

AI ENERGY 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 AI Energy Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of AI Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") and of AI Energy 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 AI Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of AI Energy 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 consolidated and separate the 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 businesses from production and distribution 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 7,688 million as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements.</p> <p>I have identified the revenue from sales 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 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 the contract regarding to control of the goods transferred to the customer.
<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 1,346 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 to consider whether there is any effects to the recoverable amount in the future.</p> <p>I have identified 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.

<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>Audit procedures</i>
<p>Inventories</p> <p>Inventories are significant high value transaction and are principal assets for the Group'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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 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 and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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

AI ENERGY 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	102,335,965	286,701,903	88,789,683	274,560,881
Short-term investments	6	2,844,161	52,874,248	344,353	50,386,370
Trade and other receivables	7	538,158,164	611,389,955	538,158,164	611,389,955
Inventories	8	426,304,748	567,475,406	426,304,748	567,475,406
Other current assets		6,597,585	3,996,997	6,161,494	3,665,325
Total current assets		1,076,240,623	1,522,438,509	1,059,758,442	1,507,477,937
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	9	56,397,200	56,397,200	55,997,200	55,997,200
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	-	352,395,280	352,395,280
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,346,278,227	1,376,731,333	1,211,950,309	1,239,749,958
Right-of-use asset	12	247,172	434,736	247,172	434,736
Intangible assets	13	442,401	568,138	434,714	554,838
Deferred tax assets	26	-	1,435,316	-	1,435,316
Other non-current assets		1,644,459	609,837	1,330,368	138,164
Total non-current assets		1,405,009,459	1,436,176,560	1,622,355,043	1,650,705,492
Total assets		2,481,250,082	2,958,615,069	2,682,113,485	3,158,183,429

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Baht

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
Note		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	417,330,533	554,334,221	417,232,927	554,231,086
Short-term loans from related party	4	-	-	260,000,000	260,000,000
Current portion of leases liabilities	12	195,250	183,679	195,250	183,679
Provisions for employee benefit	17	779,401	866,849	779,401	866,849
Other current liabilities	16	47,610,438	58,579,279	46,609,722	58,015,852
Total current liabilities		465,915,622	613,964,028	724,817,300	873,297,466
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term leases liabilities	12	65,493	260,743	65,493	260,743
Provisions for employee benefit	17	10,578,118	9,095,583	9,735,731	8,404,313
Total non-current liabilities		10,643,611	9,356,326	9,801,224	8,665,056
Total liabilities		476,559,233	623,320,354	734,618,524	881,962,522
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Ordinary shares	18	1,326,613,416	1,308,072,982	1,326,613,416	1,308,072,982
Premium on share capital	19	289,794,916	289,794,916	289,794,916	289,794,916
Retained earnings	4, 20, 21				
Appropriated					
Legal reserve		47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	47,000,000
Unappropriated		342,772,213	691,290,620	279,367,143	626,633,523
Other components of equity		(1,489,696)	(863,803)	4,719,486	4,719,486
Total shareholders' equity		2,004,690,849	2,335,294,715	1,947,494,961	2,276,220,907
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,481,250,082	2,958,615,069	2,682,113,485	3,158,183,429

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
Baht

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	23				
Revenue from sales		7,688,119,686	6,431,558,177	7,688,119,686	6,431,558,177
Revenue from rendering of services		36,872,474	-	36,872,474	-
Total revenue		7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177
Cost	25				
Cost of sales		(7,652,428,587)	(5,890,187,837)	(7,652,428,587)	(5,890,187,837)
Cost of rendering of services		(29,315,092)	-	(29,315,092)	-
Total cost		(7,681,743,679)	(5,890,187,837)	(7,681,743,679)	(5,890,187,837)
Gross profit		43,248,481	541,370,340	43,248,481	541,370,340
Other income	23	21,154,335	6,551,574	9,741,415	6,474,117
Selling expenses	25	(28,615,313)	(30,139,404)	(28,615,313)	(30,139,404)
Administrative expenses	4, 25	(79,226,378)	(78,791,215)	(60,699,471)	(59,810,804)
Profit (loss) from operations		(43,438,875)	438,991,295	(36,324,888)	457,894,249
Finance income		279,730	276,371	270,304	270,099
Reversal of expected credit (loss)	7, 25	22,635,583	(20,185,583)	22,635,583	(20,185,583)
Finance costs	4	(173,026)	(73,373)	(5,399,667)	(4,103,373)
Profit (loss) before income tax		(20,696,588)	419,008,710	(18,818,668)	433,875,392
Tax income (expense)	26	(1,435,316)	4,613,434	(1,435,316)	4,613,434
Profit (loss) for the year		(22,131,904)	423,622,144	(20,253,984)	438,488,826
Other comprehensive income (loss) :					
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	17	-	1,865,542	-	1,930,396
Income tax relating to items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	26	-	(386,079)	-	(386,079)
Other comprehensive income - net of tax		-	1,479,463	-	1,544,317
Total comprehensive income (loss)		(22,131,904)	425,101,607	(20,253,984)	440,033,143
Earnings (loss) per share	28				
Basic earnings (loss) per share		(0.017)	0.324	(0.015)	0.335
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1,316,600,426	1,308,072,982	1,316,600,426	1,308,072,982
Diluted earnings per share			0.294		0.304
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)			1,441,845,746		1,441,845,746

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

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

Baht

Consolidated financial statements									
	Note	Other components of shareholders' equity							
		Changes in		Other comprehensive		Total			Total shareholders' equity
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings	Discount from business combinations under common control	shareholders' equity	income	other components of shareholders' equity	
				Appropriated - legal reserve	Unappropriated				
Balance as at January 1, 2021		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	25,000,000	551,283,072	(5,225,115)	2,881,849	(2,343,266)	2,171,807,704
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(261,614,596)	-	-	-	(261,614,596)
Legal reserve	21	-	-	22,000,000	(22,000,000)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	423,622,144	-	1,479,463	1,479,463	425,101,607
Balance as at December 31, 2021		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	47,000,000	691,290,620	(5,225,115)	4,361,312	(863,803)	2,335,294,715
Increase in ordinary shares	18, 22	18,540,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,540,434
Subsidiary - the dissolution		-	-	-	625,893	(438,292)	(187,601)	(625,893)	-
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(327,012,396)	-	-	-	(327,012,396)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(22,131,904)	-	-	-	(22,131,904)
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,326,613,416	289,794,916	47,000,000	342,772,213	(5,663,407)	4,173,711	(1,489,696)	2,004,690,849

.....Director
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Tharatanavibool)

AI ENERGY 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		Other components of shareholders' equity	Total
				Appropriated - legal reserve	Unappropriated	Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	
Balance as at January 1, 2021		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	25,000,000	471,759,293	3,175,169	2,097,802,360
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(261,614,596)	-	(261,614,596)
Legal reserve	21	-	-	22,000,000	(22,000,000)	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	438,488,826	1,544,317	440,033,143
Balance as at December 31, 2021		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	47,000,000	626,633,523	4,719,486	2,276,220,907
Increase in ordinary shares	18, 22	18,540,434	-	-	-	-	18,540,434
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	(327,012,396)	-	(327,012,396)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(20,253,984)	-	(20,253,984)
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,326,613,416	289,794,916	47,000,000	279,367,143	4,719,486	1,947,494,961

.....Director
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Tharatanavibool)

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

AI ENERGY 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 (loss) before income tax	(20,696,588)	419,008,710	(18,818,668)	433,875,392
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before income tax to cash generated (paid) from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization	123,187,600	121,729,422	109,124,530	107,664,999
Expected credit loss (reversal)	(22,635,583)	20,185,583	(22,635,583)	20,185,583
Unrealized gain on revaluation of investments	(12,198)	(5,599)	(268)	(142)
Reversal loss from impairment of assets	(11,400,000)	-	-	-
Loss on disposal and written-off of assets	6,428,961	3,473,999	6,428,961	3,473,999
Provisions for employee benefit	2,261,936	2,126,193	2,110,819	1,981,501
Interest income	(279,730)	(276,371)	(270,304)	(270,099)
Finance costs	173,026	73,373	5,399,667	4,103,373
Profit from operations before changes in operations assets and liabilities	77,027,424	566,315,310	81,339,154	571,014,606
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	95,867,373	(116,170,849)	95,867,373	(116,170,849)
Inventories	137,777,500	(155,983,161)	137,777,500	(155,983,161)
Other current assets	(2,600,588)	(1,139,604)	(2,496,169)	(1,056,613)
Restricted bank deposits	-	49,816,000	-	49,816,000
Other non-current assets	(103,600)	1,967,548	(103,600)	1,967,547
Trade and other payables	(151,037,467)	231,833,681	(151,031,937)	232,038,790
Other current liabilities	(10,968,841)	4,884,781	(11,406,129)	4,887,346
Employee benefit paid	(866,849)	(1,069,570)	(866,849)	(1,069,570)
Cash generated from operations	145,094,952	580,454,136	149,079,343	585,444,096
Interest received	279,730	276,371	270,304	270,099
Income tax paid	(1,140,965)	(95,172)	(1,088,605)	(54,810)
Income tax returned	209,944	-	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	144,443,661	580,635,335	148,261,042	585,659,385

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY 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 investing activities				
(Increase) decrease in short-term investments	50,042,285	(50,108,894)	50,042,285	(50,108,894)
Purchase of building and equipment	(70,170,267)	(32,336,009)	(70,166,267)	(32,333,299)
Purchase of intangible assets	(70,700)	(99,950)	(70,700)	(99,950)
Sale of assets	-	74,766	-	74,766
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,198,682)	(82,470,087)	(20,194,682)	(82,467,377)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Increase in ordinary shares	18,540,434	-	18,540,434	-
Repayment for leases liabilities	(205,800)	(139,487)	(205,800)	(139,487)
Dividend paid	(326,794,647)	(261,471,622)	(326,794,647)	(261,471,622)
Finance costs paid	(150,904)	(52,154)	(5,377,545)	(4,082,154)
Net cash used in financing activities	(308,610,917)	(261,663,263)	(313,837,558)	(265,693,263)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(184,365,938)	236,501,985	(185,771,198)	237,498,745
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	286,701,903	50,199,918	274,560,881	37,062,136
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	102,335,965	286,701,903	88,789,683	274,560,881

.....Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

AI Energy Public Company Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office at 55/2 Moo 8, Tambol Klongmadua, Amphur Krathum Baen, Samut Sakhon.

The Company was listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) on November 11, 2021.

The Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are engaged in producing and distribution of energy product (bio-diesel), vegetable oil.

The Company’s major shareholders were as follow:

Major shareholders	Country/ Nationality	Shareholding	
		December 31,	
		2022	2021
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	Thai	60.91	61.77
Thareratanavibool Group	Thai	9.86	9.92

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.

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
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 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

No revenue is recognized if there is continuing management involvement with the goods or there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Deferred financial fees

Financial expenses related to borrowings that are typically incurred on or before signing facility agreements and before actual draw down of the loans are recorded as deferred financial fees and presented as a deduction against the related loan account and amortized using the effective interest method over the term of loan.

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.

- 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 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.

Losses on impairment of investments (if any) are included in profit or loss.

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, loans 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.

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.

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 accounts 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.

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 not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

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 which are energy product (bio-diesel), vegetable oil 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).

The Company records loss on impairment (if any) in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets

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

Plant 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.

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 improvements	5 - 10
Buildings and port	5 - 40
Utility system	5 - 20
Machinery and factory equipment	5 - 20
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 construction.

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.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Computer software	5 - 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.

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

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.

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 Group and company and its subsidiaries in Thailand is Thai Baht.

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.

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.

Derivatives

The Group enters into derivative transactions to reduce the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. These are forward contracts and interest rate swap.

The Group initially records the obligations under derivative contracts as off-balance sheet items and recognizes such contracts as assets or liabilities at fair value at the transaction date (trade date). The Group will subsequently measures them at fair value at the end of each reporting period whereby gains or losses as a result of changes in the fair value will be recognized in profit or loss.

The fair value of forward contracts is calculated using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

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 (loss) per share

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

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the years attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the sum of the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the years plus the weighted average number of shares to be issued for the exercise of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares, without any consideration.

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.

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.

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) 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.

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.

l) 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.

m) Allowance for diminution in value of inventories

The Group treats value of inventories 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.

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 maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise 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.

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 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:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Administrative expense				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	1,603,171	2,055,641	1,440,635	1,877,231
Finance Costs				
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	-	-	5,226,641	4,030,000
Dividend paid				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	202,006,218	161,604,974	202,006,218	161,604,974

Key management personnel compensation

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

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	19,507,962	16,765,861	18,891,905	16,179,247
Long-term benefits	935,336	767,544	935,336	767,544
Post-employment benefits	607,558	491,841	576,514	462,077
Total	21,050,856	18,025,246	20,403,755	17,408,868

Directors' remuneration

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

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group paid directors' remuneration in the amount of Baht 2.11 million and Baht 2.38 million, respectively.

Short-term loans from related party

Short-term loans from related party as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted of:

	Baht	
	Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	260,000,000	260,000,000

The Company had short-term loans from AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited, by issuing promissory notes for a period of 6 months and interest charged at the rate of 1.98% - 2.04% per annum and unsecured. (year 2021: interest rate at 1.55% per annum)

Nature of relationship

Name	Country	Relation	Type of relation
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	Thailand	Parent Company	Direct shareholding and common director
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding

Bases of measurement for intercompany revenues and expenses

	Pricing policies
Rental and other service	Stipulate in the agreement
Interest expenses	Referred with the commercial bank's interest rate.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cash	380,000	423,844	350,000	350,000
Cash at banks	101,950,523	286,274,601	88,434,241	274,207,423
High liquid short-term investments	5,442	3,458	5,442	3,458
Total	102,335,965	286,701,903	88,789,683	274,560,881

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investment measured at amorized cost				
Fixed deposit receipt with a maturity more than 3 months but not over 1 year	279,614	50,321,899	279,614	50,321,899
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in open-end fixed income fund	2,564,547	2,552,349	64,739	64,471
Total	2,844,161	52,874,248	344,353	50,386,370

Movements of debt instruments were as follows:

Baht

Debt instruments	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer- out	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
2022					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	50,321,899	-	(50,042,285)	-	279,614
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,552,349	-	-	12,198	2,564,547
Total	52,874,248	-	(50,042,285)	12,198	2,844,161
2021					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	213,005	50,108,894	-	-	50,321,899
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,546,750	-	-	5,599	2,552,349
Total	2,759,755	50,108,894	-	5,599	52,874,248

Baht

Debt instruments	Separate financial statements				
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer- out	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
2022					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	50,321,899	-	(50,042,285)	-	279,614
- Fair value through profit or loss	64,471	-	-	268	64,739
Total	50,386,370	-	(50,042,285)	268	344,353
2021					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	213,005	50,108,894	-	-	50,321,899
- Fair value through profit or loss	64,329	-	-	142	64,471
Total	277,334	50,108,894	-	142	50,386,370

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

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

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Trade receivables	540,219,486	635,838,593
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,182,107)	(24,817,690)
Trade receivables - net	538,037,379	611,020,903
Other receivables	120,785	369,052
Trade and other receivables - net	538,158,164	611,389,955

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

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

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 and separate	
	financial statements	
	2022	2021
Current	538,037,379	612,106,238
Overdue		
Over 12 months	2,182,107	23,732,355
Total	540,219,486	635,838,593

8. INVENTORIES

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

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	154,049,205	243,083,151
Work in process	126,348,773	156,235,808
Finished goods	142,026,994	150,786,350
Supplies	17,879,776	17,370,097
Total	440,304,748	567,475,406
Less Allowance for devaluation of inventories	(14,000,000)	-
Inventories - net	426,304,748	567,475,406

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, cost of inventories were included in cost of sale and cost of rendering of service.

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
Cost of sale	7,638,428,587	5,890,187,837
Cost of rendering of service	29,315,092	-
Adjustment for allowance for devaluation of inventories	14,000,000	-
Total	7,681,743,679	5,890,187,837

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

	<i>Baht</i>
	Consolidated and separate financial statements
Beginning balance	-
Less Allowance for devaluation of inventories	14,000,000
Ending balance	14,000,000

9. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

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

	Baht					
	Consolidated		Separate			
	financial statements		financial statements			
Accounts	2022	2021	2022	2021	Note	Collaterals
Fixed	56,397,200	56,397,200	55,997,200	55,997,200	14, 29	Credit for letter of guarantee and credit for short-term loan from financial institutions

10. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

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

	%						<i>Baht</i>	
	Paid-up share capital		Shareholding		Cost value		Allowance for impairment	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Subsidiaries								
AI Logistics Company Limited	-	209,000,000	-	100	-	82,677,860	-	(82,677,860)
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	460,000,000	460,000,000	100	100	352,395,280	352,395,280	352,395,280	352,395,280
Total					352,395,280	435,073,140	-	(82,677,860)
							352,395,280	352,395,280

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 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.

Movements of allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>
Beginning balance	82,677,860
Less Reversal loss on impairment	(82,677,860)
Ending balance	-

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		Buildings and port	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment		Office equipment	Vehicles		Work in progress/ assets under installations	Total
	Land	improvements									
Cost											
At January 1, 2021	174,556,021	49,288,401	295,791,978	86,558,184	1,498,220,522	14,143,813	31,114,381	7,926,908	2,157,600,208		
Purchase	-	1,809,230	1,372,500	4,997,932	26,598,557	346,678	-	6,423,543	41,548,440		
Transfer in/ Transfer out	4,944,483	(4,944,483)	91,509	84,735	10,025,213	-	-	(10,201,457)	-		
Disposal	-	-	(390,000)	(23,087)	(6,079,795)	(324,924)	(350,001)	(354,450)	(7,522,257)		
At December 31, 2021	179,500,504	46,153,148	296,865,987	91,617,764	1,528,764,497	14,165,567	30,764,380	3,794,544	2,191,626,391		
Purchase	-	810,000	1,140,000	792,500	12,475,481	1,490,212	-	70,671,263	87,379,456		
Transfer in/ Transfer out	-	2,148,000	-	-	6,816,658	200,500	-	(9,165,158)	-		
Disposal	-	-	(1,273,612)	(52,610)	(12,594,738)	(538,436)	-	(1,027,715)	(15,487,111)		
At December 31, 2022	179,500,504	49,111,148	296,732,375	92,357,654	1,535,461,898	15,317,843	30,764,380	64,272,934	2,263,518,736		
Accumulated depreciation											
At January 1, 2021	-	17,690,331	94,686,463	35,643,909	506,143,547	10,640,101	15,288,707	-	680,093,058		
Depreciation	-	4,183,634	24,864,331	8,084,855	81,216,200	1,301,447	1,725,024	-	121,375,491		
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(218,950)	(10,779)	(3,182,639)	(292,152)	(268,971)	-	(3,973,491)		
At December 31, 2021	-	21,873,965	119,331,844	43,717,985	584,177,108	11,649,396	16,744,760	-	797,495,058		
Depreciation	-	4,174,086	12,056,336	7,117,352	96,680,714	1,061,473	1,713,638	-	122,803,599		
Transfer in	-	-	400,000	-	5,600,000	-	-	-	6,000,000		
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(804,350)	(48,762)	(7,681,903)	(523,133)	-	-	(9,058,148)		
At December 31, 2022	-	26,048,051	130,983,830	50,786,575	678,775,919	12,187,736	18,458,398	-	917,240,509		

Consolidated financial statements

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and port	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Work in progress/ assets under installations	Total
Allowance for impairment									
At January 1, 2021	-	-	2,500,000	-	14,900,000	-	-	-	17,400,000
Loss on impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2021	-	-	2,500,000	-	14,900,000	-	-	-	17,400,000
Reversal of loss from impairment of assets	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	(14,900,000)	-	-	-	(17,400,000)
At December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value									
At December 31, 2021	179,500,504	24,279,183	175,034,143	47,899,779	929,687,389	2,516,171	14,019,620	3,794,544	1,376,731,333
At December 31, 2022	179,500,504	23,063,097	165,748,545	41,571,079	856,685,979	3,130,107	12,305,982	64,272,934	1,346,278,227

Separate financial statements

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Work in progress/ assets under installations	Total
Cost									
At January 1, 2021	157,135,835	49,288,401	253,663,157	86,544,530	1,249,610,263	13,330,490	31,082,381	7,926,908	1,848,581,965
Purchase	-	1,809,230	1,372,500	4,997,932	26,597,295	345,229	-	6,423,543	41,545,729
Transfer in /Transfer out	4,944,483	(4,944,483)	91,509	84,735	10,025,213	-	-	(10,201,457)	-
Disposal	-	-	(390,000)	(23,087)	(6,079,795)	(324,924)	(350,001)	(354,450)	(7,522,257)
At December 31, 2021	162,080,318	46,153,148	254,737,166	91,604,110	1,280,152,976	13,350,795	30,732,380	3,794,544	1,882,605,437
Purchase	-	810,000	1,140,000	792,500	12,475,481	1,486,212	-	70,671,263	87,375,456
Transfer in/Transfer out	-	2,148,000	-	-	6,816,658	200,500	-	(9,165,158)	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,273,612)	(52,610)	(12,594,738)	(538,436)	-	(1,027,715)	(15,487,111)
At December 31, 2022	162,080,318	49,111,148	254,603,554	92,344,000	1,286,850,377	14,499,071	30,732,380	64,272,934	1,954,493,782
Accumulated depreciation									
At January 1, 2021	-	17,690,331	76,528,888	35,630,256	384,514,683	9,891,423	15,256,708	-	539,512,289
Depreciation	-	4,183,634	10,942,689	8,084,855	81,097,857	1,282,622	1,725,024	-	107,316,681
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(218,950)	(10,779)	(3,182,639)	(292,152)	(268,971)	-	(3,973,491)
At December 31, 2021	-	21,873,965	87,252,627	43,704,332	462,429,901	10,881,893	16,712,761	-	642,855,479
Depreciation	-	4,174,086	11,070,126	7,117,352	83,628,882	1,042,058	1,713,638	-	108,746,142
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(804,350)	(48,762)	(7,681,903)	(523,133)	-	-	(9,058,148)
At December 31, 2022	-	26,048,051	97,518,403	50,772,922	538,376,880	11,400,818	18,426,399	-	742,543,473
Net book value									
At December 31, 2021	162,080,318	24,279,183	167,484,539	47,899,778	817,723,075	2,468,902	14,019,619	3,794,544	1,239,749,958
At December 31, 2022	162,080,318	23,063,097	157,085,151	41,571,078	748,473,497	3,098,253	12,305,981	64,272,934	1,211,950,309

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
At December 31,				
The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated that is still in use	208,274,538	187,156,617	207,194,794	186,076,873

12. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

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

	Baht
	Consolidated and separate financial statement
Net book value	
At January 1, 2021	-
Increase	562,690
Less Amortization	(127,954)
At December 31, 2021	434,736
Less Amortization	(187,564)
At December 31, 2022	247,172

The Group entered into a vehicle lease agreement for 3 years, with extension options at the end of lease term. The rental is payable monthly as specified in the contract.

Leases liabilities

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

	Baht	
	Consolidated and separate financial statement	
	2022	2021
Amount of lease payment	272,113	477,913
Less Deferred interest	(11,370)	(33,491)
Lease liabilities	260,743	444,422
Less Current portion	(195,250)	(183,679)
Long-term liabilities	65,493	260,743

The Group entered into the lease agreement for vehicle for their operations.

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

Baht

	Consolidated and separate financial statement	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	444,422	-
Enter into the lease	-	562,690
Amortized interest	22,121	21,219
Lease payment	(205,800)	(139,487)
Ending balance	260,743	444,422

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

Baht

Due of payment	Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	Present value	Deferred interest expenses	Minimum lease payment
2022			
Within 1 year	195,250	10,550	205,800
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	65,493	820	66,313
Total	260,743	11,370	272,113
2021			
Within 1 year	183,679	22,121	205,800
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	260,743	11,370	272,113
Total	444,422	33,491	477,913

As a lessee

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	22,121	21,219	22,121	21,219
Expense relating to short term leases	58,400	204,000	58,400	204,000

13. INTANGIBLE ASSET

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

Baht

	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Cost		
At January 1, 2021	1,665,257	1,563,935
Purchase/ Transfer in	99,950	99,950
Disposal/ Transfer out	(99,551)	(99,551)
At December 31, 2021	1,665,656	1,564,334
Purchase/ Transfer in	70,700	70,700
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-
At December 31, 2022	1,736,356	1,635,034
Accumulated amortization		
At January 1, 2021	971,091	888,682
Amortization	225,977	220,364
Disposal/ Transfer out	(99,550)	(99,550)
At December 31, 2021	1,097,518	1,009,496
Amortization	196,437	190,824
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-
At December 31, 2022	1,293,955	1,200,320
Net book value		
At December 31, 2021	568,138	554,838
At December 31, 2022	442,401	434,714

14. SHORT-TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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

Type of credit facilities	Credit limit				interest rate
	Company		Subsidiary		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Bank overdraft	10,000,000	-	-	-	MOR
Promissory notes/ Letter of credit/Trust receipt	100,000,000	370,000,000	-	-	MMR
Forward contract	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-
Letters of guarantee	5,997,200	5,997,200	400,000	400,000	-

Collateral

The Company and subsidiaries had transferred rights in bank deposit under the contract of secured transaction as collateral for loans (see note 9).

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	377,670,362	530,091,336	377,670,362	530,091,336
Other payables				
Other payables	10,941,062	12,061,926	10,929,398	12,043,926
Accrued expenses	14,903,079	8,157,946	14,817,137	8,072,811
Payables from purchase assets	13,816,030	4,023,013	13,816,030	4,023,013
Total	39,660,171	24,242,885	39,562,565	24,139,750
Grand total	417,330,533	554,334,221	417,232,927	554,231,086

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Thai Baht (THB)	417,330,533	554,327,170	417,232,927	554,224,035
US Dollars (USD)	-	7,051	-	7,051
Total	417,330,533	554,334,221	417,232,927	554,231,086

16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Retention	896,418	2,169,640	896,418	2,169,640
Advances received	1,865,951	7,421,435	865,951	6,860,688
Value added tax and withholding tax	44,844,348	48,971,404	44,843,632	48,968,724
Others	3,721	16,800	3,721	16,800
Total	47,610,438	58,579,279	46,609,722	58,015,852

17. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Post employment benefits				
Present value of obligations	11,357,519	9,962,432	10,515,132	9,271,162
Less Current portion	(779,401)	(866,849)	(779,401)	(866,849)
Provisions for long-term employee benefit	10,578,118	9,095,583	9,735,731	8,404,313

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

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Post-employment benefit plan				
Present value of provision for employee benefit				
At January 1,	9,962,432	10,771,351	9,271,162	10,289,627
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	2,121,960	2,002,275	1,985,147	1,868,891
Interest cost	139,976	123,918	125,672	112,610
Benefit paid during the year	(866,849)	(1,069,570)	(866,849)	(1,069,570)
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gain	-	(1,865,542)	-	(1,930,396)
At December 31,	11,357,519	9,962,432	10,515,132	9,271,162

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	1.44 - 2.07	1.44 - 2.07	1.44	1.44
Salary increase rate	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00
Turnover rate	0 - 28	0 - 28	0 - 28	0 - 28

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:

Baht

	Consolidated financial statement			
	2022		2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1,023,291)	1,193,016	(865,121)	1,008,605
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	1,314,627	(1,145,451)	1,013,125	(888,230)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(1,098,675)	726,143	(927,506)	608,763

Baht

	Separate financial statement			
	2022		2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(913,984)	1,061,643	(772,676)	897,210
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	1,172,578	(1,025,930)	900,867	(793,270)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(985,429)	726,143	(831,716)	608,763

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

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of sale	1,143,908	1,095,415	1,143,908	1,095,415
Selling expenses	76,087	110,198	76,087	110,198
Administrative expenses	1,041,941	920,580	890,824	775,888
Total	2,261,936	2,126,193	2,110,819	1,981,501

18. SHARE CAPITAL

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

	2022			2021		
	Par value per share	Number	Amount	Par value per share	Number	Amount
Share capital						
Ordinary shares						
At January 1	1	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	0.25	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982
Increase of new shares		-	-	0.25	1,046,458,388	261,614,597
Reduction of shares		-	-	0.25	(21,652)	(5,413)
Changes in par value		-	-		(4,709,046,498)	-
At December 31	1	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	1	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166
Issued and paid-up shares						
Ordinary shares						
At January 1	1	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982	0.25	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982
Increase of new shares	1	18,540,434	18,540,434		-	-
Changes in par value		-	-		(3,924,218,946)	-
At December 31	1	1,326,613,416	1,326,613,416	1	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982

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.

Registered share capital

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 5, 2021, passed a special resolutions 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).

The Company 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).

c) Change the par value of share capital from Baht 0.25 each to Baht 1 each.

The Company 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.

d) 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.

20. DIVIDEND

<i>Baht</i>					
Dividend	Approval	Approval date	Dividend payment date	Dividend per share	Actual dividend paid
Year 2022	The Ordinary General				
	Meeting of Shareholders	5 Apr 22	28 Apr 22	0.25	327,012,396
Year 2021	The Ordinary General				
	Meeting of Shareholders	5 Apr 21	30 Apr 21	0.05	261,614,596

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. WARRANT

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 5, 2021, passed a resolutions to approve the issuance of warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share of company and offering to the existing shareholders who have properties 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")
Category	: Registered and transferable
The offering price	: Baht 0.00
Terms of the warrant	: 2 years from the date of issuance and offering
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 as at March 31, 2022. The second as at September 30, 2022. The third as at May 3, 2023.
The last exercise date	: May 3, 2023
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 amount of Baht 8.16 million and amount 41,515,716 units totaling amount of Baht 10.38 million, respectively.

The Company 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	Outstanding 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

23. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Disaggregation of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 as follow:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Type of goods or services				
Revenue from sale	7,688,119,686	6,431,558,177	7,688,119,686	6,431,558,177
Revenue from rendering of services	36,872,474	-	36,872,474	-
Total	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177
Gain on exchange rate	1,213,122	721,786	1,201,192	716,329
Reversal of loss from impairment of assets	11,400,000	-	-	-
Other income	8,541,213	5,829,788	8,540,223	5,757,788
Total	21,154,335	6,551,574	9,741,415	6,474,117
Grand total	7,746,146,495	6,438,109,751	7,734,733,575	6,438,032,294
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	7,744,933,373	6,437,387,965	7,733,532,383	6,437,315,965
Over time	1,213,122	721,786	1,201,192	716,329
Total	7,746,146,495	6,438,109,751	7,734,733,575	6,438,032,294

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Salaries and wages	71,274,133	71,508,132	68,543,450	68,500,619
Defined benefit plans	2,261,936	2,126,193	2,110,819	1,981,501
Provident fund	1,786,247	1,768,604	1,786,247	1,768,604
Others	9,575,211	10,678,417	9,466,702	10,561,809
Total	84,897,527	86,081,346	81,907,218	82,812,533

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 Principal Asset Management Company Limited.

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
For the year ended December 31				
Contributions paid to the provident fund	1,786,247	1,768,604	1,786,247	1,768,604

25. EXPENSES BY NATURE

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

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in process	38,646,390	(66,760,180)	38,646,390	(66,760,180)
Raw material and supplies used	7,384,020,472	5,709,193,469	7,384,020,472	5,709,193,469
Employee benefit	84,897,527	86,081,346	81,907,218	82,812,533
Depreciation and amortization	123,187,600	121,729,422	109,124,530	107,664,999
Loss from devaluation of inventories	14,000,000	-	14,000,000	-
Expected credit loss (reversal)	(22,635,583)	20,185,583	(22,635,583)	20,185,583
Transportation expenses	24,802,852	25,253,556	24,802,852	25,253,556

26. INCOME TAX

Income tax of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were calculated at a rate specified by the Revenue Department on net earnings (loss) 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 income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense		
Current year	-	-
Deferred tax		
Movements in temporary differences	(1,435,316)	4,613,434
Tax income (expense)	(1,435,316)	4,613,434

	<i>Baht</i>		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2021		
	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	1,865,542	(386,079)	1,479,463

	<i>Baht</i>		
	Separate financial statements		
	2021		
	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	1,930,396	(386,079)	1,544,317

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
	%	%		%	%	
	Tax rate	Tax rate		Tax rate	Tax rate	
Profit (loss) before income tax						
	(20,696,588)	419,008,710		(18,818,668)	433,875,392	
Less Privileges granted under the Investment Promotion						
	(115,469,389)	(380,052,650)		(115,469,389)	(380,052,650)	
Taxable income	(136,165,977)	38,956,060		(134,288,057)	53,822,742	
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	20	20	20	20	20
	(27,233,195)	7,791,212		(26,857,611)	10,764,548	
Income not subject to tax	(15,957,142)	-		(13,674,755)	-	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,800,676	2,729,633		1,986,836	1,905,714	
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes	(41,332)	(291,361)		(41,332)	(290,269)	
Current period taxable losses	41,251,078	-		39,415,716	-	
Loss carry forward	(828,854)	(10,216,513)		(828,854)	(12,379,993)	
Effects of elimination entries on consolidation	8,769	(12,971)		-	-	
Current tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements in temporary differences	(1,435,316)	4,613,434		(1,435,316)	4,613,434	
Tax income (expense)	7	1	8	1	1	1
	(1,435,316)	4,613,434		(1,435,316)	4,613,434	

DEFERRED TAX

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

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	8,144,722	6,837,251
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,144,722)	(5,401,935)
Deferred tax assets - net	-	1,435,316

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

	<i>Baht</i>					
	Consolidated and separate financial statements					
	At January 1, 2021	Profit	Other comprehensive loss	At December 31, 2021	Profit (loss)	At December 31, 2022
Deferred tax asset						
Trade and other receivables	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 for employee benefit	2,057,926	182,386	(386,079)	1,854,233	248,794	2,103,027
Loss carry forward	-	-	-	-	2,802,560	2,802,560
Total	3,045,617	4,177,713	(386,079)	6,837,251	1,307,471	8,144,722
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	(5,837,656)	435,721	-	(5,401,935)	(2,742,787)	(8,144,722)

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	Separate financial statements
	2022	2021
	2022	2021
Loss carry forward	609,420,329	355,677,757
	569,111,014	258,467,011

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.

27. 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:

AI Energy Public Company Limited Producing and distribution of energy product (bio-diesel), vegetable oil.

AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited Ports service.

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

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

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Palm oil product	
	2022	2021
Revenue		
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	7,724,992,160	6,431,558,177
Cost of sales and service	(7,681,743,679)	(5,890,187,837)
Segment gross profit	43,248,481	541,370,340

Assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were are follows:

Baht

	Palm oil product		Oveseas logistics		Ports service		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	88,789,683	274,560,881	-	43,844	13,546,282	12,097,178	102,335,965	286,701,903
Short-term investment	344,353	50,386,370	-	-	2,499,808	2,487,878	2,844,161	52,874,248
Trade and other receivables	538,158,164	611,389,955	-	-	-	-	538,158,164	611,389,955
Inventories	426,304,748	567,475,406	-	-	-	-	426,304,748	567,475,406
Other current assets	6,161,494	3,665,325	-	-	436,091	331,672	6,597,585	3,996,997
Restricted bank deposits	55,997,200	55,997,200	-	-	400,000	400,000	56,397,200	56,397,200
Property, plant and equipment	1,211,950,309	1,239,749,958	-	-	134,327,918	136,981,375	1,346,278,227	1,376,731,333
Right-of-use assets	247,172	434,736	-	-	-	-	247,172	434,736
Intangible assets	434,714	554,838	-	-	7,687	13,300	442,401	568,138
Deferred tax assets	-	1,435,316	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,316
Other non-current assets	1,330,368	138,164	-	-	314,091	471,673	1,644,459	609,837
Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	417,232,927	554,231,086	-	-	97,606	103,135	417,330,533	554,334,221
Other current liabilities	46,609,722	58,015,852	-	-	1,000,716	563,427	47,610,438	58,579,279
Provisions for employee benefit	10,515,132	9,271,162	-	-	842,387	691,270	11,357,519	9,962,432

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 years 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

28. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were calculated by dividing profit (loss) 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 which were summarized as follow:

During the year 2021, the Company changes the par value of shares (see note 18). The Company adjusts the number of ordinary shares to reflect the effect of the change in share value. The basic earnings per share for the previous year were recalculated. At though the change in share value has been change at the beginning of the earliest reporting period.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 basic earnings (loss) per share were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit (loss) for the year	(22,131,904)	423,622,144	(20,253,984)	438,488,826
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Shares)				
Ordinary shares at the beginning of year	1,308,072,982	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982	5,232,291,928
Increase in shares	8,527,444	-	8,527,444	-
Effect of change in par value	-	(3,924,218,946)	-	(3,924,218,946)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,316,600,426	1,308,072,982	1,316,600,426	1,308,072,982
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.017)	0.324	(0.015)	0.335

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per shares are calculated by dividing profit for the years attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the sum of the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the years plus the weighted average number of shares to be issued for the exercise of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares, without any consideration. The calculation assumes that the holders will exercise dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares when the exercise price is lower than fair value of ordinary shares.

For the year ended December 31, 2021 diluted earnings per share were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Profit for the year	423,622,144	438,488,826
Diluted ordinary shares (Shares)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982
Exercised warrants	133,772,764	133,772,764
Diluted ordinary shares	1,441,845,746	1,441,845,746
Diluted earnings per share	0.294	0.304

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

Commitments

- a) As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has letters of guarantee issued by the banks regarding to the obligation under the agreement as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	2022	2021
Letters of guarantee for electricity use	6,069,000	5,669,000

b) As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has commitments regarding to the agreements as follow:

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Monthly payment				
Consultants and services agreement	427,700	560,990	424,433	526,987
Leases liabilities	4,870	-	4,870	-
Capital commitments				
Unrecognized contractual commitments				
Buildings and equipment	9,684,000	68,497,250	9,684,000	68,497,250
Purchase orders for supplies and equipments	23,384,336	8,616,722	23,384,336	8,616,722
Purchase orders for material	216,760,637	258,163,045	216,760,637	258,163,045

30. PROMOTIONAL PRIVILEGES

The Group received a promotion certificate under the Investment Promotion Act B.E.2520 for its business involving production energy product (bio-diesel) and refined glycerine. The major privileges granted to the Company 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.

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:

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4,538,999,647	148,412,002	4,687,411,649	4,700,714,178	169,540,902	4,870,255,080
Non-promoted segment	2,991,418,445	67,316,401	3,058,734,846	1,550,936,993	16,917,678	1,567,854,671
Total	7,530,418,092	215,728,403	7,746,146,495	6,251,651,171	186,458,580	6,438,109,751

Separate financial statements

	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4,538,999,647	148,412,002	4,687,411,649	4,700,714,178	169,540,902	4,870,255,080
Non-promoted segment	2,980,005,525	67,316,401	3,047,321,926	1,550,859,536	16,917,678	1,567,777,214
Total	7,519,005,172	215,728,403	7,734,733,575	6,251,573,714	186,458,580	6,438,032,294

31. 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, investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, short-term loans from related party 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.

The accounting policies of derivatives are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

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, short-term loans from related party and leases liabilities. 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.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Interest rate		Interest rate	
	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed
As at December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Cash at banks	101,955,965	-	88,439,683	-
Short-term investments	-	279,614	-	279,614
Restricted bank deposits	-	56,397,200	-	55,997,200
Financial liabilities				
Short-term loans from related party	-	-	260,000,000	-
Leases liabilities	-	260,743	-	260,743
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash at banks	286,278,059	-	274,210,881	-
Short-term investments	-	50,321,899	-	50,321,899
Restricted bank deposits	-	56,397,200	-	55,997,200
Financial liabilities				
Short-term loans from related party	-	-	260,000,000	-
Leases liabilities	-	444,422	-	444,422

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. 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 and other 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.

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						
As at December 31, 2022						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	101,950,523	5,442	-	-	-	101,955,965
Short-term investments	-	2,844,161	-	-	-	2,844,161
Trade and other receivable	-	538,158,164	-	-	-	538,158,164
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	56,397,200	56,397,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	417,330,533	-	-	-	417,330,533
Leases liabilities	-	195,250	65,493	-	-	260,743

Baht

Consolidated financial statement						
As at December 31, 2021						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	286,274,601	3,458	-	-	-	286,278,059
Short-term investments	-	52,874,248	-	-	-	52,874,248
Trade and other receivable	-	611,389,955	-	-	-	611,389,955
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	56,397,200	56,397,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	544,334,221	-	-	-	544,334,221
Leases liabilities	-	183,679	260,743	-	-	444,422

Separate financial statement						
As at December 31, 2022						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	88,434,241	5,442	-	-	-	88,439,683
Short-term investments	-	344,353	-	-	-	344,353
Trade and other receivables	-	538,158,164	-	-	-	538,158,164
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	55,997,200	55,997,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	417,232,927	-	-	-	417,232,927
Short-term loans from related party	-	260,000,000	-	-	-	260,000,000
Leases liabilities	-	195,250	65,493	-	-	260,743

Separate financial statement						
As at December 31, 2021						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash at banks	274,207,423	3,458	-	-	-	274,210,881
Short-term investments	-	50,386,370	-	-	-	50,386,370
Trade and other receivables	-	611,389,955	-	-	-	611,389,955
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	55,997,200	55,997,200
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	554,231,086	-	-	-	554,231,086
Short-term loans from related party	-	260,000,000	-	-	-	260,000,000
Leases liabilities	-	183,679	260,743	-	-	444,422

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.

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								
Investment in short-term								
Funds	2,564,547	-	-	2,564,547	-	2,564,547	-	2,564,547
<i>As at December 31, 2021</i>								
Financial assets								
Measured at fair value								
Investment in short-term								
Funds	2,552,349	-	-	2,552,349	-	2,552,349	-	2,552,349

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
<i>As at December 31, 2022</i>								
Financial assets								
Measured at fair value								
Investment in short-term								
Funds	64,739	-	-	64,739	-	64,739	-	64,739
<i>As at December 31, 2021</i>								
Financial assets								
Measured at fair value								
Investment in short-term								
Funds	64,471	-	-	64,471	-	64,471	-	64,471

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.