

GMO-Z.COM CRYPTONOMICS (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

I draw your attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, the Company had a deficit as at 31 December 2022 of Baht 300.79 million and loss for the year of Baht 104.37 million. These conditions may indicate material uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Hence, the Company's ability to continue its operation as a going concern significantly depends on the Company's ability to resume and operate its business successfully in the future and can generate sufficient cash flows from operation and the outcome of the negotiation with the shareholder for the repayment term of default debts as mentioned in note 4 of the financial statements. The Company's management has been working to solve the financial issues by implementing a revised marketing plan throughout the year 2022 and will continue in 2023, with the objective of increasing the number of customers. The trading fee is planned to be adjusted to be more competitive and attractive for the customers to boost the trading volume and increase the frequency of transactions per customer. In addition, costs and expenses will be reduced for cost efficiency. Apart from this, the ultimate parent company still provides financial support to the Company. In 2023, the Company received a capital injection amounting to Baht 60 million to support operations and maintain the required net capital level. Hence, the Company's management believes that the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 on a going-concern basis is appropriate and proper. Accordingly, this financial statement does not include any adjustments relating to the realisation of the carrying value of assets or the payable amount of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Accordingly, my opinion in respect of these matters is not modified.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw your attention to these notes of financial statements;

- 1) Note 1 of the financial statements, in 2022, the Company submitted the information of the Company's and the customer's digital assets in monthly Net Capital Ratio report of some months incorrectly, according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorThor 73/2563 Re: Calculation and Preparation Reports of Capital.
- 2) Note 25 of the financial statements, the Company has corrected errors in the accounting records of the previous period and has restated its financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 retroactively, since the management of the Company considered that the taxable profit may not be sufficient to utilise deferred tax assets in the future.

Accordingly, my opinion in respect of these matters is not modified.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021, as presented herein for comparative purposes, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion with an emphasis of matter regarding the changes in accounting policies since 1 January 2020 and consequent to the adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standards as report dated 8 April 2022.

Responsibilities of Management 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.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

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

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



Tippawan Pumbansao

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9552

Mazars Ltd.

Bangkok

12 June 2023

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

		In Baht		
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021	1 January 2021
	Note		(Restated)	(Restated)
Assets				
<i>Current assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	5, 23, 25	47,956,039	69,773,739	29,345,499
Other receivables	6	3,247,060	2,779,002	2,243,920
Other current assets	7	11,871,123	7,154,215	4,900,621
Total current assets		63,074,222	79,706,956	36,490,040
<i>Non-current assets</i>				
Restricted deposit at financial institution	8, 23, 25	605,740	603,500	302,000
Digital assets	9, 25	25,460,685	74,515,099	1,541
Leasehold improvements and equipment	10	6,511,638	7,569,893	6,881,359
Intangible assets	11	52,245,148	42,291,521	25,990,245
Right-of-use assets	12, 25	3,003,934	2,835,966	3,577,932
Deferred tax assets	25	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	23, 25	188,344	98,037	21,001
Total non-current assets		88,015,489	127,914,016	36,774,078
Total assets		151,089,711	207,620,972	73,264,118

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

		In Baht		
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021	1 January 2021
	Note		(Restated)	(Restated)
Liabilities and equity				
<i>Current liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	14, 23	12,172,586	12,468,521	6,124,197
Custodial funds and digital assets due to customers	15, 23, 25	16,987,095	51,416,874	-
Short-term loans from related party	4	80,000,000	70,000,000	-
Lease liabilities - current portion	16, 23, 25	2,118,912	2,060,329	1,456,127
Other current liabilities	25	502,985	636,506	392,659
Total current liabilities		111,781,578	136,582,230	7,972,983
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>				
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	16, 23, 25	413,733	356,402	1,812,318
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	17	1,198,695	1,283,417	498,722
Deferred tax liabilities	13, 25	508,564	410,504	47,046
Provision for decommissioning cost		740,512	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,861,504	2,050,323	2,358,086
Total liabilities		114,643,082	138,632,553	10,331,069
<i>Equity</i>				
Share capital	18			
- Authorised share capital				
3,354,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each				
(2021 : 2,654,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each)		335,400,000	265,400,000	150,000,000
- Issued and paid-up share capital				
3,354,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each				
(2021 : 2,654,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each)		335,400,000	265,400,000	150,000,000
Total issued and paid-up share capital		335,400,000	265,400,000	150,000,000
Deficits	25	(300,793,394)	(197,286,319)	(87,066,951)
Other components of equity	25	1,840,023	874,738	-
Total equity		36,446,629	68,988,419	62,933,049
Total liabilities and equity		151,089,711	207,620,972	73,264,118

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

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		In Baht	
		2022	2021
	Note		(Restated)
Income			
Revenue from fee and rendering of services		267,994	32,021,642
Other income		556,379	256,139
Gain from exchange rates		207,647	457,687
Total income		1,032,020	32,735,468
Expenses			
Cost of rendering of services	25	53,061,281	55,191,643
Difference from liquidity provider settlement	25	-	36,539,539
Selling expenses		1,734,613	5,791,981
Administrative expenses	20, 25	45,706,801	41,095,424
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	25	2,336,761	3,137,130
Total expenses	19	102,839,456	141,755,717
Loss before finance costs and income tax expenses		(101,807,436)	(109,020,249)
Finance costs	4	2,406,173	1,054,345
Loss before income tax expenses		(104,213,609)	(110,074,594)
Income tax expenses	13, 21, 25	160,411	144,774
Loss for the year	25	(104,374,020)	(110,219,368)
Other comprehensive income (expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain on revaluation of digital assets	25	555,189	1,093,422
Gain on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan	17	1,214,690	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13, 25	(111,038)	(218,684)
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax		1,658,841	874,738
Total comprehensive expense for the year	25	(102,715,179)	(109,344,630)
Loss per share			
Basic loss per share	22, 25	(35.95)	(50.43)

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

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	In Baht						
		Other components of equity					
					Tax relating to		
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Deficits	Gain on revaluation of digital assets	components of other comprehensive income	Net	Total equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021							
Balance at 1 January 2021 (before restated)		150,000,000	(75,692,222)	-	-	-	74,307,778
Cumulative correction of accounting error	25	-	(11,374,729)	-	-	-	(11,374,729)
Balance at 1 January 2021 (after restated)		150,000,000	(87,066,951)	-	-	-	62,933,049
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by owners							
Issue of ordinary shares	18	115,400,000	-	-	-	-	115,400,000
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity		115,400,000	-	-	-	-	115,400,000
Comprehensive income (expense) for the year							
Loss for the year (restated)		-	(110,219,368)	-	-	-	(110,219,368)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	1,093,422	(218,684)	874,738	874,738
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		-	(110,219,368)	1,093,422	(218,684)	874,738	(109,344,630)
Balance at 31 December 2021		265,400,000	(197,286,319)	1,093,422	(218,684)	874,738	68,988,419

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

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	In Baht						
	Other components of equity						Total equity
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Deficits	Gain on revaluation of digital assets	Gain on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan	Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Net	
For the year ended 31 December 2022							
Balance at 1 January 2022	265,400,000	(197,286,319)	1,093,422	-	(218,684)	874,738	68,988,419
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Contributions by owners							
Issue of ordinary shares	70,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000,000
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	70,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000,000
Comprehensive income (expense) for the year							
Loss for the year	-	(104,374,020)	-	-	-	-	(104,374,020)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	555,189	1,214,690	(111,038)	1,658,841	1,658,841
Transfer gain on revaluation of digital assets to deficits	-	866,945	(866,945)	-	173,389	(693,556)	173,389
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	-	(103,507,075)	(311,756)	1,214,690	62,351	965,285	(102,541,790)
Balance at 31 December 2022	335,400,000	(300,793,394)	781,666	1,214,690	(156,333)	1,840,023	36,446,629

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

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of cash flow

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		In Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Loss before income tax expenses		(104,213,609)	(110,074,594)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:			
Depreciation of leasehold improvements and equipment	10	1,315,454	1,187,543
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12	2,365,863	1,843,020
Amortisation	11	3,791,024	1,965,452
Provisions for employee benefits	17	1,129,968	784,695
Finance costs		2,406,173	1,054,345
Loss on disposal of assets		30,363	-
Interest income		(43,632)	(38,151)
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(93,218,396)	(103,277,690)
<i>Operating assets (increase) decrease</i>			
Other receivables		(468,058)	(535,082)
Other current assets		(4,716,908)	(2,253,594)
Restricted cash at financial institutions		(2,240)	(301,500)
Changes in cost of digital assets		15,179,824	(22,003,261)
Other non-current financial assets		(90,307)	(77,036)
<i>Operating liabilities increase (decrease)</i>			
Trade and other payables		(3,741,839)	2,722,410
Other current liabilities		(133,521)	243,847
Cash used in operating activities		(87,191,445)	(125,481,906)
Cash received from interest income		43,632	38,151
Net cash used in operating activities		(87,147,813)	(125,443,755)

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Statement of cash flow

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		In Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Acquisition of leasehold improvements and equipment		(261,835)	(1,756,679)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		-	(135,876)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(12,252,449)	(15,615,722)
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,514,284)	(17,508,277)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Repayment of liabilities under lease agreements		(1,925,188)	(1,816,890)
Proceeds from issue of shares	18	70,000,000	115,400,000
Proceeds from short-term loans from related parties	4	10,000,000	70,000,000
Interest paid	12	(230,415)	(202,838)
Net cash provided by financing activities		77,844,397	183,380,272
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(21,817,700)	40,428,240
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	5	69,773,739	29,345,499
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	5	47,956,039	69,773,739
<i>Non-cash transactions</i>			
Changes in fair value of digital assets		365,371	(2,043,708)
Leasehold improvement and equipment payables		-	119,398
Intangible asset payables		1,517,929	2,651,006
Increase in right-of-use assets		1,908,469	965,178

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements and were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors of the Company on 12 June 2023.

1. General information

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited (“the Company”) is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office at 1, Fortune Town Building, 22nd floor, Ratchadapisek Road, Din Dang Sub-district, Din-Dang District, Bangkok.

The Company’s ultimate parent company and parent company during the financial year were GMO Internet Group, Inc., incorporated in Japan, and GMO-Z.com Holdings (Thailand) Co., Ltd., incorporated in Thailand.

The principal activities of the Company are digital assets business operators. The Company has been approved as a digital assets business operator by the Ministry of Finance for cryptocurrency and digital token broker and cryptocurrency and digital token exchange center.

Other information

- 1) The Company had a deficit as at 31 December 2022 of Baht 300.79 million and loss for the year of Baht 104.37 million. These conditions may indicate material uncertainty regarding the Company’s ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Hence, the Company’s ability to continue its operation as a going concern significantly depends on the Company’s ability to resume and operate its business successfully in the future and can generate sufficient cash flows from operation and the outcome of the negotiation with the shareholder for the repayment term of default debts as mentioned in note 4 of the financial statements. The Company’s management has been working to solve the financial issues by implementing a revised marketing plan throughout the year 2022 and will continue in 2023, with the objective of increasing the number of customers. The trading fee is planned to be adjusted to be more competitive and attractive for the customers to boost the trading volume and increase the frequency of transactions per customer. In addition, costs and expenses will be reduced for cost efficiency. Apart from this, the ultimate parent company still provides financial support to the Company. In 2023, the Company received a capital injection amounting to Baht 60 million to support operations and maintain the required net capital level. Hence, the Company’s management believes that the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 on a going-concern basis is appropriate and proper. Accordingly, this financial statement does not include any adjustments relating to the realisation of the carrying value of assets or the payable amount of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

- 2) In 2022, the Company submitted the information of the Company's and the customer's digital assets in monthly Net Capital Ratio report of some months incorrectly, according to the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorThor 73/2563 Re: Calculation and Preparation Reports of Capital. However, such incorrectly submitted information did not affect the calculation of monthly Net Capital Ratio report as required by such Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"), guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items.

<i>Items</i>	<i>Measurement bases</i>
Digital assets	Fair value revaluation
Other non-current financial assets	Fair value
Provisions for employee benefits	Present value of the defined benefit obligation

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's functional currency.

All financial information is presented in Thai Baht in the notes to the financial statements unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements. In the event of any conflict or different interpretation in the two languages, the Thai version of the financial statements, in accordance with Thai laws will prevail.

2.4 Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 3.8	Leases: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- whether an arrangement contains a lease;- whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options;- whether the Company exercise termination options;- whether the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets to lessees or sub-lessees.
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Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

Note 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8	Estimation useful life of assets;
Note 3.8	Determining the incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities;
Note 3.9	Measurement of ECL allowance for account receivables;
Note 3.11	Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
Note 3.13	Determining the fair value of financial instruments on the basis of significant unobservable inputs;
Note 3.17	Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

3.1 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Company entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht at the exchange rate at the date.

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

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Financial instruments

3.2.1 Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

3.2.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets - classification

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

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cashflows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Financial assets - business model assessment

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

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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

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

For the purposes of this assessment,

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

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

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

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

Financial assets - subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows comprise cash balances, call deposits, including restricted deposits and customer custodial funds which separated from the Company's accounts and with restriction.

3.4 Other receivables

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

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

3.5 Digital assets

The Financial Reporting Standards and accounting guidance regarding digital asset are still evolving. The Company has considered and evaluated digital asset transactions from core operation as cryptocurrency and digital token broker and cryptocurrency and digital token exchange center. According to current Financial Reporting Standards interpretation and the Agenda Discussions, June 2019 by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, the Company recognised the digital assets as follows;

- accounted for under TAS 38 Intangible Assets, as an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, initially measured at cost, deemed to be the fair value upon receipt, and subsequently measured under the revaluation model.

Revaluation model

Revaluation value is fair value at the revaluation date less impairment losses (no amortisation is provided on digital assets with an indefinite useful life). The fair value of digital assets using the closing rate (in US Dollar) of the day from trustworthy central website and calculated weighted-average price from various sources and translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling by Bank of Thailand at the same date.

Increase in the digital assets' carrying amount is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented under "Gain on revaluation of digital assets" accumulated other comprehensive income in other components of equity (except, in case of the increases are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of digital assets previously recognised in profit or loss.) A decrease in value is recognised in profit or loss to the extent it exceeds an increase previously recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of a revalued digital asset, any related gain on revaluation of digital assets is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the gain or loss on disposal.

The fair value measurement is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Digital assets are shown in gross balance of company's asset and customers' asset. The Company is a coordinator of digital asset wallet to third party custodian who qualified under the announcements by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The SEC emphasised on cybersecurity whereby the Company securely controls the private key and assesses the risk level of loss or theft of private key at extremely unlikely due to; (1) it has no known or historical experience of risk to use as a basis of measurement (2) it accounts for and continually verifies the amount of digital assets within its controls (3) it has established cybersecurity complied with rules and regulations of the SEC.

- accounted as prepayment included under other receivables in statement of financial position, for the digital assets which hold for system testing and transaction fee on blockchain. Prepayment is measured at cost.

Therefore, the Company will re-evaluate the accounting policy for digital assets regularly and adjust if appropriate when the new financial reporting standards and accounting guidance have been announced or change in the Company's business practice.

3.6 *Leasehold improvement and equipment*

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Leasehold improvement and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

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

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

Any gains and losses on disposal of item of leasehold improvement and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of leasehold improvement and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of leasehold improvement and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of leasehold improvement and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

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

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

Leasehold improvements	20 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years

No depreciation is provided on assets under installation.

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

3.7 *Intangible assets*

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets

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

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life consist of digital assets business licenses which are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired and allowance for impairment is recognised (if any).

Amortisation

Amortisation is based on the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

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

Computer software	5 and 10 years
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Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.8 Lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in TFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments included fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in lease term, change in lease payments, change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination options. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables), contract assets, lease receivables, and loan commitments issued which are not measured at FVTPL.

Measurement of ECLs

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

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Increase in loss allowance is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the Company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss with the corresponding entry in other comprehensive income.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Write-off

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

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Calculation of recoverable amount

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

Reversal of impairment

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

3.11 Employee benefit

Defined contribution plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

3.12 Provisions

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

3.13 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 market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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

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

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

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

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

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

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

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

3.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares

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

3.15 Revenue

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

Trading fee

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

Revenue for rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time as the services are provided. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed. The related costs are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Commission revenue

For the contracts that the Company is arranging for the provision of the goods or services on behalf of its customers and does not control the goods or services before the primary sellers or service providers will provide the goods or services to the customers. The Company acts in the capacity of an agent and recognises the net amount of consideration as commission revenue.

3.16 Other income

Other income comprises interest income and others and recognised as revenue in profit and loss on accrued basis.

3.17 Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Company believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expenses in the period that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.18 *Earnings (loss) per share*

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period adjusted for own shares held.

3.19 *Related parties*

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Company; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Company; or the Company has direct or indirect control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

4. *Related parties*

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

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Relationship with key management and other related parties are as follows:

Related parties	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Key management personnel	Thai	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.
GMO Internet Group, Inc.	Japan	Ultimate parent company
GMO-Z.com Holding (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thai	Parent company
GMO-Z.com Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Related company under common control (Terminated relationship on 30 June 2022 due to dissolution)
GMO-Z.com Netdesign Holdings Co., Ltd.	Thai	Common director
GMO-Z.com Runsystem JSC Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Related company under common control
GMO GlobalSign Holding K.K. Co., Ltd.	Japan	Related company under common control
Netdesign Host Co., Ltd.	Thai	Common director
Lamtip Partners (Thailand) Co., Ltd	Thai	Common director (Terminated relationship on 20 September 2022)

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

Transactions	Pricing policies
Purchase of assets	Agreed price
Interest expense	2.50% - 3.00% per annum (2021: 3.00% per annum)
Cost of services	Agreed price
Management fee	Agreed price
Consultant fee	Agreed price
Selling and administrative expenses	Agreed price
Key management personnel compensation	As determined and approved by the internal meeting

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Significant transactions for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 with related parties were as follows:

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
<i>Related parties</i>		
Cost of services	14,386,030	14,346,899
Service fee	4,006,059	2,046,519
System maintenance fees	12,695,743	6,127,521
Outsourcing fee	256,500	3,503,040
Interest expenses	2,132,877	851,507
Purchase of intangible assets	11,384,895	16,514,264
Advertising expenses	-	104,800
<i>Key management personnel</i>		
Key management personnel		
Short-term employee benefits	3,560,000	4,650,000
Termination benefits	1,000,000	-
Post-employment benefits	249,385	126,969
Total	4,809,385	4,776,969

Balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 with related parties were as follows:

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
<i>Related parties</i>		
Trade accounts payable	3,167,964	5,069,492
Accrued interest	2,984,384	851,507
Short-term loans	80,000,000	70,000,000

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Movements during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 of short-term loans from related party were as follows:

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
<i>Related party</i>		
At 1 January	70,000,000	-
Addition	10,000,000	70,000,000
At 31 December	80,000,000	70,000,000

During 2022, short-term loans from related party bared interest at 2.50% - 3.00% per annum (2021: 3.00% per annum).

Loan agreements amounting to Baht 40 million and Baht 30 million have expired on 26 June 2022 and 1 October 2022, respectively. As at 31 December 2022, the Company did not repay the loans which made them defaulted. Currently, the Company is in the process of negotiation with the related company and the result is still uncertain.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	485	-
Cash at banks - savings accounts	44,469,384	63,689,694
Cash at banks - current accounts	120,020	198,829
Customer custodial funds	3,366,150	5,885,216
Total	47,956,039	69,773,739

Customer custodial funds represent restricted deposit maintained in segregated Company bank accounts that are held for the exclusive benefit of customers for use in the Company's service.

6. Other receivables

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses	3,054,430	2,532,143
Prepayment - digital assets	192,630	194,954
Others	-	51,905
Total	3,247,060	2,779,002

7. Other current assets

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Revenue department receivable	11,510,155	6,514,631
Undue input VAT	359,535	638,588
Others	1,433	996
Total	11,871,123	7,154,215

8. Restricted deposit at financial institution

As at 31 December 2022, restricted deposit at financial institution in amount of Baht 0.61 million (31 December 2021: Baht 0.60 million) were used as a credit guarantee with domestic financial institutions.

9. Digital assets

Digital assets as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	In Baht		
		Add (less) fair value adjustment	Fair value
	Cost		
As at 31 December 2022			
Digital assets - Company	13,518,077	(1,678,337)	11,839,740
Digital assets - Customer	43,190,889	(29,569,944)	13,620,945
Total	56,708,966	(31,248,281)	25,460,685
As at 31 December 2021			
Digital assets - Company	31,027,149	(2,043,708)	28,983,441
Digital assets - Customer	44,150,422	1,381,236	45,531,658
Total	75,177,571	(662,472)	74,515,099

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Cost of digital assets which recorded as expenses and included in		
cost of services		
- Cost of services	57,577	2,389,510
Total	57,577	2,389,510

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The fair value measurement of digital assets is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Digital assets of the Company and the Customer presented as fair value as at the date of approval and authorised for issuance of financial statements for 31 December 2022 amounting to Baht 12,441,238 and Baht 20,468,323, respectively.

10. Leasehold improvements and equipment

	In Baht			
	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2021	3,513,300	1,060,180	3,400,909	7,974,389
Additions	951,489	181,241	743,347	1,876,077
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	4,464,789	1,241,421	4,144,256	9,850,466
Additions	-	75,039	186,796	261,835
Disposals	-	(7,415)	(1,673)	(9,088)
At 31 December 2022	4,464,789	1,309,045	4,329,379	10,103,213
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>				
At 1 January 2021	185,273	206,948	700,809	1,093,030
Depreciation for the year	204,224	234,036	749,283	1,187,543
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	389,497	440,984	1,450,092	2,280,573
Depreciation for the year	223,239	251,114	841,101	1,315,454
Disposals	-	(3,880)	(572)	(4,452)
At 31 December 2022	612,736	688,218	2,290,621	3,591,575
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2021	4,075,292	800,437	2,694,164	7,569,893
At 31 December 2022	3,852,053	620,827	2,038,758	6,511,638

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

11. Intangible assets

	In Baht			
	Computer software	Digital assets business licenses	Software under development	Total
<i>Cost</i>				
At 1 January 2021	1,204,679	7,500,000	17,464,367	26,169,046
Additions	12,000	-	18,254,728	18,266,728
Transfers in (out)	34,839,625	-	(34,839,625)	-
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	36,056,304	7,500,000	879,470	44,435,774
Additions	-	-	13,770,378	13,770,378
Disposals	-	-	(25,727)	(25,727)
Transfers in (out)	12,456,153	-	(12,456,153)	-
At 31 December 2022	48,512,457	7,500,000	2,167,968	58,180,425
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>				
At 1 January 2021	178,801	-	-	178,801
Amortisation for the year	1,965,452	-	-	1,965,452
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	2,144,253	-	-	2,144,253
Amortisation for the year	3,791,024	-	-	3,791,024
At 31 December 2022	5,935,277	-	-	5,935,277
<i>Net book value</i>				
At 31 December 2021	33,912,051	7,500,000	879,470	42,291,521
At 31 December 2022	42,577,180	7,500,000	2,167,968	52,245,148

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12. Right-of-use assets

	In Baht
	<u>Office spaces</u>
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2021	5,043,274
Additions	1,101,054
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	6,144,328
Additions	625,362
Lease remeasurement	1,908,469
At 31 December 2022	8,678,159
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
At 1 January 2021	1,465,342
Depreciation for the year	1,843,020
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	3,308,362
Depreciation for the year	2,365,863
At 31 December 2022	5,674,225
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2021	2,835,966
At 31 December 2022	3,003,934

	In Baht	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,365,863	1,843,020
Interest on lease liabilities	230,415	202,838
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets	72,000	72,000

13. Deferred tax

	In Baht				
	(Charged) / Credited to				
	At		Other		At
	1 January 2022	Profit or loss	income	Equity	31 December 2022
Deferred tax liabilities					
Right-of-use assets	459,413	33,594	-	-	493,007
Lease liabilities	(483,346)	(23,183)	-	-	(506,529)
Intangible assets	215,753	150,000	-	-	365,753
Gain on revaluation of					
digital assets	218,684	-	111,038	(173,389)	156,333
Total	410,504	160,411	111,038	(173,389)	508,564

	In Baht			
	(Charged) / Credited to			
	At		Other	At
	1 January 2021	Profit or loss	comprehensive income	31 December 2021
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use assets	634,982	(175,569)	-	459,413
Lease liabilities	(653,689)	170,343		(483,346)
Intangible assets	65,753	150,000	-	215,753
Gain on revaluation of				
digital assets	-	-	218,684	218,684
Total	47,046	144,774	218,684	410,504

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, tax losses occurred which were classified by expiring year of tax benefits were as follows;

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Expiring year of tax benefit		
Year 2023	5,387,175	5,387,175
Year 2024	25,912,727	25,912,727
Year 2025	56,374,774	56,374,774
Year 2026	103,817,573	103,817,573
Year 2027	100,771,668	-
Total	292,263,917	191,492,249

14. Trade and other payables

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Trade payables - related parties	3,167,964	5,069,492
Trade payables - third parties	1,753,952	1,072,226
Total trade payables	4,921,916	6,141,718
Accrued personnel expenses	2,792,829	1,306,500
Accrued interest	2,984,384	851,507
Accrued expenses	1,148,520	2,815,197
Others	324,937	1,353,599
Total other payables	7,250,670	6,326,803
Total	12,172,586	12,468,521

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

15. Custodial funds and digital assets due to customers

Custodial funds and digital assets due to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	In Baht		
		Add (less)	
		fair value	
	Cost	adjustment	Total
As at 31 December 2022			
Customer deposits - Fiat currency	3,366,150	-	3,366,150
Customer deposits - Digital assets	43,190,889	(29,569,944)	13,620,945
Total	46,557,039	(29,569,944)	16,987,095
As at 31 December 2021			
Customer deposits - Fiat currency	5,885,216	-	5,885,216
Customer deposits - Digital assets	44,150,422	1,381,236	45,531,658
Total	50,035,638	1,381,236	51,416,874

16. Lease liabilities

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	2,638,167	2,514,870
Less Deferred interest expense	(105,522)	(98,139)
Total	2,532,645	2,416,731
Less Current portion	(2,118,912)	(2,060,329)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	413,733	356,402

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Future minimum lease payments of the Company required under the lease agreements were as follows:

In Baht				
2022				
Less than				
	1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	2,220,607	417,560	-	2,638,167
Deferred interest	(101,695)	(3,827)	-	(105,522)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	2,118,912	413,733	-	2,532,645

In Baht				
2021				
Less than				
	1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	2,155,603	359,267	-	2,514,870
Deferred interest	(95,274)	(2,865)	-	(98,139)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	2,060,329	356,402	-	2,416,731

17. Non-current provision for employee benefits

The Company operate a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E 2541 (1998) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service.

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

Present value of the non-current provisions for employee benefits.

In Baht		
	2022	2021
At 1 January	1,283,417	498,722
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	1,093,134	770,382
Interest cost	36,834	14,313
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Gain on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan	(1,214,690)	-
At 31 December	1,198,695	1,283,417

Gain on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan consist of;

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Financial assumption change	19,227	-
Experience adjustments	(1,233,917)	-
Total	(1,214,690)	-

Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date.

	2022	2021
Discount rate	3.75%	2.87%
Future salary growth rate	6.00%	5.00%
Employee turnover rate	1.91% - 22.92%	1.91% - 22.92%

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables B.E. 2560 (TMO 2017).

Sensitivity analysis

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

	In Baht	
	Increase	Decrease
At 31 December 2022		
Discount rate (1% movement)	(201,922)	251,504
Future salary growth (1% movement)	243,009	(199,765)
Employee turnover (20% movement)	(169,974)	211,240
At 31 December 2021		
Discount rate (1% movement)	(187,372)	227,182
Future salary growth (1% movement)	219,814	(185,520)
Employee turnover (20% movement)	(135,511)	162,958

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

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18. Share capital

	Par value	2022		2021	
	per share	Number	Baht	Number	Baht
<i>Authorised</i>					
At 1 January					
- ordinary shares	100	2,654,000	265,400,000	1,500,000	150,000,000
Issue of ordinary shares	100	700,000	70,000,000	1,154,000	115,400,000
At 31 December					
- ordinary shares	100	3,354,000	335,400,000	2,654,000	265,400,000
<i>Issued and paid-up</i>					
At 1 January					
- ordinary shares	100	2,654,000	265,400,000	1,500,000	150,000,000
Issue of ordinary shares	100	700,000	70,000,000	1,154,000	115,400,000
At 31 December					
- ordinary shares	100	3,354,000	335,400,000	2,654,000	265,400,000

Increase of registered capital during the year 2022

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 1/2022 held on 31 May 2022, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 20 million by issuing 200,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 1 June 2022.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 2/2022 held on 10 August 2022, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 30 million by issuing 300,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 16 August 2022.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 3/2022 held on 4 November 2022, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 20 million by issuing 200,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 28 November 2022.

Increase of registered capital during the year 2021

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 1/2021 held on 5 February 2021, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 25 million by issuing 250,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 10 February 2021.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 2/2021 held on 23 March 2021, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 60.4 million by issuing 604,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 29 March 2021.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 4/2021 held on 24 December 2021, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 30 million by issuing 300,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 29 December 2021.

19. Expenses by nature

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Personnel expenses	42,949,431	50,140,543
Difference from liquidity provider settlement	-	36,539,539
System maintenance expenses	36,079,166	26,728,669
Advertising and marketing expenses	1,733,639	5,781,609
Service fee	2,015,605	4,655,081
Depreciation and amortisation	7,472,342	4,996,016
Professional fee	7,398,799	4,319,930
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	2,336,760	3,137,130
Blockchain transaction fee	57,577	2,389,510
Utilities expenses	1,397,730	1,351,347
Commission expenses	974	10,371
Others	1,397,433	1,705,972
Total	102,839,456	141,755,717

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20. Administrative expenses

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Personnel expenses	29,572,587	25,789,209
Service fee	2,015,605	4,655,081
Professional fee	7,398,799	4,319,930
Depreciation and amortisation	3,924,647	3,273,888
Utilities expenses	1,397,730	1,351,347
Others	1,397,433	1,705,969
Total	45,706,801	41,095,424

21. Income tax expenses

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	160,411	144,774
Total	160,411	144,774

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2022		2021	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
	%	In Baht	%	In Baht
Loss before income tax expenses		(104,213,609)		(110,074,594)
Income tax expenses using the				
Thai corporation tax rate	20	(20,842,722)	20	(22,014,919)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		137,856		557,745
Revenue exemption on tax		-		(43,800)
Unrecognised temporary differences and tax losses		20,865,277		21,645,748
Income tax expenses	0.2	160,411	0.1	144,774

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2022****22. Loss per share*****Basic loss per share***

The calculations of basic loss per share for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were based on the profit (loss) for the year and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Loss for the year	(104,374,020)	(110,219,368)
Number of ordinary shares issued as at 1 January	2,654,000	1,500,000
Adjustment for shares issued and paid-up during the year	249,315	685,786
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	2,903,315	2,185,786
Basic loss per share	(35.95)	(50.43)

The Company has no effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares and has loss for comparative year thus no calculation of diluted earnings per share.

23. Financial instruments***Risk management framework***

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

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

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

Financial risk management policies

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

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

Capital liquidity level maintenance and capital management

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

- Attachment to the notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. GorThor. 19/2561 Re: Rules, Conditions and Procedures for Undertaking Digital Asset Businesses (Summary) which amended by the notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. GorThor. 29/2563 (No.7) stated that the digital assets business operator that holding more than one type of license and providing custody of customers' asset shall maintain the capital by NC-1 method as following rules:
 - Not less than Baht 15 million;
 - Not less than 5% of customers' asset, except for the customers' asset has been kept in digital asset business operator's system and connected with network when transacting only (cold wallet), the Company shall maintain not less than 1% of customers' asset.
- The Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. SorThor 73/2563 (cancelled the notification No. SorThor 34/2562) Re: Calculation and Preparation Reports of Capital, the Company shall explicate to SEC in case of the capital level equal to or less than 1.5 times of the required net capital level.
- The Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission No. GorThor. 32/2563 (canceled the notification No. GorThor. 20/2561) Re: Prescription of Paid-up Registered Capital of a License Applicant in Undertaking Digital Asset Businesses by SEC stated that the Company shall remain the authorised and paid-up capital as following rules:
 - Not less than Baht 50 million for exchange center of cryptocurrency or exchange center of digital token
 - Not less than Baht 25 million for broker of cryptocurrency or broker of digital token.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company is able to comply with the SEC's regulations.

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Significant financial instruments risk

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has not speculated in or engaged in trading of any off-financial position financial derivatives instruments.

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

	In Million Baht					
	2022					
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Not limit	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	47.96	-	-	-	-	47.96
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	-	-	-	0.61	0.61
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
Total	47.96	-	-	-	0.80	48.76
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	12.17	-	-	-	12.17
Custodial funds due to customers	3.37	-	-	-	-	3.37
Short-term loans from related party	70.00	10.00	-	-	-	80.00
Lease liabilities	-	2.12	0.41	-	-	2.53
Total	73.37	24.29	0.41	-	-	98.07

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In Million Baht						
2021						
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Not limit	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	69.77	-	-	-	-	69.77
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.60
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
Total	69.77	-	-	-	0.70	70.47
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	12.47	-	-	-	12.47
Custodial funds due to customers	5.89	-	-	-	-	5.89
Short-term loans from related party	-	70.00	-	-	-	70.00
Lease liabilities	-	2.06	0.36	-	-	2.42
Total	5.89	84.53	0.36	-	-	90.78

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows because financial assets and liabilities debt securities is primarily exposed to interest rate referencing to the market interest rate.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In Million Baht									
2022									
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments									
reprising or maturity dates									
Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate						Interest rate (%)		
	At call	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No interest	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	47.84	-	-	-	-	0.12	47.96	0.20 - 0.40	-
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	0.61	-	0.375
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.19	-	-
Total	47.84	-	-	-	0.61	0.31	48.76		
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	12.17	12.17	-	-
Custodial funds due to customers	3.37	-	-	-	-	-	3.37	0.20 - 0.40	-
Short-term loans from related party	-	70.00	10.00	-	-	-	80.00	-	2.50 - 3.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	2.12	0.41	-	-	2.53	-	5.98, 7.75
Total	3.37	70.00	12.12	0.41	-	12.17	98.07		

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In Million Baht									
2021									
Outstanding balances of net financial instruments									
reprising or maturity dates									
Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate						Interest rate (%)		
	Within		1-5	Over	No	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate	
	At call	1 year	years	5 years	interest				
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	69.57	-	-	-	-	0.20	69.77	0.05 - 0.25	-
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.375
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-
Total	69.57	-	-	-	0.60	0.30	70.47		
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	12.47	12.47	-	-
Custodial funds due to customers	5.89	-	-	-	-	-	5.89	0.05 - 0.25	-
Short-term loans from related party	-	-	70.00	-	-	-	70.00	-	3.00
Lease liabilities	-	-	2.06	0.36	-	-	2.42	-	5.98, 7.75
Total	5.89	-	72.06	0.36	-	12.47	90.78		

The average yield on average financial asset and liabilities asset balances for interests bearing financial instruments are presented in the following table:

	2022		
	Average balance	Interest income	Average yield
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	23,917,767	43,632	0.18
	2021		
	Average balance	Interest income	Average yield
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	34,787,455	35,062	0.10

Digital assets risk

Digital assets as at reporting date are measured at fair value at the revaluation date less impairment losses or presented at cost for the digital asset prepayment. The Company's performance relates to the risk of fluctuation of digital assets price from various factors; including global supply and demand, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation and the political and economic conditions. Some cryptocurrencies and digital tokens have no underlying backing or contracts to enforce recovery of invested amounts. Regulatory changes and governance of digital assets business may affect the Company's operation.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to translation digital assets which are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company has unhedged foreign currency.

Credit risk

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

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

Liquidity risk

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

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair value of financial instruments which are not measured at fair value and their fair value hierarchy level classification is summarised as follows:

- Financial asset: cash and cash equivalent, restricted cash at financial institutions, and other non-current financial asset stated at book value which is close to fair value. The valuation techniques and key inputs is net present value of expected cash inflow;
- Financial liabilities: trade and other payables, custodial funds due to customers, short-term loan from related parties, and lease liabilities stated at book value which is close to fair value. The valuation techniques and key inputs is net present value of expected cash outflow.

The fair value measurement is categorised as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

24. Commitments with non-related parties***Lease and service agreements***

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had lease and service agreements which will expire in 2022 - 2023.

The rental and services fee obligation to pay in the future are as follows:

	In Baht	
	2022	2021
Within 1 year	158,600	72,000
1 - 5 years	-	42,000
Total	158,600	114,000

Commitment relating to OTC digital asset transactions

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had commitments relating to OTC digital assets transactions with one company. The threshold amount under the agreement is USD 3 million.

25. Adjustments in respect of prior year financial statements and reclassification of accounts

The Company has corrected errors in accounting records of the previous period and has restated its financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 retroactively since the management of the Company considered that the taxable profit may not be sufficient to utilise deferred tax asset in the future, by adjusting the financial statements as if such errors have never been occurred. In addition, some accounts of 2021 and 2020 were reclassified for more appropriate presentation in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. The accumulated effect of these adjustments and reclassifications in respect of prior periods is as follows:

	In Baht		
	As previously reported	Restated and reclassifications	As restated and after reclassifications
Statement of financial position			
as at 31 December 2021			
Cash and cash equivalents	70,377,239	(603,500)	69,773,739
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	603,500	603,500
Digital assets	73,268,876	1,246,223	74,515,099
Right-of-use assets	2,297,065	538,901	2,835,966
Deferred tax assets	32,609,972	(32,609,972)	-
Other non-current financial assets	636,938	(538,901)	98,037
Custodial funds and digital assets			
due to customers	50,174,160	1,242,714	51,416,874
Lease liabilities - current position	1,545,630	514,699	2,060,329
Other current liabilities	632,997	3,509	636,506
Lease liabilities – net of current position	871,101	(514,699)	356,402
Deferred tax liabilities	-	410,504	410,504
Deficits	(164,422,482)	(32,863,837)	(197,286,319)
Other components of equity	1,031,377	(156,639)	874,738
Statement of comprehensive income			
For the year ended 31 December 2021			
Cost of rendering of services	59,936,018	(4,744,375)	55,191,643
Difference from liquidity provider settlement	36,050,053	489,486	36,539,539
Administrative expenses	36,351,049	4,744,375	41,095,424
Loss on revaluation of digital assets	3,822,414	(685,284)	3,137,130
Income tax expenses	21,540,133	(21,395,359)	144,774

GMO-Z.com Cryptonomics (Thailand) Company Limited**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended 31 December 2022**

	In Baht		
	As previously reported	Restated and reclassifications	As restated and after reclassifications
Loss for the year	(88,730,260)	(21,489,108)	(110,219,368)
Gain on revaluation of digital assets	1,289,220	(195,798)	1,093,422
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(257,844)	39,160	(218,684)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(87,698,883)	(21,645,747)	(109,344,630)
Loss per share	(40.59)	(9.84)	(50.43)

Statement of financial position**as at 1 January 2021**

Cash and cash equivalents	29,647,499	(302,000)	29,345,499
Restricted deposit at financial institution	-	302,000	302,000
Right-of-use assets	3,174,908	403,024	3,577,932
Deferred tax assets	11,327,683	(11,327,683)	-
Other non-current financial assets	424,025	(403,024)	21,001
Deferred tax liabilities	-	47,046	47,046
Deficits	(75,692,222)	(11,374,729)	(87,066,951)

26. Subsequent event after reporting period

- 26.1** At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 1/2023 held on 10 February 2023, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 30 million by issuing 300,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 22 February 2023.
- 26.2** At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company No. 2/2023 held on 26 April 2023, the shareholders had the resolution to approve the increase of registered capital amounting to Baht 30 million by issuing 300,000 shares with a Baht 100 par value. The Company received the share capital in full and registered an increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 28 April 2023.
- 26.3** The Company has considered Silicon Valley Bank, Genesis and other financial institutions' recent failures occurred during the year 2023 that, as the Company never had any transaction or contract with them, the Company does not have direct exposure and no impact anticipated.