

**ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**



บริษัท สยาม ทูธ สอบบัญชี จำกัด
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AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Asian Insulators Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of Asian Insulators Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) and of Asian Insulators Public Company Limited (“the Company”), respectively, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Asian Insulators Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Asian Insulators Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2022, and their consolidated and separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>Audit procedures</i>
<p><i>Revenue from sale</i></p> <p>The Group are engaged the business in the production and distribution for porcelain insulators and electrical equipment and palm oil. Those revenues are significant high value transaction and are recognized at the terms specified in the contract on delivery of the goods is transferred to the customer. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the revenue from sales was of Baht 8,245 million as disclosed in notes 24 and 29 to the financial statements.</p> <p>I have identified revenue from sales to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for revenue from sales included sampling test as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing the efficiency and test of internal control relates to the sales system; - inspecting sale documents occurred during the year, including, before and after the end of accounting period, to test the delivery term and the proper period of revenue recognition in accordance with the contract regarding to control of the goods transferred to the customer;
<p><i>Revenue from construction</i></p> <p>AI Engineering Services Company Limited</p> <p>The subsidiary is engaged the business in the construction and installation of electrical transmission power sub-station. The subsidiary recognizes revenue from construction, a significant high value transaction, based on the performance obligation satisfied over time calculating from the proportion of stage of completion for each project referred to the accounting records and assessment of the engineering stage of completion, including, the possibility of loss incurred and the measurement of expected loss which required high level of management's judgement. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the revenue and cost from construction was of Baht 434 million and Baht 388 million, respectively, as disclosed in notes 23 and 29 to the financial statements.</p> <p>I have identified the revenue and cost from construction to be the key audit matters as its high value is material to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for revenue and cost from construction included sampling test as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing and testing the internal control regarding to the preparation process of estimated total contract costs each of project, revision of estimated cost, the stage of completion, recognition of revenue from construction and expected loss; - testing the estimated total contract costs each of project regarding to quantity and price among construction drawing and project reports shown quantity used and price and wages as well; - reviewing construction contracts regarding to conditions and risks that affect to the revenue recognition and the adequacy of provision for expected loss; - testing the comparison among the stage of completion basing on the proportion that contract cost incurred with the report prepared by engineer and management;

<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>Audit procedures</i>
<p><i>Inventories</i></p> <p>AI Energy Public Company Limited</p> <p>Inventories are significant high value transaction and are principal assets for the subsidiary’s business operations. As at December 31, 2022, inventories had its net book value of Baht 426 million as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements. Due to inventories are commodities goods that contain intense price volatility, there may affect to its valuation at the end of accounting year measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. That is required the management exercise the judgement to estimate the net realizable value of inventories.</p> <p>I have identified inventories to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for inventories included sampling test as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing the appropriateness on the calculation of net realizable value of inventories at the end of reporting period, reasonableness of the expected selling price and necessary cost to make sales, including inspecting the related documents.
<p><i>Property, plant and equipment</i></p> <p>Property, plant and equipment are significant high value transaction and are used as principal assets for the Group’s business operations. As at December 31, 2022, property, plant and equipment had its net book value of Baht 1,687 million as disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements. The management is required to exercise significant judgement regarding the determination of depreciation rate, useful life and residual value, including assess both of internal and external situations of consider whether there is any affects to the recoverable amount in the future.</p> <p>I have identified the property, plant and equipment to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for property, plant and equipment included sampling test as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessing the judgment of management of the Group for the accounting estimates regarding to the determination of depreciation rate, useful life and residual value by basing on the characteristic and pattern of the benefits embodied in the asset to evaluate the appropriateness and consistency of accounting estimates; - assessing the appropriateness of internal and external information of the Group throughout the future operating performance, including inspect the related documents; - testing the calculation model of recoverable amount as per the independent appraisal report, including test the appropriateness of the variables and estimations comprising market value of other assets and replacement cost.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in annual report of the Group, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and my auditor’s report thereon. The annual report of the Group is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor’s report.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Bunjong Pichayaprasat
Certified Public Accountant
Registration Number 7147

Siam Truth Audit Company Limited
Bangkok,
February 17, 2023

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	322,139,319	439,315,952	129,344,712	132,879,997
Short-term investments	6	409,514,743	609,425,360	308,900,840	378,036,970
Trade and other receivables	4, 7	585,358,101	695,937,021	48,009,883	72,431,617
Unbilled construction receivables	23	35,457,960	24,609,473	-	-
Inventories	8	526,217,187	696,509,337	92,810,983	124,631,197
Other current assets		13,283,171	39,889,209	2,920,339	2,294,767
Total current assets		1,891,970,481	2,505,686,352	581,986,757	710,274,548
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	9	56,397,200	56,397,200	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	-	998,611,710	998,611,710
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,681,110,220	1,750,025,280	334,742,765	373,173,769
Right-of-use assets	12	2,685,522	3,785,170	-	-
Intangible assets	13	6,068,530	7,241,222	5,593,354	6,631,465
Deferred tax assets	27	6,403,832	9,043,800	5,800,880	5,971,068
Retention receivables		52,394,344	5,669,936	-	-
Other non-current assets		6,344,209	2,660,641	680,092	526,503
Total non-current assets		1,811,403,857	1,834,823,249	1,345,428,801	1,384,914,515
Total assets		3,703,374,338	4,340,509,601	1,927,415,558	2,095,189,063

.....Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	4, 15	462,461,681	590,491,205	18,488,171	33,118,133
Current portion of leases liabilities	12	1,114,596	1,065,512	-	-
Advance received	23	7,306,340	49,632,509	-	-
Income tax payable	27	21,066,220	26,275,386	21,066,220	26,275,386
Provisions for employee benefit	17	3,105,492	5,275,709	2,326,091	4,408,860
Other current liabilities	16	64,893,280	69,399,666	7,562,049	7,097,814
Total current liabilities		559,947,609	742,139,987	49,442,531	70,900,193
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term leases liabilities	12	1,694,301	2,808,897	-	-
Provisions for employee benefit	17	41,581,910	38,075,700	27,791,038	26,104,056
Total non-current liabilities		43,276,211	40,884,597	27,791,038	26,104,056
Total liabilities		603,223,820	783,024,584	77,233,569	97,004,249
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Ordinary shares	18	699,999,021	699,999,021	699,999,021	699,999,021
Premium on share capital	19	902,769,092	902,769,092	902,769,092	902,769,092
Retained earnings (deficit)					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	21	69,999,902	69,999,902	69,999,902	69,999,902
Unappropriated	20	(393,668,857)	(48,289,701)	176,982,166	324,984,991
Other components of equity					
Discount from business combinations under common control		(3,484,559)	(3,258,930)	-	-
Premium on share capital of subsidiaries		163,298,885	165,800,974	-	-
Gain on disposal of investment in subsidiaries		861,442,927	861,442,927	-	-
Surplus from changes of shareholding in subsidiaries		13,148,506	13,148,506	-	-
Other comprehensive income		2,987,892	3,141,433	431,808	431,808
Total equity holders of the parent		2,316,492,809	2,664,753,224	1,850,181,989	1,998,184,814
Non-controlling interests	10	783,657,709	892,731,793	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		3,100,150,518	3,557,485,017	1,850,181,989	1,998,184,814
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,703,374,338	4,340,509,601	1,927,415,558	2,095,189,063

.....Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	24				
Revenue from sales	4	8,244,509,061	7,190,040,607	552,084,719	758,482,431
Revenue from rendering of services	23	471,183,910	59,752,621	-	-
Total revenue		8,715,692,971	7,249,793,228	552,084,719	758,482,431
Cost	26				
Cost of sales		(7,992,830,844)	(6,335,902,814)	(341,315,004)	(445,714,977)
Cost of rendering of services		(417,035,538)	(55,639,484)	-	-
Total cost		(8,409,866,382)	(6,391,542,298)	(341,315,004)	(445,714,977)
Gross profit		305,826,589	858,250,930	210,769,715	312,767,454
Other income	4, 24	23,159,753	9,478,241	4,983,310	6,022,015
Selling expenses	26	(38,856,439)	(39,327,073)	(10,162,927)	(9,140,795)
Administrative expenses	4, 26	(158,860,391)	(161,659,098)	(70,269,207)	(73,297,772)
Profit from operations		131,269,512	666,743,000	135,320,891	236,350,902
Dividend income	4, 10	-	-	212,006,218	176,604,974
Finance income		392,952	470,863	93,428	186,259
Gain from measurement of investment		1,131,668	899,531	863,871	535,706
Reversal of expected credit (loss)	7, 26	22,635,583	(20,185,583)	-	-
Finance costs		(303,992)	(195,169)	-	(39)
Profit before income tax		155,125,723	647,732,642	348,284,408	413,677,802
Tax expense	27	(37,003,398)	(41,732,414)	(27,296,153)	(47,893,000)
Profit for the year		118,122,325	606,000,228	320,988,255	365,784,802

.....Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Other comprehensive loss:					
Items that will never be reclassified					
subsequently to profit or loss					
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss	17, 27	-	(968,178)	-	(2,288,585)
Income tax relating to items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	27	-	180,665	-	457,717
Other comprehensive loss - net of tax		-	(787,513)	-	(1,830,868)
Total comprehensive income		118,122,325	605,212,715	320,988,255	363,953,934
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		127,341,219	444,058,802	320,988,255	365,784,802
Non-controlling interests		(9,218,894)	161,941,426	-	-
Profit for the year		118,122,325	606,000,228	320,988,255	365,784,802
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		127,341,219	442,705,723	320,988,255	363,953,934
Non-controlling interests		(9,218,894)	162,506,992	-	-
Total comprehensive income		118,122,325	605,212,715	320,988,255	363,953,934
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	28	0.182	0.634	0.459	0.523
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		699,999,021	699,999,021	699,999,021	699,999,021

.....Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

Consolidated financial statements												
Other components of shareholders' equity											Other Comprehensive income	
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings (deficit)	Discount from business combination under common control	Premium on share capital of subsidiary	Gain on disposal of investment in subsidiary	Surplus from changes of shareholding in subsidiaries	Actuarial gains (loss)	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity
	699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	(3,258,930)	165,800,974	861,442,927	13,148,506	4,494,512	1,041,627,989	2,838,037,401	830,234,305	3,668,271,706
Balance as at January 1, 2021			123,641,397	(3,258,930)	165,800,974	861,442,927	13,148,506	4,494,512	1,041,627,989	2,838,037,401	830,234,305	3,668,271,706
Dividend payment	-	-	(615,989,900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(615,989,900)	(100,009,504)	(715,999,404)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	444,058,802	-	-	-	-	(1,353,079)	(1,353,079)	442,705,723	162,506,992	605,212,715
Balance as at December 31, 2021	699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	(3,258,930)	165,800,974	861,442,927	13,148,506	3,141,433	1,040,274,910	2,664,753,224	892,731,793	3,557,485,017
Subsidiary increase in ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,656)	(37,656)	(6,610,554)	18,540,434	18,540,434
Changes of shareholding in subsidiary	-	-	(4,115,923)	45,114	(2,502,089)	-	-	-	(2,494,631)	(6,610,554)	6,610,554	-
Reversal of other components of shareholders' equity of subsidiary - the dissolution	-	-	386,628	(270,743)	-	-	-	(115,885)	(386,628)	-	-	-
Dividend payment	-	-	(468,991,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(468,991,080)	(125,006,178)	(593,997,258)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	127,341,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,341,219	(9,218,894)	118,122,325
Balance as at December 31, 2022	699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	(3,484,559)	163,298,885	861,442,927	13,148,506	2,987,892	1,037,393,651	2,316,492,809	783,657,709	3,100,150,518

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

		Separate financial statements							
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings		Actuarial gain (loss)	Total shareholders' equity	Other components of shareholders' equity	
				Appropriated legal reserve	Unappropriated			income	Other comprehensive
Balance as at January 1, 2021		699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	575,190,089	2,262,676	2,250,220,780		
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(615,989,900)	-	(615,989,900)		
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	365,784,802	(1,830,868)	363,953,934		
Balance as at December 31, 2021		699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	324,984,991	431,808	1,998,184,814		
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(468,991,080)	-	(468,991,080)		
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	320,988,255	-	320,988,255		
Balance as at December 31, 2022		699,999,021	902,769,092	69,999,902	176,982,166	431,808	1,850,181,989		

.....Director
(Narong Thararatnavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thararatnavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax	155,125,723	647,732,642	348,284,408	413,677,802
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to cash generated (paid) from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization	176,737,550	192,684,938	52,573,605	70,145,846
Unrealized (gain) loss on revaluation of investments	605,009	544,099	(455,152)	(303,688)
Unrealized loss on exchange rate	1,211,070	131,636	10,146	131,636
Expected credit loss (reversal)	(22,635,583)	20,185,583	-	-
Reversal of loss on impairment of assets	(11,400,000)	-	-	-
(Gain) loss on disposal and written-off of assets	5,331,033	7,685,382	(11,719)	4,211,382
Dividend income	-	-	(212,006,218)	(176,604,974)
Interest income	(392,952)	(470,863)	(93,428)	(186,259)
Finance costs	303,992	195,169	-	39
Profit from operations before changes in operatings assets and liabilities	304,885,842	868,688,586	188,301,642	311,071,784
Changes in operatings assets and liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	133,214,502	(179,036,837)	24,421,734	(63,288,225)
Unbilled construction receivables	(10,848,487)	(9,376,396)	-	-
Inventories	166,898,992	(112,498,041)	31,820,213	35,243,195
Other current assets	26,606,039	(33,458,922)	(625,571)	(255,992)
Restricted bank deposits	-	49,816,000	-	-
Retention receivables	(46,724,407)	11,384,658	-	-
Other non-current assets	38,474	346,351	5,000	-
Trade and other payables	(144,446,042)	236,209,027	(15,811,777)	4,581,286
Advance received	(42,326,169)	46,501,249	-	-
Other current liabilities	(4,506,385)	6,822,173	464,236	(120,259)
Provisions for employee benefit	6,611,702	6,340,421	4,013,073	3,913,237
Employee benefit paid	(5,275,709)	(2,991,020)	(4,408,860)	(1,921,450)

.....Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash generated from the operations	384,128,352	888,747,249	228,179,690	289,223,576
Interest received	392,952	470,863	93,428	186,259
Income tax paid	(43,255,995)	(61,663,343)	(32,335,131)	(55,949,657)
Income tax returned	209,944	-	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	341,475,253	827,554,769	195,937,987	233,460,178
Cash flows from investing activities				
Dividend income	-	-	212,006,218	176,604,974
Purchase of short-term investments	(583,000,000)	(978,108,894)	(400,000,000)	(830,000,000)
Sale of short-term investments	782,305,608	587,556,370	469,591,282	499,767,981
Investing in subsidiary	-	-	-	(1,000,000)
Purchase of building and equipment	(81,350,547)	(65,152,251)	(12,185,949)	(27,309,317)
(Increase) decrease of advance payment for purchase of assets	(248,589)	1,540,710	(158,589)	(146,411)
Purchase of intangible assets	(70,700)	(153,900)	-	(22,950)
Sale of equipments	172,451	345,732	116,376	270,966
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	117,808,223	(453,972,233)	269,369,338	(181,834,757)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from short-term loan from financial institutions	-	30,000,000	-	-
Repayment for short-term loan from financial institutions	-	(30,000,000)	-	-
Subsidiary increase in ordinary shares	18,540,434	-	-	-
Repayment for lease liabilities	(1,218,600)	(974,687)	-	-
Dividend payment	(593,631,039)	(715,706,931)	(468,842,610)	(615,840,401)
Finance costs paid	(150,904)	(52,193)	-	(39)
Net cash used in financing activities	(576,460,109)	(716,733,811)	(468,842,610)	(615,840,440)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(117,176,633)	(343,151,275)	(3,535,285)	(564,215,019)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	439,315,952	782,467,227	132,879,997	697,095,016
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	322,139,319	439,315,952	129,344,712	132,879,997

Additional details of non-cash items

Payables from purchase of building and equipment	14,839,229	6,358,074	1,023,198	-
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.....Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

ASIAN INSULATORS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Asian Insulators Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office 254 at Seri Thai Road, Kannayaow, Kannayaow, Bangkok and the Factory located at No. 99 Moo 2, Asia Highway Km. 70 -71 Road, Tambol Banmor, Amphur Promburi, Singburi Province.

The Company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on September 9, 2004.

The Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are engaged in 4 principal businesses as follows:

- Producing and distributing porcelain insulators and electrical equipment
- Construction and install electrical transmission power sub-station and trading electrical equipment
- Producing and distributing of energy product (bio-diesel), vegetable oil and animal oil fats
- Port service

The major shareholders were as follow:

Major shareholders	Nationality	Shareholding	
		December 31,	
		2022	2021
Thareratanavibool Group	Thai	53.39	51.76

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on February 17, 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), including the related interpretations and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions (“TFAC”) and the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The financial statements in Thai language are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Group’s functional currency. The preparation of these official statutory financial statements is issued for Thai reporting purposes. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the financial statements in Thai language.

..... Director
 (Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
 (Thanit Thareratanavibool)

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) requires management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that accounting period, and in the accounting period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future accounting periods.

BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”).

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Business type	Shareholding	
			December 31,	
			2022	2021
Direct subsidiaries				
AI Energy Public Company Limited	Thailand	Producing and distributing biodiesel, vegetable oil	60.91	61.77
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	Thailand	Construction and install electrical transmission power sub-station and trading electrical equipment	100	100
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited	Thailand	Distributing porcelain insulators and electrical equipment	100	100
Indirect subsidiaries				
AI Logistics Company Limited (A)	Thailand	Local and overseas logistics for passenger, merchandise, parcel and other materials (Ceased operations)	-	100
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Port service (Ceased operations)	100	100

(A) On July 7, 2021, AI Logistics Company Limited has registered the dissolution of the company with Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce.

On March 16, 2022, AI Logistics Company Limited completely registered the liquidation of the company with Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

The preparations of the consolidated financial statements have been based on the same accounting policies for the same or similar accounting transactions or accounting events.

Business combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method for all business combinations when control is transferred to the Group, other than those with entities under common control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group take into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

Acquisitions from entities under common control

Business combination under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method. Under that method the acquirer recognizes assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses at their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company at the moment of the transaction. The difference between the carrying amount of the acquired net assets and the consideration transferred is recognized as surplus or discount from business combinations under common control in shareholder's equity. The surplus or discount will be transferred to retained earnings upon divestment of the businesses acquired.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are an entity controlled by the Group. The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that significantly affect the amount of its returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Non-controlling interests

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 in the consolidated profit or loss and within shareholders' equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group measures any non-controlling interest at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

New financial reporting standards

a) New financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards revision and clarification of accounting practices, for some financial reporting standards, providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions to users of TFRSs.

The management assessed the financial statements of the Group do not have any significant impacts from the mentioned TFRSs in the year that it is adopted.

b) Financial reporting standard that will become effective in the future

The Federation of Accounting Professions promulgated the numbers of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the clarification of accounting practices, for some financial reporting standards, providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions to users of TFRSs.

The management of the Group believes that the revision of TFRSs does not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The measurement bases used in preparing the financial statements

Other than those disclosed elsewhere in the significant accounting policies and other notes to the financial statements, the financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Revenue

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

The Group accounts for a contract with a customer when it has entered into an agreement between counter parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. the Group has to identify its performance obligations and allocate a transaction price to each obligation on an appropriate basis.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services, net of value added tax (“VAT”). Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the asset may be transferred over time or at a point in time.

Revenues from contracts with multiple elements are allocated by fair value of standalone selling price in each performance obligation. In case of contracts have both obligations to perform at point of time and overtime, difference from revenue recognition and performance obligations at the beginning of contracts is recognized as contract assets or contract liabilities and recognized over the contracts periods.

Contract assets stated at net book value after allowance for terminate contracts.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Allowance for terminate contracts is mostly assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories, future expectations of customer payments and cancellation contracts history. Contract assets will be written off when contracts are cancelled.

Sale of goods and rendering of services

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. For contracts that permit the customers to return the goods, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for estimated returns.

For bundled packages, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct, or a product or service is separately identifiable from other items and a customer can benefit from it, or the multiple services are rendered in different reporting periods. The consideration received is allocated based on their relative stand-alone selling prices of products and services.

Revenue from sales is measured at the amount of consideration received or expected to be received for delivered goods after deduction of returns and discounts, excluding value added tax.

Advances

Advances received from customers is classified as current liabilities and recognized as revenue when the Group transferred control over the goods to the customers. For the advances that contain a significant financing component, they include the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. the Group uses practical expedient which is not adjust the consideration for any effects of a significant financing component if the period of financing is 12 months or less.

Revenue from rendering of services

The Group recognized services revenue over the contract period. Such recognition is on a straight-line basis according to the proportion of the rendered services over the contract period.

The Group recognized revenue from vessel operating over the contract period. Such recognition is on a straight-line basis according to the proportion of the rendered services over the contract period.

Rental income

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basic over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income. Contingent rentals are recognized as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

Construction contracts

Revenues from construction contract

Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims or incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. Revenues from construction contract will be recognized when the Group satisfies a performance obligation according to the contract over time by transferring control of asset from construction to a customer. Revenues from construction contract will be recognized on an input method based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue from construction contract is recognized not exceed to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probably will be recoverable.

Contract loss

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the Group will recognize the expected loss on a contract in profit or loss.

Unbilled construction revenues and unearned construction revenues

The Group becomes entitled to invoice customers for construction based on achieving a series of performance-related milestones. When a particular milestone is reached, the customer receives an invoice for the related milestone payment. the Group recognizes unbilled construction revenues and presents separated from trade and other receivable and it will be classified as trade receivables when it is invoiced to the customer. If the amount that is invoiced and already received exceeds the revenue recognized to date under the input method, the Group recognizes different amount as unearned construction revenues.

Work in progress

Construction costs incurred that relate to future activity on the contract are recognized as work in progress provided it is probable that they will be recovered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of financial assets.

When financial assets are determined to credit impair, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net book value (gross book value less allowance for expected credit losses) of the financial assets. If the financial assets are not credit impaired, interest income is calculated basing on the original gross book value.

Dividend received

Dividend received is recognized as income when the Group has the right to receive dividends.

Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Consideration payable to the customer

The Group recognizes the consideration payable to the customer as a reduction of the revenue from contract with customers.

Expenses

Finance cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they are incurred basing on the effective interest method. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, unwinding of the discount on provisions and contingent consideration.

Interest expenses are recognized as an expenses over the term of loan. Interest expenses are calculated from the outstanding of loan principal on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Group's consolidated statements of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value fair value through other comprehensive income are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets classified as debt instruments

The Group classifies financial assets that are debt instruments as financial assets that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value depends on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at amortized cost net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any).

Amortized cost basing on the effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "interest income" item.

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets as well as and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealized gains or losses from changes in their fair value realized, after which such gains or losses on disposal of the instruments will be recognized as gain or losses in profit or loss. The gains or losses on foreign exchange, expected credit losses, and interest income which calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognized in profit or loss.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Unless the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses from change in fair value, and gains and losses on disposal of instruments are recognized as gains (losses) on financial instruments.

Debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the fair value through other comprehensive income criteria may be designated as at the fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called “accounting mismatch”) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets classified as equity instruments

Except the interests in subsidiaries

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has classified investment in equity instruments that held for trading but not held for strategic purposes as the financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss, where an irrevocable election has been made. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses arising from subsequently changes in fair value is recognized in profit or loss and gain or loss from disposal is recognized in profit or loss when disposal.

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group has classified investment in equity instruments that not held for trading but held for strategic purposes or for securities with potential for high market volatility as the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses arising from subsequently changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income and not subsequently transferred to profit or loss when disposal, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments are recognized in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the “finance income” item.

The fair value of marketable securities is based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the reporting period as quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The fair value of investment units is determined from their net asset values.

Purchase and sales of investments are recorded on trade date.

The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

In case of investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group records loss on impairment of investments (if any) in profit or loss.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest from transferred financial assets, which is created, controlled or retained by the Group, are still recognized as financial assets and recognized as borrowing which have collateral for proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Write-off

The Group writes off debts (either partially or in full) when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the legal criteria for bad debts written-off, whichever occurs sooner. Bad debt written-off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. However, the Group continues to execute the case, in order to comply with the Group's recovery policy.

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

Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

The Group applies the Simplified Approach for recognition of expected credit losses of financial assets - debt instruments which are deposit at financial institutions, trade receivables and the contractual assets, investment in debt instruments and certain of other assets.

The Group recognizes allowance for expected credit losses at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses in cases where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but the assets are not credit impaired, or where the assets are credit impaired.

At every reporting date, the amount of allowance for expected credit losses is reassessed to reflect changes in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition of related financial instruments.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Simplified Approach

The measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets by applying the Simplified Approach is a calculation to estimate using a provision matrix depended on the Group's historical credit loss experience adjusted with the factors that are specific to the receivables, general economic conditions, an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, and time value of money, as appropriate. In addition, the Group shall principally determine the past due status of the customers and also their capability to maintain the value of collateral relative to the terms of contract.

At every reporting date, the Group determines whether the credit risk of other debt instruments and deposit at financial institutions has increased significantly since initial recognition, by mainly taking into account internal and external credit rating of the counterparties as well as overdue status.

The Group assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly from the date of initial recognition on an individual or collective basis. In order to perform collective evaluation of impairment, the Group classifies financial assets on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such as the type of instrument, internal credit rating, overdue status, and other relevant factors.

Financial assets are assessed to be credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the counterparties have occurred, there are indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulties, or there is a breach of contract, as well as delinquency.

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses by adjusting to the carrying amount of related accounts. For the increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit losses is recognized as expenses during the period in the statements of income, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities may be designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if;

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective date is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between; (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of cash flows after modification should be recognized in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Trade and other receivable and contract assets

Trade and other receivables are stated at their invoice value less allowance for expected credit losses.

A receivable is recognized when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. If revenue has been recognized before the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration, the amount is recognized as a contract asset that means accrued income.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

The Group and its employees have jointly established the provident funds which is a monthly contributed and defined contribution plan. The fund's asset of the provident fund is separated from the Group's asset and has been managed by a licensed fund manager.

The provident fund receives a cash contribution from employee and the Group. The contribution expenditure of the provident fund and obligation in respect of defined contribution plan is recognized as expense in profit or loss for the period that transaction incurred.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Post-employment benefits

The employee benefit obligations in relation to the severance payment under the labor law are recognized as a charge to results of operations over the employee's service period. It is calculated by the estimation of the amount of future benefit to be earned by the employee in return for the service provided to the Group through the service period up to the retirement age and the amount is discounted to determine the present value. The reference discount rate is the yield rate of government bonds as at the reporting date. The calculation is based on the actuarial technique using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

When the employee benefits are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service rendered by employee is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

When the actuarial assumptions are changed, the Group recognizes actuarial gains (losses) immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs relating the amendment of plan are recognized as an expense in other comprehensive income when the plan amendment is effective.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as liability and as expense in profit or loss when the Group are committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy or the Group have made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Deferred tax in the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity are recognized other comprehensive income.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized, including unutilized taxable losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of reporting period date and reduced its carrying amount 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 utilized against to the temporary differences and unutilized taxable losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash at banks type current accounts and saving accounts, cash at bank with an original maturity not exceeding 3 months, including negotiable certificate of deposit and highly liquid short-term investments in bill of exchange or promissory notes issued by financial institutions due at call or with original maturities of three months or less, excluded deposits at bank on obligation or subject to withdrawal restrictions and insignificant risk of change in value.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Cost of inventories is calculated by using the moving average cost method.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and goods in process, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

The Group records the allowance for devaluation of inventories for all deteriorated, damaged, obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements are accounted for using the cost method net of allowance for impairment (if any).

Loss on impairment of investments (if any) are recognized in profit or loss.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

Land is stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses (if any).

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different consumption patterns or useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds less cost to sale and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income or other expenses in profit or loss.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 derecognized

Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group substantially assume all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Property, plant and equipment acquired by way of finance leases is capitalized at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses (if any).

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance cost and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment and cost of renovations are recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group within more than one accounting period, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

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

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Assets from cost of replacement and cost of renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Depreciation is calculated basing on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Land improvement	5 - 10
Building and port	5 - 40
Utility systems	5 - 20
Machinery and factory equipment	5 - 20
Vessel	3 - 10
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5 - 20

Depreciation is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land and work in progress and assets under installation.

Depreciation for the finance lease assets is charged as expense for each reporting period. The depreciation method for leased assets is consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned by the Group.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The depreciation method, residual value and useful life of an asset should be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and allowance for impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent expenditure

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

All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization

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

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Computer software	5 - 10
The right of natural gas distribution system	10

No amortization is provided on intangible assets under development and installation.

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

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets in respect of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets and other assets, are reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

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

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the value of the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognized in profit or loss is the difference between the current fair value and acquisition cost, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

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

In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Group could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting period 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 accumulated depreciation or accumulated amortization, if no impairment loss been recognized.

Leases

As a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. 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 Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is low value.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any) and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, such provision is recognized and measured to the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset.

In case that the lessee is unable to allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component and non-lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices, as a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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

	<i>Years</i>
Vehicles	3 - 5

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

If the Group is unable to obtain reasonable assurance that the ownership of the underlying asset is substantially transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use assets will be depreciated on the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the useful lives or the end of the lease term, which is earlier.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements, in according to the financial instrument principle, to the net investment in the lease. the Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments included fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable and amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The lease payments also include amount under purchase, extension or termination option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise option.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group recognized payments under leases that, have a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease assets are consumed.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of each entity within the Group are presented in the functional currency which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements of the Group are presented in the presentation currency as Thai Baht in accordance with the regulatory requirements in Thailand. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries in Thailand is Thai Baht, whereas the functional currencies of foreign operations.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies measured at cost at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising from the translation are recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period as incurred.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group 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. The expected future cash flows are discounted by using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost.

Dividends

Dividend and interim dividend payment are recorded in the period in which they are approved by Shareholders' meeting and Board of Directors' meeting.

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the years attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the years.

Judgements of management

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards requires management to make subjective judgments to determine the accounting policies, estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain and various assumptions.

Significant judgements and accounting estimates are as follow:

a) Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognize or to derecognize assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgment on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current circumstances and arrangements.

b) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgment, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risks, liquidity, correlation and long-term volatility of financial instruments. Any changes in assumption related to the inputs may affect to the fair value stated in the financial statements and disclosure of fair value hierarchy.

c) Allowances for expected credit loss for financial assets

Allowances for expected credit loss for financial assets are intended to adjust the value of receivables for probable credit losses. The management is required to use judgement in estimating allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets. the Group's calculation of allowance for expected credit losses depends on the criteria used for assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the development of a model, the risk that collateral value cannot be realized, collective and individual analyses of the status of receivables, the probability of debt collection and the selection of the forecasted macroeconomic data inputs used in the model. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amounts of allowances for expected credit loss and adjustments to the allowances may therefore be required in the future.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

d) Allowance for impairment on investments

The Group treats investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgment of the management.

e) Property, plant and equipment

The recognition of cost incurred in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

In determining depreciation of buildings and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of buildings and equipment and to review estimated useful lives and residual values when circumstance changes.

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

f) Intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets, 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.

g) Deferred tax assets

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be utilised, including unutilized taxable loss. 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 estimate future taxable profits.

h) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The management is required to use judgement in evaluating the condition and term of a contract.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to use judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

Incremental borrowing rate

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

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

i) Post-employment benefits

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

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

k) Estimated construction costs

The Group estimates contract costs based on details of the construction work, taking into account the volume and value of construction materials to be used in the project, labour costs and other costs to be incurred to completion of service, including the direction of the movement in these costs. Estimates are reviewed regularly and whenever actual costs differ significantly from the figures used in the original estimates.

l) Allowance for losses on projects

Management is required to use judgement for estimated losses on project, which they expect to be realized on each project, based on estimates of anticipated costs that take into account the progress of the project and actual costs incurred to date, together with fluctuations in costs of supplies, labour and the current situation.

m) Revenue from contracts with customers

Identification of performance obligations

In identifying performance obligations, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether each promise to deliver goods or services is considered distinct, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. In other words, if a good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and if the customer can benefit from it, it is accounted for separately.

Determination of timing of revenue recognition

In determining the timing of revenue recognition, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. the Group recognizes revenue over time in the following circumstances:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Where the above criteria are not met, revenue is recognized at a point in time. Where revenue is recognized at a point in time, the management is required to determine when the performance obligation under the contract is satisfied.

In calculating the revenue recognized over time, the management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, taking into account the stage of completion as follow:

- Revenue from construction service

The Group recognizes revenue from construction service over time of construction. The management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, measuring based on information provided by the engineers or project managers with concerning their specialists and past experiences.

n) Allowance for diminution in value of inventories

The Group treats inventories costs as impaired when a significant decline in the fair value is noted. The management determines the devaluation based on net realisable value. However, the determination of what is “significant” and the amount of devaluation requires the management to exercise judgment.

o) Advance received from customers

Sales form contract made with customers stipulates that the Group is entitled according to the condition order. The Group determines that there are no significant financing components arising from the payments received from customers because they are not the Group’s funding but the customers’ guarantee for contractual performance.

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 Group applied a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Group measured fair value using valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximizes 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 categorized within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorize 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 Group determined 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.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

4. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

A related party is a person or entity that has control, or are controlled by, the Company and subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company and subsidiaries.

They also include associated companies, and a person which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company and subsidiaries that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors, or officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's and subsidiaries' operations, including, close family members of mentioned person and entity that has control or significant influence whether directly or indirectly.

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

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Separate	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Dividend income		
AI Energy Public Company Limited	202,006,218	161,604,974
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	10,000,000	15,000,000
Revenue from sales of goods and raw material		
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	1,873,750	-
Asian Insulator Marketing Company Limited	199,048,595	-
Other income		
AI Energy Public Company Limited	1,440,635	1,877,231
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	1,114,656	1,101,734
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	162,537	178,409
Asian Insulator Marketing Company Limited	540,000	-

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	48,246,602	45,534,741	24,852,576	24,660,916
Long-term benefits	1,428,754	1,347,060	334,718	425,448
Post-employment benefits	1,265,404	1,190,847	429,354	489,817
Total	<u>50,940,760</u>	<u>48,072,648</u>	<u>25,616,648</u>	<u>25,576,181</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration represents benefits paid to the director of the Group in accordance with Section 90 of the Public Company Limited Act B.E.2535, exclusive of salaries and related benefit payable to directors who hold executive positions.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group paid directors' remuneration in the amount of Baht 4.83 million and Baht 5.44 million, respectively in the consolidated financial statements, and Baht 2.72 million and Baht 3.06 million, respectively in the separate financial statements.

The significant balances of assets and liabilities with related parties as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Trade and other receivables				
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	-	-	6,849	7,404
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited	-	-	18,924,185	-
Other payables				
Director	-	17,202	-	17,202

Co-guarantee for liabilities

As at December 31, 2022, related parties has co-guaranteed liabilities as follows:

The Company has guaranteed for credit facilities from financial institutions of AI Engineering Services Company Limited (subsidiary) and Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited (subsidiary) by mutually using the credit of letter of guarantee of the Company without compensation (see note 30).

Nature of relationship

Name	Country	Relation	Type of relation
AI Energy Public Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Indirect subsidiary	Indirect shareholding

Bases of measurement for intercompany revenues and expenses

Pricing policies	
Purchase and sale of goods	Market price
Rental and other service	Stipulate in the agreement

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash	502,000	545,844	80,000	80,000
Cash at banks	321,631,877	438,766,650	129,264,712	132,799,997
High liquid short-term investments	5,442	3,458	-	-
Total	322,139,319	439,315,952	129,344,712	132,879,997

The currencies denomination of cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Currencies	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Thai Baht (THB)	321,067,629	438,280,389	128,273,143	131,844,561
US Dollars (USD)	1,071,690	1,035,563	1,071,569	1,035,436
Total	322,139,319	439,315,952	129,344,712	132,879,997

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investment measured at amorized cost				
Fixed deposit	279,614	50,321,899	-	-
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Open-end fund	409,235,129	559,103,461	308,900,840	378,036,970
Total	409,514,743	609,425,360	308,900,840	378,036,970

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Movements of debt instruments were as follows:

<i>Baht</i>					
Consolidated financial statements					
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer-out	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
Investments in debt instruments					
2022					
Investments in debt instruments that are measured at					
- Amortized Cost	50,321,899	-	(50,042,285)	-	279,614
- Fair Value through profit or loss	<u>559,103,461</u>	<u>583,000,000</u>	<u>(732,263,323)</u>	<u>(605,009)</u>	<u>409,235,129</u>
Total	<u>609,425,360</u>	<u>583,000,000</u>	<u>(782,305,608)</u>	<u>(605,009)</u>	<u>409,514,743</u>
2021					
Investments in debt instruments that are measured at					
- Amortized Cost	213,005	50,108,894	-	-	50,321,899
- Fair Value through profit or loss	<u>219,203,930</u>	<u>928,000,000</u>	<u>(587,556,370)</u>	<u>(544,099)</u>	<u>559,103,461</u>
Total	<u>219,416,935</u>	<u>978,108,894</u>	<u>(587,556,370)</u>	<u>(544,099)</u>	<u>609,425,360</u>

<i>Baht</i>					
Separate financial statements					
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer-out	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
Investments in debt instruments					
2022					
Investments in debt instruments that are measured at					
- Fair Value through profit or loss	<u>378,036,970</u>	<u>400,000,000</u>	<u>(469,591,282)</u>	<u>455,152</u>	<u>308,900,840</u>
2021					
Investments in debt instruments that are measured at					
- Fair Value through profit or loss	<u>47,501,263</u>	<u>830,000,000</u>	<u>(499,767,981)</u>	<u>303,688</u>	<u>378,036,970</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Trade receivables				
State enterprises	35,879,439	81,971,720	17,758,428	69,848,867
Others	551,539,906	638,413,938	11,320,420	2,575,346
Related company	-	-	18,924,185	-
Total	587,419,345	720,385,658	48,003,033	72,424,213
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,182,107)	(24,817,690)	-	-
Trade receivables - net	585,237,238	695,567,968	48,003,033	72,424,213
Other receivables	120,863	369,053	6,850	7,404
Trade and other receivables - net	585,358,101	695,937,021	48,009,883	72,431,617

Movements of allowance for expected credit loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	24,817,690	4,938,457
Add Expected credit loss	-	20,185,583
Less Received	(22,635,583)	-
Less Bad debt	-	(306,350)
Ending Balance	2,182,107	24,817,690

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had outstanding balances of trade receivables aged by number of months as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current	579,832,110	683,698,850	43,250,626	71,592,612
Overdue				
Not over 3 months	5,405,128	831,601	4,752,407	831,601
Over 3 months up to 6 months	-	12,122,853	-	-
Over 12 months	2,182,107	23,732,354	-	-
Total	587,419,345	720,385,658	48,003,033	72,424,213

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Raw materials	226,859,167	335,595,633	65,708,507	88,109,747
Work in process	149,929,762	178,505,198	23,580,989	22,269,390
Finished goods	144,357,135	163,166,150	2,330,140	12,379,801
Supplies	19,071,123	19,242,356	1,191,347	1,872,259
Total	540,217,187	696,509,337	92,810,983	124,631,197
Less Allowance for devaluation of inventories	(14,000,000)	-	-	-
Inventories - net	526,217,187	696,509,337	92,810,983	124,631,197

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, cost of inventories was included in cost of sale and cost of rendering of service

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of sale	7,978,830,844	6,335,902,814	341,315,004	445,714,977
Cost of rendering of service	29,315,092	-	-	-
Adjustment for allowance for devaluation of inventories	14,000,000	-	-	-
Net	8,022,145,936	6,335,902,814	341,315,004	445,714,977

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Movements of allowance for devaluation of inventories for the years ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i> Consolidated <u>financial statements</u>
Beginning balance	-
Add Loss from devaluation of inventories	<u>14,000,000</u>
Ending balance	<u><u>14,000,000</u></u>

9. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

Restricted bank deposits as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>				
	Consolidated				
	<u>financial statements</u>				
Accounts	2022	2021	Note	Collaterals	
Fixed	<u><u>56,397,200</u></u>	<u><u>56,397,200</u></u>	14, 30	Credit for letter of guarantee and bank overdraft	

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

10. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Millions Baht</i>		%		Cost value		Allowance for impairment		Net book value		<i>Baht</i>	
	Paid-up share capital		Shareholding		2022		2021		2022		2021	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	Dividend received For the year ended	
Subsidiaries												
Direct subsidiaries												
AI Energy Public Company Limited	1,327	1,308	60.91	61.77	800,225,969	800,225,969	-	-	800,225,969	800,225,969	202,006,218	161,604,974
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	200	200	100	100	197,385,741	197,385,741	-	-	197,385,741	197,385,741	10,000,000	15,000,000
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited	1	1	100	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Total					998,611,710	998,611,710	-	-	998,611,710	998,611,710	212,006,218	176,604,974
Indirect subsidiaries												
held by AI Energy Public Company Limited												
AI Logistics Company Limited	-	209	-	100	-	82,677,860	-	(82,677,860)	-	-	-	-
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	460	460	100	100	352,395,280	352,395,280	-	-	352,395,280	352,395,280	-	-

..... Director

(Narong Tharatanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

a) Details of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Baht

Subsidiaries	Non-controlling interests information							
	% holding		Accumulated balance of interests		Profit or loss allocated during the year		Dividend paid during the year	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
AI Energy Public Company Limited and subsidiaries	39.09	38.23	783,657,709	892,731,793	(6,873,422)	162,506,992	(125,006,178)	(100,009,504)

b) Summary financial information of the subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 basing on the amounts before inter-company elimination:

Baht

	AI Energy Public Company Limited and subsidiaries	
	2022	2021
Financial position information:		
Current assets	1,076,240,623	1,522,438,509
Non-current assets	1,405,009,459	1,436,176,560
Current liabilities	465,915,622	613,964,028
Non-current liabilities	10,643,611	9,356,326
Comprehensive income information:		
Revenues	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177
Profit (loss) for the year	(22,131,904)	423,622,144
Other comprehensive income	-	1,479,463
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(22,131,904)	425,101,607
Cash flows information:		
Cash flows provided by (used in)		
- operating activities	144,443,661	580,635,335
- investing activities	(20,198,682)	(82,470,087)
- financing activities	(308,610,917)	(261,663,263)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(184,365,938)	236,501,985

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

AI Logistics Company Limited

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the subsidiary held on June 25, 2021, passed a special resolution to dissolve the subsidiary.

The subsidiary registered the dissolution of company with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on July 7, 2021.

The subsidiary completely registered the liquidation of company with Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on March 16, 2022.

The Company

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on August 13, 2021, passed the resolution to approve the establishment of a subsidiary "Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited" with the authorized share capital in the amount of Baht 1 million, divided into 1 hundred thousand ordinary shares at the par value of Baht 10 each, which the Company holds 100% shareholding.

The establishment of such subsidiary was registered with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on August 26, 2021.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements							Baht	
	Land		Machinery and		Work in progress/		Total		
	Land	improvement	Building and port	Utility systems	factory equipment	Office equipment			Vehicles
Cost									
At January 1, 2021	236,132,190	67,838,326	746,068,551	107,320,762	2,196,190,705	32,092,963	41,264,064	8,650,972	3,435,558,533
Purchase / transfer-in	4,944,483	1,809,230	3,390,345	6,673,287	59,317,442	866,710	1,064,000	24,740,554	102,806,051
Disposal / transfer-out	-	(4,944,483)	(648,652)	(23,087)	(23,040,443)	(457,081)	(350,001)	(26,705,692)	(56,169,439)
At December 31, 2021	241,076,673	64,703,073	748,810,244	113,970,962	2,232,467,704	32,502,592	41,978,063	6,685,834	3,482,195,145
Purchase / transfer-in	-	5,615,845	1,584,891	792,500	30,041,614	2,281,360	-	81,183,960	121,500,170
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	(1,273,612)	(64,009)	(18,331,065)	(914,691)	(638,000)	(21,914,815)	(43,136,192)
At December 31, 2022	241,076,673	70,318,918	749,121,523	114,699,453	2,244,178,253	33,869,261	41,340,063	65,954,979	3,560,559,123
Accumulated depreciation									
At January 1, 2021	-	33,409,692	349,885,140	56,069,393	1,054,114,927	26,472,596	21,136,488	-	1,541,088,236
Depreciation	-	5,063,208	29,128,956	8,319,220	142,722,854	2,114,651	3,175,339	-	190,524,228
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	(439,199)	(10,779)	(15,713,086)	(410,564)	(268,971)	-	(16,842,599)
At December 31, 2021	-	38,472,900	378,574,897	64,377,834	1,181,124,695	28,176,683	24,042,856	-	1,714,769,865
Depreciation	-	5,215,289	27,087,827	7,566,025	130,075,315	1,833,032	2,617,023	-	174,394,511
Transfer-in	-	-	400,000	-	5,600,000	-	-	-	6,000,000
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	(804,350)	(60,161)	(13,368,122)	(844,841)	(637,999)	-	(15,715,473)
At December 31, 2022	-	43,688,189	405,258,374	71,883,698	1,303,431,888	29,164,874	26,021,880	-	1,879,448,903

..... Director

(Narong Thararatnavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thararatnavibool)

Consolidated financial statements

	Land		Building and port	Utility systems	Machinery and factory equipment		Office equipment	Vehicles	Work in progress/ Assets under installation		Total
	Land improvement	improvement			factory equipment	factory equipment			Assets under installation	Assets under installation	
Allowance for impairment											
At January 1, 2021	-	-	2,500,000	-	14,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,400,000
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2021	-	-	2,500,000	-	14,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,400,000
Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	(14,900,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,400,000)
At December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value											
Owned assets	241,076,673	26,230,173	367,735,347	49,593,128	1,036,443,009	4,325,909	17,935,207	6,685,834	1,750,025,280		
At December 31, 2021	<u>241,076,673</u>	<u>26,630,729</u>	<u>343,863,149</u>	<u>42,815,755</u>	<u>940,746,365</u>	<u>4,704,387</u>	<u>15,318,183</u>	<u>65,954,979</u>	<u>1,681,110,220</u>		

..... Director
(Narong Tharatanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

Separate financial statements

	Machinery and					Work in progress/ Assets under installation		Total	
	Land	Land improvement	Building	Utility systems	factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles		
Cost									
At January 1, 2021	61,576,168	18,549,926	450,276,574	20,762,578	697,924,874	17,597,850	9,511,685	724,062	1,276,923,717
Purchase / transfer-in	-	-	1,926,336	1,590,620	22,693,672	465,712	1,064,000	18,317,011	46,057,351
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	(258,652)	-	(16,960,648)	(132,157)	-	(16,149,786)	(33,501,243)
At December 31, 2021	61,576,168	18,549,926	451,944,258	22,353,198	703,657,898	17,931,405	10,575,685	2,891,287	1,289,479,825
Purchase / transfer-in	-	2,657,845	444,891	-	10,749,475	566,181	-	10,512,697	24,931,089
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	-	(11,400)	(5,736,328)	(376,256)	-	(11,721,941)	(17,845,925)
At December 31, 2022	61,576,168	21,207,771	452,389,149	22,341,798	708,671,045	18,121,330	10,575,685	1,682,043	1,296,564,989
Accumulated depreciation									
At January 1, 2021	-	15,719,359	255,198,680	20,425,485	547,940,922	15,578,623	5,209,785	-	860,072,854
Depreciation	-	879,574	17,200,057	234,365	48,567,521	770,478	1,450,315	-	69,102,310
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	(220,249)	-	(12,530,447)	(118,412)	-	-	(12,869,108)
At December 31, 2021	-	16,598,933	272,178,488	20,659,850	583,977,996	16,230,689	6,660,100	-	916,306,056
Depreciation	-	1,041,203	15,031,492	448,672	33,390,900	719,842	903,385	-	51,535,494
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	-	(11,399)	(5,686,219)	(321,708)	-	-	(6,019,326)
At December 31, 2022	-	17,640,136	287,209,980	21,097,123	611,682,677	16,628,823	7,563,485	-	961,822,224
Net book value									
At December 31, 2021	61,576,168	1,950,993	179,765,770	1,693,348	119,679,902	1,700,716	3,915,585	2,891,287	373,173,769
At December 31, 2022	61,576,168	3,567,635	165,179,169	1,244,675	96,988,368	1,492,507	3,012,200	1,682,043	334,742,765

..... Director

(Narong Tharatanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
As at December 31				
The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated and impaired that is still in use	<u>883,260,038</u>	<u>528,644,638</u>	<u>674,791,863</u>	<u>341,294,383</u>

12. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

Movements of the right-of-use assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Vehicles		
Net book value		
At January 1,	3,785,170	2,944,366
Increase	-	562,690
Lease Modification	-	1,163,076
Less Amortization	<u>(1,099,648)</u>	<u>(884,962)</u>
At December 31,	<u>2,685,522</u>	<u>3,785,170</u>

The Group entered into a number of vehicles lease agreements for 3-5 years, with extension options at the end of lease term. The rental is payable monthly as specified in the agreement.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Leases liabilities

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, leases liabilities consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Amounts of lease payment	2,990,513	4,209,113
Less Deferred interest	<u>(181,616)</u>	<u>(334,704)</u>
Lease liabilities	2,808,897	3,874,409
Less Current portion	<u>(1,114,596)</u>	<u>(1,065,512)</u>
Long-term liabilities	<u>1,694,301</u>	<u>2,808,897</u>

Movements of leases liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	3,874,409	2,980,353
Enter into the lease	-	1,725,767
Amortized interest	153,088	142,976
Lease payment	<u>(1,218,600)</u>	<u>(974,687)</u>
Ending balance	<u>2,808,897</u>	<u>3,874,409</u>

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, lease liabilities presented by term of repayment period were as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>					
	Consolidated financial statement					
	2022			2021		
Due of payment	Present value	Deferred interest expenses	Minimum lease payment	Present value	Deferred interest expenses	Minimum lease payment
Within 1 year	1,114,596	104,004	1,218,600	1,065,512	153,088	1,218,600
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	1,694,301	77,612	1,771,913	2,808,897	181,616	2,990,513
Total	<u>2,808,897</u>	<u>181,616</u>	<u>2,990,513</u>	<u>3,874,409</u>	<u>334,704</u>	<u>4,209,113</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
For the year ended December 31				
Recognized in profit or loss				
Interest expense from lease liabilities	153,088	142,976	-	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,099,648	884,962	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	51,600	204,000	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value-assets	48,700	-	-	-
Expenses relating to service contract	663,600	588,300	663,600	588,300

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had the minimum lease payment under short-term lease relating to low-value-assets and non-cancellable agreement other than those lease liabilities as follow:

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<u>Due of payment</u>				
Within 1 year	642,640	547,000	531,400	547,000
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	463,980	477,200	395,800	477,200
Total	<u>1,106,620</u>	<u>1,024,200</u>	<u>927,200</u>	<u>1,024,200</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

13. INTANGIBLE ASSET

Movements of intangible asset for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	Computer software	The right of natural gas distribution system	Total	Computer software	The right of natural gas distribution system	Total
Cost						
At January 1, 2021	27,346,297	5,100,000	32,446,297	25,341,131	5,100,000	30,441,131
Purchase/ transfer-in	153,900	-	153,900	22,950	-	22,950
Disposal/ transfer-out	(99,551)	-	(99,551)	-	-	-
At December 31, 2021	27,400,646	5,100,000	32,500,646	25,364,081	5,100,000	30,464,081
Purchase/ transfer-in	70,700	-	70,700	-	-	-
Disposal/ transfer-out	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2022	27,471,346	5,100,000	32,571,346	25,364,081	5,100,000	30,464,081
Accumulated amortization						
At January 1, 2021	22,662,213	1,421,014	24,083,227	21,368,066	1,421,014	22,789,080
Amortization	765,747	510,000	1,275,747	533,536	510,000	1,043,536
Disposal / transfer-out	(99,550)	-	(99,550)	-	-	-
At December 31, 2021	23,328,410	1,931,014	25,259,424	21,901,602	1,931,014	23,832,616
Amortization	733,392	510,000	1,243,392	528,111	510,000	1,038,111
Disposal / transfer-out	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2022	24,061,802	2,441,014	26,502,816	22,429,713	2,441,014	24,870,727
Net book value						
At December 31, 2021	4,072,236	3,168,986	7,241,222	3,462,479	3,168,986	6,631,465
At December 31, 2022	3,409,544	2,658,986	6,068,530	2,934,368	2,658,986	5,593,354

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
As at December 31				
The gross carrying amount of fully amortized that is still in use	21,938,959	21,440,182	20,623,141	20,494,329

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

14. SHORT-TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Group had credit facilities from financial institutions as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Type of credit facilities	Credit limit				Referred interest rate
	The Company		The subsidiary		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Bank overdraft	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	MOR
Promissory notes	330,000,000	330,000,000	90,000,000	140,000,000	MLR
Letter of credit and trust receipt	20,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	270,000,000	-
Forward contract	110,000,000	110,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	-
Letter of guarantee	600,500,000	600,500,000	446,069,000	446,069,000	-

Collateral

The Company

The Company has guarantees for the loan facilities of the subsidiary (see note 30).

AI Energy Public Company Limited

The subsidiary had transferred rights in bank deposit under the contract of secured transaction as collateral for liabilities (see note 9).

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Trade payables				
Other parties	413,777,146	557,400,118	10,178,753	24,659,749
Other payables				
Payables from purchase of assets	14,910,852	6,805,088	1,094,822	2,782,076
Other payables	11,681,122	12,428,294	621,857	314,948
Accrued expenses	22,092,561	13,857,705	6,592,739	5,361,360
Total	48,684,535	33,091,087	8,309,418	8,458,384
Grand total	462,461,681	590,491,205	18,488,171	33,118,133

The currencies denomination of trade and other payables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Thai Baht (THB)	461,438,399	581,744,980	17,464,889	24,378,960
US Dollars (USD)	1,023,282	8,746,225	1,023,282	8,739,173
Total	462,461,681	590,491,205	18,488,171	33,118,133

16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Retention	8,739,671	5,261,936	-	-
Advances received	5,935,141	9,759,318	4,069,190	2,337,883
Value added tax and Withholding tax	50,213,554	54,361,612	3,492,567	4,759,931
Other	4,914	16,800	292	-
Total	64,893,280	69,399,666	7,562,049	7,097,814

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

17. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Provisions for employee benefit as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Post employment benefits				
Present value of obligations	44,687,402	43,351,409	30,117,129	30,512,916
Less Current portion	<u>(3,105,492)</u>	<u>(5,275,709)</u>	<u>(2,326,091)</u>	<u>(4,408,860)</u>
Provisions for long-term	<u>41,581,910</u>	<u>38,075,700</u>	<u>27,791,038</u>	<u>26,104,056</u>

Movements of the present value of provisions for employee benefit for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Post-employment benefit plan				
Present value of provision for employee benefit				
At January 1	43,351,409	39,033,830	30,512,916	26,232,544
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	6,031,612	5,788,148	3,614,659	3,522,214
Interest cost	580,090	552,273	398,414	391,023
Benefits paid during the year	<u>(5,275,709)</u>	<u>(2,991,020)</u>	<u>(4,408,860)</u>	<u>(1,921,450)</u>
Included in other comprehensive income (loss):				
Actuarial loss incurred from				
- Demographic assumptions	-	(670,045)	-	(99,150)
- Financial assumptions	-	3,635,431	-	2,965,247
- Experience adjustments	-	<u>(1,997,208)</u>	-	<u>(577,512)</u>
At December 31	<u>44,687,402</u>	<u>43,351,409</u>	<u>30,117,129</u>	<u>30,512,916</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follow:

	Consolidated		Separate		%
	financial statements		financial statements		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Discount rate	1.43 - 2.07	1.43 - 2.07	1.43	1.43	
Salary increase rate	1.00 - 6.00	1.00 - 6.00	1.00 - 6.00	1.00 - 6.00	
Turnover rate	0.00 - 34.00	0.00 - 34.00	0.00 - 34.00	0.00 - 34.00	

Discount rate were the market yields on government's bond for legal severance payments plan.

Salary increase rate depended on the management's policies.

Turnover rate depended on the length of service.

Mortality rate were the reference rate from TMO2017: Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017.

Sensitivity analysis

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term provisions for employee benefit as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are summarized below:

	Consolidated financial statements				<i>Baht</i>
	2022		2021		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Discount rate (1% movement)	(3,474,511)	3,962,604	(3,206,343)	3,655,644	
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	4,482,581	(3,989,034)	3,722,732	(3,335,626)	
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(3,677,977)	2,370,724	(3,391,250)	2,195,674	

	Separate financial statements				<i>Baht</i>
	2022		2021		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Discount rate (1% movement)	(2,270,885)	2,569,942	(2,159,774)	2,446,524	
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	2,929,177	(2,624,755)	2,504,141	(2,257,866)	
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(2,385,504)	1,555,977	(2,269,003)	1,490,413	

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

The Group presented in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of sale and service	4,591,830	4,367,917	3,447,922	3,272,502
Selling expenses	76,087	110,198	-	-
Administrative expenses	1,943,785	1,862,306	565,151	640,735
Total	6,611,702	6,340,421	4,013,073	3,913,237

18. SHARE CAPITAL

Movement of share capital for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>					
	Par value per share	2022		Par value per share	2021	
		Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Share capital						
Ordinary shares						
At January 1	1	700,000,000	700,000,000	0.25	2,800,000,000	700,000,000
Change the par value		-	-		(2,100,000,000)	-
At December 31	1	700,000,000	700,000,000	1	700,000,000	700,000,000
Issued and paid-up shares						
Ordinary shares						
At January 1	1	699,999,021	699,999,021	0.25	2,799,996,084	699,999,021
Change the par value		-	-		(2,099,997,063)	-
At December 31	1	699,999,021	699,999,021	1	699,999,021	699,999,021

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

The Company

The Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on September 21, 2021, passed the special resolution to approve a change in par value of share capital from Baht 0.25 each to Baht 1 each.

On October 5, 2021, the Company registered a change in par value of share capital with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

AI Energy Public Company Limited

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 5, 2021, passed the special resolution to approve as follows:

- The increase of registered share capital from Baht 1,308,072,982 to Baht 1,569,687,578.50 by issuing new ordinary shares of 1,046,458,386 shares, with the par value of Baht 0.25 each, totalling of Baht 261,614,596.50 to reserve for the right adjustment of the holders of the second warrants (AIE-W2).

AI Energy Public Company Limited registered the increase of its authorized share capital with Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on April 8, 2021.

- Issuance of warrants in the amount of 1,046,458,386 units to the existing shareholders of the second warrants (AIE-W2), at the rate of 5 existing ordinary shares per 1 Warrant (see note 22).

The Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on September 21, 2021, passed the special resolution to approve as follows:

- The reduction of registered share capital from Baht 1,569,687,578.50 to Baht 1,569,682,165.50 by reduction ordinary shares of 21,652 shares, with the par value of Baht 0.25 each, totalling of Baht 5,413.
- Increase of registered share capital from Baht 1,569,682,165.50 to Baht 1,569,682,166 by issuing new ordinary shares of 2 shares with the par value of Baht 0.25 each, totalling of Baht 0.50 to reserve for the right adjustment of the holders of the second warrants (AIE-W2).
- Change the par value of share capital from Baht 0.25 each to Baht 1 each.

AI Energy Public Company Limited registered the increase and decrease of its registered share capital and change the par value of share capital with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on October 5, 2021.

- The right adjustment of the holders of the second warrants (AIE-W2) as follows:
 - Change the exercise price from Baht 0.25 per share to Baht 1 per share.
 - Adjust the exercise ratio from 1 warrant per 1 new ordinary shares to 4 warrant per 1 new ordinary shares.

19. PREMIUM ON SHARE CAPITAL

According to the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535, Section 51 the Company is required to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("premium on share capital"). Premium on share capital is not available for dividend distribution.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

20. DIVIDEND

Dividend	Approval	Approval date	Dividend payment date	Baht	Million Baht	Legal reserve
				Dividend per share	Actual dividend paid	
The Company						
2022	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 5, 22	Apr 29, 22	0.42	293.99	-
2022	The Board of Directors' Meeting	Aug 11, 22	Sep 9, 22	0.25	175.00	-
					<u>468.99</u>	<u>-</u>
2021	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 5, 21	Apr 22, 21	0.15	419.99	-
2021	The Board of Directors' Meeting	Aug 13, 21	Sep 7, 21	0.07	196.00	-
					<u>615.99</u>	<u>-</u>
Direct subsidiaries						
AI Energy Public Company Limited						
2022	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 5, 22	Apr 28, 22	0.25	327.02	-
2021	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 5, 21	Apr 30, 21	0.05	261.61	-
AI Engineering Services Company Limited						
2022	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 29, 22	May 13, 22	0.50	10.00	0.50
2021	The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting	Apr 30, 21	May 13, 21	0.75	15.00	0.75

21. LEGAL RESERVE

According to the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, section 116, the Company is required to set aside 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 share capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

22. WARRANTS

AI Energy Public Company Limited

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 5, 2021 passed a resolution to approve the issuance of warrant to offer to the existing shareholders who are qualified in according to the project.

The second warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share (AIE-W2) was summarized as follow:

Type of warrant : The Warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share of AI Energy Public Company Limited No.2 ("the second warrants" or "AIE-W2")

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Category	:	Registered and transferable
The offering price	:	Baht 0.00
Terms of the warrant	:	2 years from the allotment date of warrants
Issuing and offering date	:	May 5, 2021
Exercise ratio	:	4 warrant per 1 ordinary shares
Exercise price	:	Baht 1.00 per share
Exercise period	:	The intitial on March 31, 2022. The second on September 30, 2022. The third on May 3, 2023.
The last exercise date	:	May 3, 2023
The expiration date	:	May 4, 2023

In March 2022 and September 2022, the holders of the second warrants (AIE-W2) have exercised their warrants to be ordinary shares amount 32,646,020 units totaling of Baht 8.16 million and ordinary shares amount 41,515,716 units totaling of Baht 10.38 million, respectively.

The subsidiary issued ordinary shares to the warrant holders and registered its share capital with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on April 4, 2022 and October 7, 2022, respectively.

Changes of the warrants during the year were as follows:

					<i>Unit</i>
Type of warrants	Beginning balance as at January 1, 2022	New warrants issued	Exercised warrants	Expired warrants	Outstanding as at December 31, 2022
AIE-W2	1,046,436,734	-	(74,161,736)	-	972,274,998

					<i>Unit</i>
Type of warrants	Beginning balance as at January 1, 2021	New warrants issued	Exercised warrants	Expired warrants	Outstanding as at December 31, 2021
AIE-W2	-	1,046,436,734	-	-	1,046,436,734

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

23. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Significant information of construction contracts for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Amount of contracts	<u>519,873,106</u>	<u>564,734,425</u>
Cost incurred up to date	426,658,397	82,296,038
Profit recognized up to date	<u>49,021,426</u>	<u>8,517,249</u>
Cost and profit recognized up to date	475,679,823	90,813,287
Progress billings up to date	<u>(447,528,203)</u>	<u>(115,836,323)</u>
Unbilled construction revenues	<u>35,457,960</u>	<u>24,609,473</u>
Advance received under construction contracts	<u>(7,306,340)</u>	<u>(49,632,509)</u>
Beginning balance		
Unbilled construction receivables	24,609,473	15,233,077
Transaction during the year		
Revenues from construction contracts recognized as revenues	434,311,436	59,752,621
Progress billings	<u>(423,462,949)</u>	<u>(50,376,225)</u>
Ending balance		
Unbilled construction receivables	<u>35,457,960</u>	<u>24,609,473</u>
Transaction during the year		
Revenues from construction contracts recognized as revenues	434,311,436	59,752,621
Cost of construction contracts incurred recognized as expenses	<u>(387,720,446)</u>	<u>(55,639,484)</u>
Profit recognized	<u>46,590,990</u>	<u>4,113,137</u>

The Group had the obligations under contracts with customers that are unsatisfied which the Group expects to satisfy these performance obligations within the 2 years.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

24. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Disaggregation of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Type of goods or services				
Revenue from sale	8,244,509,061	7,190,040,607	552,084,719	758,482,431
Revenue from services	36,872,474	-	-	-
Revenue from construction	434,311,436	59,752,621	-	-
Total	8,715,692,971	7,249,793,228	552,084,719	758,482,431
Reversal of loss on impairment of assets	11,400,000	-	-	-
Gain of exchange rates	1,622,241	847,824	421,317	131,636
Rental and services	720,000	2,200,000	3,167,827	3,127,715
Other income	9,417,512	6,430,417	1,394,166	2,762,664
Total	23,159,753	9,478,241	4,983,310	6,022,015
Grand total	8,738,852,724	7,259,271,469	557,068,029	764,504,446
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	8,302,919,047	7,198,631,024	553,662,860	761,368,710
Over time	435,933,677	60,640,445	3,405,169	3,135,736
Total	8,738,852,724	7,259,271,469	557,068,029	764,504,446

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Employee benefit expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	201,489,527	214,509,599	122,406,858	135,673,833
Defined benefit plans	6,611,702	6,340,421	4,013,073	3,913,237
Provident fund	3,857,621	3,923,908	1,840,016	1,925,113
Others	15,950,158	16,965,725	4,447,238	4,508,772
Total	227,909,008	241,739,653	132,707,185	146,020,955

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Provident fund

The provident funds established by the Group for its employees under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 comprises contributions made monthly by the employees and by the Group. The provident fund will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the rules of the Fund. At the present, the provident funds are managed by Finansa Asset Management Company Limited.

Baht

	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>		<u>Separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
For the year ended December 31				
Contributions paid to the provident fund	<u>3,857,621</u>	<u>3,923,908</u>	<u>1,840,016</u>	<u>1,925,113</u>

26. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

Baht

	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>		<u>Separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Changes in finished goods and work in process	47,384,451	(40,434,624)	8,738,062	26,325,555
Raw materials and consumables used	7,777,923,186	5,904,340,130	132,219,091	182,382,064
Construction materials and subcontractors	119,072,332	36,643,027	-	-
Purchase of goods for sale	204,440,200	1,986,273	5,391,605	1,986,273
Employee benefits	227,909,008	241,739,653	132,707,185	146,020,955
Depreciation and amortization	176,737,550	192,684,938	52,573,605	70,145,846
Loss on devaluation of inventories	14,000,000	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (reversal)	(22,635,583)	20,185,583	-	-
Fuel cost	100,573,351	91,990,222	39,596,445	39,343,174
Repair and maintenance expenses	45,090,061	47,775,140	12,243,234	22,397,098
Transportation expenses	31,919,456	31,482,289	7,116,604	6,228,733

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

27. INCOME TAX

Income tax of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was calculated at a rate specified by the Revenue Department on net earnings after adjusting certain conditions according to the Revenue Code. The Group recorded the corporate income tax as expense for the years and recorded the accrued portion as liabilities in the statements of financial position.

Tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follow:

	Consolidated		Separate		<i>Baht</i>
	financial statements		financial statements		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Income tax recognized in profit or loss					
Current tax expense					
Current year	(34,363,430)	(47,430,620)	(27,125,965)	(47,430,620)	
Deferred tax					
Movements in temporary differences	(2,639,968)	5,698,206	(170,188)	(462,380)	
Tax expense	(37,003,398)	(41,732,414)	(27,296,153)	(47,893,000)	

	<i>Baht</i>		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2021		
	Before tax	Tax income	Net of tax
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss	(968,178)	180,665	(787,513)

	<i>Baht</i>		
	Separate financial statements		
	2021		
	Before tax	Tax income	Net of tax
Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial loss	(2,288,585)	457,717	(1,830,868)

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	%	Baht	%	Baht
<u>Tax rate</u>		<u>Tax rate</u>		
Profit before income tax		155,125,723		647,732,642
Less Privileges granted under the Investment Promotion		<u>(115,469,389)</u>		<u>(380,052,651)</u>
Taxable income		<u>39,656,334</u>		<u>267,679,991</u>
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	(7,931,267)	20	(53,535,998)
Income subject to tax		(123,441)		(170,677)
Income not subject to tax		15,957,142		389,095
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		(3,328,113)		(3,785,949)
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes		166,066		661,574
Current period taxable losses		(39,934,803)		(3,368,658)
Loss carry forward		839,755		12,379,993
Effects of elimination entries on consolidation		<u>(8,769)</u>		<u>-</u>
Current tax expense	22	(34,363,430)	7	(47,430,620)
Movements in temporary differences		<u>(2,639,968)</u>		<u>5,698,206</u>
Tax expense	24	<u>(37,003,398)</u>	6	<u>(41,732,414)</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Separate financial statements			
	2022		2021	
	%	Baht	%	Baht
<u>Tax rate</u>		<u>Tax rate</u>		
Profit before income tax		<u>348,284,408</u>		<u>413,677,802</u>
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	(69,656,882)	20	(82,735,560)
Income not subject to tax		42,492,274		35,696,914
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		(82,782)		(590,422)
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes		<u>121,425</u>		<u>198,448</u>
Current tax expense	8	(27,125,965)	11	(47,430,620)
Movements in temporary differences		<u>(170,188)</u>		<u>(462,380)</u>
Tax expense	8	<u>(27,296,153)</u>	12	<u>(47,893,000)</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	14,810,699	14,831,321	6,023,426	6,102,583
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,406,867)	(5,787,521)	(222,546)	(131,515)
Deferred tax assets - net	6,403,832	9,043,800	5,800,880	5,971,068

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Movement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities occurred during the year were summarized as follows:

Baht

Consolidated financial statements							
	As at January 1, 2021	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2021	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets							
Trade receivable	987,691	3,975,847	-	4,963,538	(4,527,117)	-	436,421
Inventories	-	-	-	-	2,800,000	-	2,800,000
Leases liabilities	-	19,480	-	19,480	(16,766)	-	2,714
Provisions	8,510,421	(159,058)	180,665	8,532,028	236,975	-	8,769,003
Cumulative losses	-	1,316,275	-	1,316,275	1,486,286	-	2,802,561
Total	9,498,112	5,152,544	180,665	14,831,321	(20,622)	-	14,810,699
Deferred tax liabilities							
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	(495,526)	109,939	-	(385,587)	123,441	-	(262,146)
Property, plant and equipment	(5,837,657)	435,723	-	(5,401,934)	(2,742,787)	-	(8,144,721)
Total	(6,333,183)	545,662	-	(5,787,521)	(2,619,346)	-	(8,406,867)

..... Director

(Narong Thararatnavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Thararatnavibool)

Separate financial statements

	As at January 1, 2021	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2021	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As at December 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions	6,046,509	(401,643)	457,717	6,102,583	(79,157)	-	6,023,426
Deferred tax liabilities							
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	(70,778)	(60,737)	-	(131,515)	(91,031)	-	(222,546)

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Deferred tax asset arising from temporary differences and accumulated loss not recognized in the financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Cumulative losses	<u>609,420,329</u>	<u>355,677,757</u>

The Group has not recognized temporary differences for cumulative losses which are expired in 2023 – 2027 and not recognized deferred tax assets for unexpired temporary differences due to there is no certain future taxable profit to be utilized.

The Group has not recognized deferred tax assets for temporary differences regarding the investment in subsidiaries due to there is uncertainty and unable to estimate the future utilized period.

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is calculated by dividing profit for the years attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and paid-up during the years.

During the year 2021, the Group changed the par value (see note 18). The prior year's basic earnings per share have been recalculated as if the changing the par value had been distributed at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit for the year	127,341,219	444,058,802	320,988,255	365,784,802
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Shares)				
Ordinary shares at the beginning of year	699,999,021	2,799,996,084	699,999,021	2,799,996,084
Effect of the changing par value	-	(2,099,997,063)	-	(2,099,997,063)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>699,999,021</u>	<u>699,999,021</u>	<u>699,999,021</u>	<u>699,999,021</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>0.182</u>	<u>0.634</u>	<u>0.459</u>	<u>0.523</u>

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

29. OPERATING SEGMENT

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 measured basing on segment operating profit or loss on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements.

The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company.

Business segment

The Group identified their business segment as follow:

Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	Producing and distributing porcelain insulators and electrical equipment
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited	Distributing porcelain insulators and electrical equipment
AI Energy Public Company Limited	Producing and distributing biodiesel, vegetable oil
AI Engineering Services Company Limited	Construction and install electrical transmission power sub-station and trading electrical equipment
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Port service

All inter-segment transaction were eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>							
	Porcelain insulators and component		Construction contract		Palm oil		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue								
Timing of revenue recognition								
At a point in time	556,389,375	758,482,431	-	-	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,176	8,281,381,535	7,190,040,607
Over time	-	-	434,311,436	59,752,621	-	-	434,311,436	59,752,621
Total	556,389,375	758,482,431	434,311,436	59,752,621	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,176	8,715,692,971	7,249,793,228
Cost of sales and services	(340,402,257)	(445,714,977)	(387,720,446)	(55,639,484)	(7,681,743,679)	(5,890,187,837)	(8,409,866,382)	(6,391,542,298)
Segment gross profit	215,987,118	312,767,454	46,590,990	4,113,137	43,248,481	541,370,339	305,826,589	858,250,930

..... Director
(Narong Tharatanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

Assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Poreclain				Palm oil				Vassel operating				Port		Total		
	insulators and component		Construction contract		2022		2021		2022		2021		2022			2021	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021		2022	2021
Assets																	
Cash and cash equivalents	132,865,870	133,801,455	86,937,484	18,812,594	88,789,683	274,560,881	-	43,844	13,546,282	12,097,178	322,139,319	439,315,952					
Short-term investments	308,900,840	378,036,970	97,769,742	178,514,143	344,353	50,386,370	-	-	2,499,808	2,487,877	409,514,743	609,425,360					
Trade and other receivables	47,199,937	72,424,213	-	12,122,853	538,158,164	611,389,955	-	-	-	-	585,358,101	695,937,021					
Unbilled construction receivables	-	-	35,457,960	24,609,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,457,960	24,609,473					
Inventories	92,810,983	124,631,196	7,101,456	4,402,735	426,304,748	567,475,406	-	-	-	-	526,217,187	696,509,337					
Other current assets	3,866,434	2,309,295	2,819,151	33,582,917	6,161,494	3,665,325	-	-	436,092	331,672	13,283,171	39,889,209					
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	55,997,200	55,997,200	-	-	400,000	400,000	56,397,200	56,397,200					
Property, plant and equipment	334,742,765	373,173,769	89,229	120,178	1,211,950,309	1,239,749,958	-	-	134,327,917	136,981,375	1,681,110,220	1,750,025,280					
Right-of-use asset	-	-	2,438,350	3,350,434	247,172	434,736	-	-	-	-	2,685,522	3,785,170					
Intangible assets	5,620,761	6,661,973	5,368	11,111	434,714	554,838	-	-	7,687	13,300	6,068,530	7,241,222					
Deferred tax assets	5,800,880	5,971,068	602,952	1,637,416	-	1,435,316	-	-	-	-	6,403,832	9,043,800					
Retention	-	-	52,394,344	5,669,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,394,344	5,669,936					
Other non-current assets	2,149,561	526,503	2,550,191	1,524,301	1,330,368	138,164	-	-	314,089	471,673	6,344,209	2,660,641					
Liabilities																	
Trade and other payables	18,565,171	33,139,133	26,565,978	3,017,851	417,232,927	554,231,086	-	-	97,605	103,135	462,461,681	590,491,205					
Advance received	-	-	7,306,340	49,632,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,306,340	49,632,509					
Income tax payable	21,066,220	26,275,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,066,220	26,275,386					
Other current liabilities	7,568,891	7,097,813	9,713,951	3,722,574	46,609,722	58,015,852	-	-	1,000,716	563,427	64,893,280	69,399,666					
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,548,153	3,429,987	260,744	444,422	-	-	-	-	2,808,897	3,874,409					
Provision for employee benefit	30,117,129	30,512,916	3,212,754	2,876,061	10,515,132	9,271,162	-	-	842,387	691,270	44,687,402	43,351,409					

..... Director (Narong Thareratanavibool) Director (Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Geographical segments

The Group operate in a single geographical segment principally in Thailand. There are no material revenues derived from or assets located in foreign countries. Therefore, revenue and assets presented in the financial statements are geographical segment reporting.

Major customers

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, The Group has revenue from major customers in each segment as follow:

	<i>Person</i>		<i>Baht</i>	
	Major customers		Revenue	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Palm oil product	3	5	6,072,361,516	5,777,506,653

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had commitments and contingent liabilities as follows:

Commitments

- a) The Group has letters of guarantee issued by the banks regarding to the obligation under the agreement as follow:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Letters of guarantee				
Contractual performance	239,330,794	243,680,136	56,603,347	80,248,046
Electricity use	7,689,941	7,956,341	1,080,800	1,427,200

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

b) The Group has commitments regarding to the agreements as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Monthly payment				
Consultants and services agreement	698,759	860,287	324,620	303,200
Leases agreement	157,070	-	50,200	-
Remaining amount				
Consultants and services agreement	426,075	150,575	406,075	150,575
Capital commitments				
Unrecognized contractual commitments				
Sub-contractor	5,101,309	91,098,475	-	-
Buildings and equipment	10,766,480	70,869,656	1,082,480	2,372,406
Purchase orders for supplies and equipments				
Thai Baht (THB)	43,812,396	273,192,147	3,789,623	2,689,783
EURO (EUR)	31,870	172,649	31,870	172,649
Purchase orders for goods and raw materials				
Thai Baht (THB)	222,932,524	267,572,314	6,171,886	9,409,269
US Dollars (USD)	11,625,302	3,241,715	11,625,302	3,241,715
EURO (EUR)	671,928	-	671,928	-

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Contingent liabilities

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has contingent liabilities for liabilities guarantees as follow:

Guarantor	Consolidated and separate financial statement			
	2022		2021	
	Credit limit	Amount/ used	Credit limit	Amount/ used
The Company				
The Company guaranteed for loans from financial institutions of AI Engineering Services Company Limited				
Bank overdraft	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
Promissory notes	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	-
Letter of guarantee	440,000,000	120,791,776	440,000,000	129,062,233
Letter of guarantee (Joint credit limit)	300,000,000	34,829,998	300,000,000	34,829,998
Forward contract	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	-
The Subsidiaries				
Asian Insulators Marketing Company Limited had jointly utilized the Company's credit facilities regarding letter of guarantee:				
Letter of guarantee	9,452,985	9,452,985	-	-

31. PROMOTIONAL PRIVILEGES

The Group received a promotion certificate under the Investment Promotion Act B.E.2520 for its business involving produced of porcelain insulators, biodiesel and 99.80% Pure Glycerine. The major privileges granted to the Group are as follows:

- 1) Exemption from import duty on machinery as approved by the Board of Investment.
- 2) Exemption from corporate income tax on net profit derived from the operation of promoted business for a period of 8 years and 3 years from the date operation income is first derived.
- 3) Exemption from income tax on dividend received from the operations of promoted business.

Consequently, the Group has to comply with terms and conditions stipulated in the promotion certificate.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Revenue from domestic sales and export sales and other income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are classified as promoted business and non-promoted business as follows:

<i>Baht</i>						
Consolidated financial statements						
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted business	4,538,999,647	148,412,002	4,687,411,649	4,700,714,178	169,540,902	4,870,255,080
Non-promoted business	3,984,124,674	67,316,401	4,051,441,075	2,372,098,711	16,917,678	2,389,016,389
Total	<u>8,523,124,321</u>	<u>215,728,403</u>	<u>8,738,852,724</u>	<u>7,072,812,889</u>	<u>186,458,580</u>	<u>7,259,271,469</u>

<i>Baht</i>	
Separate financial statements	
Domestic	
	2022
	2021
Non-promoted business	<u>557,068,029</u>
	<u>764,504,446</u>

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments of the Group principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, deposits at banks, short-term investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and lease liabilities.

Risk management policy

The Group are exposed to risks from changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates and risks from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Group uses derivatives, as and when it considers appropriate, to manage such risks. In addition, the Group has a policy to enter into contracts with creditworthy counterparties. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material financial losses to arise from that the counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations as stipulated in the financial instruments contracts.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future fluctuations in market interest rates will affect the operating result and cash flows of the Group.

The exposure to interest rate risk of the Group relates primarily to their deposits at financial institutions, investments in debt instruments, bank overdrafts, loan from financial institution, and debt issued and borrowings. However, as most of the financial assets and liabilities carry floating interest rate which fluctuates in line with the market interest rates or carry fixed interest rate which approximates to the current market interest rate, the Group do not use derivatives to manage their interest rate risk.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

	Consolidated financial statement		Separate financial statement	
	Interest rate		Interest rate	
	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed
As at December 31, 2022				
Financial assets	321,637,319	56,676,814	129,264,712	-
Financial liabilities	-	2,808,897	-	-
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial assets	438,770,108	106,719,099	132,799,997	-
Financial liabilities	-	3,874,409	-	-

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Group.

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other receivables and loan. However, the Group controls such risk by establishing credit limits for clients and counter parties and analysing their financial position as an ongoing basis. The Group is not expected to have much concentration risk of credit exposure and the maximum possible credit loss is the carrying amount shown in the statement of financial position.

The Group determines the impairment of trade receivables, other receivables and loan receivables basing on an expected credit loss model which the Group have established and maintain an appropriate credit loss model. The risk management department periodically reviews the parameters and the data used in the credit loss model.

c) Liquidity risk

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

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

The maturity dates of financial instruments held as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, counting from the statements of financial position date were as follows:

Baht

	Consolidated financial statement					Total
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
As at December 31, 2022						
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	321,631,877	5,442	-	-	-	321,637,319
Short-term investments	409,235,129	279,614	-	-	-	409,514,743
Trade and other receivables	-	585,358,101	-	-	-	585,358,101
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	56,397,200	56,397,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	462,461,681	-	-	-	462,461,681
Lease liabilities	-	1,114,596	1,694,301	-	-	2,808,897
As at December 31, 2021						
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	438,766,650	3,458	-	-	-	438,770,108
Short-term investments	559,103,461	50,321,899	-	-	-	609,425,360
Trade and other receivables	-	695,937,021	-	-	-	695,937,021
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	56,397,200	56,397,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	590,491,205	-	-	-	590,491,205
Lease liabilities	-	1,065,512	2,808,897	-	-	3,874,409

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

	Separate financial statement					Total
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	
As at December 31, 2022						
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	129,264,712	-	-	-	-	129,264,712
Short-term investments	308,900,840	-	-	-	-	308,900,840
Trade and other receivables	-	48,009,883	-	-	-	48,009,883
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	18,488,171	-	-	-	18,488,171
As at December 31, 2021						
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	132,799,997	-	-	-	-	132,799,997
Short-term investments	378,036,970	-	-	-	-	378,036,970
Trade and other receivables	-	72,431,617	-	-	-	72,431,617
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	33,118,133	-	-	-	33,118,133

d) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

e) Fair value

The fair value disclosures of financial instruments, considerable judgment is necessarily required in estimation of fair value. Accordingly, the estimated fair value presented herein is not necessarily indicative of the amount that could be amid in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value.

The fair value information disclosure does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

..... Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

		Consolidated financial statement							
		Carrying amount		Fair value					
		Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>As at December 31, 2022</i>									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Short-term investments									
	Open-end fixed income fund	409,235,129	-	-	409,235,129	-	409,235,129	-	409,235,129
<i>As at December 31, 2021</i>									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Short-term investments									
	Open-end fixed income fund	559,103,461	-	-	559,103,461	-	559,103,461	-	559,103,461

..... Director

(Narong Thareratanavibool)

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

Separate financial statement

	Carrying amount		Fair value					
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at December 31, 2022								
Financial assets								
measured at fair value								
Short-term investments								
Open-end fixed income fund	308,900,840	-	-	308,900,840	-	308,900,840	-	308,900,840
As at December 31, 2021								
Financial assets								
measured at fair value								
Short-term investments								
Open-end fixed income fund	378,036,970	-	-	378,036,970	-	378,036,970	-	378,036,970

..... Director

(Narong Tharatanavibool)

.....Director

(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability such as the future cash flow estimated by the Group.

33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company

On January 26, 2023, the Company entered into the purchase and sale agreement to buy a land in Industrial Estate with other company (“seller”) at the agreement value of Baht 377.94 million, divided into 2 instalments as follow;

The 1st instalment The amount of Baht 20 million payable on the agreement date.

The 2nd instalment The amount of Baht 357.94 million payable on the date of transfer the ownership.

On February 9, 2023, the seller transferred the ownership of the land to the Company.

The Board of Directors’ Meeting held on February 17, 2023 passed the resolutions to submit to the Ordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting to approve dividend payment at the rate of Baht 0.20 per share, totalling of Baht 140 million.

AI Engineering Services Company Limited

The Board of Directors’ Meeting held on February 17, 2023 passed the resolutions to submit to the Ordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting to approve dividend payment at the rate of Baht 1.35 per share, totalling of Baht 27 million.

..... Director
(Narong Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)