AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



บริษัท สยาม ทรูธ สอบบัญชี จำกัด
338 อาคารปรีชาคอมเพล็กซ์ เอ ชั้น 8
ถนนรัชคาภิเษก สามเสนนอก ห้วยขวาง
กรุงเทพมหานคร 10310 ประเทศไทย
โทรศัพท์ 02 275 9599, 094 559 3894
http://www.siamtruth.com

Siam Truth Audit Company Limited
338 Preecha Complex Building A, 8th Floor,
Ratchadaphisek Road, Samsennok, Huaykwang,
Bangkok, 10310, Thailand
Telephone 02 275 9599, 094 559 3894
http://www.siamtruth.com

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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 and the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accounts issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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.

The key audit matter

Revenue from sale

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, 2021, the revenue from sales was of Baht 6,432 million as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements.

I have identified the revenue from sales to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment

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, 2021, property, plant and equipment had its net book value of Baht 1,377 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.

I have identified property, plant and equipment to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.

Audit procedures

Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for revenue from sales included sampling test as follows:

- 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.

Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for property, plant and equipment included sampling test as follow:

- 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.

The key audit matter	Audit procedures
Inventories	
Inventories are significant high value transection and are principal assets for the Group's business operations. As at December 31, 2021, inventories had its net book value of Baht 567 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.	Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for inventories included sampling test as follow: - 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.
I have identified inventories to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.	

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of AI Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and the separate financial statements AI Energy Public Company Limited for the year ended December 31, 2020, which are included as a comparative information, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in his report dated February 18, 2021.

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, related safeguards.

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.

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Bunjong Pichayaprasat Certified Public Accountant Registration Number 7147

Siam Truth Audit Company Limited Bangkok, February 18, 2022

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

		Consol	idated	Sepa	arate
		financial s	statements	financial s	statements
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	286,701,903	50,199,918	274,560,881	37,062,136
Short-term investments	6	52,874,248	2,759,755	50,386,370	277,334
Trade and other receivables	7	611,389,955	515,404,689	611,389,955	515,404,689
Inventories	8	567,475,406	416,944,849	567,475,406	416,944,849
Other current assets		3,996,997	2,857,393	3,665,325	2,608,712
Total current assets		1,522,438,509	988,166,604	1,507,477,937	972,297,720
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	9	56,397,200	106,213,200	55,997,200	105,813,200
Investment in subsidiaries	10	違	82	352,395,280	352,395,280
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,376,731,333	1,460,107,150	1,239,749,958	1,309,069,676
Right-of-use asset	12	434,736	Ne:	434,736	5 4 1
Intangible assets	13	568,138	694,166	554,838	675,253
Deferred tax assets	26	1,435,316	(E	1,435,316	(
Other non-current assets		609,837	2,482,213	138,164	2,050,901
Total non-current assets		1,436,176,560	1,569,496,729	1,650,705,492	1,770,004,310
Total assets		2,958,615,069	2,557,663,333	3,158,183,429	2,742,302,030

Director	Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)	(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

		Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
		financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	554,334,221	318,597,741	554,231,086	318,289,498
Short-term loans from related party	4			260,000,000	260,000,000
Current portion of leases liabilities	12	183,679	¥	183,679	2
Provisions for employee benefit	17	866,849	1,030,648	866,849	1,030,648
Other current liabilities	16	58,579,279	53,694,498	58,015,852	53,128,506
Total current liabilities		613,964,028	373,322,887	873,297,466	632,448,652
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term leases liabilities	12	260,743	ê	260,743	2
Deferred tax liabilities	26	(#)	2,792,039	*	2,792,039
Provisions for employee benefit	17	9,095,583	9,740,703	8,404,313	9,258,979
Total non-current liabilities		9,356,326	12,532,742	8,665,056	12,051,018
Total liabilities		623,320,354	385,855,629	881,962,522	644,499,670
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Ordinary shares	18	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982	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	25,000,000	47,000,000	25,000,000
Unappropriated		691,290,620	551,283,072	626,633,523	471,759,293
Other components of equity		(863,803)	(2,343,266)	4,719,486	3,175,169
Total shareholders' equity		2,335,294,715	2,171,807,704	2,276,220,907	2,097,802,360
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,958,615,069	2,557,663,333	3,158,183,429	2,742,302,030

Director	Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)	(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021					Baht
		Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
		financial s	statements	financial s	tatements
_	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	23				
Revenue from sales		6.431.558,177	5.504,300,744	6,431,558,177	5,504,300,744
Revenue from rendering of services		257	9,778,446	26	2
Total revenue		6,431,558,177	5,514,079,190	6,431,558,177	5,504,300,744
Cost	25				
Cost of sales	4	(5.890,187,837)	(4,885,573,190)	(5,890,187,837)	(4,884,570,829)
Cost of rendering of services		241	(17,443,717)		
Total cost		(5,890,187,837)	(4,903,016,907)	(5,890,187,837)	(4,884,570,829)
Gross profit		541,370,340	611,062,283	541,370,340	619,729,915
Other income	4, 23	6,551,574	4,645,616	6,474,117	3,930,005
Selling expenses	4, 25	(30,139,404)	(34,512,061)	(30,139,404)	(34,265,375)
Administrative expenses	4, 25	(78,791,215)	(84,373,354)	(59,810,804)	(67,651,182)
Profit from operations		438,991,295	496,822,484	457,894,249	521,743,363
Finance income		276,371	306,698	270,099	606,815
Expected credit loss	25	(20,185,583)	(1,850,000)	(20,185,583)	(10,350,000)
Finance costs	4	(73,373)	(6,439,197)	(4,103,373)	(14,918,025)
Profit before income tax		419,008,710	488,839,985	433,875,392	497,082,153
Tax income (expense)	26	4,613,434	(322,860)	4,613,434	(322,860)
Profit for the year		423,622,144	488,517,125	438,488,826	496,759,293
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently					
to profit or loss					
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	1.7	1.065.540		1 020 207	
Income tax relating to items that will never be	17	1,865,542		1,930,396	⊼:
reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	0.6	(206.070)		(20(000)	
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	26	(386,079)	 -	(386,079)	
Total comprehensive income		1,479,463	400 515 125	1,544,317	40.6 550 202
Total comprehensive income		425,101,607	488,517,125	440,033,143	496,759,293
Earnings per share	28				
Basic earnings per share		0.324	0.373	0.335	0.380
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1.308.072.982	1,308.072.982	1,308,072,982	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				Direct	or
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)			(Pimwan Tharei		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Balit

					Consolidat	Consolidated financial statements			
						Other comp	Other components of shareholders' equity	equity	
						Changes in	Other comprehensive		
						shareholders' equity	income(loss)	Total	
			,	Retained earnings (deficit)	uings (deficit)	Discount from business	Defined benefit	other components	Total
		Issued and paid-up	Premium on	Appropriated -	Unappropriated	combinations under	plan actuarial gains	of shareholders'	shareholders'
	Note	share capital	share capital	legal reserve		common control	(loss)	equity	equity
Balance as at January 1, 2020		1,308,072,982	605,113,717	8,226,574	(235,779,428)	2,881,849	(5,225,115)	(2,343,266)	1,683,290,579
Deficit reduction	21	ř	(315,318,801)	(8,226,574)	323,545,375	7	ű	ji.	٠
Legal reserve	21	¥	95	25,000,000	(25,000,000)	à	ř	i	ж
Total comprehensive income		W S	128		488,517,125	ā		6	488,517,125
Balance as at December 31, 2020		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	25,000,000	551,283,072	2,881,849	(5,225,115)	(2,343,266)	2,171,807,704
Dividend payment	20	r)	•	熨	(261,614,596)		Ĭ.	F	(261,614,596)
Legal reserve	21	ř	×	22,000,000	(22,000,000)		Ě	i	1
Total comprehensive income		3	j		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	2,881,849	(3,745,652)	(863,803)	2,335,294,715

(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

....Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Baht

				Separate finar	Separate financial statements		
						Other components of	
						shareholders' equity	
						Other comprehensive	
				Retained earnings (deficit)	ings (deficit)	income	Total
		Issued and paid-up	Premium on	Appropriated -	Unappropriated	Defined benefit	shareholders'
	Note	share capital	share capital	legal reserve		plan actuarial gains	equity
Balance as at January 1, 2020		1,308,072,982	605,113,717	8,226,574	(323,545,375)	3,175,169	1,601,043,067
Deficit reduction	21	29	(315,318,801)	(8,226,574)	323,545,375	390	9 €?
Legal reserve	21	9¥	a	25,000,000	(25,000,000)	e#A	Ĉ.
Total comprehensive income		r	r		496,759,293		496,759,293
Balance as at December 31, 2020		1,308,072,982	289,794,916	25,000,000	471,759,293	3,175,169	2,097,802,360
Dividend payment	20	174	gi	ĕ	(261,614,596)	79	(261,614,596)
Legal reserve	21	Gi.	r	22,000,000	(22,000,000)	*	Ĭ
Total comprehensive income		ï	¥.	į	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

(Thanit Thareratanavibool) (Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Consoli	dated	Sepa	rate
	financial st	tatements	financial st	atements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before income tax	419,008,710	488,839,985	433,875,392	497,082,153
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax				
to cash generated (paid) from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization	121,729,422	113,756,361	107,664,999	99,873,456
Expected credit loss	20,185,583	1,850,000	20,185,583	10,350,000
Unrealized gain on revaluation of investments	(5,599)	(19,361)	(142)	(494)
(Reversal) loss from impairment of assets	=	(1,620,000)		5,617,860
Loss on disposal and written-off of assets	3,473,999	11,834,570	3,473,999	6,510,465
Provisions for employee benefit	2,126,193	1,961,547	1,981,501	1,880,548
Interest income	(276,371)	(306,698)	(270,099)	(606,815)
Finance costs	73,373	6,439,197	4,103,373	14,918,025
Profit from operations before changes	566,315,310	622,735,601	571,014,606	635,625,198
in operatings assets and liabilities				
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Trade and other receivables	(116,170,849)	(149,367,595)	(116,170,849)	(151,557,529)
Inventories	(155,983,161)	(97,705,541)	(155,983,161)	(98,451,751)
Other current assets	(1,139,604)	627,126	(1,056,613)	(110,072)
Restricted bank deposits	49,816,000	(89,265,901)	49,816,000	(89,265,901)
Other non-current assets	1,967,548	1,942,515	1,967,547	2,152,111
Trade and other payables	231,833,681	16,092,773	232,038,790	17,734,808
Other current liabilities	4,884,781	10,235,320	4,887,346	10,206,614
Employee benefit paid	(1,069,570)	(789,634)	(1,069,570)	(527,810)
Cash generated from operations	580,454,136	314,504,664	585,444,096	325,805,668
Interest received	276,371	306,698	270,099	606,815
Income tax paid	(95,172)	(15,124)	(54,810)	(6,248)
Income tax returned	:#6	3,690,146	(¥)	3,690,146
Net cash provided by operating activities	580,635,335	318,486,384	585,659,385	330,096,381

Director	Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)	(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

R	a	h	1
v	u	"	4

Consoli	dated	Sepa	rate
financial st	tatements	financial st	tatements
2021	2020	2021	2020
*	寒	Ħ	(5,000,000)
π		ŝ	11,500,000
(50,108,894)	5,951,825	(50,108,894)	5,951,825
(32,336,009)	(53,297,515)	(32,333,299)	(52,917,478)
(99,950)	(311,964)	(99,950)	(311,964)
74,766	20,340,863	74,766	259,759
(82,470,087)	(27,316,791)	(82,467,377)	(40,517,858)
-	(3,557,889)	*	*
a	260,000,000	ē	260,000,000
3	(550,000,000)	≤	(550,000,000)
(139,487)	(#)	(139,487)	=
(261,471,622)	•	(261,471,622)	=
(52,154)	(6,439,200)	(4,082,154)	(14,918,025)
(261,663,263)	(299,997,089)	(265,693,263)	(304,918,025)
236,501,985	(8,827,496)	237,498,745	(15,339,502)
50,199,918	59,027,414	37,062,136	52,401,638
286,701,903	50,199,918	274,560,881	37,062,136
	financial st 2021 (50,108,894) (32,336,009) (99,950) 74,766 (82,470,087) (139,487) (261,471,622) (52,154) (261,663,263) 236,501,985 50,199,918	(50,108,894) 5,951,825 (32,336,009) (53,297,515) (99,950) (311,964) 74,766 20,340,863 (82,470,087) (27,316,791) - (3,557,889) - 260,000,000 - (550,000,000) (139,487) - (261,471,622) - (52,154) (6,439,200) (261,663,263) (299,997,089) 236,501,985 (8,827,496) 50,199,918 59,027,414	financial statements financial statements 2021 2020 2021 (50,108,894) 5,951,825 (50,108,894) (32,336,009) (53,297,515) (32,333,299) (99,950) (311,964) (99,950) 74,766 20,340,863 74,766 (82,470,087) (27,316,791) (82,467,377) - (3,557,889) 260,000,000 (550,000,000) - (139,487) - (139,487) (261,471,622) - (261,471,622) (52,154) (6,439,200) (4,082,154) (261,663,263) (299,997,089) (265,693,263) 236,501,985 (8,827,496) 237,498,745 50,199,918 59,027,414 37,062,136

Director	Director
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)	(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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 the Stock Exchange of Thailand in "the Market for Alternative Investment (mai)" on January 6, 2014.

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

The Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are engaged in 3 principal businesses as follows:

- Producing and distribution of energy product (bio-diesel), vegetable oil.
- Overseas logistics.
- Port service.

The Company's major shareholders were as follow:

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 18, 2022.

Coronavirus disease 2019 Pandemic

The situation of Coronavirus disease 2019 Pandemic (COVID-19), a dangerous communicable disease, tends to spread and severe expanding impacts continually, resulting in an economic slowdown and adversely impacting most businesses and industries. This situation may bring uncertainties and have an impact on the environment in which the group operates. However, the Group's management has continuously monitored and assessed the financial impact in respect of the valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.

As the situation has evolved, the management's judgements and significant accounting estimates will be reviewed.

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")

				%
			Sharel	olding
	Country of		Decem	ber 31,
Subsidiaries	incorporation	Business type	2021	2020
AI Logistics Company Limited (A)	Thailand	Local and overseas logistics for passenger, merchandise, parcel and other materials. (Ceased operations)	100	100
Al Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Port service (Ceased operations)	100	100

(A) On July 7, 2021, AI Logistics Company Limited 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. 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 and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021. 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 and accounting guidances and disclosures in the notes to the financial statements to users of TFRSs.

The adoption of TFRSs does not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

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

The Federation of Accounting Professions promulgated the numbers of revised financial reporting standards and interpretations, 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 clarification of accounting practices and accounting guidance 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 Company 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:

	Years
Land improvements	5 - 10
Buildings and port	5 - 40
Utility system	5 - 20
Machinery and factory equipment	5 - 20
Vessel	3 - 10
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5 - 20

Depreciation is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or 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:

Years

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 in reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in 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:

Years

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 per share

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

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.

1) 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, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

KAM		Raht	
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	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial sta	atements	financial sta	tements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Other income				
AI Logistics Company Limited	Ē.	3:	9	311,301
Purchase of raw material				
Samart Palm Oil Company Limited	l k	1,873,940	##! =	1,873,940
Samart Palm Industry Company Limited	É	7,209,315	8	7,209,315
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	•		續到	44,950
Rental				
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	-	4 7	(= 1)	2,031,083
Administrative expense				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	2,055,641	2,390,009	1,877,231	1,879,441
AI Logistics Company Limited	æ	¥1.	##S	8,500,000
Finance Costs				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	(5	5,488,945	(表)	5,488,945
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	(u	**	4,030,000	8,564,329
Director	72	431,507	20	431,507
Dividend paid				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	161,604,974	æ	161,604,974	·*

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Short-term benefits	16,765,861	14,782,017	16,179,247	13,489,795
Long-term benefits	767,544	697,477	767,544	697,477
Post-employment benefits	491,841	514,319	462,077	414,865
Total	18,025,246	15,993,813	17,408,868	14,602,137

Directors' remuneration

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

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group paid directors' remuneration in the amount of Baht 2.38 million and Baht 1.79 million, respectively.

Short-term loans from related parties

Short-term loans from related parties as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

		Baht
	Separate financial	statements
	2021	2020
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	260,000,000	260,000,000

Movements of short-term loans from related parties for year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

				Baht
	Consolidated fina	ancial statements	Separate financ	cial statements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance	520	290,000,000	260,000,000	550,000,000
Increase	18	260,000,000	=	260,000,000
Decrease	() <u>224</u>	(550,000,000)		(550,000,000)
Ending balance			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 1.55% per annum and unsecured. (year 2020: interest rate at 2.84% - 3.75% 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 Logistics Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Al Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary	Direct shareholding
Samart Palm Industry Company Limited	Thailand	Related company	Close family member of
			management and/or shareholder
Samart Palm Oil Company Limited	Thailand	Related company	Close family member of
			management and/or shareholder

Bases of measurement for intercompany revenues and expenses

	Pricing policies		
Purchase of goods	Referred to market price		
Rental and other service	Stipulate in the agreement		
Interest income - expenses	Referred with the commercial bank's interest rate.		

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

			Baht
Consoli	dated	Separa	ate
financial statements financial statements		atements	
2021	2020	2021	2020
423,844	382,000	350,000	350,000
286,274,601	49,816,931	274,207,423	36,711,149
3,458	987	3,458	987
286,701,903	50,199,918	274,560,881	37,062,136
	financial st 2021 423,844 286,274,601 3,458	2021 2020 423,844 382,000 286,274,601 49,816,931 3,458 987	financial statements financial statements 2021 2020 2021 423,844 382,000 350,000 286,274,601 49,816,931 274,207,423 3,458 987 3,458

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

n		7
ĸ	18	11

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Investment measured at amorized cost				
Fixed deposit receipt with a maturity more				
than 3 months but not over 1 year	50,321,899	213,005	50,321,899	213,005
Investment measured at fair value				
through profit or loss				
Investments in open-end fixed				
income fund	2,552,349	2,546,750	64,471	64,329
Total	52,874,248	2,759,755	50,386,370	277,334

Movements of debt instruments were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				
Debt instruments	As at January 1	Purchase	Sale	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
2021					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	213,005	50,108,894	#C	÷	50,321,899
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,546,750	= = =	14	5,599	2,552,349
Total	2,759,755	50,108,894		5,599	52,874,248
2020					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	6,164,830	159,792	(6,111,617)	5.	213,005
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,527,389		<u> </u>	19,361	2,546,750
Total	8,692,219	159,792	(6,111,617)	19,361	2,759,755

	Separate financial statements				
Debt instruments	As at January 1	Purchase	Sale	Fair value adjustment	As at December 31
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
2020					
Debt instruments measured at					
- Amortized Cost	6,164,830	159,792	(6,111,617)	*	213,005
- Fair value through profit or loss	63,835	(#)		494	64,329
Total	6,228,665	159,792	(6,111,617)	494	277,334

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

Baht

Consolidated and separate

		•	
	financial statements		
	2021	2020	
Trade receivables	635,838,593	519,823,386	
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	(24,817,690)	(4,632,107)	
Trade receivables - net	611,020,903	515,191,279	
Other receivables	369,052	519,760	
Less Allowance for expected credit loss		(306,350)	
Other receivables - net	369,052	213,410	
Trade and other receivables - net	611,389,955	515,404,689	

Movements of allowance for expected credit loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Baht

Consolidated and se	parate
---------------------	--------

financial statements		
2021	2020	
4,938,457	3,527,857	
20,185,583	1,850,000	
(306,350)	(439,400)	
24,817,690	4,938,457	
	2021 4,938,457 20,185,583 (306,350)	

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group had outstanding balances of trade receivables aged by number of months as follows:

Baht

Consolidated and separate

		1
	financial sta	atements
	2021	2020
Current	612,106,238	489,556,252
Overdue		
Not over 3 months	-	354,780
Over 12 months	23,732,355	29,912,354
Total	635,838,593	519,823,386

The currencies denomination of trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Baht

Consolidated and separate

	financial statements		
Currencies	2021	2020	
Thai Baht (THB)	611,389,955	515,049,909	
US Dollars (USD)		354,780	
Total	611,389,955	515,404,689	

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

Baht

	financial statements		
	2021	2020	
Raw materials	243,083,151	161,659,489	
Work in process	156,235,808	151,958,596	
Finished goods	150,786,350	88,303,382	
Supplies	17,370,097	15,023,382	
Total	567,475,406	416,944,849	

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, cost of inventories were included in cost of sale

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate		
	financial statements		financial statements		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Cost of sale	5,890,187,837	4,929,573,190	5,890,187,837	4,928,570,829	
Adjustment for allowance					
for devaluation of inventories	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(44,000,000)	-	(44,000,000)	
Net	5,890,187,837	4,885,573,190	5,890,187,837	4,884,570,829	

Movements of allowance for devaluation of inventories for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Consoli	dated	and	separate
---------	-------	-----	----------

	financial sta	itements
	2021	2020
Beginning balance	9	44,000,000
Less Reversal from devaluation of inventories		(44,000,000)
Ending balance	-	

9. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

Restricted bank deposits as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

	Conso	lidated	Sepa	arate		
	financial	statements	financial	statements		
Accounts	2021	2020	2021	2020	_Note_	Collaterals
Fixed	56,397,200	106,213,200	55,997,200	105,813,200	14, 29	Credit for letter of guarantee and
						credit for short-term loan
						from financial institutions

10. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

Baht	Net book value	2020	D 2	352,395,280	352,395,280
	Net boo	2021	i e,	352,395,280	352,395,280
	r impairment	2020	(82,677,860) (82,677,860)		(82,677,860)
	Allowance for impairmen	2021			(82,677,860)
	/alue	2020	82,677,860	352,395,280	435,073,140
	Cost value	2021	82,677,860	352,395,280	435,073,140
% Paid-up share capital Holding	2020	100	001		
	2021	100	100		
	2020	209,000,000	460,000,000		
	2021	209,000,000	460,000,000		
		Subsidiaries	Al Logistics Company Limited	AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Total

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 liquidation of company with Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on July 7, 2021.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

					Consolidated	Consolidated financial statements	S			
		Land	Buildings		Machinery and				Work in progress/	
	Land	improvements	and port	Utility system	factory equipment	Vessel	Office equipment	Vehicles	assets under installations	Total
										N.
Cost										
At January 1, 2020	174.556.021	46.514.837	502,233.035	66,873,544	1,166,513,694	125.317.234	8,642,028	30,039,836	128.334.889	2.249,025.118
Purchase	19r	760.050	2.625.575	251.698	15,001,526	51	648.011	2.521,600	42.927.775	64,736,235
Transfer in/ Transfer out	388	2,013.513	1.613.804	19,629,589	134,196.212	e	5.291,627	400	(162,744.745)	907
Disposal	i		(2,429,898)	(196,646)	(25,741,448)	(125,317,234)	(437,853)	(1,447,057)	(591,011)	(156,161.147)
At December 31, 2020	174.556,021	49,288,400	504,042,516	86,558,185	1,289,969,984	æ	14,143.813	31,114,379	7,926,908	2.157,600,206
Purchase	93i i	1,809,230	1,372,500	4,997,932	26,598,557	nen	346.678	1000	6.423,543	41.548.440
Transfer in/ Transfer out	4.944,483	(4,944,483)	605,16	84,735	10,025.213	M 2	86	W.	(10,201,457)	r
Disposal			(390,000)	(23,087)	(6,079,795)	.5	(324,924)	(350,001)	(354,450)	(7.522,257)
At December 31, 2021	179.500,504	46,153,147	505,116,525	91,617,765	1,320,513,959		14,165,567	30,764,378	3,794,544	2,191,626,389
Accumulated depreciation										
At January 1, 2020	17	13,664,256	156,641,953	27,563,708	365,038,147	99,100,879	7,048,921	14,651,803	*))	683,709,667
Depreciation	¥	4,026,076	22,930,054	8,229,323	71,146,276	1,398,853	3,951,485	1,850,773	×	113,532,840
Disposal/ Transfer out	81		(1,212,762)	(149,124)	(13,757,152)	(100,499,732)	(347,434)	(1,183,247)		(117,149,451)
At December 31, 2020) (GP)	17,690,332	178,359,245	35,643,907	422,427,271	B ® S	10,652,972	15,319,329	(*)	680,093,056
Depreciation	c	4,183,634	24,864,331	8,084,855	81,216,200	47	1,301,447	1,725,024	8	121,375,491
Disposal/ Transfer out	1		(218,950)	(10,779)	(3,182,639)	4	(292,152)	(268,971)		(3,973,491)
At December 31, 2021		21,873,966	203,004,626	43,717,983	500,460,832		11,662,267	16,775,382	·	797,495,056
			595			The state of the s				

					Consolidated	Consolidated financial statements	nts			
		Land	Buildings		Machinery and				Work in progress/	
	Land	improvements	and port	Utility system	factory equipment	Vessel	Office equipment	Vehicles	assets under installations	Total
Allowance for impairment										
At January 1, 2020										19,020,000
Loss on impairment									J	(1.620.000)
At December 31, 2020										17,400,000
Loss on impairment										а
At December 31, 2021										17,400,000
Net book value										
At December 31, 2020	174,556,021	31,598,068	31,598,068 325,683,271	50,914,278	867,542,713		3,490,841	15,795,050	7,926,908	1,460,107,150
At December 31, 2021	179,500,504	24,279,181		47,899,782	820,053,127	3	2,503,300	13,988,996	3,794,544	1,376,731,333

Bulit

					Separate financial statements	ements			
		Land			Machinery and			Work in progress/	
	Land	improvements	Buildings	Utility system	factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	assets under installations	Total
Cost									
AtJanuary 1.2020	157,135,835	46,514,837	251,853,677	66,859,889	1,123,219,678	7,558,097	30,007,837	128,334,889	1,811,484,739
Purchase	E	760,050	2,625,575	251,698	14,625,227	644,273	2,521,600	42,927.775	64,356.198
Transfer in /Transfer out	(F	2,013,514	1,613,803	19,629,589	134,196,212	5,291,627	114	(162,744,745)	G
Disposal			(2,429,898)	(196,646)	(22,430,854)	(163,507)	(1,447,056)	(591,011)	(27,258,972)
At December 31, 2020	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	9	1,809,230	1.372.500	4.997,932	26.597.295	345,229	94	6,423,543	41.545.729
Transfer in/Transfer out	4,944,483	(4,944,483)	605,16	84.735	10,025,213	*	٠	(10,201,457)	×
Disposal		<u>(</u> 6	(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
Accumulated depreciation									
AtJanuary 1, 2020	(.#	13,664,255	67,079,656	27,550,056	324,446,821	6,148,632	14,619,805	0.a	453,509,225
Depreciation		4,026,076	10,661,994	8,229,324	71,016,163	3.901,842	1,820,149	*	99,655,548
Disposal/ Transfer out	•0		(1,212,762)	(149,124)	(10,948,301)	(159,051)	(1,183,246)		(13,652,484)
At December 31, 2020	9	17,690,331	76,528,888	35,630,256	384,514,683	9,891,423	15,256,708	(4	539,512.289
Depreciation	9.	4,183,634	10,942,689	8,084,855	81,097,857	1,282,622	1,725,024	٠	107,316,681
Disposal/ Transfer out	r	*	(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	3	642,855,479
Net book value									
At December 31, 2020	157,135,835	31,598,070	177,134,269	50,914,274	865,095,580	3,439,067	15,825,673	7,926,908	1,309,069,676
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

	Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
	financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
At December 31,				
The gross carrying amount of fully				
depreciated that is still in use	226,406,812	195,218,779	186,076,873	154,938,001

12. LEASES

Right-of-use assets

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

Baht

Consolidated and separate
financial statement
#
562,690
(127,954)
434,736

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, 2021, leases liabilities consisted of:

	Baht
	Consolidated and separate
	financial statement
Amount of lease payment	477,913
Less Deferred interest	(33,491)
Lease liabilities	444,422
Less Current portion	(183,679)
Long-term leases liabilities	260,743
	-

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

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

	Baht
	Consolidated and separate
	financial statement
Beginning balance	= :
Enter into the lease	562,690
Amortized interest	21,219
Lease payment	(139,487)
Ending balance	444,422

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

Baht

<u>-</u>	Consolidated a	and separate financial s	tatements
		Deferred	Minimum
	Present	interest	lease
Due of payment	value	expenses	payment
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 financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
For the year ended December 31				
Recognized in profit or loss				
Interest expense from lease liabilities	21,219	æ	21,219	₹/
Expense relating to short term leases	204,000	261,500	204,000	204,000

13. INTANGIBLE ASSET

At December 31, 2021

Movements of intangible asset for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

		Baht
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial Statements	financial Statements
Cost		
At January 1, 2020	1,359,483	1,251,971
Purchase/ Transfer in	311,964	311,964
Disposal/ Transfer out	(6,190)	
At December 31, 2020	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
Accumulated amortization		
At January 1, 2020	753,760	670,774
Amortization	223,521	217,908
Disposal/ Transfer out	(6,190)	
At December 31, 2020	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
Net book value		
At December 31, 2020	694,166	675,253

568,138

554,838

14. SHORT-TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Group has credit facilities from financial institution as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Baht

		Credit limit				
	Conso	Consolidated		arate		
	financial	financial statements		financial statements		
Type of credit facilities	2021	2021 2020		2020	interest rate	
Bank overdraft	35	55,000,000	·=:	50,000,000	MOR	
Promissory notes/						
Letter of credit/Trust receipt	370,000,000	320,000,000	370,000,000	320,000,000	MLR	
Forward contract	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	:#:	
Letters of guarantee	6,069,000	8,313,200	5,669,000	5,813,200	(4)	

Collateral

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

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

				Duni	
	Consol	idated	Separate		
	financial st	tatements	financial statements		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Trade payables					
Other parties	530,091,336	291,122,643	530,091,336	291,122,643	
Other payables					
Other payables	12,061,926	8,107,336	12,043,926	8,107,336	
Accrued expenses	8,157,946	9,122,670	8,072,811	8,814,427	
Payables from purchase assets	4,023,013	10,245,092	4,023,013	10,245,092	
Total	24,242,885	27,475,098	24,139,750	27,166,855	
Grand total	554,334,221	318,597,741	554,231,086	318,289,498	

The currencies denomination of trade and other payables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Baht

	Consol	lidated	Separate		
	financial s	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Thai Baht (THB)	554,327,170	318,587,567	554,224,035	318,279,324	
US Dollars (USD)	7,051	10,174	7,051	10,174	
Total	554,334,221	318,597,741	554,231,086	318,289,498	

16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

Baht

	Consoli	Consolidated financial statements 2021 2020		ate
	financial st			atements
	2021			2020
Retention	2,169,640	7,241,527	2,169,640	7,241,527
Advances received	7,421,435	10,298,276	6,860,688	9,737,527
Value added tax	48,397,751	35,680,103	48,395,371	35,675,160
Withholding tax	573,653	474,592	573,353	474,292
Others	16,800	<u> </u>	16,800	82
Total	58,579,279	53,694,498	58,015,852	53,128,506

17. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Provisions for employee benefit as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

	Consolidated financial statements 2021 2020		Separate financial statements	
			2021	2020
Post employment benefits				
Present value of obligations	9,962,432	10,771,351	9,271,162	10,289,627
Less Current portion	(866,849)	(1,030,648)	(866,849)	(1,030,648)
Provisions for long-term employee benefit	9,095,583	9,740,703	8,404,313	9,258,979

Movements of the present value of provisions for employee benefit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follows:

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial sta	atements	financial sta	tements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Post-employment benefit plan				
Present value of provision for employee benefit				
At January 1,	10,771,351	9,599,438	10,289,627	8,936,889
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	2,002,275	1,760,096	1,868,891	1,694,681
Interest cost	123,918	201,451	112,610	185,867
Benefit paid during the year	(1,069,570)	(789,634)	(1,069,570)	(527,810)
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gain	(1,865,542)		(1,930,396)	
At December 31,	9,962,432	10,771,351	9,271,162	10,289,627

Principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follow:

% Consolidated Separate financial statements financial statements 2021 2020 2021 2020 Discount rate 1.44 - 2.072.16 - 2.94 1.44 2.16 Salary increase rate 1.50 - 5.00 1.50 - 5.00 1.50 - 5.001.50 - 5.00 Turnover rate 0 - 28 0 - 40 0 - 28 0 - 40

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

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, 2021 and 2020 are summarized below:

Baht

	Consolidated financial statement			
	2021		2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(865,121)	1,008,605	(886,642)	1,024,884
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	1,013,125	(888,230)	1,263,199	(1,103,013)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(927,506)	608,763	(947,599)	631,999
				Baht
		C	:-1 -4-4	

Separate financial statement

	2021		2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(772,676)	897,210	(829,561)	958,236
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	900,867	(793,270)	1,186,406	(1,036,971)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(831,716)	608,763	(887,661)	631,999

The Group presented in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements 2021 2020		Separate financial statements	
			2021	2020
Cost of sale	1,095,415	1,062,912	1,095,415	1,062,912
Selling expenses	110,198	136,261	110,198	136,261
Administrative expenses	920,580	762,374	775,888	681,375
Total	2,126,193	1,961,547	1,981,501	1,880,548

18. SHARE CAPITAL

Movement of share capital for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follows:

Baht

	Par value	2021		2020	
	per share	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Share capital					
Ordinary shares					
At January 1	0.25	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982	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)	gr.	=
Changes in par value		(4,709,046,498)	Sec.	4.	:=:
At December 31	1, 0.25	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982
Issued and paid-up shares					
Ordinary shares					
At January 1	0.25	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982	5,232,291,928	1,308,072,982
Increase of new shares		-	F	¥t	8
Reduction of shares		-	*	i=0.	·
Changes in par value		(3,924,218,946)			
At December 31	1, 0.25	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982	5,232,291,928	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).
- 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.

- 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

						Duni
			Dividend	Dividend per	Interim dividend	Actual dividend
Dividend	Approval	Approval date	payment date	share	per share	paid
Year 2021	The Ordinary General	5 Apr 21	30 Apr 21	0.05		261,614,596
	Meeting of Shareholders					

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.

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 18, 2020, passed a resolutions to approve the compensation for deficit in the amount of Baht 323.55 million by offsetting with the premium on ordinary shares in the amount of Baht 315.32 million and legal reserve in the amount of Baht 8.23 million.

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22. WARRANT

The ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on April 5, 2020, passed a resolutions to approve the transfer of the warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share of company for offer to sale 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 follows:

Type of warrant The Warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share of

Al 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

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.

Expiration date : May 4, 2023

Changes of the warrants during the year were as follows:

					Unit
	Outstanding as at	New warrants	Exercised	Expired	Outstanding as at
Type of warrants	January 1, 2021	issued	warrants	warrants	December 31, 2021
AIE-W2	<u>\</u>	1,046,436,734		(ATC)	1,046,436,734

23. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Disaggregation of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 as follow:

Baht

	Consol	lidated	Sepa	arate
	financial s	tatements	financial	statements
×	2021	2020	2021	2020
Type of goods or services				
Revenue from sale	6,431,558,177	5,504,300,744	6,431,558,177	5,504,300,744
Revenue from rendering of services	-	9,778,446	-	(#)
Total	6,431,558,177	5,514,079,190	6,431,558,177	5,504,300,744
Gain on exchange rate	721,786	646,407	716,329	558,318
Other income	5,829,788	3,999,209	5,757,788	3,371,687
Total	6,551,574	4,645,616	6,474,117	3,930,005
Grand total	6,438,109,751	5,518,724,806	6,438,032,294	5,508,230,749
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	6,437,387,965	5,518,078,399	6,437,315,965	5,507,672,431
Over time	721,786	646,407	716,329	558,318
Total	6,438,109,751	5,518,724,806	6,438,032,294	5,508,230,749

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Employee benefit expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follow:

	Consolidated finar	icial statements	Separate finan	cial statements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Salaries and wages	71,508,132	71,118,600	68,500,619	65,147,062
Defined benefit plans	2,126,193	1,961,547	1,981,501	1,880,548
Provident fund	1,768,604	1,707,064	1,768,604	1,691,821
Others	10,678,417	9,822,080	10,561,809	8,952,556
Total	86,081,346	84,609,291	82,812,533	77,671,987

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. (year 2020: Finansa Securities Company Limited).

Baht

	Consolidated fina	ncial statements	Separate financ	ial statements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
For the year ended December 31				
Contributions paid to the provident fund	1,768,604	1,707,064	1,768,604	1,691,821

25. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follow:

	Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
	financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Changes in inventories of finished goods	(66,760,180) (5,235,580)		(66,760,180)	(5,235,580)
and work in process				
Raw material and supplies used	5,709,193,469	4,706,721,392	5,709,193,469	4,697,011,819
Employee benefit	86,081,346	84,609,291	82,812,533	77,671,987
Depreciation and amortization	121,729,422	113,756,361	107,664,999	99,873,456
Reversal from devaluation of inventories	變	(44,000,000)	=	(44,000,000)
Expected credit loss	20,185,583	1,850,000	20,185,583	10,350,000
Transportation expenses	25,253,556	28,671,068	25,253,556	28,620,325

26. INCOME TAX

Income tax of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were calculated at a rate specified by the Revenue Department on net earnings after adjusting certain conditions according to the Revenue Code. The Group recorded the corporate income tax as expense for the years and recorded the accrued portion as liabilities in the statements of financial position.

Tax income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follow:

					Baht
	(Consoli	idated	Se	parate
	fina	ncial st	tatements	financia	l statements
	2021		2020	2021	2020
Income tax recognised in profit or loss					
Current tax expense					
Current year		<u> </u>	427	Ħ	¥
Deferred tax					
Movements in temporary differences	4,613,	434	(322,86	0) 4,613,434	(322,860)
Tax income (expense)	4,613,	434	(322,86	0) 4,613,434	(322,860)
					Baht
			Consoli	dated financial stat	ements
				2021	
	ā	Ве	efore tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive	income		1.065.540	(20(070)	1 470 462
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	ē		1,865,542	(386,079)	1,479,463
					Baht
			Separ	ate financial staten	nents
				2021	
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Ве	efore 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

		Consolidated financial statements	ncial staten	nents		Separate financial statements	ial stateme	ents
		2021		2020		2021		2020
	%		%		%		%	
	Tax rate		Tax rate		Tax rate		Tax rate	
Profit before income tax		419,008,710		488,839,985		433,875,392		497,082,153
Less Privileges granted under the Investment Promotion	·	(380,052,650)	.5	(337,551,791)		(380,052,650)		(337,551,791)
Taxable income		38,956,060	•	151,288,194	٠	53,822,742		159,530,362
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	7,791,212	20	30,257,639	20	10,764,548	20	31,906,072
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		2,729,633		4,556,568		1,905,714		3,883,795
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes		(291,361)		(1,784,572)		(290,269)		(951,694)
Current period taxable losses		<u>P</u>		2,932,111		12		£
Loss carry forward		(10,216,513)		(34,838,173)		(12,379,993)		(34,838,173)
Effects of elimination entries on consolidation		12,971	18	(1,123,573)	·.•	in:		
Current tax expenes	10	į	ĩ	ĸ	£	a:	8	£
Movements in temporary differences		4,613,434		(322,860)	.*	4,613,434		(322,860)
Tax income (expense)	=	4,613,434	Ĭ.	(322,860)	-	4,613,434	£ 0	(322,860)

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of:

Baht

	Consolidated ar	nd separate
	financial sta	tements
	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets	6,837,251	3,045,617
Deferred tax liabilities	(5,401,935)	(5,837,656)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net	1,435,316	(2,792,039)

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

Baht

		С	onsolidated and separat	e financial statem	ents	
					Other	
	At January 1	Profit	At December 31.	Profit	comprehensive	At December 31,
	2020	(loss)	2020	(loss)	loss	2021
Deferred tax asset						
Trade and other receivables	705.571	282,120	987,691	3,975,847	8	4,963,538
Leases liabilities	等	É	18	19,480	2	19.480
Provisions for employee benefit	1.787.378	270.548	2,057,926	182,386	(386,079)	1,854,233
Total	2.492.949	552_668	3,045,617	4,177,713	(386,079)	6,837,251
Deferred tax liabilities					•	
Property, plant and equipment	(4.962.128)	(875.528)	(5,837,656)	435.721		(5,401,935)

Deferred tax asset arising from temporary differences and accumulated loss not recognized in the financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follow:

Baht

	Consolidated finar	ncial statements	Separate financ	ial statements
		2020	2021	2020
Loss carry forward	355,677,757	406,760,323	258,467,011	320,366,975

The Group has not recognized temporary differences for cumulative losses which are expired in 2022 – 2026 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 and associated company 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:

Al Energy Public Company Limited

Producing and distribution of energy product (bio-diesel),

vegetable oil.

Al Logistics Company Limited

Overseas logistics.

AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited

Ports service.

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

Operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized as follow:

Palm oil product Overseas logistics Total 2021 2020 2021 2020 2021 2020 Revenue Timing of revenue recognition At a point in time 6.431.558.177 5,504,300,744 6.431.558.177 5,504,300,744 Over time 9.778.446 9.778.446 Total 6,431,558,177 5,504,300,744 9.778.446 6.431,558,177 5,514,079,190 Cost of sales and service (5,890,187,837) (4,885,573,190)(17,443,717)(5,890,187,837)(4,903,016,907)Segment gross profit (loss) 541.370.340 618,727,554 (7,665,271)541,370,340 611.062,283

Balıt

Assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were are follows:

	Palm oil produc	product	Oveseas logistics	istics	Ports service	vice	Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	274,560,881	37,062,136	43,844	337,854	12,097,178	12,799,928	286,701,903	50,199,918
Short-term investment	50,386,370	277,334	É	E	2,487,878	2,482,421	52,874,248	2,759,755
Trade and other receivables	611,389,955	515,404,689	ř	×	¥0	AC	611,389,955	515,404,689
Inventories	567,475,406	416,944,849	<u>k</u>	×	¥	X.	567,475,406	416,944,849
Other current assets	3,665,325	2,608,712	×	4	331,672	248,677	3,996,997	2,857,393
Restricted bank deposits	55,997,200	105,813,200	¥	×	400,000	400,000	56,397,200	106,213,200
Property, plant and equipment	1,239,749,958	1,309,069,676	ě	ж	136,981,375	151,037,474	1,376,731,333	1,460,107,150
Right-of-use assets	434,736	ij.	Ħ	¥	Ni.	.\ ¥	434,736	¥
Intangible assets	554,838	675,253	ji	da	13,300	18,913	568,138	694,166
Deferred tax assets	1,435,316	30	gail gail	9	iù 1	300	1,435,316	9
Other non-current assets	138,164	2,050,901	90	Heli	471,673	431,312	609,837	2,482,213
Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	554,231,086	318,289,498	E	150,000	103,135	158,243	554,334,221	318,597,741
Other current liabilities	58,015,852	53,128,506	ř	iS.	563,427	565.992	58,579,279	53,694,498
Deferred tax liabilities	*	2,792,039	ň	(at)	v	τ	¥5	2,792,039
Provisions for employee benefit	9,271,162	10,289,627	¥	30	691,270	481,724	9,962,432	10,771,351

Geographical segments

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

Major customers

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

The Group has revenue from major customers in each segment as follow:

		Person			
	Major cus	tomers	Rev	enue	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Palm oil product	5	4	5,777,506,653	4,427,070,105	

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were calculated by dividing profit for the years attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and paid-up during the years 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 current year and 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, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

				Baht
	Consolidated fina	ancial statements	Separate finance	cial statements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Profit for the year	423,622,144	488,517,125	438,488,826	496,759,293
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Shares)				
Ordinary shares at the beginning of year	5.232.291.928	5,232,291,928	5,232,291,928	5.232.291.928
Effect of change in par value	(3,924,218,946)	(3,924,218,946)	(3,924,218,946)	(3,924,218,946)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1.308.072.982	1.308.072.982	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982
Basic earnings per share	0.324	0.373	0.335	0.380

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:

		Baht
	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, 2021 and 2020, the Group had commitments and contingent liabilities as follows:

Commitments

a) As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group has letters of guarantee issued by the banks regarding to the obligation under the agreement as follow:

				Baht
	Consolie	dated	Separ	ate
	financial sta	financial statements		atements
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Letters of guarantee for electricity use	6,069,000	5,769,000	5,669,000	5,369,000

b) As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group has commitments regarding to the agreements as follow:

Baht

	Consolidated		Separate		
	financial s	tatements	financial statements		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Monthly payment					
Consultants and services agreement	560,990	632,442	526,987	508,584	
Capital commitments Unrecognized contractual commitments					
Buildings and equipment	68,497,250	7,300,726	68,497,250	7,300,726	
Purchase orders for supplies and equipments	8,616,722	95,673,075	8,616,722	95,673,075	
Purchase orders for material	258,163,045	121,874,433	258,163,045	121,874,433	

Contingent liabilities

As at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group has contingent liabilities to secure liabilities as follow:

R	n	h	
D	u.	"	

				Baht
	Consolidated and separate			
	financial statements			
	Decembe	er 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
Guarantee	_Credit limit_	Amount/ used	Credit limit	Amount/ used
The Company and AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited				
had co-guaranteed for loans from financial institutions of				
AI Logistics Company Limited				
Bank overdraft	<u> </u>	Ĭ.	5,000,000	*

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, 2021 and 2020 are classified as promoted business and non-promoted business as follows:

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2021				2020	
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4.700.714.178	169.540.902	4.870.255.080	3,976,447,793	128,144,669	4,104,592,462
Non-promoted segment	1.550.936.993	16.917.678	1.567.854.671	1,406,522,034	7.610.310	1.414.132.344
Total	6.251.651.171	186.458.580	6.438.109.751	5.382.969.827	135,754,979	5.518.724.806

Baht

	Separate financial statements					
	(A	2021			2020	
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4.700.714.178	169.540.902	4.870.255.080	3.976.447.793	128,144,669	4,104,592,462
Non-promoted segment	_1,550,859,536	16.917.678	1.567.777.214	1,396,027,977	7,610,310	1.403.638.287
Total	6.251.573.714	186.458.580	6.438.032.294	5.372.475.770	135,754,979	5,508,230,749

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.

Baht

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Variable interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Variable interest rate	Fixed interest rate
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Cash at banks	286,278,059	.50	274,210,881	7
Short-term investments	-	50,321,899	s	50,321,899
Restricted bank deposits		56,397,200	-	55,997,200
Financial liabilities				
Short-term loans from related party	-	2 0	260,000,000	2
Leases liabilities	=	444,422	*	444,422
As at December 31, 2020				
Financial assets				
Cash at banks	49,817,918	26	36,712,136	*
Short-term investments	9	213,005	<u> </u>	213,005
Restricted bank deposits	s	106,213,200	=	105,813,200
Financial liabilities				
Short-term loans from related party	77	5 9	260,000,000	

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, 2021 and 2020, counting from the statements of financial position date were as follows:

Da	١.
DHI	

9	Consolidated financial statement							
9	As at December 31, 2021							
	Over 5							
4	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	years	No maturity	Total		
Financial assets								
Cash at banks	286,274,601	3,458		221	:53	286,278,059		
Short-term investments	i n	52,874,248	.50	(0)	(D)	52,874,248		
Trade and other receivables	<u> </u>	611,389,955	要	324	-	611,389,955		
Restricted bank deposits	5	**	=	3	56,397,200	56,397,200		
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables		544,334,221	=	280	:#C	544,334,221		
Leases liabilities		183,679	260,743	3.5	:=0	444,422		

	Consolidated financial statement							
	As at December 31, 2020							
·	Over 5							
19	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	years	No maturity	Total		
Financial assets								
Cash at banks	49,816,931	987	-	15	5	49,817,918		
Short-term investments	3	2,759,755	*	ě	<u>}</u>	2,759,755		
Trade and other receivables	2	515,404,689	120	ı	2	515,404,689		
Restricted bank deposits	ž.	920	40	æ	106,213,200	106,213,200		
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	*	318,597,741	(#))	E.	*	318,597,741		

	Separate financial statement							
	As at December 31, 2021							
	Over 5							
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	years	No maturity	Total		
Financial assets								
Cash at banks	274.207.423	3,458	(4)	72	皇	274.210.881		
Short-term investments		50.386.370	(*	85		50.386.370		
Trade and other receivables	<u>u</u>	611.389.955	(12)	026	2	611.389.955		
Restricted bank deposits	*	(€)	200	(e)	55.997.200	55,997,200		
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	5.	554,231,086	-	E	<u></u>	554,231.086		
Short-term loans from related party	-	260,000,000	-	343	÷	260.000.000		
Leases liabilities	唐	183,679	260,743			444,422		

R	/8	١,	ø
73	"	,,	

79	Separate financial statement						
	As at December 31, 2020						
	Over 5						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	years	No maturity	Total	
Financial assets							
Cash at banks	36,711.149	987		*	(36)	36.712.136	
Short-term investments		277.334	-	8	7 <u>4</u>	277,334	
Trade and other receivables		515.404.689	36	×	38	515.404.689	
Restricted bank deposits	•	\€	E	ž	105,813,200	105.813.200	
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	*	318.289.498	-	H	38	318.289.498	
Short-term loans from related party	*	260.000,000	5	Ħ	18	260,000,000	

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.

								Baht	
	Consolidated financial statement								
	1	Carrying an	nount			Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total	Level I	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
As at December 31, 2021		1412				iii			
Financial assets									
Measured at fair value									
Investment in short-term									
Funds	2.552.349		Ta I	2,552,349	5 4 i	2,552,349		2,552,349	
As at December 31, 2020	0								
Financial assets									
Measured at fair value									
Investment in short-term									
Funds	2,546,750			2,546,750	= 5	2.546.750	123	2.546.750	
								D 1.	
								Baht	
	-			rate financial	statement				
	*	Carrying a Fair value	mount			Fair	value		
	Fair value	through							
	through profit or loss	comprehensive	e Amortized cost	Total	Level I	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
As at December 31, 202		,,=			-,				
Financial assets									
Measured at fair value									
Investment in short-term	1								
Funds	64,471	÷	: (e)	64,471	-	64.471	×	64.471	
As at December 31, 202	0								
Financial assets									
Measured at fair value									
Investment in short-term	I I								
Funds	64,329		120	64.329		64.329	57	64.329	

- 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.

32. RECLASSIFICATION

The Group has reclassified certain accounts in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 to conform with the presentation of statements of current year as follow:

Consolidated financial statements

	Consolidated Illiancial Statements				
	Before	Reclassification	After		
Statement of financial position			<u>.</u>		
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	518,262,082	(2,857,393)	515,404,689		
Other current assets	3 33	2,857,393	2,857,393		
Non-current assets					
Deposit for purchase of assets	1,687,122	(1,687,122)	=		
Other non-current assets	795,091	1,687,122	2,482,213		
Current liabilities		×			
Trade and other payables	372,292,239	(53,694,498)	318,597,741		
Provisions for employee benefit		1,030,648	1,030,648		
Other current liabilities	3)	53,694,498	53,694,498		
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions for employee benefit	10,771,351	(1,030,648)	9,740,703		
Statement of comprehensive income					
Cost of sales	(4,884,180,876)	(1,392,314)	(4,885,573,190)		
Other income	4,952,314	(306,698)	4,645,616		
Administrative expenses	(87,615,668)	3,242,314	(84,373,354)		
Finance income	# :	306,698	306,698		
Expected credit loss	550	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)		

Baht

(10,350,000)

	Separate financial statement				
	Before	Reclassification	After		
Statement of financial position					
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	518,013,401	(2,608,712)	515,404,689		
Other current assets	; <u>=</u> :	2,608,712	2,608,712		
Non-current assets					
Deposit for purchase of assets	1,687,122	(1,687,122)	=		
Other non-current assets	363,779	1,687,122	2,050,901		
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	371,418,004	(53,128,506)	318,289,498		
Provisions for employee benefit	·	1,030,648	1,030,648		
Other current liabilities	25	53,128,506	53,128,506		
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions for employee benefit	10,289,627	(1,030,648)	9,258,979		
Statement of comprehensive income					
Cost of sales	(4,883,178,515)	(1,392,314)	(4,884,570,829)		
Other income	4,536,820	(606,815)	3,930,005		
Administrative expenses	(79,393,496)	11,742,314	(67,651,182)		
Finance income	~	606,815	606,815		

33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Expected credit loss

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on February 18, 2022 passed the resolutions to approve dividend payment at the rate of Baht 0.25 per share, totalling of Baht 327.02 million.

(10,350,000)