

COMANCHE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Comanche International Public Company Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated as a limited company under the Thai Civil and Commercial Code on January 10, 2003. The Company registered the conversion of a private company into a public company on June 10, 2016 and registered with the Market for Alternative Investments (MAI) on October 19, 2016.

To engage in the business of selling computers and computer software as well as providing maintenance services and other services relating to computer software.

The Company’s registered office is located at 252/118 unit G, 23rd Floor, Muangthai Phatra Office Tower 2, Ratchadaphiseak Road, Khwaeng Huai Khwang, Khet Huai Khwang, Bangkok.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis for the preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards prescribed by Thai Accounts Act enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act B.E.2547 by complying with Thai Financial Reporting Standards. The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the Notification of the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce, re : the financial statements presentation for public limited company, issued under the Accounting Act B.E.2543.

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

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the financial statements in Thai language version.

2.2 Basis of consolidated financial statements preparation

a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Comanche International Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries are as follows:-

Name of Subsidiaries	Type of business	Head office	Percentage of shareholding (%)	
			2020	2019
1. Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	Service for computer software	Bangkok	51.00	51.00
2. Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	Service for computer software	Bangkok	99.99	99.99
3. AI Soft Co., Ltd.	Service for computer software	Nonthaburi	51.00	51.00
4. Roomz International Co., Ltd.	Consulting for hotel revenue management	Bangkok	51.00	51.00
5. Gogoji Corporation Co., Ltd. (Formerly ; Coman Travel Co., Ltd.)	Service for accommodation Reservation and other Reservation related to tourism	Bangkok	99.99	99.99

- b) These consolidated financial statements are prepared by including the financial statements of its subsidiaries under control by Comanche International Public Company Limited after eliminating inter-company transactions between Comanche International Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries. Investment in subsidiaries and the shareholders' equity of the subsidiary has been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- c) Accounting policy for subsidiary company will utilize the same policy as the parent company.
- d) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately from the portion of owners of the parent.

The Company prepared the separate financial statements for the benefit of the public which presented investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

2.3 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted the revised and new financial reporting standards, interpretations and the accounting guidance, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards. Except, the new standard involves changes to key principles, as summarized below.

Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments:

A set of TFRSs related to financial instruments, which consists of five accounting standards and interpretations, as follows:

Thai Financial Reporting Standard 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
Thai Financial Reporting Standard 9	Financial Instruments
Thai Accounting Standard 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation
Thai Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
Thai Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

These TFRSs related to financial instruments make stipulations relating to the classification of financial instruments and their measurement at fair value or amortized cost (taking into account the type of instrument, the characteristics of the contractual cash flows and the Company's business model), calculation of impairment using the expected credit loss method, and hedge accounting. These include stipulations regarding the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. When the TFRSs related to financial instruments are effective, some accounting standards, interpretations and guidance which are currently effective are cancelled.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 Leases supersedes TAS 17 Leases together with related Interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is low value.

Accounting by lessors under TFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from TAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles to those used under TAS 17.

The Company and its subsidiaries have adopted TFRS related to financial instruments and TFRS 16 from the first-time in its financial statements by applying modified retrospective approach by adjustment to the retained earnings as at January 1, 2020 and the comparative information was not restated. The cumulative effect of the change is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Accounting Treatment Guidance on “Temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives in response to the impact of the COVID-19 situation”

The Federation of Accounting Professions announced Accounting Treatment Guidance on “Temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives in response to the impact of the COVID-19 situation”. Its objectives are to alleviate some of the impact of applying certain financial reporting standards, and to provide clarification about accounting treatments during the period of uncertainty relating to this situation.

On April 22, 2020, the Accounting Treatment Guidance was announced in the Royal Gazette and it is effective for the financial statements prepared for reporting periods ending between January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

The Company and its subsidiaries have elected to apply the following temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives:

- Not to consider the forward-looking information used to adjust the historical loss rates based on expected credit losses.
- Not to consider the COVID-19 situation as an indication that an asset may be impaired in accordance with TAS 36, Impairment of Assets.

2.4 Financial reporting standards that become effective in the future

During the year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a notification of the Federation of Accounting Professions and published in the Government Gazette for the conceptual framework of financial reporting (new) and several revised financial reporting standards from the year 2019 by becomes effective for the accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2021 onwards. Which such adjustments are improve/revise principles the financial reporting is as follows:

Adjustment is reference to the conceptual framework in the financial reporting standards. Several financial reporting standards are reference to “IASB’s Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.” The adjustment of reference project on the conceptual framework in the financial reporting standards has updated reference or partial reference adjustment and other to describe clearly whether each document is reference to “the conceptual framework” of which year.

Definition of Business

Business definition revised in the financial reporting standard No. 3 “Business Combination” describes more clearly on definition of business. The objective is for the business to establish that such transaction has to be recorded as “business combination” or “purchase of assets” or not. Adjustments are as follows:

1. Describe clearly on the consideration of “business”, activity group and acquired assets must include input data factor, key process that at least combined will significantly generate outputs.
2. Eliminate the assessment that the market partner can substitute input factor or missing process and generate further outputs from the standards.
3. Add practice guide and example to support understanding and help the company assess whether the key process is acquired.
4. Narrow down the definition of business and definition of outputs by placing interest in the product and service provided to the customer and eliminate the reference on ability to reduce cost from the standards.
5. Add the intention test as an alternative which allows to make assessment easily whether the activity group and acquired assets are business or not.

Definition of significance

The definition of significance resulted in revising the accounting standard No. 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements, Presentation of Financial Statements and Accounting Standards No. 8 - Accounting Policy, Change of Accounting Estimates and Error and the revision that resulted in other financial reporting standards.

The adjustment creates better understanding of the definition of significance by

1. For the definition to follow the same direction of the financial reporting standards and conceptual framework to avoid the confusion that may arise from the definition difference.
2. Include the requirements together of the accounting standard No.1 “Presentation of financial statements” in the definition for it to become clearer and describe how the materiality can be clearly applied.
3. Applying existing practice guidance of the definition of the materiality in the same place as the definition.

Reform of swap interest rate

The reform of swap interest rate resulted in the adjustment of the financial reporting standards No. 9 financial instruments and financial reporting standards No.7 financial instrument disclosure. Such adjustment has changed the hedge accounting requirements, especially to reduce the impact arising from the uncertainty as a result of the swap interest rate reform such as interbank offer rates-IBORs. In addition, the adjustment requires the business to provide additional information to investors regarding the relation of hedging directly impacted from any uncertainties.

The management of the Company and its subsidiaries are in the process to assess the impact of these TFRSs to the financial statements in the year when they are adopted.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Recognition of revenues and expenses

Revenue from sale of goods rendered are recognized when the significant at the point in time when control of goods have been transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting returns and discounts.

Service income is recognized as services are provided.

Revenue from the sales of computer software which includes installation are recognized as revenue when the installation is completed.

Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis based on the effective interest rate.

Other income and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and deposits at financial institutions, which is due to be repaid within a period not exceeding 3 months from the date of acquisition and no restrictions on the withdrawal.

3.3 Trade receivables

Applicable from January 1, 2020

Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at its present value.

Trade receivables are stated at the amount expected to be collectible, the Company and its subsidiaries apply the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles and the corresponding historical credit losses which are adjusted to reflect the current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company and its subsidiaries have identified the GDP, the unemployment rate, and the consumer price index of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors. The impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss within administrative expenses.

Applicable prior to January 1, 2020

Trade receivables are stated at net realizable value with allowance for doubtful accounts.

3.4 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, first-in first-out method, net of allowance for diminution in value, and net realizable value.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated incremental costs necessary to sales.

Work in process consists of computer software under development and deferred costs of service provided to customers. Costs of work in process mainly includes costs of software purchased, related development service costs provided by outsource service provider and the Company's personnel.

3.5 Financial assets and liabilities

Applicable from January 1, 2020

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company and its subsidiaries classify its debt instruments in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

The Company and its subsidiaries reclassify debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The equity instruments held must be irrevocably classified to two measurement categories; i) at fair value through profit loss, or ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income without recycling to profit.

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

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

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

- Amortized cost: A financial assets will be measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. In addition, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financial income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented in profit or loss.

- FVOCI: A financial assets will be measured at FVOCI when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In addition, the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and related foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized on other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Company and its subsidiaries's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognized in other gains/(losses) in the statement of income as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities and shareholders' equity

Financial instruments issued by the Company and its subsidiaries must be classified as financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

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

At initial recognition, the Company and its subsidiaries measure financial liabilities at fair value. The Company and its subsidiaries reclassify all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for derivatives.

Recognition and derecognition

The Company and its subsidiaries shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company and its subsidiaries become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Company and its subsidiaries commit to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company and its subsidiaries have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

Impairment

The Company and its subsidiaries assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Company and its subsidiaries apply general approach for credit-impaired consideration.

3.6 Investments

Temporary investments and long-term investments

Applicable prior to January 1, 2020

Investment in debt securities which the Company intent and able to hold investment to maturity is stated at amortized cost net from impairment loss (if any). Interest income is recognized by using the effective interest rate method in statement of comprehensive income. Unit trust is stated at fair value are calculated from the yield-rate quoted on The Thai Bonds Market Association.

Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has the power to control their financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Company exercises control over the subsidiaries until the date that control power ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost net from allowance on impairment (if any) in the separate financial statements.

3.7 Equipment and depreciation

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

Cost is initially recognized upon acquisition of assets along with other direct costs attributing to acquiring such assets including any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, which are the obligations of the Company (if any).

Depreciation is calculated by cost less residual value on the straight-line basis over useful lives of assets, as follows:

<u>Type of assets</u>	<u>Period (Years)</u>
Leasehold improvement	3 - 5
Telephone system	5
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Asset for demonstration	3 - 5
Vehicles	5

No depreciation is provided for construction in progress.

The Company and its subsidiaries have reviewed the residual value and useful lives of the assets every year.

The depreciation is separately recorded if any of the components has a significant cost compared with its original cost.

Depreciation is included in determining business performance.

Any gain or loss arising from sale or disposal of an asset is calculated from the difference between cash received and book value and recognized as other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.8 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combination over the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cost of business combination, the excess is immediately recognized as gain in profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

3.9 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired through business combination are initially recognized at their fair value on the date of business acquisition while other intangible assets acquired in other cases are recognized at cost.

Amortization is calculated by cost on the straight-line method over the estimated economic benefit generating of assets, as follows:

<u>Type of assets</u>	<u>Period (Years)</u>
Computer software	3 - 5
Customer relationships	7

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, other than inventories are reviewed at the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing the 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 which mostly independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. All reversals of impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.11 Leases

Applicable from January 1, 2020

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

The Company and its subsidiaries assess the lease term for the non-cancellable period as stipulated in lease contract or the remaining period of active leases at the date of initial application (as at January 1, 2020) together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised by considering the effect of changes in technology and/or the other circumstance relating to the extension of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets-as a lessee

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

The cost of right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, lease liabilities are stated at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable (if any) and amount expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and its subsidiaries and payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the Company and its subsidiaries exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company and its subsidiaries use its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined by referring to the government bond yield adjusted with risk premium depending on the lease term, at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of the interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company and its subsidiaries apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Applicable prior to January 1, 2020

Finance leases

Leases which transfer to the Company and subsidiaries most of substantial risks and rewards of ownership others than legal title, are accounted for as finance leases. At the inception of the lease, the fair value of assets is recorded together with the obligation, excluding interest element, to pay future rentals (if any). Interest or financial charges are recognized as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in proportion to the principal balance.

Operating leases

Leases where most of the substantial risks and rewards of ownership of assets still remain with the leasing company are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals applicable to such operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities, measured at cost, denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

3.13 Employee benefits

Short - term employment benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries recognize salary, overtime, bonus, social securities and provident fund as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits (Defined contribution plans)

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

Post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans)

The Company and its subsidiaries have obligations in respect of the severance payments that it must pay to the employees upon retirement under the labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is calculated based on the actuarial principles by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Such estimates are made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, staff turnover rate, mortality rate, and inflation rate.

Actuarial gains and losses for post-employment benefits of the employees are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income as a part of retained earnings.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company and its subsidiaries have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain, and such effect is significant.

3.15 Premium on share capital

Premium on share capital under Section 51 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 arisen when the Company share subscription monies are in excess of the par value of the shares issued, have to be set aside to a reserve account ("premium on ordinary shares"). Premiums on share capital are not available for dividend distribution.

3.16 Related parties

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

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

3.17 Income tax

Income tax comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

The Company and its subsidiaries record income tax expense, if any, based on the amount currently payable under the Revenue Code at the income tax rate of using tax rates enacted by calculated from profit before income tax, after adding back certain expenses which are non-deductible for income tax computation purposes, and less certain transactions which are exemption or allowable from income tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized as deferred tax income or deferred tax expense which are recognized in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity or in other comprehensive income.

The deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred tax assets when it is probable that the Company and its subsidiaries will have future taxable profit to be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. The taxable temporary differences on all taxable items are recognized as deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that the Company and its subsidiaries expect to apply to the period when the deferred tax assets are realized or the deferred tax liabilities are settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed and reduced the value when it is probable that the Company and its subsidiaries will have no longer the future taxable profit that is sufficient to be available against which all or some parts of deferred tax assets are utilized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is the legal right to settle on a net basis and they relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

3.18 Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are calculated by dividing profit (loss) for the year with the weighted average number of the issued and paid-up shares during the year.

3.19 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Allowance for doubtful accounts

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the prevailing economic condition.

Allowance for diminution value of inventories

The determination of allowance for diminution in value of inventory, requires management to make judgements and estimates of the loss expected to occur. The allowance for diminution in net realizable value is estimated based on the selling price expected in the ordinary course of business less selling expense. The provision for obsolete slow-moving and deteriorated inventory, is estimated based on the approximate useful life of each type of inventory. The allowance for diminution in value of inventory as determined is compared with the original balance in the books of account and the increase or decrease in the allowance for diminution in value of inventory will be recognized as cost of sales and service in profit or loss.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company and its subsidiaries determine the lease term as the non- cancellable term of the lease, together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The management is required to use judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease, considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company and its subsidiaries reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

Equipment, right-of-use assets and depreciation, and other intangible assets and amortization

In determining depreciation of equipment, right-of-use assets and amortization of other intangible assets, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the equipment and right-of-use assets to review the estimated useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review equipment, right-of-use assets and other intangible assets for impairment on a periodical basis and record the impairment loss when it is determined that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgement regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Goodwill

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and subsequent impairment testing require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Deferred tax assets

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

Post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans)

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

4. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES DUE TO THE ADOPTION OF NEW FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

As described in Note 2.3 to the financial statements, during the current year, the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted of TFRS 9 and TFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The cumulative effect of the changes in accounting policies such financial reporting standards is recognized. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated.

The changes in accounting policies due to the adoption of above financial reporting standards, are summarized below.

	Consolidated financial statements			Unit : Baht
	As at December			As at January
	31, 2019	TFRS 9	TFRS 16	1, 2020
Statement of financial position				
Current assets				
Trade and other current receivables	29,800,403	(1,886,923)	-	27,913,480
Temporary investments	342,922,177	(342,922,177)	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	342,922,177	-	342,922,177
Non-current assets				
Right-of-use assets	-	-	17,789,053	17,789,053
Total assets	537,964,031	(1,886,923)	17,789,053	553,866,161
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	1,351,655	1,351,655
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	-	15,861,496	15,861,496
Deferred tax liabilities	341,597	(227,600)	-	113,997
Provision of other non-current liabilities	-	-	575,902	575,902
Total liabilities	71,436,994	(227,600)	17,789,053	88,998,447
Unappropriated retained earnings	41,775,371	(1,659,323)	-	40,116,048
Total shareholder's equity	466,527,037	(1,659,323)	-	464,867,714

	Separate financial statements			Unit : Baht
	As at December			As at January
	31, 2019	TFRS 9	TFRS 16	1, 2020
Statement of financial position				
Current assets				
Trade and other current receivables	15,452,141	(748,922)	-	14,703,219
Temporary investments	336,892,103	(336,892,103)	-	-
Non-current assets				
Other current financial assets	-	336,892,103	-	336,892,103
Right-of-use assets	-	-	7,525,399	7,525,399
Total assets	475,838,813	(748,922)	7,525,399	482,615,290
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	467,327	467,327
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	-	6,737,175	6,737,175
Provision of other non-current liabilities	-	-	320,897	320,897
Total liabilities	41,233,912	-	7,525,399	48,759,311
Unappropriated retained earnings	37,878,838	(748,922)	-	37,129,916
Total shareholder's equity	434,604,901	(748,922)	-	433,855,979

4.1 TFRSs related to financial instruments

The total impact on the retained earnings as at January 1, 2020 is as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Unappropriated retained earnings as at December 31, 2019	41,775,371	37,878,838
Increase in loss allowance for trade and other current receivables	(1,659,323)	(748,922)
Unappropriated retained earnings as at January 1, 2020, only impacts from TFRS 9	40,116,048	37,129,916
Owner of the parent	(1,296,699)	(748,922)
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	(362,624)	-

On January 1, 2020 (the date of initial application), the Company and its subsidiaries's management has assessed which business models applied to the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company and its subsidiaries and has classified the financial assets and liabilities as below.

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	FVPL	Amortized cost	Total	FVPL	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets as at January 1, 2020						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	66,181,608	66,181,608	-	14,191,780	14,191,780
Trade and other current receivables	-	27,913,480	27,913,480	-	14,703,219	14,703,219
Short-term loans to related party	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Short-term loans to other company	-	5,347,075	5,347,075	-	5,347,075	5,347,075
Other current financial assets	82,082,686	260,839,491	342,922,177	76,052,612	260,839,491	336,892,103
Other current assets	-	1,281,743	1,281,743	-	27,729	27,729
Other non-current assets	-	3,218,985	3,218,985	-	1,177,610	1,177,610
	<u>82,082,686</u>	<u>364,782,382</u>	<u>446,865,068</u>	<u>76,052,612</u>	<u>298,286,904</u>	<u>374,339,516</u>

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Amortized cost	Total	Amortized cost	Total
Financial liabilities as at January 1, 2020				
Trade and other current payables	44,821,603	44,821,603	24,472,814	24,472,814
Other current liabilities	3,741,036	3,741,036	1,866,252	1,866,252
Lease liabilities	17,213,151	17,213,151	7,204,502	7,204,502
Provision of other non-current liabilities	575,902	575,902	320,897	320,897
	<u>66,351,692</u>	<u>66,351,692</u>	<u>33,864,465</u>	<u>33,864,465</u>

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the historical payment profiles, the corresponding historical credit losses experienced and the impact of potential factor to the expected loss rates. On that basis, the loss allowance for trade receivables was as follows:

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements					Total
	Not yet due	Up to 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	Over 12 months	
	As at January 1, 2020					
Trade receivables	4,990,381	12,701,733	3,121,877	857,819	1,109,460	22,781,270
Loss allowance	1,735	752,452	838,486	195,891	1,109,460	2,898,024

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements					Total
	Not yet due	Up to 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	Over 12 months	
	As at January 1, 2020					
Trade receivables	3,910,624	4,503,274	596,511	92,696	445,408	9,548,513
Loss allowance	-	499,919	149,647	74,677	445,408	1,169,651

The loss allowance for trade receivables as at December 31, 2019 is reconciled to the opening loss allowance for trade receivables as at January 1, 2020 as follow:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated	Separate
	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
As at December 31, 2019	1,011,101	420,729
Amounts restated through opening unappropriated retained earnings	<u>1,886,923</u>	<u>748,922</u>
As at January 1, 2020	<u><u>2,898,024</u></u>	<u><u>1,169,651</u></u>

4.2 Leases

These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company and its subsidiaries' s incremental borrowing rates. The Company and its subsidiaries incremental borrowing rates applied to the lease liabilities as at January 1, 2020 was ranged between 2.57% per annum.

For leases previously classified as finance leases applying TAS 17, the Company and its subsidiaries reclassified the carrying amount of the lease assets and lease liabilities immediately before adoption of TFRS 16 as the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities at the date of initial application.

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated	Separate
	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at December 31, 2019	8,924,763	4,911,300
<u>Less:</u> Short-term leases recognized on a straight-line basis as expenses	(1,550,017)	(1,054,680)
<u>Less:</u> Low value leases recognized on a straight-line basis as expenses	(40,000)	-
<u>Add:</u> Purchase or extension options reasonably certain to be exercised	17,637,683	7,375,413
<u>Less:</u> Contracts reassessed as service agreements	<u>(5,341,048)</u>	<u>(2,946,780)</u>
	19,631,381	8,285,253
<u>Less:</u> Deferred interest expenses	<u>(2,418,230)</u>	<u>(1,080,751)</u>
Additional lease liabilities from TFRS 16 adoption	17,213,151	7,204,502
Finance lease liabilities as at December 31, 2019	<u>71,319</u>	<u>-</u>
Lease liabilities recognized as at January 1, 2020	<u><u>17,284,470</u></u>	<u><u>7,204,502</u></u>
Of which are:		
Current lease liabilities	1,422,974	467,327
Non-current lease liabilities	<u>15,861,496</u>	<u>6,737,175</u>
	<u><u>17,284,470</u></u>	<u><u>7,204,502</u></u>

The recognized right-of-use assets relate as at January 1, 2020 to the following types of assets:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated	Separate
	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
Office	<u>17,789,053</u>	<u>7,525,399</u>
Total right-of-use assets	<u><u>17,789,053</u></u>	<u><u>7,525,399</u></u>

5. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries have certain transactions with its related parties. These companies are related through common shareholdings and/or directorships. The effects of these transactions are reflected in the accompanying financial statements on the basis mutual determined by the Company and related parties.

Relationships with related parties that control the Company or are being controlled by the Company or have transactions with the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Related parties	Nature of relationships
1. Subsidiaries	
1.1. Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	51.00% shareholding
1.2. Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	99.99% shareholding
1.3. AI Soft Co., Ltd.	51.00% shareholding (Since January 21, 2019)
1.4 Roomz International Co., Ltd.	51.00% shareholding (Since May 14, 2019)
1.5 Gogoji Corporation Co., Ltd. (Formerly ; Coman Travel Co., Ltd.)	99.99% shareholding (Since June 20, 2019)
2. Related person	The Company's directors

The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained as follows:

	Pricing Policies
Service fee paid	Market Rates
Interest income	2.5% per annum
Directors and managements remuneration represent meeting allowance, salary and bonus	The amounts are approved by the Company's directors and shareholders

Related parties significant transactions in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 follows:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade receivables				
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	-	-	374,179	582,933
<u>Less Allowance for doubtful debts</u>	-	-	(374,179)	-
Total	-	-	-	582,933
Other receivables				
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	-	-	645,900	246,100
Total	-	-	645,900	246,100
Short-term loans to				
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	-	-	1,500,000	2,000,000
Total	-	-	1,500,000	2,000,000
Accrued income				
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	124,722
Total	-	-	-	124,722
Trade payables				
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	-	-	235,400	-
Total	-	-	235,400	-
Unearned revenue				
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	107,177
Total	-	-	-	107,177

Related parties' transactions in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales and rendering services income				
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	233,600
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	-	-	310,607	1,906,293
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>310,607</u>	<u>2,139,893</u>
Cost of rendering services				
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	169,500	-
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	-	-	890,000	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,059,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Management income				
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	438,000	540,000
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	-	-	60,000	60,000
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	-	-	180,000	156,000
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	-	-	120,000	160,000
Gogoji Corporation Co., Ltd. (Formerly ; Coman Travel Co., Ltd.)	-	-	95,000	60,000
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>893,000</u>	<u>976,000</u>
Dividend income				
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	6,630,000	5,610,000
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	-	-	3,060,000	408,000
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,690,000</u>	<u>6,018,000</u>
Interest income				
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	-	-	48,048	50,000
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,048</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Other income				
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	-	-	17,813	75,394
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,813</u>	<u>75,394</u>
Other expenses				
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	-	-	36,000	33,000
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>33,000</u>
Directors and key managements remuneration				
Short-term benefits	24,763,991	27,965,589	11,209,146	12,551,890
Long-term benefits	1,533,585	2,199,257	1,028,674	1,304,017
Total	<u>26,297,576</u>	<u>30,164,846</u>	<u>12,237,820</u>	<u>13,855,907</u>

The Company has entered into service agreement with its subsidiaries. This contract requires the Company to provide services, including management and other business operation support, to the subsidiaries. The Company charged service fees as agreed by both parties based on estimated time spent and cost incurred plus margin. Service fee for the years 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

Name of companies	Period of contracts	Unit : Baht
		Service fee
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	January 1 - December 31, 2019	540,000
	January 1 - June 30, 2020	228,000
	July 1 - December 31, 2020	210,000
Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	January 1 - December 31, 2019	60,000
	January 1 - December 31, 2020	60,000
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	January 1 - December 31, 2019	156,000
	January 1 - December 31, 2020	180,000
Roomz International Co., Ltd.	May 1 - December 31, 2019	160,000
	January 1 - December 31, 2020	120,000
Gogoji Corporation Co., Ltd. (Formerly ; Coman Travel Co., Ltd.)	July 1 - December 31, 2019	60,000
	January 1 - March 31, 2020	50,000
	April 1 - December 31, 2020	45,000

Remark: The Company has temporarily waived the management fee from Roomz International Co., Ltd. since July 2020 to relieve the impact of the coronavirus disease epidemic situation (COVID-19).

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash on hand	170,774	148,216	141,737	90,235
Cash at banks - current accounts	21,792,056	30,577,734	75,152	658,052
Cash at banks - savings accounts	236,496,248	35,455,658	215,338,471	13,443,493
Total cash and cash equivalents	258,459,078	66,181,608	215,555,360	14,191,780

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, cash at banks has the effective interest rate at 0.05% per annum to 0.60% per annum and 0.37% per annum to 0.50% per annum, respectively.

7. TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

Temporary investments and financial assets consisted of :

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Temporary investments				
Time deposits with banks	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Negotiable certificates and bill of exchange	-	190,839,491	-	190,839,491
Debenture	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Unit trust - mutual fund	-	82,082,686	-	76,052,612
Total temporary investments	-	342,922,177	-	336,892,103

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Other current financial assets				
Time deposit	103,107,094	-	103,107,094	-
Unit trust mutual funds	12,081,439	-	-	-
Total other current financial assets	<u>115,188,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,107,094</u>	<u>-</u>
Other non-current financial assets				
Debenture	8,030,851	-	8,030,851	-
Total other non-current financial assets	<u>8,030,851</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,030,851</u>	<u>-</u>

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, investments have the effective interest rates at 0.625% per annum to 3.05% per annum and 1.40% per annum to 6.00% per annum, respectively.

8. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Trade and other current receivables consisted of:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade receivables net - other companies	16,609,886	21,770,169	5,392,144	8,544,851
Trade receivables net - related company	-	-	-	582,933
Other receivables - other companies	253,317	164,013	-	-
Other receivables - related company	-	-	645,900	246,100
Accrued income	4,126,509	2,217,589	3,125,909	1,256,233
Accrued interest receivables	1,214,207	1,372,632	1,211,916	1,371,340
Prepaid expenses	1,186,610	1,403,245	561,133	578,529
Retention receivable	137,417	17,092	136,817	16,492
Deposits	293,139	2,855,663	293,139	2,855,663
Total trade and other current receivables - net	<u>23,821,085</u>	<u>29,800,403</u>	<u>11,366,958</u>	<u>15,452,141</u>

Trade receivables can be classified by age analysis as follows:-

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade receivables - other and related companies				
Current	8,500,194	4,990,381	2,689,913	3,910,624
Overdue less than 3 months	7,858,909	12,701,733	2,374,407	4,503,274
Overdue 3 - 6 months	649,308	3,121,877	253,371	596,511
Overdue 6 - 12 months	5,517,684	857,819	2,296,787	92,696
Overdue over 12 months	4,817,040	1,109,460	1,524,195	445,408
	<u>27,343,135</u>	<u>22,781,270</u>	<u>9,138,673</u>	<u>9,548,513</u>
Less Allowance for doubtful debts	<u>(10,733,249)</u>	<u>(1,011,101)</u>	<u>(3,746,529)</u>	<u>(420,729)</u>
Total trade receivables - other and related companies - net	<u>16,609,886</u>	<u>21,770,169</u>	<u>5,392,144</u>	<u>9,127,784</u>

The movement of allowance for doubtful debts during the year is as follows :

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Beginning balance	(1,011,101)	(411,178)	(420,729)	(261,178)
Additions during the year	(9,722,148)	(599,923)	(3,325,800)	(159,551)
Ending balance	<u>(10,733,249)</u>	<u>(1,011,101)</u>	<u>(3,746,529)</u>	<u>(420,729)</u>

9. SHORT-TERM LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has short-term loans to related party of Baht 1.5 million, and Baht 2 million, respectively, which carried interest rates of 2.5% per annum, were unsecured and due within 12 months from the agreement date.

10. SHORT-TERM LOANS TO OTHER COMPANY

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has short-term loans to other company of Baht 5.34 million, which carried interest rates of 3% per annum and 7.5% per annum, respectively, guaranteed by the director of such company.

On March 16, 2020, the Company extended the repayment period for an additional 12 months, due on April 9, 2021 and reduced the interest rate to 3% per annum.

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

On January 1, 2020 (the date of initial application of new financial reporting standards), the Company and its subsidiaries's management have assessed which business models applied to the financial assets and liabilities and have classified the financial assets and liabilities balances as at January 1, 2020 are disclosed in Note 4 to financial statements.

	Unit : Baht				
	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements	
	FVPL	Amortized cost	Total	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets as at December 31, 2020					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	258,459,078	258,459,078	215,555,360	215,555,360
Trade and other current receivables	-	23,821,085	23,821,085	11,366,958	11,366,958
Short-term loans to related party	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Short-term loans to other company	-	5,347,075	5,347,075	5,347,075	5,347,075
Other current financial assets	12,081,439	103,107,094	115,188,533	103,107,094	103,107,094
Other non-current financial assets	-	8,030,851	8,030,851	8,030,851	8,030,851
Other current assets	-	1,494,401	1,494,401	25,634	25,634
Other non-current assets	-	2,450,458	2,450,458	671,147	671,147
	<u>12,081,439</u>	<u>402,710,042</u>	<u>414,791,481</u>	<u>345,604,119</u>	<u>345,604,119</u>
Financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020					
Trade and other current payables	-	33,392,502	33,392,502	19,201,852	19,201,852
Other current liabilities	-	2,303,149	2,303,149	1,082,370	1,082,370
Lease liabilities	-	15,861,496	15,861,496	6,737,176	6,737,176
	<u>-</u>	<u>51,557,147</u>	<u>51,557,147</u>	<u>27,021,398</u>	<u>27,021,398</u>

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets consisted of:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Withholding tax	28,079	58,448	-	-
Undue input value added tax	27,560	104,417	25,634	27,729
Revenue department receivables	1,438,762	1,118,878	-	-
Total other current assets	1,494,401	1,281,743	25,634	27,729

13. BANK DEPOSIT USING FOR GUARANTEE

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the two subsidiaries had the savings bank deposit amounted Baht 0.40 million and Baht 0.20 million, respectively. The amount of Baht 0.20 million had been used as collateral for the bank to issue the letters of guarantee related to tourism business and tour guide operations and the amount of Baht 0.20 million had been used as guarantee and obligations with banks to guarantee the debt settlement.

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

14.1 Investments in subsidiaries consisted of:

Name of subsidiaries	Paid up share capital (Baht)		Percentage of shareholding (%)		Unit : Baht	
					Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	Cost method	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
1. Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	10,000,000	51.00	51.00	52,020,000	52,020,000
2. Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.	3,300,000	3,300,000	99.99	99.99	14,580,000	14,580,000
3. AI Soft Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	3,000,000	51.00	51.00	10,200,000	10,200,000
4. Roomz International Co., Ltd.	3,750,000	3,750,000	51.00	51.00	1,529,925	1,529,925
5. Gogoji Corporation Co., Ltd. (Formerly ; Coman Travel Co., Ltd.)	40,000,000	22,500,000	99.99	99.99	39,999,700	22,499,775
Total investment in subsidiaries					118,329,625	100,829,700
<u>Less</u> provision for impairment of investments						
- Win Star Tech Co., Ltd.					(14,580,000)	(12,186,177)
- Roomz International Co., Ltd.					(1,529,925)	-
Investment in subsidiaries - net					102,219,700	88,643,523

On January 16, 2020, the Company paid the remaining shares fee to Gogoji Corporation Company Limited (Formerly Coman Travel Company Limited) in the amount of Baht 7.50 million.

According to the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Gogoji Corporation Co.,Ltd. No. 2/2020 dated November 27, 2020, it had a resolution to approve the registered capital increase of the Company from Baht 30 million (300,000 shares at par value of Baht 100 each) to Baht 40 million (400,000 shares at par value of Baht 100 each) by issuing 100,000 new ordinary shares at par value of Baht 100. The Company had called for the full amount of shares and paid the full amount of shares. The Company had registered such capital increase with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on December 2, 2020.

During 2020, the management of the Company had considered recording the impairment loss of investments in Win Star Tech Company Limited and Roomz International Company Limited amounting Baht 2.39 million and Baht 1.53 million, respectively, in the separate statement of comprehensive income. The management believed that there was uncertainties in the business operation and was considering the direction for this business operation in the future.

14.2 Goodwill

Goodwill consisted of :

Name of subsidiaries	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	2020	2019
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	40,789,850	40,789,850
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	5,572,454	5,572,454
Total goodwill	46,362,304	46,362,304

The consideration of impairment of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements.

The management of the Company performed impairment test, The recoverable amount was based on its value in use, determined by discounted future cash flows based on its business plan. The key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal. As well as the future prediction that is believed to be reasonable in the present situation. Changes in the information or new noticeable information may lead to the change in the assumptions and the discount rate for the estimation of the discounted future cash flows along with sensitivity of key assumptions effect to the recoverable amount.

The key assumptions used in estimating the value in use are as follows:

	Unit : Percent	
	Discount rate	Growth rate
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	11.80	3.70
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	11.80	2.00

Based on the impairment test, of Synature Technology Co., Ltd. and AI Soft Co., Ltd. have the recoverable amount was higher than its carrying amount. There are no indications that both companies will be impaired.

14.3 Dividend income

Dividend income from subsidiary company for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows :

Name of subsidiaries	Unit : Baht	
	Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019
Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	6,630,000	5,610,000
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	3,060,000	408,000
Total dividend income	9,690,000	6,018,000

14.4 The subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

The consolidated financial statements have 2 subsidiaries are Synature Technology Co, Ltd. and AI Soft Co., Ltd. that have material non-controlling interest as follows :

Name of subsidiaries	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests (% of registered shares)		Comprehensive income (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests		Unit : Baht
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
	Synature Technology Co., Ltd.	49.00	49.00	6,048,470	6,180,252	18,827,335	19,161,979
AI Soft Co., Ltd.	49.00	49.00	918,350	3,354,071	5,055,314	7,408,145	
Room International Co., Ltd.	49.00	49.00	(1,194,339)	(355,696)	(98,289)	1,114,379	
Other	-	-	-	(57,986)	37,610	37,535	
Total			<u>5,772,481</u>	<u>9,120,641</u>	<u>23,821,970</u>	<u>27,722,038</u>	

Summarized financial information in respect of Synature Technology Co, Ltd. before the elimination of related party transactions are as follows :

	2020	2019	Unit : Baht
Current assets	45,055,383	46,764,510	
Non-current assets	4,445,351	2,791,992	
Current liabilities	12,067,853	13,528,335	
Non-current liabilities	3,105,557	2,723,928	
Revenues	55,639,604	69,667,671	
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	6,056,250	6,314,856	
Total comprehensive income to the non-controlling interests	6,048,470	6,180,252	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	6,370,000	5,390,000	
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,535,696	21,612,289	
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,501,138)	(6,382,549)	
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(13,073,140)</u>	<u>(11,087,256)</u>	
Net cash increase (decrease)	<u>(7,038,582)</u>	<u>4,142,484</u>	

Summarized financial information in respect of AI Soft Co, Ltd. before the elimination of related party transactions are as follows :

	2020	2019	Unit : Baht
Current assets	15,684,336	22,403,635	
Non-current assets	1,400,674	1,965,611	
Current liabilities	8,227,067	11,145,762	
Non-current liabilities	2,969,599	2,675,523	
Revenues	27,545,691	32,044,351	
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	906,171	3,354,071	
Total comprehensive income to the non-controlling interests	918,350	3,354,071	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	2,940,000	392,000	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,492,350)	11,819,495	
Net cash used in investing activities	(131,884)	(493,897)	
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,000,000)</u>	<u>(800,000)</u>	
Net cash increase (decrease)	<u>(7,624,234)</u>	<u>10,525,598</u>	

15. EQUIPMENT

Equipment consisted of:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements			
	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at December 31, 2020
Cost:				
Telephone system	347,100	198,450	(91,000)	454,550
Leasehold improvement	863,159	-	(258,350)	604,809
Office equipment	11,788,536	869,981	(2,944,301)	9,714,216
Furniture and fixtures	3,576,685	16,533	(2,461,159)	1,132,059
Assets for demonstration	241,677	17,433	-	259,110
Vehicles	1,790,036	-	-	1,790,036
Total cost	<u>18,607,193</u>	<u>1,102,397</u>	<u>(5,754,810)</u>	<u>13,954,780</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Telephone system	(250,730)	(85,379)	32,919	(303,190)
Leasehold improvement	(363,206)	(228,299)	201,463	(390,042)
Office equipment	(8,014,825)	(1,953,674)	2,833,653	(7,134,846)
Furniture and fixtures	(3,130,915)	(197,569)	2,373,262	(955,222)
Assets for demonstration	(127,733)	(41,337)	-	(169,070)
Vehicles	(1,540,723)	(141,513)	-	(1,682,236)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,428,132)</u>	<u>(2,647,771)</u>	<u>5,441,297</u>	<u>(10,634,606)</u>
Equipment - net	<u>5,179,061</u>			<u>3,320,174</u>

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements			
	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Acquisitions through business combinations	Disposals	Balance as at December 31, 2019
Cost:				
Telephone system	314,600	32,500	-	347,100
Leasehold improvement	580,444	282,715	113,000	(113,000)
Office equipment	9,753,933	1,865,268	186,965	(17,630)
Furniture and fixtures	3,396,232	170,462	9,991	-
Assets for demonstration	160,303	81,374	-	-
Vehicles	1,790,036	-	-	-
Total cost	<u>15,995,548</u>	<u>2,432,319</u>	<u>309,956</u>	<u>(130,630)</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Telephone system	(200,601)	(50,129)	-	-
Leasehold improvement	(130,423)	(245,602)	(679)	13,498
Office equipment	(6,222,785)	(1,758,316)	(34,044)	320
Furniture and fixtures	(2,894,066)	(236,789)	(60)	-
Assets for demonstration	(80,516)	(47,217)	-	-
Vehicles	(1,392,685)	(148,038)	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(10,921,076)</u>	<u>(2,486,091)</u>	<u>(34,783)</u>	<u>13,818</u>
Equipment - net	<u>5,074,472</u>			<u>5,179,061</u>

	Separate financial statements			Unit : Baht
	Balance as at			Balance as at
	December	Additions	Disposals	December
	31, 2019			31, 2020
Cost:				
Telephone system	314,600	-	(44,000)	270,600
Leasehold improvement	629,594	-	(219,850)	409,744
Office equipment	7,639,755	368,441	(2,755,865)	5,252,331
Furniture and fixtures	2,890,808	65,621	(2,446,939)	509,490
Total cost	11,474,757	434,062	(5,466,654)	6,442,165
Accumulated depreciation:				
Telephone system	(250,320)	(46,787)	29,528	(267,579)
Leasehold Improvement	(327,995)	(183,992)	175,814	(336,173)
Office equipment	(5,203,268)	(1,206,875)	2,697,885	(3,712,258)
Furniture and fixtures	(2,607,125)	(139,211)	2,370,416	(375,920)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,388,708)	(1,576,865)	5,273,643	(4,691,930)
Equipment - net	3,086,049			1,750,235

	Separate financial statements			Unit : Baht
	Balance as at			Balance as at
	December	Additions	Disposals	December
	31, 2018			31, 2019
Cost:				
Telephone system	314,600	-	-	314,600
Leasehold improvement	541,944	87,650	-	629,594
Office equipment	6,648,178	1,097,133	(105,556)	7,639,755
Furniture and fixtures	2,845,428	108,747	(63,367)	2,890,808
Total cost	10,350,150	1,293,530	(168,923)	11,474,757
Accumulated depreciation:				
Telephone system	(200,601)	(49,719)	-	(250,320)
Leasehold Improvement	(122,900)	(205,095)	-	(327,995)
Office equipment	(4,048,996)	(1,170,133)	15,861	(5,203,268)
Furniture and fixtures	(2,436,418)	(183,115)	12,408	(2,607,125)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,808,915)	(1,608,062)	28,269	(8,388,708)
Equipment - net	3,541,235			3,086,049

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		Unit : Baht
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Depreciation for the year	2,647,771	2,486,091	1,576,865	1,608,062	

As at December 31, 2019, the subsidiary has vehicles purchased under hire-purchase agreement at the total net book value of Baht 0.21 million, for the consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fully depreciated equipment that still in use were at cost of Baht 4.92 million and Baht 6.19 million, respectively for the consolidated financial statements Baht 0.95 million and Baht 4.69 million, respectively for the separate financial statements.

16. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The book value of right-of-use assets related to lease contracts and the movement for the year ended December 31, 2020 are presented below.

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Cost		
As at December 31, 2019	-	-
Effects of the adoption of TFRS16 as at January 1, 2020	17,789,053	7,525,399
As at January 1, 2020	17,789,053	7,525,399
Depreciation during the year	(1,783,531)	(722,438)
As at December 31, 2020	16,005,522	6,802,961
Net book value		
As at December 31, 2019	-	-
As at January 1, 2020	17,789,053	7,525,399
As at December 31, 2020	16,005,522	6,802,961

17. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets consisted of

	Consolidated financial statements				Unit : Baht
	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfer-in (out)	Balance as at December 31, 2020
	Cost:				
Computer software	24,914,237	-	-	2,248,970	27,163,207
Customer relationships	1,141,394	-	-	-	1,141,394
Software under development	20,344,215	3,028,920	-	(2,248,970)	21,124,165
Total cost	46,399,846	3,028,920	-	-	49,428,766
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(12,246,206)	(5,664,598)	-	-	(17,910,804)
Customer relationships	(193,344)	(163,056)	-	-	(356,400)
Total accumulated amortization	(12,439,550)	(5,827,654)	-	-	(18,267,204)
Other intangible assets - net	33,960,296				31,161,562

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2019
	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Acquisitions through business combinations	
Cost:					
Computer software	16,538,590	284,506	-	8,091,141	24,914,237
Customer relationships	431,098	-	-	710,296	1,141,394
Software under development	8,469,294	12,758,921	(884,000)	-	20,344,215
Total cost	<u>25,438,982</u>	<u>13,043,427</u>	<u>(884,000)</u>	<u>8,801,437</u>	<u>46,399,846</u>
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(6,746,537)	(5,330,528)	-	(169,141)	(12,246,206)
Customer relationships	(35,925)	(157,419)	-	-	(193,344)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(6,782,462)</u>	<u>(5,487,947)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(169,141)</u>	<u>(12,439,550)</u>
Other intangible assets - net	<u>18,656,520</u>				<u>33,960,296</u>

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2020
	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfer-in (out)	
Cost:					
Computer software	8,937,421	-	-	2,012,047	10,949,468
Software under development	1,504,970	1,885,250	-	(2,012,047)	1,378,173
Total cost	<u>10,442,391</u>	<u>1,885,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,327,641</u>
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(2,417,384)	(1,254,425)	-	-	(3,671,809)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(2,417,384)</u>	<u>(1,254,425)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,671,809)</u>
Other intangible assets - net	<u>8,025,007</u>				<u>8,655,832</u>

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2019
	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Transfer-in (out)	
Cost:					
Computer software	1,363,242	3,672,884	(3,030,000)	6,931,295	8,937,421
Software under development	6,931,295	1,504,970	-	(6,931,295)	1,504,970
Total cost	<u>8,294,537</u>	<u>5,177,854</u>	<u>(3,030,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,442,391</u>
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(1,351,008)	(1,066,376)	-	-	(2,417,384)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(1,351,008)</u>	<u>(1,066,376)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,417,384)</u>
Other intangible assets - net	<u>6,943,529</u>				<u>8,025,007</u>

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Amortization for the year	5,827,654	5,487,947	1,254,425	1,066,376

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fully amortized intangible assets that still in use were at cost of Baht 1.88 million and Baht 1.85 million, respectively for the consolidated financial statement and Baht 1.35 million for the separate financial statement.

18. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of:-

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets	3,317,319	1,862,338	646,298	646,851
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,504,616)	(2,203,935)	-	-
	<u>1,812,703</u>	<u>(341,597)</u>	<u>646,298</u>	<u>646,851</u>

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Unit : Baht				
	Consolidated financial statements				As at December 31, 2020
	As at December 31, 2019	The impacts of adoption of TFRS 9	Revenue (expenses)		
			Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets:					
Trade receivables	118,074	227,600	1,051,670	-	1,397,344
Inventories	17,523	-	5,770	-	23,293
Provisions for employee benefit	1,726,741	-	137,891	(3,446)	1,861,186
Lease liabilities	-	-	35,496	-	35,496
Total	<u>1,862,338</u>	<u>227,600</u>	<u>1,230,827</u>	<u>(3,446)</u>	<u>3,317,319</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:					
The difference from fair value adjustment of subsidiary's asset regarding business acquisition	(2,203,935)	-	699,319	-	(1,504,616)
Total	<u>(2,203,935)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>699,319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,504,616)</u>

	Unit : Baht				
	Consolidated financial statements				As at December 31, 2019
	As at December 31, 2018	Acquisitions through business combinations	Revenue (expenses)		
			Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets:					
Trade receivables	-	-	118,074	-	118,074
Inventories	-	-	17,523	-	17,523
Provisions for employee benefit	569,534	-	1,064,789	92,418	1,726,741
Total	<u>569,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,200,386</u>	<u>92,418</u>	<u>1,862,338</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:					
The difference from fair value adjustment of subsidiary's asset regarding business acquisition	(1,593,918)	(1,255,814)	645,797	-	(2,203,935)
Total	<u>(1,593,918)</u>	<u>(1,255,814)</u>	<u>645,797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,203,935)</u>

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements			As at December 31, 2020
	Revenue (expenses)			
	As at December 31, 2019	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized	
			in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets:				
Provisions for employee benefit	646,851	505	(1,201)	646,155
Lease liabilities	-	143	-	143
Total	<u>646,851</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>(1,201)</u>	<u>646,298</u>

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements			As at December 31, 2019
	Revenue (expenses)			
	As at December 31, 2018	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized	
			in other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets:				
Provisions for employee benefit	569,534	53,574	23,743	646,851
Total	<u>569,534</u>	<u>53,574</u>	<u>23,743</u>	<u>646,851</u>

19. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets as consisted of:-

Unit : Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deposits	278,338	514,288	2,100	237,250
Deposits for office and equipment rental	676,887	1,383,501	438,347	940,360
Withholding tax	959,533	1,016,196	-	-
Retention	305,000	305,000	-	-
Others	230,700	-	230,700	-
Total other non-current assets	<u>2,450,458</u>	<u>3,218,985</u>	<u>671,147</u>	<u>1,177,610</u>

20. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

Trade and other current payables consisted of:-

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade payables - other companies	1,539,851	1,337,120	-	-
Other current payables				
Deposit from customers	2,164,315	2,784,123	-	-
Accrued salary and bonus	4,738,642	7,432,950	140,810	405,844
Accrued expenses	4,319,668	1,707,940	2,894,281	244,713
Unearned revenue	20,109,095	29,883,441	15,618,653	23,166,749
Others	520,931	1,676,029	548,108	655,508
Total other current payables	<u>31,852,651</u>	<u>43,484,483</u>	<u>19,201,852</u>	<u>24,472,814</u>
Total trade and other current payables	<u><u>33,392,502</u></u>	<u><u>44,821,603</u></u>	<u><u>19,201,852</u></u>	<u><u>24,472,814</u></u>

21. LEASE LIABILITIES

The book value of lease liabilities and the movement for the year ended December 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated	Separate
	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
As at December 31, 2019	71,319	-
Effects of the adoption of TFRS16	17,213,151	7,204,502
Net book value as at January 1, 2020	17,284,470	7,204,502
Payments	(1,422,974)	(467,326)
As at December 31, 2020	15,861,496	6,737,176
Less Current portion	(1,449,472)	(538,740)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	<u><u>14,412,024</u></u>	<u><u>6,198,436</u></u>

The following are the leases related expenses recognized in profit or loss:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated	Separate
	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,783,531	722,438
Interest expense on lease liabilities	428,405	179,729
Total	<u><u>2,211,936</u></u>	<u><u>902,167</u></u>

22. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

The statements of financial position

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning balance	19,791,701	10,535,293	14,270,304	8,691,892
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	2,332,027	-	-
(Profit) losses on actuarial remeasurements	(2,156,563)	2,045,239	(2,145,342)	1,701,861
Past service costs - change a considered a post				
- employment plan amendment	-	2,044,052	-	1,618,953
Current service costs and interests	2,286,022	3,332,619	1,599,095	2,257,598
Decreased from dismissal of employees of subsidiaries	(121,946)	(497,529)	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	(696,288)	-	(696,288)	-
Defined benefit obligations at the ending balance	<u>19,102,926</u>	<u>19,791,701</u>	<u>13,027,769</u>	<u>14,270,304</u>

Expenses recognized in statements of income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Past service costs	-	2,044,052	-	1,618,953
Current service costs				
Cost of sales and rendering services	1,083,419	1,472,871	751,065	1,234,781
Distribution costs	175,481	201,537	146,327	175,936
Administrative expenses	698,224	830,398	473,255	567,449
Interest on obligations	328,898	330,284	228,448	279,432
	<u>2,286,022</u>	<u>2,835,090</u>	<u>1,599,095</u>	<u>2,257,598</u>
Total	<u>2,286,022</u>	<u>4,879,142</u>	<u>1,599,095</u>	<u>3,876,551</u>

The principle of actuarial assumptions

	Unit : Percentage			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate (p.a.)	1.94 - 1.98	2.71 - 2.83	1.94	2.71
Expected rate of salary increase (p.a.)	5.00 - 6.33	5.00 - 6.33	6.00	6.33
Voluntary resignation rate				
(Depended on employee's age) (p.a.)				
- Monthly employees	1.91 - 22.92	0 - 15.00	1.91 - 22.92	0 - 15.00

The results of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligations as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are summarized below :

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate				
Decrease of 1 percent	2,687,186	2,028,389	1,718,421	1,685,011
Increase of 1 percent	(2,205,506)	(1,681,308)	(1,415,975)	(1,391,153)
Salary increase rate				
Decrease of 1 percent	(2,150,260)	(1,833,162)	(1,378,394)	(1,508,661)
Increase of 1 percent	2,552,885	2,174,716	1,629,288	1,794,117
Turnover rate				
Decrease of 1 percent	-	938,136	-	818,808
Increase of 1 percent	-	(1,808,805)	-	(1,494,290)
Decrease of 20 percent	2,039,337	-	1,206,755	-
Increase of 20 percent	(1,708,868)	-	(1,020,778)	-

On April 5, 2019, the Labour Protection Act has been enacted in the Royal Gazette. The Labour Protection Act includes a requirement that an employee who is terminated after having been employed by the same employer for an uninterrupted period of 20 years or more, receives severance payment of 400 days of wages at the most recent rate, which is increased from the current maximum rate of 300 days. This Act shall come into force after the expiration of thirty days from the enacted date in the Royal Gazette onwards. This change is considered a post-employment benefits plan amendment. The effect of the change is recognized past service costs as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

23.1 Major components of income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 as follows:-

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Income tax expenses presented in profit or loss :				
Current tax expenses:				
Income tax expenses for the year	5,336,190	6,199,134	207,566	1,580,742
Deferred tax expenses:				
Changes in temporary differences relating to the original recognition and reversal	(1,930,145)	(1,846,183)	(648)	(53,574)
Total	3,406,045	4,352,951	206,918	1,527,168
Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income :				
Deferred tax relating to :				
Actuarial gain (loss)	(3,446)	92,418	(1,201)	23,743
Total	(3,446)	92,418	(1,201)	23,743

23.2 The reconciliation between the accounting profit and income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Accounting profit (loss) before income tax expenses				
Income tax exemption business	(6,352,065)	4,125,212	(6,352,065)	4,125,212
Non-income tax exemption business	9,194,355	11,663,656	9,347,103	1,623,424
Total accounting profit before tax expense for the year	2,842,290	15,788,868	2,995,038	5,748,636
The applicable tax rate (%)	20	20	20	20
Income tax expense at the applicable tax rate	568,458	3,157,774	599,008	1,149,727
Reconciliation items:				
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining tax profit:				
- Expenses not allowed as expenses in determining taxable profit	1,837,324	2,600,812	1,613,362	3,239,089
Tax effect of income or profit that are not required in determining taxable profit:				
- Exemption of non-taxable dividend income	-	-	(1,938,000)	(1,203,600)
- Exemption profit of promoted business	-	(1,578,534)	-	(1,578,534)
- Expenses allowed as additional expenses in determining taxable expenses	(67,452)	(79,514)	(67,452)	(79,514)
Unrecognized tax losses on deferred tax assets	1,028,005	252,413	-	-
Others	39,710	-	-	-
Total reconciliation items	2,837,587	1,195,177	(392,090)	377,441
Total income tax expenses	3,406,045	4,352,951	206,918	1,527,168

23.3 The reconciliation between the average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2020		2019	
	Tax amount (Baht)	Tax rate (%)	Tax amount (Baht)	Tax rate (%)
Accounting profit before income tax expense for the year	2,842,290		15,788,868	
Income tax expense at the applicable tax rate	568,458	20	3,157,774	20
Reconciliation items	2,837,587	100	1,195,177	8
Income tax expenses at the average effective tax rate	3,406,045	120	4,352,951	28

	Separate financial statements			
	2020		2019	
	Tax amount (Baht)	Tax rate (%)	Tax amount (Baht)	Tax rate (%)
Accounting profit before income tax expense for the year	2,995,038		5,748,636	
Income tax expense at the applicable tax rate	599,008	20	1,149,727	20
Reconciliation items	(392,090)	(13)	377,441	7
Income tax expenses at the average effective tax rate	206,918	7	1,527,168	27

24. PROVIDENT FUNDS AND EMPLOYEE JOINT INVESTMENT PROGRAM

24.1 Provident funds

The defined contribution plan comprises provident fund for its employees of the Company. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 5% of their basic salaries and by the Company at rate from 5% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entities and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the contributions of the Company and a subsidiary recognized as expenses in the consolidated of profit or are Baht 2.01 million and Baht 2.16 million, respectively (the separate: Baht 2.01 million and Baht 2.06 million, respectively).

24.2 Employee Joint Investment Program

The Company has established Employee Joint Investment Program ("E-JIP") for employee who voluntarily joined the program to invest by purchasing the Company's ordinary shares. Employee contributes 5% of the amount contributed by the Company on monthly basis and the Company contributes in the rate stated in the condition of the program on monthly basis. The length of E-JIP is 3 years commencing on August 1, 2017 and terminating on July 31, 2020. The contributions from employee and the Company will be used to purchase the Company's ordinary shares through an agency appointed by the Company using Dollar Cost Average method from The Market for Alternative Investment ("MAI") on monthly basis.

The employee is obligated to hold the Company's ordinary shares in E-JIP trading account until the termination of the program on July 31, 2020. The employee will only receive their own contribution upon the resignation before the termination of the program and return 90% of the contribution made by the Company. Upon termination of employment from death, disability or retirement, the employee will receive all stocks.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the contribution of the Company recognized as expenses in the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income are Baht 1.81 million and Baht 3.30 million, respectively.

25. PREMIUM ON ORDINARY SHARES

Section 51 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires a company to set aside share subscription monies received in excess amount of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). This share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

26. LEGAL RESERVE

Under the provision of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as statutory reserve at least 5% of its annual net income until the reserve reaches 10% of the authorized capital. The reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

27. DIVIDEND PAID

Comanche International Public Co., Ltd.

On March 28, 2020, the Board Directors' Meeting No. 4/2020 has passed the resolutions for approval the interim dividend payment for 134,000,000 ordinary shares at Baht 0.10 each, totaling Baht 13.40 million. Such interim dividend paid on April 27, 2020.

On March 28, 2019, the 2019 Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting has passed the resolutions for approval the dividend payment for 134,000,000 ordinary shares at Baht 0.10 each, totaling Baht 13.40 million. Such dividend was paid on April 26, 2019.

Synature Technology Co., Ltd.

On March 11, 2020, the 2020 Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting has passed the resolutions for approval the dividend payment for 100,000 ordinary shares at Baht 130 each, totaling Baht 13 million. Such dividend paid on March 27, 2020.

On March 25, 2019, the 2019 Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting has passed the resolutions for approval the dividend payment for 100,000 ordinary shares at Baht 110 each, totaling Baht 11 million. Such dividend was paid on April 30, 2019.

AI Soft Co., Ltd.

On March 24, 2020, the 2020 Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting has passed the resolutions for approval the dividend payment for 300,000 ordinary shares at Baht 20 each, totaling Baht 6 million. Such dividend paid on March 31, 2020.

On March 22, 2019, the 2019 Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting has passed the resolutions for approval the dividend payment for 300,000 ordinary shares at Baht 2.67 each, totaling Baht 0.80 million. Such dividend was paid on April 12, 2019.

28. BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the parent (excluded other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares which are issued and paid-up during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent (Baht)	(6,331,838)	2,315,276	2,788,120	4,221,468
Number of weighted ordinary shares (Shares)	134,000,000	134,000,000	134,000,000	134,000,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht per shares)	(0.0473)	0.0172	0.0208	0.0315

29. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature mainly consisted of the following items:

	Unit : Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Rental and office expenses	4,018,389	5,748,319	2,204,664	4,022,347
Employee expenses	100,224,309	107,329,863	58,877,586	66,372,262
Vehicle and accommodation	1,211,345	1,626,783	635,062	891,051
Electricity and water supply	2,969,653	3,095,672	1,574,245	2,067,738
Professional fee and other fee	2,196,217	2,513,046	1,721,618	1,785,196
Depreciation and amortization	10,258,955	7,974,038	3,553,728	2,674,433
Advertising expenses and promotional expenses	831,163	3,096,932	423,441	2,841,608
Remuneration to outsources	3,162,000	-	-	-
Other expenses	936,359	787,286	936,359	782,956
Doubtful debt and bad debt	8,171,120	599,923	2,912,772	159,551
Meeting allowance of directors	1,501,050	1,370,000	1,501,050	1,370,000

30. INVESTMENT PROMOTION CERTIFICATE

On November 20, 2017, the subsidiary was granted the privileges according to the Promotional Certificate No. 60-1302-1-00-2-0 by the Board of Investment for business type 5.7.2 of Enterprise Software and/or Digital Content which is under the Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520 for the exemption from corporate income tax on profits from the operation was for a period of 5 years, from the first date of that income from the operation is derived from such business. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the subsidiary had not yet received income from such operation under this Promotional Certificate.

On May 17, 2018, the Company was granted the privileges according to the Promotional Certificate No. 61-0565-1-01-2-0 by the Board of Investment for business type 5.7.2 of Enterprise Software and/or Digital Content which is under the Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520 for the exemption from corporate income tax on profits from the operation was for a period of 7 years, from the first date of that income from the operation is derived from such business which was on June 6, 2018.

The Company and its subsidiaries revenue from sales and rendering services for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 classified under promoted and non-promoted businesses are as follows:

	Unit : Baht					
	Consolidated financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Promoted Business	Non-Promoted Business	Total	Promoted Business	Non-Promoted Business	Total
Revenue from sales and rendering services						
domestic	70,530,981	83,275,639	153,806,620	81,825,238	105,266,842	187,092,080
overseas	6,432,098	332,037	6,764,135	6,173,571	3,212,932	9,386,503
Total	<u>76,963,079</u>	<u>83,607,676</u>	<u>160,570,755</u>	<u>87,998,809</u>	<u>108,479,774</u>	<u>196,478,583</u>

Unit : Baht

	Separate financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Promoted Business	Non-Promoted Business	Total	Promoted Business	Non-Promoted Business	Total
Revenue from sales and rendering services						
domestic	70,841,588	213,703	71,055,291	81,825,238	6,049,888	87,875,126
overseas	6,432,099	-	6,432,099	6,173,571	501,442	6,675,013
Total	<u>77,273,687</u>	<u>213,703</u>	<u>77,487,390</u>	<u>87,998,809</u>	<u>6,551,330</u>	<u>94,550,139</u>

31. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segment information is consistent with the internal report the chief operating decision maker used for making decisions and reviewed regularly about the allocation of resources and assess its performance of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in only one segment which is in the business of selling computer software which includes installation, and maintenance services and other services relating to computer software.

Geographic segment

Business operation by geographic segment in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follow:

	2020			2019		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Revenue from sales and rendering services	153,806,620	6,764,135	160,570,755	187,092,080	9,386,503	196,478,583
Cost of sales and rendering services	77,447,974	226,887	77,674,861	89,273,342	561,058	89,834,400
Gross profit	<u>76,358,646</u>	<u>6,537,248</u>	<u>82,895,894</u>	<u>97,818,738</u>	<u>8,825,445</u>	<u>106,644,183</u>

Unit : Baht

Information about major customers

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries have no revenue from sales and rendering services from each external customer over 10% of total revenue.

32. COMMITMENTS

Commitments of rental and service agreements as at December 31, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries have commitments under the service agreements. The future will be payments service fee are summarized as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Within 1 year	726,742	369,288
Over 1 year, but less than 5 years	360,000	-
Total	<u>1,086,742</u>	<u>369,288</u>

33. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

The Company has made the distribution agreement to distribute the Company's computer software in foreign countries which the main objective is to have a distributor to do a distribution, marketing, installation and customer services. The agreement is for 2 years and the fee is agreed between the Company and the agents in each country.

34. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company and its subsidiaries use the market approach to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards, except that the cost approach or income approach is used when there is no active market or when a quoted market price is not available.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Use of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Use of inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (e.g. market prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from market prices).

Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as information of future cash flows estimated by the Company.

As at December 31, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries have the following assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows :-

	Consolidated financial statements			Unit : Baht
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Unit trust - mutual fund	-	12,081,439	-	12,081,439

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 valuations

The fair value of investments in unit trust are calculated from the latest yield-rate quoted on The Thai Bonds Market Association.

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

35.1 Risk management

The Company and its subsidiaries manage their financial risk exposure on financial assets and financial liabilities in the normal business by its internal management and control system, and the Company and its subsidiary do not hold or issue any derivative financial instruments.

35.2 Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks and some parts of bank overdrafts facility. The Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market. However, the management believed that the future fluctuation on market interest rate would not significantly affect their operations and/or cash activities, therefore no financial derivatives was adopted to manage such risks.

As at December 31, 2020, the significant financial assets and financial liabilities classified by types of interest rates were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			Unit : Baht
	<u>Floating interest rate</u>	<u>Fixed interest rates</u>	<u>Non-interest bearing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	236,496,248	-	21,962,830	258,459,078
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	23,821,085	23,821,085
Short - term loans to other company	-	5,347,075	-	5,347,075
Other current financial assets	12,081,439	103,107,094	-	115,188,533
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other current payables	-	-	33,392,502	33,392,502
Lease liabilities	-	15,861,496	-	15,861,496
				Unit : Baht
	Separate financial statements			
	<u>Floating interest rate</u>	<u>Fixed interest rates</u>	<u>Non-interest bearing</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	215,338,471	-	216,889	215,555,360
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	11,366,958	11,366,958
Short - term loans to related party	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Short - term loans to other company	-	5,347,075	-	5,347,075
Other current financial assets	-	103,107,094	-	103,107,094
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade and other current payables	-	-	19,201,852	19,201,852
Lease liabilities	-	6,737,176	-	6,737,176

35.3 Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk of trade receivables. The management of the Company and its subsidiaries manage this risk by establishing appropriate credit control policies and procedures. Therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material losses from debt collection more than the amount already provided in the allowance for doubtful accounts.

35.4 Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries do not consider themselves exposed to foreign currency risk since the Company and its subsidiaries perform only domestic business activities.

35.5 Liquidity risk

The Company and its subsidiaries manage its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate level of cash and cash equivalents to support the Company's and its subsidiaries' operations as well as securing and reducing the impact of fluctuations in cash flow by establish reasonable short-term credit facilities from financial institutions.

35.6 Fair value

The value of financial instruments as presented in the financial statements are mostly bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to market rate. The management believes that the fair value does not materially differ from the amount presented in the statements of financial position.

36. CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 PANDEMIC

The Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic is continuing to evolve, resulting in an economic slowdown and adversely impacting most businesses and industries as a whole. The situation affects the results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements. Nevertheless, the management will continue to monitor the ongoing development and regularly assess the financial impact in respect of the valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.

37. RECLASSIFICATION

The Company and its subsidiaries have reclassified certain accounts in the financial statement for the year 2019 to conform with the presentation the current year, without any effect to the previous reported profit (loss) or shareholders' equity as follows:-

	Unit : Baht		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Reclassification		
	Before	Increased	After
	<u>Reclassification</u>	<u>(decreased)</u>	<u>Reclassification</u>
Statement of financial position			
Cash and cash equivalents	66,381,608	(200,000)	66,181,608
Bank deposits using for guarantee	-	200,000	200,000

38. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of directors on February 19, 2021.