

# **Miss Grand International Public Company Limited**

## **Notes to financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

### **1. General information**

Miss Grand International Company Limited (“the Company”) is a limited company under Thai laws and registered the transformation to a public company under the Public Limited Companies Act on 15 June 2022 and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the wholesale and retail for beauty product, cosmetics product, skincare product, food dietary supplement, and food products under Company’s branding name. Moreover, the Company is beauty pageant organiser for the stage “Miss Grand Thailand” and “Miss Grand International” and also artist management agency. The registered office of the Company is at 1213/414 Lat Phrao 94 (Panjamit), Lat Phrao Rd., Phlapphla, Wang Thong Lang, Bangkok. There are two branches located at Bangkok.

### **2. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

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

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

### **3. New financial reporting standards**

#### **3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year**

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

### **3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024**

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

## **4. Significant accounting policies**

### **4.1 Revenue and expense recognition**

#### ***Sales of goods***

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting goods returns, discounts and allowances.

#### ***Service income***

- a) Revenue from contest organise/concerts is recognised at a point in time upon completion of the service.
- b) Revenue from entertainment business is recognised at a point in time upon completion of the service or recognised over the period of the service depend on the nature of the agreements.
- c) Other service income is recognised at a point in time upon completion of the service.

The obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer is presented under the caption of "Deferred revenues" in the statement of financial position. Deferred revenues are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

#### ***Interest income***

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless the financial assets subsequently become credit-impaired when it is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (net of the expected credit loss allowance).

### ***Finance cost***

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

#### **4.2 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

#### **4.3 Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (average) and net realisable value. Cost is comprised all costs of purchase or other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Reduce cost of inventories to net realisable value will be set up for deteriorated, obsolete and slowing stock by management reviewing.

#### **4.4 Investment in joint venture**

Investment in joint venture is accounted for the financial statements in which the equity method is applied using the equity method.

Investment in joint venture is accounted for the separate financial statements using the cost method.

#### **4.5 Property, plant and equipment**

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

Depreciation of building and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and building improvement	-	5 - 20 years
Furniture and office equipment	-	5 years
Vehicles	-	5 years
Computer and equipment	-	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under construction.

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

#### **4.6 Intangible assets**

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

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

- a) Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). It is amortised on a straight-line basis over the economic useful life of 5 years.
- b) Copyright of series is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). It is amortised in proportion to its expected revenue, but over periods of no more than 2 years from the release date.
- c) Copyright of song and movie are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). They are amortised on a straight-line basis over the economic useful life of 10 years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are trademark.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful lives of the intangible assets is reviewed annually.

## 4.7 Leases

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

### **The Company as lessee**

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

### ***Right-of-use assets***

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

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

Building and building improvement	3 - 4 years
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If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

### ***Lease liabilities***

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

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

***Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets***

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

**4.8 Related party transactions**

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

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

**4.9 Foreign currencies**

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

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

**4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **4.11 Employee benefits**

##### ***Short-term employee benefits***

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

##### ***Post-employment benefits***

###### ***Defined benefit plans***

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

#### **4.12 Provisions**

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

#### **4.13 Income tax**

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

##### **Current tax**

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

##### **Deferred tax**

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

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

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

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

#### **4.14 Financial instruments**

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

##### **Classification and measurement of financial assets**

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

##### ***Financial assets at amortised cost***

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.



### ***Financial assets at FVTPL***

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Company has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

### **Classification and measurement of financial liabilities**

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Company's financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

### **Derecognition of financial instruments**

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

### **Impairment of financial assets**

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

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, and considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to have a significant increase in credit risk and to be in default using other internal or external information, such as credit rating of issuers.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

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

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

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **4.15 Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates**

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

### **Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables**

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

### **Reduction of inventories to net realisable value**

In determining the net realisable value of inventories, the management needs to make judgment and estimates of loss that may be incurred from substandard or deteriorated inventories, and the effect from the reduction of the selling price of inventories.

### **Litigations**

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigations. The Company's management has used judgement to assess of the results of the litigations and believes that no loss will result. Therefore, no contingent liabilities are recorded as at the end of reporting period.

## 6. Related party transactions

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

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	(Unit: Million Baht) <u>Transfer Pricing Policy</u>
<u>Transactions with management and directors</u>			
Rental	0.4	0.4	Contract price
<u>Transactions with joint venture</u>			
Purchase of goods	1.2	-	Agreed prices

The outstanding balances of the accounts as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 between the Company and related person/party are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Deposit - related person</u>		
Management and directors	109	109
<u>Trade payables - joint venture (Note 15)</u>		
Joint venture	509	-
<u>Directors and management's benefits</u>		

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had employee benefit expenses payable to its directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Short-term employee benefits	9,641	8,880
Post-employment benefits	700	662
Total	<u>10,341</u>	<u>9,542</u>

## 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash	60	70
Bank deposits	397,588	110,969
Total	<u>397,648</u>	<u>111,039</u>

As at 31 December 2023, bank deposits in savings carried interests between 0.50 - 1.25 percent per annum (2022: 0.2 - 0.3 percent per annum).

## 8. Trade and other receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b><u>Trade accounts receivable - unrelated parties</u></b>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	1,634	17,361
Past due		
Up to 3 months	10,810	3,412
3 - 6 months	-	872
6 - 12 months	595	-
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties	<u>13,039</u>	<u>21,645</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(606)</u>	<u>(205)</u>
Trade accounts receivable - unrelated parties - net	<u>12,433</u>	<u>21,440</u>
<b><u>Other receivables</u></b>		
Post date cheques	47	557
Advance payments	75	542
Accrued income	2,474	3,248
Others	69	8
Total other receivables	<u>2,665</u>	<u>4,355</u>
Total trade and other receivables	<u>15,098</u>	<u>25,795</u>

The normal credit term is 30 to 60 days.

Set out below is the movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Beginning balance	205	-
Increase in allowance for expected credit losses	830	205
Written-off	(429)	205
Ending balance	<u>606</u>	<u>205</u>

## 9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Finished goods	12,814	15,545	(335)	(423)	12,479	15,122
Total	<u>12,814</u>	<u>15,545</u>	<u>(335)</u>	<u>(423)</u>	<u>12,479</u>	<u>15,122</u>

During the current year, the Company reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 0.1 million and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year (2022: reduced cost of inventories by Baht 0.4 million, to reflect the net realisable value. This was included in cost of sales).

## 10. Other current assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Advance payment for media production cost	-	8,400
Others	487	66
Total other current assets	<u>487</u>	<u>8,466</u>

## 11. Investment in joint venture

### 11.1 Details of investment in joint venture

Investment in joint venture represents investment in entity which is jointly controlled by the Company and other company. Details of this investment are as follows:

Joint venture	Nature of business	Paid-up capital	Shareholding percentage		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
			2023 (Percent)	2022 (Percent)	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
					Carrying amount based on equity method		Carrying amount based on cost method	
					2023	2022	2023	2022
KMGI Company Limited	Production and distribution of cosmetic and consumer products	10,000	50	-	4,811	-	5,000	-
Total investment in joint venture					4,811	-	5,000	-

On 8 February 2023, the Company entered into a joint investment agreement to establish KMGI Company Limited, which is engaged the production and distribution of cosmetic and consumer products both domestically and overseas. This company has a registered capital of Baht 1 million, comprising 0.1 million ordinary shares of Baht 10 each, which have been fully paid.

On 22 June 2023, KMGI Company Limited completed issuance of additional ordinary shares of Baht 10 million in accordance with the agreement. The registered capital subsequent to this issuance totals to Baht 10 million, comprising 1 million ordinary shares of Baht 10 each, which have been fully paid. The Company had a 50 percent interest in this company.

### 11.2 Share of comprehensive income

During the year, the Company recognised its share of loss from investment in joint venture in financial statements in which the equity method is applied as follows:

Joint venture	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	
	Share of loss from investment in joint venture	
	For the year ended 31 December	
	2023	2022
KMGI Company Limited	189	-

### 11.3 Summarised financial information about material joint venture

#### Summarised information about financial position

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	KMGI Company Limited	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current assets	16,915	-
Current liabilities	(7,294)	-
<b>Net assets</b>	9,621	-
Shareholding percentage (%)	50%	-
<b>Share of net assets</b>	4,811	-
<b>Carrying amounts of joint venture based on equity method</b>	4,811	-

#### Summarised information about comprehensive income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	KMGI Company Limited	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue	2,369	-
Other comprehensive loss	(379)	-



## 12. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Land	Building and improvement	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Computer and equipment	Assets under construction	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
1 January 2022	-	469	1,989	202	1,341	1,175	5,176
Additions	-	164	299	3,790	412	-	4,665
Disposals/write-off	-	-	(6)	-	(67)	(1,175)	(1,248)
31 December 2022	-	633	2,282	3,992	1,686	-	8,593
Additions	72,000	-	1,269	3,790	1,080	63,576	141,715
31 December 2023	72,000	633	3,551	7,782	2,766	63,576	150,308
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
1 January 2022	-	60	313	92	234	-	699
Depreciation for the year	-	124	428	356	322	-	1,230
Accumulated depreciation of disposal assets	-	-	(3)	-	(23)	-	(26)
31 December 2022	-	184	738	448	533	-	1,903
Depreciation for the year	-	127	645	1,301	467	-	2,540
31 December 2023	-	311	1,383	1,749	1,000	-	4,443
<b>Net book value</b>							
31 December 2022	-	449	1,544	3,544	1,153	-	6,690
31 December 2023	72,000	322	2,169	6,032	1,766	63,576	145,865
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>							
2022 (Baht 1.2 million included in administrative expenses)							1,230
2023 (Baht 2.5 million included in selling and administrative expenses)							2,540

### 13. Lease

The Company as lessee, has lease contracts for various items of assets used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 - 4 years.

#### 13.1 Right-of-use assets

Movements of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Building and building improvement
1 January 2022	1,092
Adjustment from lease reassessment	790
Depreciation for the year	(761)
31 December 2022	1,121
Adjustment from lease reassessment	(103)
Depreciation for the year	(776)
31 December 2023	242

#### 13.2 Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Lease liabilities	249	1,170
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(4)	(30)
Total	245	1,140
Less: Portion due within one year	(245)	(791)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	-	349

Movements in lease liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance at beginning of year	1,140	1,125
Add: Adjustment from lease reassessment	(103)	790
Accretion of interest	21	38
Less: Payments during the year	(813)	(813)
Balance at end of year	<u>245</u>	<u>1,140</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 28 under the liquidity risk.

### 13.3 Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	776	761
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	21	38
Expense relating to short-term leases	18,063	53
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	341	310

### 13.4 Others

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Baht 19.2 million (2022: Baht 1.2 million), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

## 14. Intangible assets

The net book value of intangible assets, as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Movie	Copyright of series and song	Computer software	Trademark	Computer software under installation	Total
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	10,648	13,215	74	4,574	1,355	29,866
Less: accumulated amortisation	(747)	(12,050)	(51)	-	-	(12,848)
Less: allowance of impairment loss	(9,901)	-	-	-	-	(9,901)
Net book value	-	1,165	23	4,574	1,355	7,117

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Movie	Copyright of series and song	Computer software	Trademark	Computer software under installation	Total
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	10,648	-	74	3,588	-	14,310
Less: accumulated amortisation	(747)	-	(36)	-	-	(783)
Less: allowance of impairment loss	(9,901)	-	-	-	-	(9,901)
Net book value	-	-	38	3,588	-	3,626

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the years 2023 and 2022 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	3,626	2,153
Increase during the year - at cost	15,556	1,488
Amortisation for the year	(12,065)	(15)
Net book value at end of year	<u>7,117</u>	<u>3,626</u>

## 15. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Trade payables - unrelated parties	11,032	3,214
Trade payables - related parties	509	-
Other payables - unrelated parties	8,815	1,683
Accrued beauty pageant organise expenses	5,129	5,294
Accrued expenses	11,487	20,523
Total trade and other payables	<u>36,972</u>	<u>30,714</u>

## 16. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire from the Company, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Provision for long-term employee benefits</b>		
<b>at beginning of year</b>	1,723	1,154
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	799	780
Interest cost	53	26
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gain arising from		
Financial assumptions changes	(30)	(86)
Experience adjustments	(95)	(151)
<b>Provision for long-term employee benefits</b>		
<b>at end of year</b>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>1,723</u>

The Company does not expect to pay long-term employee benefits during the next year.

As at 31 December 2023, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefits is 18 years (2022: 16 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below.

	(Unit: percent per annum)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Discount rate	3	3
Salary increase rate	5	5
Turnover rate	2 - 23	2 - 23

The results of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>
Discount rate	(181)	221	(79)	95
Salary increase rate	214	(180)	91	(78)
Turnover rate	(143)	176	(57)	69

## 17. Share capital

On 11 March 2022, the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company passed a resolution to increase the registered capital of the Company of Baht 25 million (250,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each), from Baht 50 million (500,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each), to be new capital of the Company of Baht 75 million (750,000 ordinary shares of Baht 100 each). The Company registered the increase in its share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 23 March 2022 which is called and already received the payment in full amount.

On 8 June 2022, the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Company passed a resolution on the following matters.

1. The change in the par value of ordinary share of the Company from Baht 100 per share to Baht 0.50 per share. As a result, the Company's registered ordinary share increased from former registered ordinary share of 750,000 shares to new registered ordinary share of 150,000,000 shares.
2. The increase in the registered share capital from Baht 75 million to Baht 105 million by issuing the new ordinary share of 60 million shares at Baht 0.50 per share.
3. The allocation of the additional ordinary shares of 60 million shares to the Initial Public Offering.

The Company registered the change in the par value of ordinary share and number of shares in subject 1 and 2 with as above with the Ministry of Commerce on 15 June 2022.

On 13 July 2023, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholder No.1/2023 of the Company passed a resolution to approve the allocation of the 60,000,000 new ordinary shares of the Company with a par value of Baht 0.50 each prescribed in the prospectus as follows:

- a) Not more than 9 million ordinary shares are to be offered to the Company's patronages at the offer price of persons at the underwriter's discretion mentioned in c).
- b) Not more than 6 million ordinary shares are to be offered to the Company's employees at the offer price of persons at the underwriter's discretion mentioned in c).
- c) Not less than 45 million ordinary shares are to be offered to persons at the underwriter's discretion.

During 4, 6 and 7 December 2023, the Company offered 60,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 each, at a price of Baht 4.95 per share to the initial public offering, amounting to Baht 297 million. Subsequently on 8 December 2023, the Company received full payment of the additional capital and registered the increase in its issued and paid-up share capital from Baht 75 million (150,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 each) to Baht 105 million (210,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 each) with the Ministry of Commerce. The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) approved the 210,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 each of the Company as listed securities, with trading permitted on 14 December 2023.

The Company incurred transaction costs amounting Baht 9 million (net of income tax of Baht 2 million), and these expenses were recorded as a deduction against share premium.

## 18. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution. During the current year, the Company set aside a statutory reserve from this section amounting to Baht 4.95 million (2022: Baht 2.50 million). At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

## 19. Revenue from contracts with customers

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Revenue from sales:</b>		
Sales of consumption products	149,353	87,358
Sales of consumer products	105,255	24,322
Sales of other products	268	147
<b>Revenue from services:</b>		
Revenue from beauty pageant organise	85,054	71,656
Revenue from entertainment business	247,403	131,034
Revenue from rental	24,312	-
Revenue from other services	465	573
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>612,110</u>	<u>315,090</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition:</b>		
Revenue recognised at a point in time	553,430	296,986
Revenue recognised over time	58,680	18,104
Total revenues	<u>612,110</u>	<u>315,090</u>



## 20. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cost of media and entertainment	136,060	82,318
Cost of beauty pageant organise	40,378	44,317
Purchases of finished goods	123,048	66,741
Changes in finished goods	(2,643)	3,463
Salaries and wages and other employee benefits	37,160	24,145
Advertising and promotion expenses	51,825	11,151
Depreciation and amortisation	15,381	2,006
Transportation and distribution expenses	230	1,336
Managing finished goods expense	1,577	2,283

## 21. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	32,553	12,402
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,195)	(88)
<b>Income tax expenses reported in the profit or loss</b>	<u>30,358</u>	<u>12,314</u>

The amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Deferred tax relating to actuarial gain	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>

The amount of current tax that recognised directly in equity for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current tax on transaction costs for issued additional ordinary shares	<u>2,257</u>	<u>-</u>

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	Separate financial statements	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Accounting profit before tax	<u>149,610</u>	<u>149,799</u>	<u>60,166</u>
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	29,922	29,960	12,033
Effects of:			
Non-deductible expenses	<u>436</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>281</u>
Total	<u>436</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>281</u>
Income tax expenses reported in the profit or loss	<u>30,358</u>	<u>30,358</u>	<u>12,314</u>

The components of deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Allowance for impairment of movie	1,355	1,568
Allowance for expected credit loss	121	41
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	67	85
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,111	(80)
Provision for long-term employee benefits	490	345
Others	2	17
Total	<u>4,146</u>	<u>1,976</u>

## 22. Earnings per share

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

### Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	(Unit: Thousand shares)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Brought forward	150,000	100,000
Add: Weighted average number of ordinary shares issue during the year	<u>3,945</u>	<u>39,589</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>153,945</u>	<u>139,589</u>

## 23. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on their products and services and have five reportable segments as follows:

1. Consumption products
2. Consumer products
3. Entertainment business
4. Beauty pageant organise
5. Others

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and total assets and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss and total assets in the financial statements.

The following table presents the financial information for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 of the Company by segment.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consumption products		Consumer products		Entertainment business		Beauty pageant organise		Others		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Revenue</b>												
Revenue from external customers	149,353	87,358	105,255	24,322	247,403	131,034	85,054	71,656	25,045	720	612,110	315,090
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>149,353</b>	<b>87,358</b>	<b>105,255</b>	<b>24,322</b>	<b>247,403</b>	<b>131,034</b>	<b>85,054</b>	<b>71,656</b>	<b>25,045</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>612,110</b>	<b>315,090</b>
<b>Operating result</b>												
Segment gross profit	78,370	33,004	47,774	11,511	111,343	48,717	44,676	27,339	(9,369)	(24)	272,794	120,547
Other income											4,020	4,522
Selling and distribution expenses											(65,423)	(23,533)
Administrative expenses											(62,482)	(41,575)
Share of loss from investment in joint venture											(189)	-
Financial income											911	243
Financial cost											(21)	(38)
<b>Profit before income tax expenses</b>											<b>149,610</b>	<b>60,166</b>
Income tax expenses											(30,358)	(12,314)
<b>Profit for the year</b>											<b>119,252</b>	<b>47,852</b>

During 2023, the Company has local sale and service income approximately 87 percent of the total sale and service (2022: 85 percent of total sale and service income).

## Major customers

For the year 2023, the Company has no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues (2022: Baht 72 million derived from 2 major customers).

## 24. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 - 10 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Principal Asset Management Co., Ltd., will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2023 amounting to Baht 0.9 million (2022: Baht 0.5 million) were recognised as expenses.

## 25. Dividends

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
<b><u>2023</u></b>			
Final dividends for 2022	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders' meeting on 29 March 2023	15	0.10
The interim dividends for 2023	Board of Director's meeting on 25 December 2023	42	0.20
Total dividends for 2023		57	0.30
<b><u>2022</u></b>			
The interim dividends for 2022	Board of Director's meeting on 8 August 2022	40	0.27
Total dividends for 2022		40	0.27

## 26. Commitments

### 26.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had capital commitments Baht 1.4 million relating to the improvement of office building and installation of computer software (2022: None).

## 26.2 Lease and service commitments

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has future lease payments of low-value assets, short-term lease and other services agreements required under these lease and services agreements that have not yet commenced as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Payable within:		
In up to 1 year	5.5	7.0
In over 1 year and up to 5 years	0.1	0.5

## 27. Litigations

27.1 On 31 January 2023, a local company has filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Thai Civil Court for a claim of damages for breach agreement. The total claim amount was Baht 43 million. At present, the case is under deliberation at the Civil Court, the management of the Company intends to defend the case vigorously. Based on the opinion of the Company's lawyer, the case defense being successful is high and it is unlikely that the Company will suffer from significant damages related to the lawsuit at this time. The Company therefore did not set up any provision in its accounts.

27.2 On 20 April 2023, an individual has filed a lawsuit against the Company and the Company's director in the Thai Civil Court for a claim of damages for wrongful acts and defamation. The total claim amount was Baht 50 million. At present, the case is under deliberation at the Civil Court. The management of the Company believes that the case defense being successful is high and it is unlikely that the Company will suffer from significant damages related to the lawsuit at this time. The Company therefore did not set up any provision in its accounts.

27.3 On 1 May 2023, a local company has filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Thai Civil Court for a claim of damages for wrongful acts. The total claim amount was Baht 307 million. At present, the case is under hearing of evidence of the Civil Court. The management of the Company believes that the case defense being successful is high and it is unlikely that the Company will suffer from significant damages related to the lawsuit at this time. The Company therefore did not set up any provision in its accounts.

On 23 June 2023, one of the Company's directors provided a letter certifying responsibility for damages of three cases above on behalf of the Company.

## **28. Financial instruments**

### **28.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's financial instruments, principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

#### **Credit risk**

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other receivables, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

#### ***Trade receivables***

The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade and other receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segments with similar credit risks. The Company classifies customer segments by customer type and rating. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade and other receivables are written-off when there are no movement and past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

#### ***Financial instruments and cash deposits***

The Company manages the credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions by making investments only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

## Market risk

There are 2 types of market risk comprising foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

### Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to the foreign currency relates primarily to the Company's operating activities.

As at 31 December 2023, there was outstanding balance of financial asset denominated in foreign currency amounting to USD 0.04 million (2022: USD 0.22 million).

### Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks and lease liabilities. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rates.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2023					
Fixed interest rates		Floating	Non-	Total	Effective interest rate
Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	interest rate	interest bearing		
					(% per annum)
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	398	-	398	0.5 - 1.3
Trade and other receivables	-	-	15	15	
	-	398	15	413	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	-	-	37	37	
	-	-	37	37	



(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2022

	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years				
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	111	-	111	0.2 - 0.3
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	26	26	
	-	-	111	26	137	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	31	31	
Lease liabilities	1	-	-	-	1	5.25 - 6.15
	1	-	-	31	32	

### Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk to meet its business obligations by maintains an adequate level of cash to meet its liquidity requirements. The Company has assessed that the Company has sufficient working capital to settle financial liabilities and concluded the risk to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2023

	Less than	1 - 5	Total
	1 year	years	
Trade and other payables	37	-	37
<b>Total non-derivative items</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>

(Unit: Million Baht)

As at 31 December 2022

	Less than	1 - 5	Total
	1 year	years	
Trade and other payables	31	-	31
Liabilities under financial lease agreements	1	-	1
<b>Total non-derivative items</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>

## 28.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest rates closed to the market interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

## 29. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2023, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.3:1 (2022: 0.8:1).

## 30. Event after the reporting period

On 20 February 2024, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors approved to pay a final dividend for 2023 of Baht 0.15 per share, totaling Baht 31.5 million. Thus, including the interim dividend of Baht 0.20 per share, the total dividend payment for 2023 amounted to Baht 0.35 per share. The payment of dividends will later be proposed for approval in the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders.

## 31. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 20 February 2024.

  
นายรัชพล จันทรรทิม



  
นายศักดิ์สิทธิ์ บุญวานิช