

**AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**



บริษัท สยาม ทรUTH สอบบัญชี จำกัด  
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## AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of AI Energy Public Company Limited

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements of AI Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiary ("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, 2023, 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 subsidiary and of AI Energy Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2023, and their consolidated and separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Key Audit Matters

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

<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>Audit procedures</i>
<p><b><i>Revenue from sale</i></b></p> <p>The Group are engaged businesses in production and distribution of palm oil. Those revenues are significant high value transaction and are recognized at the terms specified in the contract on delivery of the goods transferred to the customer. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the revenue from sales was of Baht 8,193 million as disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements.</p> <p>I have identified the revenue from sales to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for revenue from sales included sampling test as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assessing the efficiency and test of internal control relates to the sales system;</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Property, plant and equipment</i></b></p> <p>Property, plant and equipment are significant high value transaction and are used as principal assets for the Group's business operations. As at December 31, 2023, property, plant and equipment had its net book value of Baht 1,254 million as disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements. The management is required to exercise significant judgement regarding the determination of depreciation rate, useful life and residual value, including assess both of internal and external situations to consider whether there is any effects to the recoverable amount in the future.</p> <p>I have identified property, plant and equipment to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for property, plant and equipment included sampling test as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- assessing the appropriateness of internal and external information of the Group throughout the future operating performance, including inspect the related documents;</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>Audit procedures</i>
<p><b><i>Inventories</i></b></p> <p>Inventories are significant high value transaction and are principal assets for the Group's business operations. As at December 31, 2023, inventories had its net book value of Baht 381 million as disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements. Due to inventories are commodities goods that contain intense price volatility, there may affect to its valuation at the end of accounting year measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. That is required the management exercise the judgement to estimate the net realizable value of inventories.</p> <p>I have identified inventories to be the key audit matters as its high value is significant to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Other than making the inquiries, the audit procedures for inventories included sampling test as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

## **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 ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

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



Bunjong Pichayaprasat  
Certified Public Accountant  
Registration Number 7147

Siam Truth Audit Company Limited  
Bangkok  
February 20, 2024

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

*Baht*

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	168,379,475	102,335,965	152,229,454	88,789,683
Short-term investments	6	6,160,219	2,844,161	3,622,722	344,353
Trade and other receivables	7	672,553,433	538,158,164	672,553,433	538,158,164
Inventories	8	381,059,643	426,304,748	381,059,643	426,304,748
Other current assets		6,349,900	6,597,585	5,821,317	6,161,494
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,234,502,670</b>	<b>1,076,240,623</b>	<b>1,215,286,569</b>	<b>1,059,758,442</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Restricted bank deposits	9	60,548,200	56,397,200	60,528,200	55,997,200
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	-	352,395,280	352,395,280
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,254,054,853	1,346,278,227	1,135,289,401	1,211,950,309
Right-of-use asset	12	59,609	247,172	59,609	247,172
Intangible assets	13	1,399,411	442,401	1,397,337	434,714
Other non-current assets		2,169,229	1,644,459	2,102,749	1,330,368
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,318,231,302</b>	<b>1,405,009,459</b>	<b>1,551,772,576</b>	<b>1,622,355,043</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,552,733,972</b>	<b>2,481,250,082</b>	<b>2,767,059,145</b>	<b>2,682,113,485</b>

.....Director  
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director  
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

Baht

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
Note		2023	2022	2023	2022
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	386,745,614	417,330,533	386,654,924	417,232,927
Short-term loans from related party	4	-	-	260,000,000	260,000,000
Current portion of leases liabilities	12	65,493	195,250	65,493	195,250
Provisions for employee benefit	17	-	779,401	-	779,401
Other current liabilities	16	50,512,492	47,610,438	49,511,706	46,609,722
Total current liabilities		437,323,599	465,915,622	696,232,123	724,817,300
Non-current liabilities					
Leases liabilities	12	-	65,493	-	65,493
Provisions for employee benefit	17	13,052,089	10,578,118	12,051,874	9,735,731
Total non-current liabilities		13,052,089	10,643,611	12,051,874	9,801,224
Total liabilities		450,375,688	476,559,233	708,283,997	734,618,524
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	18				
Ordinary shares		1,384,014,009	1,326,613,416	1,384,014,009	1,326,613,416
Premium on share capital		289,794,916	289,794,916	289,794,916	289,794,916
Retained earnings	19, 20				
Appropriated					
Legal reserve		49,700,000	47,000,000	49,700,000	47,000,000
Unappropriated		380,339,055	342,772,213	330,546,737	279,367,143
Other components of equity		(1,489,696)	(1,489,696)	4,719,486	4,719,486
Total shareholders' equity		2,102,358,284	2,004,690,849	2,058,775,148	1,947,494,961
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2,552,733,972	2,481,250,082	2,767,059,145	2,682,113,485

.....Director  
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director  
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)



AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Baht

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Revenue</b>	22				
Revenue from sales		8,193,337,374	7,688,119,686	8,193,337,374	7,688,119,686
Revenue from rendering of services		27,775,782	36,872,474	27,775,782	36,872,474
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>8,221,113,156</b>	<b>7,724,992,160</b>	<b>8,221,113,156</b>	<b>7,724,992,160</b>
<b>Cost</b>	24, 25				
Cost of sales		(8,054,186,394)	(7,652,428,587)	(8,054,186,394)	(7,652,428,587)
Cost of rendering of services		(19,177,422)	(29,315,092)	(19,177,422)	(29,315,092)
<b>Total cost</b>		<b>(8,073,363,816)</b>	<b>(7,681,743,679)</b>	<b>(8,073,363,816)</b>	<b>(7,681,743,679)</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>147,749,340</b>	<b>43,248,481</b>	<b>147,749,340</b>	<b>43,248,481</b>
Other income	22	6,348,732	21,154,335	6,307,771	9,741,415
Selling expenses	24, 25	(38,529,236)	(28,615,313)	(38,529,236)	(28,615,313)
Administrative expenses	24, 25	(75,887,522)	(79,226,378)	(55,735,838)	(60,699,471)
<b>Profit (loss) from operations</b>		<b>39,681,314</b>	<b>(43,438,875)</b>	<b>59,792,037</b>	<b>(36,324,888)</b>
Finance income		605,623	279,730	551,948	270,304
Reversal of expected credit loss	7	-	22,635,583	-	22,635,583
Finance costs		(20,095)	(173,026)	(6,464,391)	(5,399,667)
<b>Profit (loss) before income tax</b>		<b>40,266,842</b>	<b>(20,696,588)</b>	<b>53,879,594</b>	<b>(18,818,668)</b>
Tax expense	27	-	(1,435,316)	-	(1,435,316)
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>40,266,842</b>	<b>(22,131,904)</b>	<b>53,879,594</b>	<b>(20,253,984)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>		<b>40,266,842</b>	<b>(22,131,904)</b>	<b>53,879,594</b>	<b>(20,253,984)</b>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share</b>	28				
Basic earnings (loss) per share		0.030	(0.017)	0.040	(0.015)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1,363,412,700	1,316,600,426	1,363,412,700	1,316,600,426
Diluted earnings per share		0.029		0.038	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1,400,934,451		1,400,934,451	

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

**AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

*Baht*

**Consolidated financial statements**

	Note	Other components of shareholders' equity						
		Retained earnings		Difference from business combinations under common control			Total other components of shareholders' equity	
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Appropriated - legal reserve	Unappropriated	Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	shareholders' equity	Total shareholders' equity
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2022</b>		<b>1,308,072,982</b>	<b>289,794,916</b>	<b>47,000,000</b>	<b>691,290,620</b>	<b>4,361,312</b>	<b>(863,803)</b>	<b>2,335,294,715</b>
Increase in ordinary shares	18	18,540,434	-	-	-	-	-	18,540,434
Dividend payment	19	-	-	-	(327,012,396)	-	-	(327,012,396)
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(22,131,904)	-	-	(22,131,904)
Difference from subsidiary - the dissolution		-	-	-	625,893	(187,601)	(625,893)	-
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2022</b>		<b>1,326,613,416</b>	<b>289,794,916</b>	<b>47,000,000</b>	<b>342,772,213</b>	<b>4,173,711</b>	<b>(1,489,696)</b>	<b>2,004,690,849</b>
Increase in ordinary shares	18	57,400,593	-	-	-	-	-	57,400,593
Legal reserve	20	-	-	2,700,000	(2,700,000)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	40,266,842	-	-	40,266,842
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2023</b>		<b>1,384,014,009</b>	<b>289,794,916</b>	<b>49,700,000</b>	<b>380,339,055</b>	<b>4,173,711</b>	<b>(1,489,696)</b>	<b>2,102,358,284</b>

.....Director  
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

.....Director  
(Pimwan Tharatanavibool)

**AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023										Bah
Separate financial statements										

.....Director  
(Thanit Tharatanavibool)

.....Director  
(Pimwan Tharatanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

*Baht*

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>	<b>40,266,842</b>	<b>(22,131,904)</b>	<b>53,879,594</b>	<b>(20,253,984)</b>
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) for the year to cash generated (paid) from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization	132,902,912	123,187,600	117,332,022	109,124,530
Reversal of expected credit loss	-	(22,635,583)	-	(22,635,583)
Unrealized gain on revaluation of investments	(38,707)	(12,198)	(1,018)	(268)
Reversal of loss from impairment of assets	-	(11,400,000)	-	-
Loss on disposal and written-off of assets	3,320,045	6,428,961	3,320,045	6,428,961
Employee benefit	2,462,503	2,261,936	2,304,675	2,110,819
Interest income	(605,623)	(279,730)	(551,948)	(270,304)
Finance costs	20,095	173,026	6,464,391	5,399,667
Tax expense	-	1,435,316	-	1,435,316
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operatings assets and liabilities</b>	<b>178,328,067</b>	<b>77,027,424</b>	<b>182,747,761</b>	<b>81,339,154</b>
<b>Operating assets decrease (increase)</b>				
Trade and other receivables	(134,395,269)	95,867,373	(134,395,269)	95,867,373
Inventories	42,579,985	137,777,500	42,579,985	137,777,500
Other current assets	247,685	(2,600,588)	340,177	(2,496,169)
Restricted bank deposits	(4,151,000)	-	(4,531,000)	-
Other non-current assets	102,400	(103,600)	102,400	(103,600)
<b>Operating liabilities increase (decrease)</b>				
Trade and other payables	(33,670,872)	(151,037,467)	(33,663,957)	(151,031,937)
Other current liabilities	2,902,054	(10,968,841)	2,901,984	(11,406,129)
<b>Cash flows generated from operations activities</b>	<b>51,943,050</b>	<b>145,961,801</b>	<b>56,082,081</b>	<b>149,946,192</b>
Employee benefit paid	(767,933)	(866,849)	(767,933)	(866,849)
Interest received	605,623	279,730	551,948	270,304
Income tax paid	(939,761)	(1,140,965)	(874,781)	(1,088,605)
Income tax returned	312,589	209,944	-	-
<b>Net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>51,153,568</b>	<b>144,443,661</b>	<b>54,991,315</b>	<b>148,261,042</b>

.....Director  
(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director  
(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

*Baht*

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Net (increase) decrease in short-term investments	(3,277,351)	50,042,285	(3,277,351)	50,042,285
Purchase of building and equipment	(38,360,163)	(70,170,267)	(38,357,353)	(70,166,267)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,208,190)	(70,700)	(1,208,190)	(70,700)
Sale of assets	560,748	-	560,748	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(42,284,956)</b>	<b>(20,198,682)</b>	<b>(42,282,146)</b>	<b>(20,194,682)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Repayment for leases liabilities	(205,800)	(205,800)	(205,800)	(205,800)
Increase in ordinary shares	57,400,593	18,540,434	57,400,593	18,540,434
Dividend paid	(10,350)	(326,794,647)	(10,350)	(326,794,647)
Finance costs paid	(9,545)	(150,904)	(6,453,841)	(5,377,545)
<b>Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>57,174,898</b>	<b>(308,610,917)</b>	<b>50,730,602</b>	<b>(313,837,558)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>66,043,510</b>	<b>(184,365,938)</b>	<b>63,439,771</b>	<b>(185,771,198)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	102,335,965	286,701,903	88,789,683	274,560,881
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>168,379,475</b>	<b>102,335,965</b>	<b>152,229,454</b>	<b>88,789,683</b>

.....Director

(Thanit Thareratanavibool)

.....Director

(Pimwan Thareratanavibool)

**AI ENERGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

AI Energy Public Company Limited (“the Company”) was incorporated in Thailand.

Its registered office is at 55/2 Moo 8, Tambol Klongmadua, Amphur Krathum Baen, Samut Sakhon.

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

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

The Company’s major shareholders were as follow:

Major shareholders	Country/ Nationality	Shareholding	
		December 31,	
		2023	2022
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	Thai	58.38	60.91
Thareratanavibool Group	Thai	9.68	9.86

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on February 20, 2024.

**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 and promulgated 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 include the financial statements of AI Energy Public Company Limited and its subsidiary (together referred to as the “Group”)

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Business type	Shareholding	
			December 31,	
			2023	2022
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	Thailand	Port service (Ceased operations)	100	100

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 of the entities or the 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.

The results from operations of the acquired businesses will be included in the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer from the beginning of the comparative period or the moment the businesses came under common control, whichever date is later, until control ceases.

### Subsidiary

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 subsidiaries, and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

### Loss of control

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

### Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

## **New financial reporting standards**

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

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised financial reporting standards, including the accounting guidances which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards revision and clarification of accounting practices, for some financial reporting standards, providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions to users of TFRSs.

The management assessed there are not any significant impact on the Group's financial statements in the year those financial reporting standards are initially adopted.

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

The Federation of Accounting Professions promulgated the numbers of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. 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 guidances to users of TFRSs.

The management of the Group believes that the revision of TFRSs does not have any significant impact on the Group's 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**

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, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates. 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.



## **Sale of goods and rendering of services**

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

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

## **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.

## **Rental income**

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

## **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 through other comprehensive income are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities subsequently measured 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 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.

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 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, forecast of future economic conditions an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, and time value of money, as appropriate. In addition, the Group shall principally determine the past due status of the customers and also their capability to maintain the value of collateral relative to the terms of contract.

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

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

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

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses by adjusting to the carrying amount of related accounts. For the increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit losses is recognized as expenses during the period in profit or loss, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the allowance for loss 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**

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.

The Group estimates expected credit losses, using a provision matrix to find the expected credit losses rate. This method groups the debtors based on shared credit risk characteristics and past due status, taking into account historical credit loss data, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current economic conditions and forward-looking general economic conditions at the reporting date.

## **Employee benefits**

### **Short-term employee 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 and the additions determined by the Group 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

The expected tax payable is calculated 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 and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The Group does not recognise a deferred tax liability of all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, as the Group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Group will recognise a deferred tax liability of all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates and joint ventures immediately when it is probable that The Group will dispose the investments in subsidiary, associates and joint ventures 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 subsidiary**

Investments in subsidiary 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, including capitalized borrowing costs when meets the criteria.

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



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

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

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

#### Leased assets

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

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

#### Subsequent costs

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

#### Depreciation

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

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

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Land improvements	5 - 30
Buildings and port	5 - 40
Utility system	5 - 20
Machinery and factory equipment	5 - 20
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	5 - 20

Depreciation is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

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

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

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

### **Intangible assets**

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

#### **Subsequent expenditure**

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

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

#### **Amortization**

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

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>Years</i>
Computer software	2 - 10

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

The Group regularly review the amortization methods, useful lives and residual values at least at each financial year-end, any changes are treated as a change in the estimates.

An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on disposal are the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of intangible asset, and are recognized net 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.

## Calculation of recoverable amount

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

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

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

## Reversals of impairment

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

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or accumulated amortization, if no impairment loss had 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) or the date of lease modification. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and allowance for 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, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, including any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs in restoration.

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.

The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component. The Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounted for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

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

	<i>Years</i>
Vehicles	3

If ownership of the underlying asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term they are classified as part of property, plant and equipment or investment property. The cost of such asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option. The amortization 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 amortized 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 to be made over the lease term, 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 subsidiary 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 denominated 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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the Group's obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

## 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 measure them at fair value at the end of each reporting period whereby gains or losses as a result of changes in the fair value will be recognized in profit or loss.

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

## Dividends

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

## Basic earnings (loss) per share

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

## Diluted earnings (loss) per share

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) 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.

A calculation of the potential ordinary shares in the case warrants are assumed to be exercised and the excess proceeds received applied to buy back ordinary shares at the average market price during the period which are used to determine the number of ordinary shares to be additionally issued, and then combine those incremental ordinary shares with the ordinary shares.

### **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 the Group transfers or have been transferred the significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities, 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 to determine whether the Group transfers or have been transferred the risk and rewards of leased assets.

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

**i) Post-employment benefits**

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

**j) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

#### **k) Revenue from contracts with customers**

##### Identification of performance obligations

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

##### Determination of timing of revenue recognition

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

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

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

#### **l) Advance received from customers**

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

#### **m) Allowance for devaluation 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 for such identical assets or liabilities in an observable active market and the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities other than quoted prices included within Level 1, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 Use of unobservable inputs for such assets or liabilities as the information related to future cash flows estimated by the Group

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and asset positions at a bid price and liabilities and liability positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

At the end of reporting period, the Group assesses whether transfers have to be occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of 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 subsidiary, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company and subsidiary.

They also include a person which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company and subsidiary 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 subsidiary 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, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Administrative expense				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	1,602,089	1,603,171	1,440,529	1,440,635
Finance Costs				
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	-	-	6,444,296	5,226,641
Dividend paid				
Asian Insulators Public Company Limited	-	202,006,218	-	202,006,218

## Management and director personnel compensation

Management and director personnel compensation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

			<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Management personnel compensation				
Short-term benefits	14,701,520	17,395,962	14,068,848	16,779,905
Long-term benefits	973,481	935,336	973,481	935,336
Post-employment benefits	751,178	607,558	718,790	576,514
Total	<u>16,426,179</u>	<u>18,938,856</u>	<u>15,761,119</u>	<u>18,291,755</u>
Directors' remuneration	<u>2,112,000</u>	<u>2,112,000</u>	<u>2,112,000</u>	<u>2,112,000</u>

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

## Short-term loans from related party

Short-term loans from related party as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

			<i>Baht</i>	
	Interest rate		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	2.04 - 2.91	1.98 - 2.04	<u>260,000,000</u>	<u>260,000,000</u>

The Company had short-term loans from AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited, by issuing promissory notes for a period of 6 months and unsecured.

## Nature of relationship

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

## Bases of measurement for intercompany revenues and expenses

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

## 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cash	30,000	380,000	-	350,000
Cash at banks	168,331,830	101,950,523	152,211,809	88,434,241
High liquid short-term investments	17,645	5,442	17,645	5,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,379,475</b>	<b>102,335,965</b>	<b>152,229,454</b>	<b>88,789,683</b>
				%
Interest rate	0.05 - 0.50	0.30 - 1.45	0.05 - 0.50	0.30 - 1.45

The currencies denomination of cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
Currency	2023	2022	2023	2022
Thai Baht (THB)	150,625,019	102,335,965	134,474,998	88,789,683
US Dollars (USD)	17,754,456	-	17,754,456	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,379,475</b>	<b>102,335,965</b>	<b>152,229,454</b>	<b>88,789,683</b>

## 6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Investment measured at amortized cost</b>				
Fixed deposit receipt with a maturity more than 3 months but not over 1 year	3,556,966	279,614	3,556,966	279,614
<b>Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
Investments in open-end fixed income fund	2,603,253	2,564,547	65,756	64,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,160,219</b>	<b>2,844,161</b>	<b>3,622,722</b>	<b>344,353</b>

Movements of short-term investment were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer-out	Adjustment	As at December 31
<b>Debt instruments</b>					
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Debt instruments measured at</b>					
- Amortized Cost	279,614	3,277,352	-	-	3,556,966
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,564,547	-	-	38,706	2,603,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,844,161</b>	<b>3,277,352</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,706</b>	<b>6,160,219</b>
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Debt instruments measured at</b>					
- Amortized Cost	50,321,899	-	(50,042,285)	-	279,614
- Fair value through profit or loss	2,552,349	-	-	12,198	2,564,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,874,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(50,042,285)</b>	<b>12,198</b>	<b>2,844,161</b>

	Separate financial statements				
	As at January 1	Purchase/ transfer-in	Sale/ transfer-out	Adjustment	As at December 31
<b>Debt instruments</b>					
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Debt instruments measured at</b>					
- Amortized Cost	279,614	3,277,352	-	-	3,556,966
- Fair value through profit or loss	64,739	-	-	1,017	65,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,353</b>	<b>3,277,352</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>3,622,722</b>
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Debt instruments measured at</b>					
- Amortized Cost	50,321,899	-	(50,042,285)	-	279,614
- Fair value through profit or loss	64,471	-	-	268	64,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,386,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(50,042,285)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>344,353</b>

## 7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Trade receivables	672,441,444	540,219,486
<b>Less</b> Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(2,182,107)
Trade receivables - net	672,441,444	538,037,379
Other receivables	111,989	120,785
<b>Trade and other receivables - net</b>	<b>672,553,433</b>	<b>538,158,164</b>

Movements of allowance for expected credit loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	2,182,107	24,817,690
<b>Less</b> Received from receivables	-	(22,635,583)
<b>Less</b> Written-off bad debt	(2,182,107)	-
Ending balance	-	2,182,107

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had outstanding balances of trade receivables aged by number of months as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Current	672,441,444	538,037,379
Overdue		
Over 12 months	-	2,182,107
Total	672,441,444	540,219,486

## 8. INVENTORIES

Inventories as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Raw materials	119,411,710	154,049,205
Work in process	123,234,658	126,348,773
Finished goods	118,218,482	142,026,994
Supplies	20,194,793	17,879,776
Total	381,059,643	440,304,748
<b>Less</b> Allowance for devaluation of inventories	-	(14,000,000)
<b>Inventories - net</b>	<b>381,059,643</b>	<b>426,304,748</b>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, cost of inventories were included in cost of sale and cost of rendering of service.

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Cost of sale	8,068,186,394	7,638,428,587
Cost of rendering of service	19,177,422	29,315,092
Adjustment for allowance for devaluation of inventories (Reversal)	(14,000,000)	14,000,000
Changes in work in process and finished good	26,922,627	38,646,390
Raw materials and supplies used	7,328,867,835	7,384,020,472

Movements of allowance for devaluation of inventories for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	14,000,000	-
Add (Less) Loss from devaluation of inventories (Reversal)	(14,000,000)	14,000,000
Ending balance	-	14,000,000

## 9. RESTRICTED BANK DEPOSITS

Restricted bank deposits as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>					
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements			
Accounts	2023	2022	2023	2022	Note	Collaterals
Fixed	<u>60,548,200</u>	<u>56,397,200</u>	<u>60,528,200</u>	<u>55,997,200</u>	14, 29	Credit for letter of guarantee and credit for short-term loan from financial institutions

## 10. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

Investment in subsidiary as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Subsidiary	Paid-up share capital		Shareholding		Cost value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited	460,000,000	460,000,000	100	100	<u>352,395,280</u>	<u>352,395,280</u>



## 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements							Total
	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and port	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	
Cost								
At January 1, 2022	179,500,504	46,153,148	296,865,987	91,617,764	1,528,764,497	14,165,567	30,764,380	2,191,626,391
Purchase	-	810,000	1,140,000	792,500	12,475,481	1,490,212	-	87,379,456
Transfer in/ Transfer out	-	2,148,000	-	-	6,816,658	200,500	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,273,612)	(52,610)	(12,594,738)	(538,436)	-	(15,487,111)
At December 31, 2022	179,500,504	49,111,148	296,732,375	92,357,654	1,535,461,898	15,317,843	30,764,380	2,263,518,736
Purchase	-	1,183,426	404,433	835,000	16,786,680	578,040	9,666,333	44,121,587
Transfer in/ Transfer out	-	1,240,000	7,336,000	60,770,000	2,949,746	2,022,126	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,109,454)	-	(8,180,416)	(1,114,283)	(3,234,112)	(14,110,763)
At December 31, 2023	179,500,504	51,534,574	303,363,354	153,962,654	1,547,017,908	16,803,726	37,196,601	2,293,529,560
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2022	-	21,873,965	119,331,844	43,717,985	584,177,108	11,649,396	16,744,760	797,495,058
Depreciation	-	4,174,086	12,056,336	7,117,352	96,680,714	1,061,473	1,713,638	122,803,599
Transfer in	-	-	400,000	-	5,600,000	-	-	6,000,000
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(804,350)	(48,762)	(7,681,903)	(523,133)	-	(9,058,148)
At December 31, 2022	-	26,048,051	130,983,830	50,786,575	678,775,919	12,187,736	18,458,398	917,240,509
Depreciation	-	4,347,097	12,468,583	13,083,822	99,516,491	1,251,493	1,799,177	132,466,663
Transfer in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(915,237)	-	(5,308,877)	(1,097,650)	(2,910,701)	(10,232,465)
At December 31, 2023	-	30,395,148	142,537,176	63,870,397	772,983,533	12,341,579	17,346,874	1,039,474,707

Consolidated financial statements

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and port	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Work in progress/ assets under installations	Total
<b>Allowance for impairment</b>									
At January 1, 2022	-	-	2,500,000	-	14,900,000	-	-	-	17,400,000
Reversal of loss for impairment of assets	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	(14,900,000)	-	-	-	(17,400,000)
At December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value</b>									
At December 31, 2022	179,500,504	23,063,097	165,748,545	41,571,079	856,685,979	3,130,107	12,305,982	64,272,934	1,346,278,227
At December 31, 2023	179,500,504	21,139,426	160,826,178	90,092,257	774,034,375	4,462,147	19,849,727	4,150,239	1,254,054,853

Separate financial statements

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Utility system	Machinery and factory equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Work in progress/ assets under installations	Total
<b>Cost</b>									
At January 1, 2022	162,080,318	46,153,148	254,737,166	91,604,110	1,280,152,976	13,350,795	30,732,380	3,794,544	1,882,605,437
Purchase	-	810,000	1,140,000	792,500	12,475,481	1,486,212	-	70,671,263	87,375,456
Transfer in /Transfer out	-	2,148,000	-	-	6,816,658	200,500	-	(9,165,158)	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,273,612)	(52,610)	(12,594,738)	(538,436)	-	(1,027,715)	(15,487,111)
At December 31, 2022	162,080,318	49,111,148	254,603,554	92,344,000	1,286,850,377	14,499,071	30,732,380	64,272,934	1,954,493,782
Purchase	-	1,183,426	404,433	835,000	16,786,680	575,230	9,666,333	14,667,675	44,118,777
Transfer in/Transfer out	-	1,240,000	7,336,000	60,770,000	2,949,746	2,022,126	-	(74,317,872)	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,109,454)	-	(8,180,416)	(1,114,283)	(3,234,112)	(472,498)	(14,110,763)
At December 31, 2023	162,080,318	51,534,574	261,234,533	153,949,000	1,298,406,387	15,982,144	37,164,601	4,150,239	1,984,501,796
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
At January 1, 2022	-	21,873,965	87,252,627	43,704,332	462,429,901	10,881,893	16,712,761	-	642,855,479
Depreciation	-	4,174,086	11,070,126	7,117,352	83,628,882	1,042,058	1,713,638	-	108,746,142
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(804,350)	(48,762)	(7,681,903)	(523,133)	-	-	(9,058,148)
At December 31, 2022	-	26,048,051	97,518,403	50,772,922	538,376,880	11,400,818	18,426,399	-	742,543,473
Depreciation	-	4,347,097	11,375,937	13,083,822	85,063,680	1,231,674	1,799,177	-	116,901,387
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-	(915,237)	-	(5,308,877)	(1,097,650)	(2,910,701)	-	(10,232,465)
At December 31, 2023	-	30,395,148	107,979,103	63,856,744	618,131,683	11,534,842	17,314,875	-	849,212,395
<b>Net book value</b>									
At December 31, 2022	162,080,318	23,063,097	157,085,151	41,571,078	748,473,497	3,098,253	12,305,981	64,272,934	1,211,950,309
At December 31, 2023	162,080,318	21,139,426	153,255,430	90,092,256	680,274,704	4,447,302	19,849,726	4,150,239	1,135,289,401

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
As at December 31,				
The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated that is still in use	235,616,809	208,274,538	234,537,065	207,194,794
For the year ended December 31,				
Depreciation were recognized as an				
Cost of sales and services	112,415,537	104,510,207	112,415,537	104,510,207
Selling expenses	1,165,321	918,400	1,165,321	918,400
Administrative expenses	18,885,805	17,374,992	3,320,529	3,317,535
Total	132,466,663	122,803,599	116,901,387	108,746,142

## 12. LEASES

### Right-of-use assets

Movements of the right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follows:

	Baht	
	Consolidated and separate financial statement	
<b>Net book value</b>		
At January 1, 2022		434,736
Increase		-
Less Amortization		(187,564)
At December 31, 2022		247,172
Less Amortization		(187,563)
At December 31, 2023		59,609

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, 2023 and 2022, leases liabilities consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i> Consolidated and separate financial statement	
	2023	2022
Amount of lease payment	66,313	272,113
<b>Less</b> Deferred interest	(820)	(11,370)
Lease liabilities	65,493	260,743
<b>Less</b> Current portion	(65,493)	(195,250)
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,493</b>

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

Movements of leases liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i> Consolidated and separate financial statement	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	260,743	444,422
Enter into the lease	-	-
Amortized interest	10,550	22,121
Lease payment	(205,800)	(205,800)
Ending balance	65,493	260,743

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, lease liabilities presented by term of repayment period were summarized as follow:

Due of payment	<i>Baht</i>		
	Consolidated and separate financial statements		
	Present value	Deferred interest expenses	Minimum lease payment
<b>2023</b>			
Within 1 year	65,493	820	66,313
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	-	-	-
Total	65,493	820	66,313
<b>2022</b>			
Within 1 year	195,250	10,550	205,800
More than 1 year but not over 5 years	65,493	820	66,313
Total	260,743	11,370	272,113

**As a lessee**

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
<b>For the year ended December 31</b>		
<b>Recognized in profit or loss</b>		
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities	10,550	22,121
Expense relating to short term leases	58,440	58,440

### 13. INTANGIBLE ASSET

Movements of intangible asset for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
<b>Cost</b>		
At January 1, 2022	1,665,656	1,564,334
Purchase/ Transfer in	70,700	70,700
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-
At December 31, 2022	1,736,356	1,635,034
Purchase/ Transfer in	1,208,190	1,208,190
Disposal/ Transfer out	(71,500)	(71,500)
At December 31, 2023	2,873,046	2,771,724
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>		
At January 1, 2022	1,097,518	1,009,496
Amortization	196,437	190,824
Disposal/ Transfer out	-	-
At December 31, 2022	1,293,955	1,200,320
Amortization	248,685	243,072
Disposal/ Transfer out	(69,005)	(69,005)
At December 31, 2023	1,473,635	1,374,387
<b>Net book value</b>		
At December 31, 2022	442,401	434,714
At December 31, 2023	1,399,411	1,397,337

	<i>Baht</i>			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
At December 31,				
The gross carrying amount of fully				
amortized that is still in use	991,640	807,140	918,383	733,883

#### 14. SHORT-TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Group has credit facilities from financial institution as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Credit limit				<i>Baht</i>	%
Type of credit facilities	Company		Subsidiary		interest rate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022		
Bank overdraft	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	MOR	
Promissory notes/						
Letter of credit/Trust receipt	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	-	MMR	
Forward contract	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	
Letters of guarantee	10,528,200	5,997,200	20,000	400,000	-	

#### Collateral

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

#### 15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Trade payables</b>				
Other parties	356,790,111	377,670,362	356,790,111	377,670,362
<b>Other payables</b>				
Other payables	9,148,000	10,941,062	9,134,500	10,929,398
Accrued expenses	17,494,458	14,903,079	17,417,268	14,817,137
Payables from purchase assets	3,313,045	13,816,030	3,313,045	13,816,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,955,503</b>	<b>39,660,171</b>	<b>29,864,813</b>	<b>39,562,565</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>386,745,614</b>	<b>417,330,533</b>	<b>386,654,924</b>	<b>417,232,927</b>



## 16. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Retention	1,012,961	896,418	1,012,961	896,418
Advances received	1,000,000	1,865,951	-	865,951
Value added tax and withholding tax	48,499,531	44,844,348	48,498,745	44,843,632
Others	-	3,721	-	3,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,512,492</b>	<b>47,610,438</b>	<b>49,511,706</b>	<b>46,609,722</b>

## 17. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Provisions for employee benefit as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Post employment benefits				
Present value of obligations	13,052,089	11,357,519	12,051,874	10,515,132
Less Current portion	-	(779,401)	-	(779,401)
<b>Provisions for long-term</b>	<b>13,052,089</b>	<b>10,578,118</b>	<b>12,051,874</b>	<b>9,735,731</b>

Movements of the present value of provisions for employee benefit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follows:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Post-employment benefit plan</b>				
Present value of provision for employee benefit				
At January 1,	11,357,519	9,962,432	10,515,132	9,271,162
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	2,298,893	2,121,960	2,158,509	1,985,147
Interest cost	163,610	139,976	146,166	125,672
Benefit paid during the year	(767,933)	(866,849)	(767,933)	(866,849)
At December 31,	13,052,089	11,357,519	12,051,874	10,515,132

Principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follow:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	1.44 - 2.07	1.44 - 2.07	1.44	1.44
Salary increase rate	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00	1.50 - 5.00
Turnover rate	0 - 28	0 - 28	0 - 28	0 - 28

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

Salary increase rate depended on the management's policies.

Turnover rate depended on the length of service.

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

## Sensitivity analysis

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term provisions for employee benefit as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

**Baht**

	Consolidated financial statement			
	2023		2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1,195,052)	1,391,935	(1,023,291)	1,193,016
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	1,669,944	(1,446,285)	1,314,627	(1,145,451)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(1,283,149)	854,713	(1,098,675)	726,143

**Baht**

	Separate financial statement			
	2023		2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1,070,525)	1,242,886	(913,984)	1,061,643
Salary increase rate (1% movement)	1,496,811	(1,301,132)	1,172,578	(1,025,930)
Turnover rate (1% movement)	(1,154,134)	854,713	(985,429)	726,143

The Group presented in the statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 as follow:

**Baht**

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cost of sale	1,163,616	1,143,908	1,163,616	1,143,908
Selling expenses	65,065	76,087	65,065	76,087
Administrative expenses	1,233,822	1,041,941	1,075,994	890,824
Total	2,462,503	2,261,936	2,304,675	2,110,819

## 18. SHARE CAPITAL

Movement of share capital for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follows:

					<i>Baht</i>
	Par value per share	2023		2022	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Share capital (Par value)</b>					
Ordinary shares					
At January 1	1	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166
At December 31	1	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166	1,569,682,166
<b>Issued and paid-up shares (paid-up shares capital)</b>					
Ordinary shares					
At January 1	1	1,326,613,416	1,326,613,416	1,308,072,982	1,308,072,982
Increase of new shares	1	57,400,593	57,400,593	18,540,434	18,540,434
At December 31	1	1,384,014,009	1,384,014,009	1,326,613,416	1,326,613,416

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.

### 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.

## 19. DIVIDEND

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

## 20. 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.

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate	
	financial statements	
	2023	2022
For the year ended December 31		
Appropriated - legal reserve	2,700,000	-

## 21. WARRANT

The detail of warrants were summarized as follow:

The second warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share (AIE-W2)

Type of warrant	: The Warrant to be exercised to the new ordinary share of AI Energy Public Company Limited No.2 ("AIE-W2")
Category	: Registered and transferable
The offering price	: Baht 0.00
Terms of the warrant	: 2 years from the date of issuance and offering
Issuing and offering date	: May 5, 2021
Exercise ratio	: 4 warrant per 1 ordinary shares
Exercise price	: Baht 1.00 per share
Exercise period	: The initial as at March 31, 2022. The second as at September 30, 2022. The third as at May 3, 2023.
The last exercise date	: May 3, 2023
Expiration date	: May 4, 2023

In May 2023, the holders of the second warrants (AIE-W2) have exercised their warrants to be ordinary shares amount 229,602,372 units totaling amount of Baht 57.40 million.

The Company issued ordinary shares to the warrant holders and registered its share capital with the Department of Business Development, the Ministry of Commerce on May 12, 2023.

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

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

Changes of the warrants during the year were as follows:

Type of warrants	Beginning balance as at		Exercised	Expired	Ending balance as a
	January 1, 2023	New issued	during	during	December 31, 2023
AIE-W2	972,274,998	-	(229,602,372)	(742,672,626)	-

## 22. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

Disaggregation of revenue:

Type of goods or services	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue from sale	8,193,337,374	7,688,119,686	8,193,337,374	7,688,119,686
Revenue from rendering of services	27,775,782	36,872,474	27,775,782	36,872,474
Total	8,221,113,156	7,724,992,160	8,221,113,156	7,724,992,160
Gain on exchange rate	332,999	1,213,122	295,309	1,201,192
Reversal of loss from impairment of assets	-	11,400,000	-	-
Rental income	2,592,000	720,000	2,592,000	720,000
Other income	3,423,733	7,821,213	3,420,462	7,820,223
Total	6,348,732	21,154,335	6,307,771	9,741,415
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8,227,461,888</b>	<b>7,746,146,495</b>	<b>8,227,420,927</b>	<b>7,734,733,575</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>				
At a point in time	8,224,536,889	7,744,213,373	8,224,533,618	7,732,812,383
Over time	2,924,999	1,933,122	2,887,309	1,921,192
Total	8,227,461,888	7,746,146,495	8,227,420,927	7,734,733,575

## 23. 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.

### Business segment

The Group identified their business segment as follow:

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

AI Ports and Terminals Company Limited      Ports service.

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

Operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follow

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Palm oil product	
	2023	2022
Revenue		
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	8,221,113,156	7,724,992,160
Cost of sales and service	(8,073,363,816)	(7,681,743,679)
Segment gross profit	147,749,340	43,248,481

Assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Palm oil product		Ports service		Total		Baht
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	152,229,454	88,789,683	16,150,021	13,546,282	168,379,475	102,335,965	
Short-term investment	3,622,722	344,353	2,537,497	2,499,808	6,160,219	2,844,161	
Trade and other receivables	672,553,433	538,158,164	-	-	672,553,433	538,158,164	
Inventories	381,059,643	426,304,748	-	-	381,059,643	426,304,748	
Other current assets	5,821,317	6,161,494	528,583	436,091	6,349,900	6,597,585	
Restricted bank deposits	60,528,200	55,997,200	20,000	400,000	60,548,200	56,397,200	
Property, plant and equipment	1,135,289,401	1,211,950,309	118,765,452	134,327,918	1,254,054,853	1,346,278,227	
Right-of-use assets	59,609	247,172	-	-	59,609	247,172	
Intangible assets	1,397,337	434,714	2,074	7,687	1,399,411	442,401	
Other non-current assets	2,102,749	1,330,368	66,480	314,091	2,169,229	1,644,459	
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Trade and other payables	386,654,924	417,232,927	90,690	97,606	386,745,614	417,330,533	
Other current liabilities	49,511,706	46,609,722	1,000,786	1,000,716	50,512,492	47,610,438	
Provisions for employee benefit	12,051,874	10,515,132	1,000,215	842,387	13,052,089	11,357,519	



## Geographical segments

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

## Major customers

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 :

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

	<i>Person</i>		<i>Baht</i>	
	Major customers		Revenue	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Palm oil product	4	3	7,129,080,914	6,072,361,516

## 24. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follow:

			<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Cost of sales and services				
Employee benefit	55,303,136	49,174,132	55,303,136	49,174,132
Depreciation and amortization	112,415,537	104,510,207	112,415,537	104,510,207
Fuel	224,682,029	173,095,049	224,682,029	173,095,049
Repair and maintenance	31,780,177	32,395,335	31,780,177	32,395,335
Transportation expenses	14,020,236	5,363,537	14,020,236	5,363,537
Loss from devaluation of inventories (Reversal)	(14,000,000)	14,000,000	(14,000,000)	14,000,000
Selling expenses				
Employee benefit	2,039,251	1,861,089	2,039,251	1,861,089
Depreciation and amortization	1,165,321	918,400	1,165,321	918,400
Transportation expenses	33,939,985	24,802,852	33,939,985	24,802,852
Administrative expenses				
Employee benefit	32,105,266	33,862,306	29,176,402	30,871,997
Rent and services	3,643,529	3,884,962	3,504,004	3,740,892
Consultants and services	1,360,234	2,902,206	1,360,234	2,902,206
Depreciation and amortization	19,322,053	17,758,993	3,751,164	3,695,923
Repair and maintenance	290,180	666,684	212,682	579,313

## 25. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follow:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	75,368,259	71,274,133	72,742,458	68,543,450
Defined benefit plans	2,462,503	2,261,936	2,304,675	2,110,819
Provident fund	1,895,570	1,786,247	1,895,570	1,786,247
Others	9,721,321	9,575,211	9,576,086	9,466,702
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,447,653</b>	<b>84,897,527</b>	<b>86,518,789</b>	<b>81,907,218</b>

### Provident fund

The Group and their employees have jointly established a provident fund for the Group's 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.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
For the year ended December 31				
Contributions paid to the provident fund	1,895,570	1,786,247	1,895,570	1,786,247

## 26. 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, 2023 and 2022 are classified as promoted business and non-promoted business as follows:

**Baht**

Consolidated financial statements						
	2023			2022		
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4,847,634,639	70,907,818	4,918,542,457	4,538,999,647	148,412,002	4,687,411,649
Non-promoted segment	3,230,498,484	78,420,947	3,308,919,431	2,991,418,445	67,316,401	3,058,734,846
Total	8,078,133,123	149,328,765	8,227,461,888	7,530,418,092	215,728,403	7,746,146,495

**Baht**

Separate financial statements						
	2023			2022		
	Domestic	Export	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
Promoted segment	4,847,634,639	70,907,818	4,918,542,457	4,538,999,647	148,412,002	4,687,411,649
Non-promoted segment	3,230,457,523	78,420,947	3,308,878,470	2,980,005,525	67,316,401	3,047,321,926
Total	8,078,092,162	149,328,765	8,227,420,927	7,519,005,172	215,728,403	7,734,733,575

## 27. INCOME TAX

Income tax of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were calculated at a rate specified by the Revenue Department on net earnings (loss) after adjusting certain conditions according to the Revenue Code. The Group recorded the corporate income tax as expense for the years and recorded the accrued portion as liabilities in the statements of financial position.

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

**Baht**

	Consolidated and separate financial statements
<b>Income tax recognised in profit or loss</b>	
<b>Current tax expense</b>	
Current year	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>	
Movements in temporary differences	(1,435,316)
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>(1,435,316)</b>

**Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

*Baht*

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	2023		2022	2023		2022
	%		%	%		%
	Tax rate		Tax rate	Tax rate		Tax rate
Profit (loss) before income tax		40,266,842	(20,696,588)		53,879,594	(18,818,668)
Less Privileges granted under the Investment Promotion		(5,946,923)	(115,469,389)		(5,946,923)	(115,469,389)
Taxable income		34,319,919	(136,165,977)		47,932,671	(134,288,057)
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	6,863,984	(27,233,195)	20	9,586,534	(26,857,611)
Income not subject to tax		(1,673,188)	(15,957,142)		(1,665,650)	(13,674,755)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		2,119,192	2,800,676		1,005,284	1,986,836
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes		(45,383)	(41,332)		(45,383)	(41,332)
Current period taxable losses		11,974,021	41,251,078		10,357,841	39,415,716
Loss carry forward		(19,238,626)	(828,854)		(19,238,626)	(828,854)
Effects of elimination entries on consolidation		-	8,769		-	-
Current tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements in temporary differences		-	(1,435,316)		-	(1,435,316)
Tax expense	-	-	(1,435,316)	7	-	8

## Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	8,460,289	8,144,722
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,460,289)	(8,144,722)
<b>Deferred tax assets - net</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

	<i>Baht</i>				
	Consolidated and separate financial statements				
	At January 1, 2022	Profit (loss)	At December 31, 2022	Profit (loss)	At December 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>					
Trade and other receivables	4,963,538	(4,527,117)	436,421	(436,421)	-
Inventories	-	2,800,000	2,800,000	(2,800,000)	-
Leases liabilities	19,480	(16,766)	2,714	(1,537)	1,177
Provisions for benefit	1,854,233	248,794	2,103,027	307,348	2,410,375
Loss carry forward	-	2,802,560	2,802,560	3,246,177	6,048,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,837,251</b>	<b>1,307,471</b>	<b>8,144,722</b>	<b>315,567</b>	<b>8,460,289</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	(5,401,935)	(2,742,787)	(8,144,722)	(315,567)	(8,460,289)

Deferred tax asset arising from temporary differences and accumulated loss not recognized in the financial statements as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were summarized as follow:

	<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2022
Loss carry forward	119,104,325	121,884,066
Temporary differences		
Provisions for employee benefit	200,043	168,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,304,368</b>	<b>122,052,543</b>

The Group has not recognized temporary differences for cumulative losses which are expired in 2024 – 2028 and not recognized deferred tax assets for unexpired temporary differences due to there is no certain future taxable profit to be utilized.

## 28. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

### Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is calculated by dividing profit (loss) for the years attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the years.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Profit (loss) for the year	40,266,842	(22,131,904)	53,879,594	(20,253,984)
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Shares)</b>				
Ordinary shares at the beginning of year	1,326,613,416	1,308,072,982	1,326,613,416	1,308,072,982
Increase in shares	36,799,284	8,527,444	36,799,284	8,527,444
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>1,363,412,700</u>	<u>1,316,600,426</u>	<u>1,363,412,700</u>	<u>1,316,600,426</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>0.030</u>	<u>(0.017)</u>	<u>0.040</u>	<u>(0.015)</u>

### 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, 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Profit for the year	40,266,842	53,879,594
<b>Diluted ordinary shares (Shares)</b>		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,363,412,700	1,363,412,700
Exercised warrants	37,521,751	37,521,751
Diluted ordinary shares	<u>1,400,934,451</u>	<u>1,400,934,451</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>0.029</u>	<u>0.038</u>

## 29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had commitments and contingent liabilities as follows:

### Commitments

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

			<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Electricity use	8,548,200	6,069,000	8,528,200	5,669,000

- b) Commitments regarding to the agreements as follow:

			<i>Baht</i>	
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Monthly payment</b>				
Consultants and services agreement	357,937	427,700	354,670	424,433
Leases liabilities	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870
<b>Capital commitments</b>				
Unrecognized contractual commitments				
Buildings and equipment	2,548,271	9,684,000	2,548,271	9,684,000
Purchase orders for supplies and equipments	33,729,125	23,384,336	33,729,125	23,384,336
Purchase orders for material	193,874,363	216,760,637	193,874,363	216,760,637

### 30. 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 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.

#### 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 investments, short-term loans from related party and leases liabilities. However, as most of the financial assets and liabilities carry floating interest rate which fluctuates in line with the market interest rates or carry fixed interest rate which approximates to the current market interest rate, the Group do not use derivatives to manage their interest rate risk.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Interest rate		Interest rate	
	Floating	Fixed	Floating	Fixed
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at banks	168,349,475	-	152,229,454	-
Short-term investments	-	3,556,966	-	3,556,966
Restricted bank deposits	60,548,200	-	-	60,528,200
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Short-term loans from related party	-	-	260,000,000	-
Leases liabilities	-	65,493	-	65,493
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at banks	101,955,965	-	88,439,683	-
Short-term investments	-	279,614	-	279,614
Restricted bank deposits	-	56,397,200	-	55,997,200
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Short-term loans from related party	-	-	260,000,000	-
Leases liabilities	-	260,743	-	260,743



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.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions which the Group considers having low credit risk.

Trade receivables

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 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, 2023 and 2022, counting from the statements of financial position date were as follows:

						<i>Baht</i>
Consolidated financial statement						
As at December 31, 2023						
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash at banks	168,331,830	17,645	-	-	-	168,349,475
Short-term investments	-	6,160,219	-	-	-	6,160,219
Trade and other receivables	-	672,553,433	-	-	-	672,553,433
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	60,548,200	60,548,200
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	-	386,745,614	-	-	-	386,745,614
Leases liabilities	-	65,493	-	-	-	65,493

## Consolidated financial statement

As at December 31, 2022

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

## Separate financial statement

As at December 31, 2023

	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash at banks	152,211,809	17,645	-	-	-	152,229,454
Short-term investments	-	3,622,722	-	-	-	3,622,722
Trade and other receivables	-	672,553,433	-	-	-	672,553,433
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	-	60,528,200	60,528,200
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	-	386,654,924	-	-	-	386,654,924
Short-term loans from related party	-	260,000,000	-	-	-	260,000,000
Leases liabilities	-	65,493	-	-	-	65,493

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

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

## Consolidated financial statement

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Measured at fair value</b>								
<b>Investment in short-term</b>								
Funds	2,603,253	-	-	2,603,253	-	2,603,253	-	2,603,253

As at December 31, 2022

## Financial assets

## Measured at fair value

## Investment in short-term

Funds	2,564,547	-	-	2,564,547	-	2,564,547	-	2,564,547
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## Separate financial statement

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Measured at fair value</b>								
<b>Investment in short-term</b>								
Funds	65,756	-	-	65,756	-	65,756	-	65,756
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
<b>Measured at fair value</b>								
<b>Investment in short-term</b>								
Funds	64,739	-	-	64,739	-	64,739	-	64,739

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.