to pay the rental and service fees in relation to office equipment, office rental and other services under long-term contracts, as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Payable within	2024	2023
1 year	9,483	16,196
1 to 5 years	213	3,630

27. Fair value of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company had financial assets and liabilities which be disclosed their fair value, using different levels of inputs, as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	475,509	475,509	-	-	475,509
Accrued fees and service income					
from asset management business	464,986	-	464,986	-	464,986
Non-collateralised investments	1,198,532	-	1,196,554	2,599	1,199,153
Financial liabilities					
Accrued fees and service expenses					
from asset management business	137,333	-	137,333	-	137,333
Lease liabilities	7,393	-	7,393	-	7,393

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2023				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	582,043	582,043	-	-	582,043
Accrued fees and service income					
from asset management business	342,664	-	342,664	-	342,664
Non-collateralised investments	997,727	-	995,644	1,960	997,604
Financial liabilities					
Accrued fees and service expenses					
from asset management business	98,080	-	98,080	-	98,080
Lease liabilities	18,692	-	18,692	-	18,692

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

- For financial assets and financial liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, accrued fees and service income from asset management business and accrued fees and service expenses from asset management business, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.

- b) The fair values of non-collateralised investments - debts securities are determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.
- c) The fair values of non-collateralised investments - non-marketable equity securities are determined based on generally accepted pricing models.
- d) The fair values of lease liabilities are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

28. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2025.