

**THAILAND FUTURES EXCHANGE PUBLIC
COMPANY LIMITED**

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2010

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet as at 31 December 2010, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended of Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited. The Company's management is responsible for the correctness and completeness of information in these financial statements. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 of Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited, presented herewith for comparative purposes, were audited by another auditor whose report dated 18 February 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended of Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Nattaporn Phan-Udom
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3430
PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Limited
Bangkok

16 February 2011

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Balance Sheets
As at 31 December 2010 and 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Baht'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Baht'000</u>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8,470	9,126
Short-term investments	8	27,000	39,204
Accounts receivable and accrued income	9	26,163	44,664
Accrued interest receivable		110	216
Short-term loans to parent entity	6	200,000	252,000
Other current assets	10	2,079	494
Total current assets		<u>263,822</u>	<u>345,704</u>
Non-current assets			
Long-term investments	8	13,268	5,000
Equipment, net	11	326	575
Intangible assets, net	12	160	231
Total non-current assets		<u>13,754</u>	<u>5,806</u>
Total assets		<u><u>277,576</u></u>	<u><u>351,510</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited**Balance Sheets (cont.)****As at 31 December 2010 and 2009**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Baht'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Baht'000</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6	34,050	72,693
Unearned revenues		88,800	128,578
VAT payable		35	39
Withholding tax payable		156	88
Income tax payable		1,186	1,382
Other current liabilities		128	-
Total current liabilities		<u>124,355</u>	<u>202,780</u>
Total liabilities		<u>124,355</u>	<u>202,780</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
10,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Issued and fully paid-up share capital			
10,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		100,000	100,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	13	3,683	2,449
Unappropriated		49,538	46,281
Total shareholders' equity		<u>153,221</u>	<u>148,730</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>277,576</u>	<u>351,510</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Statements of Income
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Baht'000</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Baht'000</u>
Revenues			
Trading fees		193,043	186,657
Membership fess		71,750	72,363
Information service fees		11,354	10,620
Investment income	6	4,262	5,141
Other income	6	3,165	4,177
Total revenues		<u>283,574</u>	<u>278,958</u>
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	6, 14	247,661	245,601
Directors' remuneration		640	655
Total expenses		<u>248,301</u>	<u>246,256</u>
Profit before income tax		35,273	32,702
Income tax		<u>(10,582)</u>	<u>(10,306)</u>
Net profit for the year		<u><u>24,691</u></u>	<u><u>22,396</u></u>
Basic earnings per share (Baht)			
Net profit for the year	15	<u><u>2.47</u></u>	<u><u>2.24</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht'000	Retained earnings		Total Baht'000
			Legal reserve Baht'000	Unappropriated Baht'000	
Balance at 1 January 2010		100,000	2,449	46,281	148,730
Net profit for the year		-	-	24,691	24,691
Legal reserve	13	-	1,234	(1,234)	-
Dividend paid	16	-	-	(20,200)	(20,200)
Balance at 31 December 2010		<u>100,000</u>	<u>3,683</u>	<u>49,538</u>	<u>153,221</u>
Balance at 1 January 2009		100,000	1,329	25,005	126,334
Net profit for the year		-	-	22,396	22,396
Legal reserve	13	-	1,120	(1,120)	-
Balance at 31 December 2009		<u>100,000</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>46,281</u>	<u>148,730</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

	Notes	2010 Baht'000	2009 Baht'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		35,273	32,702
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	11	249	265
Amortisation	12	71	70
Investment income		(4,262)	(5,141)
Reversal of provision for employee benefit		-	(2,282)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		31,331	25,614
(Increase) decrease in operating assets			
Accounts receivable and accrued income		18,501	8,162
Other current assets		(1,585)	4,707
Other non-current assets		-	946
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(38,643)	2,143
Unearned revenues		(39,778)	(31,682)
VAT payable		(4)	(1,195)
Withholding tax payable		68	(1,208)
Other current liabilities		128	(73)
Other non-current liabilities		-	(665)
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities before paid income tax		(29,982)	6,749
Income tax paid		(10,778)	(10,889)
Net cash used in operating activities		(40,760)	(4,140)

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Statements of Cash Flows (cont.)
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

	Notes	2010 Baht'000	2009 Baht'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment income received		4,368	5,458
Purchase of short-term investments		(62,282)	(152,869)
Sale of short-term investments		66,218	199,924
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans to parent entity	6	<u>52,000</u>	<u>(47,000)</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>60,304</u>	<u>5,513</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid	16	<u>(20,200)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(20,200)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(656)	1,373
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>9,126</u>	<u>7,753</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	<u><u>8,470</u></u>	<u><u>9,126</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

1 General information

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited, “the Company”, is incorporated in Thailand on 17 May 2004. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The principal businesses of the Company are the center and advisor on the trading of future contracts and financial securities including providing other services related to futures trading transactions.

The address of its registered office is as follows : 62 The Stock Exchange of Thailand Building, Ratchadapisek Road, Kwaeng Klongtoey, Khet Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110, Thailand.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the management on 16 February 2011.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai generally accepted accounting principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Accounting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547 and presently incorporated under the Securities Exchange of Thailand Act B.E. 2535.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investments which are disclosed in the following accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses in the reported period. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

2 Accounting policies (cont.)

2.2 New accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation, amendments to accounting standards and the accounting framework

a) Accounting framework

The amendment to the accounting framework comes into effect on 26 May 2010.

b) New accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation and amendments to accounting standards

The following new accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation and amendments to accounting standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2013, but the Company has not adopted them early:

Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011

TAS 1 (Revised 2009)	Presentation of Financial Statements
TAS 2 (Revised 2009)	Inventories
TAS 7 (Revised 2009)	Statement of Cash Flows
TAS 8 (Revised 2009)	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
TAS 10 (Revised 2009)	Events after the Reporting Period
TAS 11 (Revised 2009)	Construction Contracts
TAS 16 (Revised 2009)	Property, Plant and Equipment
TAS 17 (Revised 2009)	Leases
TAS 18 (Revised 2009)	Revenue
TAS 19	Employee Benefits
TAS 23 (Revised 2009)	Borrowing Costs
TAS 24 (Revised 2009)	Related Party Disclosures
TAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans
TAS 27 (Revised 2009)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
TAS 28 (Revised 2009)	Investments in Associates
TAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
TAS 31 (Revised 2009)	Interests in Joint Ventures
TAS 33 (Revised 2009)	Earnings per Share
TAS 34 (Revised 2009)	Interim Financial Reporting
TAS 36 (Revised 2009)	Impairment of Assets
TAS 37 (Revised 2009)	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
TAS 38 (Revised 2009)	Intangible Assets
TAS 40 (Revised 2009)	Investment Property
TFRS 2	Share-based Payment
TFRS 3 (Revised 2009)	Business Combinations
TFRS 5 (Revised 2009)	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
TFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources
TFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

2 Accounting policies (cont.)

2.2 New accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation, amendments to accounting standards and the accounting framework (cont.)

b) New accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation and amendments to accounting standards (cont.)

Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

TAS 12 Income taxes

TAS 20 (Revised 2009) Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

TAS 21 (Revised 2009) The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The Company's management has determined that these new accounting standards, new financial reporting standards, new interpretation and amendments to accounting standards will not have a significant impact on the financial statements being presented.

2.3 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates prevailing on that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated into Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, call deposits (excluding deposits held to maturity), other short-term highly liquid investments held for working capital and short-term commitment payment purposes with original maturities of three months or less.

2.5 Investments

Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at amortised cost, less any impairment losses. The difference between the acquisition cost and redemption value of such debt securities is amortised using the effective interest rate method over the period to maturity.

Investments in fixed deposits, promissory notes at financial institutions with maturities of three months or more are classified as general investments and stated in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of income.

If the Company disposes of part of its holding of a particular investment, the deemed cost of the part sold is determined using the weighted average method applied to the carrying value of the total holding of the investment.

2 Accounting policies (cont.)

2.6 Accounts receivable and accrued income

Accounts receivable represent amounts due from securities companies and other companies. Accrued income represents service income and unbilled fee. Accounts receivable and accrued income are carried at original invoice amount less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments, assessment of future cash flows, known and identified instances of default and consideration of market trends. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified and recognised in the statement of income under administrative expenses.

2.7 Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income as expenses on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful lives of 5 years.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the statement of income.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, computer software, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are 5 years

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as expense in the statement of income as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company and have probable economic benefit exceeding the cost beyond 1 year are recognised as intangible assets. Direct cost includes purchase price and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads to allow such asset to be ready for its intended use. Expenditure which is incurred to enhance or extend the performance of computer software beyond their original specifications is recognised as intangible asset.

Management determines the estimated useful lives for the Company's intangible assets. Management will revise the amortisation charge where useful lives differ from the previous estimations or it will write-off technically obsolete assets or assets which have been sold or abandoned.

2 Accounting policies (cont.)

2.9 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

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

The recoverable amount of held-to-maturity securities carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in the statement of income.

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

2.10 Accounts payable and accrued expense

Accounts payable and accrued expense are stated at cost.

2 Accounting policies (cont.)

2.11 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Provisions are recognised in the period in which the Company becomes legally or constructively committed to payment. Costs relating to the ongoing activities are not classified as provisions.

2.12 Revenues

Revenue excludes value added taxes.

Information service fee is recognised upon performance of services.

Membership fees comprise initial and annual fees. The initial fees are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over a period of 5 years starting from the first day on which the service is rendered. Annual fees are recognised as revenues upon performance of services.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the Company.

Other income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.13 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration comprises the benefits paid to the Board of Directors (excluding salaries, bonus and related benefits payable to management).

2.14 Income tax

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

3 Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies

The Company is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows because debt security interest rates are mainly fixed.

Credit risk from investments and deposits

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

The Company has no significant concentration of investments or deposits at financial institutions. The Company, however, is exposed to market risks as an investor in financial instruments, and credit risk from the issuer of financial instruments. The Company, therefore, has a policy of diversifying its investments and deposits to high credit financial institutions according to the investment policy prescribed by the Board of Directors' resolution.

The Board of Directors approved an investment policy to invest its working capital in high liquidity securities and the excess of its liquidity are granted to the parent entity for borrowing in order to enhance the overall returns and flexibility of investment management.

The investment policy framework for the types and proportions of investments for 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Type of investment	Proportion of investment
Government securities, debentures or bonds of state enterprise or entities incorporated by specific laws and guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance	Unlimited amount
Fixed deposits or NCD at commercial banks and promissory notes of finance companies or financial institutions incorporated by specific laws	Not to exceed 15% of total investment per financial institution
Debentures or warrants of debentures (excluding convertible debentures) and bills of exchange	Not to exceed 10% of total investment per issuer and not to exceed 5% of total investment per an size issued
Investment units or warrants of investment units in mutual funds invested in debt securities	Not to exceed 10% of total investment per mutual fund and not to exceed 20% of total investment per asset management company

3 Financial risk management (cont.)

Liquidity Risk

The Company has high liquidity. The Company does not have a policy to seek outside funding in the near future. The Company's policy is to invest in low risk and high return financial institutions.

Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes are disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The carrying amounts of the significant financial assets and financial liabilities are approximate to their fair values: cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accrued income, short-term loans to parent entity, and accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The fair value of investments in debt securities, which are held to maturity, is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of held-to-maturity investments is determined for disclosure purposes only as described in Note 8.

4. Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to increase investor and stakeholder confidence.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders depending on the Company's operating performance.

5. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment of trade receivables relating to estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The allowance for doubtful accounts is significantly impacted by the Company's assessment of future cash flows, such assessment being based on consideration of historical collection experience, known and identified instances of default and consideration of market trends.

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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6 Related party transactions and balances

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 entities, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

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

Relationships with related parties that control or jointly control the Company or are being controlled or jointly-controlled by the Company or have transactions with the Company were as follows:

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Nature of relationships
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	Thailand	Parent entity, 99.99% shareholding, all directors are representatives of the parent entity
Family Know-how Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Related party and is jointly controlled by the parent entity at 50% and 50% of directors are representatives of the parent entity

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

Transaction	Pricing policy
Investment income	With reference to the deposit rate of financial institutions
Service expense	Contractually agreed price

Significant transactions with related parties for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
6.1 Investment income		
Parent entity		
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	3,528	3,618
6.2 Other income		
Related party		
Family Know-how Co., Ltd.	1,976	-

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

6 Related party transactions and balances (cont.)

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
6.3 Service expense		
Parent entity		
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	246,563	233,176
Related party		
Family Know-how Co., Ltd.	-	5,006
	<u>246,563</u>	<u>238,182</u>
6.4 Outstanding balance arising from purchases of service		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		
Accounts payable		
Related party		
Family Know-how Co., Ltd.	-	5,350
Accrued expenses		
Parent entity		
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	33,530	66,197
Total	<u>33,530</u>	<u>71,547</u>

6.5 Short-term loans

	Interest rate		2010	2009
	2010	2009		
	% per annum	% per annum		
Parent entity				
The Stock Exchange of Thailand	1.50	1.50	<u>200,000</u>	<u>252,000</u>

The parent entity has a policy of centralising the investments and managed by the parent entity in order to maximise its efficiency and overall returns. The parent entity will borrow from its subsidiaries in a form of promissory note which has no longer than 1 year of maturity and bear interest at the rate for deposit set by the financial institutions. Interest rate may be revised as appropriate.

Movements of short-term loans for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
At 1 January	252,000	205,000
Increase (decrease)	<u>(52,000)</u>	<u>47,000</u>
At 31 December	<u>200,000</u>	<u>252,000</u>

Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Cash on hand	3	3
Cash deposits - savings and current accounts	8,467	9,123
Total	8,470	9,126

Savings accounts carried interest at rates ranging from 0.10% - 0.50% per annum in 2010 (2009: from 0.10% - 0.85% per annum).

8 Investments

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Short-term investments		
General investments		
Savings accounts	10,000	-
Fixed deposit accounts	17,000	39,204
Total	27,000	39,204
Long-term investments		
General investments		
Fixed deposit accounts	8,268	-
Debt securities held-to-maturity		
Debentures - Advance Info Service PCL.	5,000	5,000
Total	13,268	5,000

Short-term investments

Savings accounts carried interest at rates ranging from 0.10% - 0.50% per annum in 2010 (2009: nil).

Fixed deposit accounts represented fixed deposit at banks which have maturities within 3 to 12 months and carried interest at rates ranging from 1.13% - 2.00% per annum in 2010 (2009: from 1.25% - 2.25% per annum).

Long-term investments

Fixed deposit accounts represent fixed deposits at banks which have maturity dates within two years and carried interest at the rate of 2.75% per annum in 2010 (2009: nil).

Debentures with maturity dates of five years have coupon rate of 4.00% per annum for the first two years and coupon rate of 4.90% per annum for the third year to the fifth year from the issuance date, and market yield of 3.29% per annum in 2010 (2009: 3.49% per annum). Interest payments are four times a year. The aggregate market value as at 31 December 2010 was Baht 5.2 million (2009: Baht 5.2 million).

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9 Accounts receivable and accrued income

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Accounts receivable	920	599
Accrued income	25,243	44,065
Total	26,163	44,664

Aging analyses for accounts receivable is as follows:

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
Other parties		
Within credit terms	794	546
Overdue:		
Less than 3 months	126	51
6 - 12 months	-	2
Total	920	599

Generally, the normal credit term granted by the Company ranges from 1 days to 15 days.

10 Other current assets

	2010	2009
	Baht'000	Baht'000
VAT receivable	2,056	70
Prepaid expenses	23	69
Pending input tax	-	355
Total	2,079	494

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11 Equipment, net

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Baht'000	Computer Baht'000	Total Baht'000
As at 31 December 2008			
Cost	629	695	1,324
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(264)	(220)	(484)
Net book amount	<u>365</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>840</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2009			
Opening net book amount	365	475	840
Depreciation charge	(126)	(139)	(265)
Net book amount	<u>239</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>575</u>
As at 31 December 2009			
Cost	629	695	1,324
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(390)	(359)	(749)
Net book amount	<u>239</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>575</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2010			
Opening net book amount	239	336	575
Depreciation charge	(110)	(139)	(249)
Net book amount	<u>129</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>326</u>
As at 31 December 2010			
Cost	629	695	1,324
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(500)	(498)	(998)
Net book amount	<u>129</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>326</u>

12 Intangible assets, net

	Computer software	
	2010 Baht'000	2009 Baht'000
For the year ended 31 December		
Opening net book amount	231	301
Amortisation charge	(71)	(70)
Net book amount	<u>160</u>	<u>231</u>
As at 31 December		
Cost	352	352
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(192)	(121)
Net book amount	<u>160</u>	<u>231</u>

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13 Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account (“legal reserve”), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

14 Administrative expenses

	Notes	2010 Baht'000	2009 Baht'000
Management fee		246,563	233,176
Marketing expenses		324	5,425
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 12	320	335
Other professional fees		-	2,325
Others		454	4,340
Total		247,661	245,601

15 Basic earnings per share

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

	2010	2009
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Baht'000)	24,691	22,396
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (Shares)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	2.47	2.24

16 Dividends

At the annual shareholders meeting held on 19 April 2010, the shareholders approved an appropriation of a dividend from the profit for the year ended 31 December 2009 of Baht 2.02 per share for 10 million ordinary shares, amounting to Baht 20.2 million. The dividend was paid during the year.