

Premier Technology Public Company Limited
and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated financial statements
31 December 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Premier Technology Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Premier Technology Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Premier Technology Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2022, their 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 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 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 judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matter and how audit procedures respond for the matter are described below.

Recognition of sales revenue

The subsidiary's revenue from sales, amounting to Baht 1,267 million, consists of revenue from sales of goods and revenue from IT integrated solutions. The amount of sales revenue recognised by the subsidiary is significant to the Group's total revenue and has a direct impact on the profit or loss of the entity. In addition, the process of measurement underlying the recognition of revenue from IT integrated solutions requires management to exercise significant judgement to assess the percentage of completion of the project work. I therefore focused on the audit of the amount and timing of the subsidiary's recognition of revenue from sales.

In order to examine the subsidiary's recognition of revenue from sales of goods I assessed and tested internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative sample to test the operation of the designed control. Moreover, on a sampling basis, I examined documents supporting actual sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period, reviewed credit notes issued by the subsidiary after the period-end and performed analytical procedures on data of the revenue account to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the period.

For revenue from IT integrated solutions, I gained an understanding of the internal controls related to this revenue, including those related to procurement and the recording of project costs, inquired of responsible executives, and gained an understanding of the processes that the subsidiary applied in assessing the percentage of completion, estimating project costs and estimating possible losses. I also considered the conditions in the contracts relating to revenue recognition. In addition, I examined the estimation of project costs and, on a sampling basis, I examined the supporting documents for project costs incurred during the year and performed an analytical review of the percentage of completion estimated by the project managers and the percentage of completion determined through a comparison of project costs incurred throughout the period to the total estimated project costs. I also read related contracts and performed an analytical review of gross profit margin to detect possible irregularities.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Group, but does not include the 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 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 financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report of the Group, 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.

Chatchai Kasemsrithanawat
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5813

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 15 February 2023

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	11,542,154	28,361,119	76,773	407,456
Trade and other receivables	6,8	503,931,134	418,341,932	244,821	278,890
Short-term loans to related party	6	-	-	25,000,000	163,000,000
Derivative assets		-	211,809	-	-
Prepaid service cost		347,658,439	190,634,622	-	-
Inventories	9	83,884,143	149,617,269	-	-
Work in progress		626,817,878	167,386,197	-	-
Other current financial assets	10	10,000,922	60,378,320	5,210,945	580,318
Other current assets	11	72,557,550	49,239,744	1,603,352	855,019
Total current assets		1,656,392,220	1,064,171,012	32,135,891	165,121,683
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	12	1,203,100	1,203,100	1,203,100	1,203,100
Non-current financial assets	10	34,780,043	53,021,500	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	13	-	-	325,886,600	325,886,600
Investment properties	14	157,888,456	142,821,010	224,087,412	236,237,613
Property, plant and equipment	15	122,061,594	148,977,926	41,932	38,348
Right-of-use assets	16	46,967,989	67,104,824	-	-
Intangible assets	17	2	438,518	-	-
Deferred tax assets	25	20,757,680	25,680,631	-	-
Other non-current assets		38,895,653	8,246,757	4,000	4,000
Total non-current assets		422,554,517	447,494,266	551,223,044	563,369,661
Total assets		2,078,946,737	1,511,665,278	583,358,935	728,491,344

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loan from financial institution	18	251,000,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,19	485,472,306	395,826,098	2,421,367	1,752,883
Derivatives liabilities		1,319,939	-	-	-
Advances received for goods and services	23	461,917,320	242,362,097	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans	20	5,400,000	16,580,380	5,400,000	12,620,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	16	24,336,742	21,973,582	-	-
Income tax payable		-	96,061	-	96,061
Other current liabilities		18,530,296	20,392,684	148,118	167,673
Total current liabilities		1,247,976,603	697,230,902	7,969,485	14,636,617
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans, net of current portion	20	1,350,000	6,750,000	1,350,000	6,750,000
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	16	68,457,928	42,191,709	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	21	108,657,906	120,689,306	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		1,052	-	1,052	-
Other non-current liabilities		2,537,035	3,448,680	5,133,386	6,505,943
Total non-current liabilities		181,003,921	173,079,695	6,484,438	13,255,943
Total liabilities		1,428,980,524	870,310,597	14,453,923	27,892,560

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered					
283,888,942 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>283,888,942</u>
Issued and fully paid up					
283,888,942 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		283,888,942	283,888,942	283,888,942	283,888,942
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	22	28,388,894	28,388,894	28,388,894	28,388,894
Unappropriated		337,727,595	329,159,733	256,627,176	388,320,948
Other components of shareholders' equity		<u>(39,218)</u>	<u>(82,888)</u>	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		<u>649,966,213</u>	<u>641,354,681</u>	<u>568,905,012</u>	<u>700,598,784</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>2,078,946,737</u>	<u>1,511,665,278</u>	<u>583,358,935</u>	<u>728,491,344</u>
		-	-	-	-

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

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 Directors

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Sales	23	1,266,944,967	1,036,288,194	-	-
Rental and service income	23	1,253,768,146	1,068,799,531	35,383,499	46,296,019
Dividend income	13	-	-	59,999,280	374,995,500
Other income		69,107,595	56,367,500	1,158,109	1,237,562
Unrealised gain from revaluation of fair value of financial assets		87,729	8,565,741	5,258	103
Total revenues		2,589,908,437	2,170,020,966	96,546,146	422,529,184
Expenses					
Cost of sales and services		1,964,940,923	1,647,782,466	24,154,086	24,958,072
Distribution costs		79,430,146	73,613,034	-	-
Administrative expenses		334,999,562	324,336,286	30,453,818	19,410,182
Total expenses		2,379,370,631	2,045,731,786	54,607,904	44,368,254
Operating profit		210,537,806	124,289,180	41,938,242	378,160,930
Finance cost		(2,653,295)	(4,138,530)	(458,728)	(1,617,593)
Impairment loss on financial assets (reversal)		754,642	(826,724)	-	-
Profit before income tax expenses		208,639,153	119,323,926	41,479,514	376,543,337
Income tax expenses	25	(45,899,117)	(25,995,515)	(1,031)	(1,816,783)
Profit for the year		162,740,036	93,328,411	41,478,483	374,726,554
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency		43,670	130,843	-	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax		43,670	130,843	-	-
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Actuarial gain	21	23,750,101	32,511,940	-	-
Less: Income tax effect	25	(4,750,020)	(6,502,388)	-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax		19,000,081	26,009,552	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		19,043,751	26,140,395	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		181,783,787	119,468,806	41,478,483	374,726,554
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	26	0.57	0.33	0.15	1.32

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		Other components of shareholders' equity		
		Appropriated -		Other comprehensive income		
		statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2021	283,888,942	28,388,894	394,349,582	(213,731)	(213,731)	706,413,687
Profit for the year	-	-	93,328,411	-	-	93,328,411
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	26,009,552	130,843	130,843	26,140,395
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	119,337,963	130,843	130,843	119,468,806
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	(184,527,812)	-	-	(184,527,812)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>28,388,894</u>	<u>329,159,733</u>	<u>(82,888)</u>	<u>(82,888)</u>	<u>641,354,681</u>
						-
Balance as at 1 January 2022	283,888,942	28,388,894	329,159,733	(82,888)	(82,888)	641,354,681
Profit for the year	-	-	162,740,036	-	-	162,740,036
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	19,000,081	43,670	43,670	19,043,751
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	181,740,117	43,670	43,670	181,783,787
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	(173,172,255)	-	-	(173,172,255)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>28,388,894</u>	<u>337,727,595</u>	<u>(39,218)</u>	<u>(39,218)</u>	<u>649,966,213</u>

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements			Total shareholders' equity
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		
		Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	
Balance as at 1 January 2021	283,888,942	28,388,894	198,122,206	510,400,042
Profit for the year	-	-	374,726,554	374,726,554
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	374,726,554	374,726,554
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	(184,527,812)	(184,527,812)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>28,388,894</u>	<u>388,320,948</u>	<u>700,598,784</u>
				-
Balance as at 1 January 2022	283,888,942	28,388,894	388,320,948	700,598,784
Profit for the year	-	-	41,478,483	41,478,483
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	41,478,483	41,478,483
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	(173,172,255)	(173,172,255)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	<u>283,888,942</u>	<u>28,388,894</u>	<u>256,627,176</u>	<u>568,905,012</u>
				-

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>		<u>Separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax	208,639,153	119,323,926	41,479,514	376,543,337
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange rate	1,193,519	(1,848,373)	-	-
Unrealised gain on changes in value of investments in unit trust-open-ended fund	(1,619,477)	(6,666,649)	(5,258)	(103)
Gain on lease modification	-	(751,128)	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses (reversal)	(754,642)	826,724	-	-
Reversal on reduce cost of inventory to net realisable value	(5,843,477)	(609,766)	-	-
Depreciation	55,478,877	71,958,765	13,014,340	12,872,342
Gain on sales of equipment	(499,810)	(18,273)	-	-
Loss on write-off of equipment	1,829	2,578	-	-
Gain on sales of investment properties	(1,373)	-	(1,949)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	438,516	438,517	-	-
Amortisation of prepaid rental expenses	337,809	999,629	-	-
Long-term employee benefits expenses	17,931,854	22,904,279	-	-
Gain on lease agreement cancellation	(46,634)	-	-	-
Income from investment - dividend received				
from investment in subsidiary	-	-	(59,999,280)	(374,995,500)
Interest income	(203,916)	(25,781)	(1,084,748)	(1,170,673)
Interest expenses	2,653,295	4,138,530	458,728	1,617,593
Profit (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	277,705,523	210,672,978	(6,138,653)	14,866,996
(Increase) decrease in operating assets				
Trade and other receivables	(84,834,560)	17,480,298	34,069	807,133
Prepaid service cost	(157,023,817)	(30,711,536)	-	-
Inventories	71,576,603	(115,727,973)	-	-
Work in progress	(459,431,681)	(23,411,406)	-	-
Other current assets	(4,559,753)	(1,792,119)	547,279	1,154,997
Other non-current assets	(30,986,705)	(23,172)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Trade and other payables	89,987,019	115,866,237	671,065	82,791
Advance received for goods and services	219,555,223	46,844,814	-	-
Other current liabilities	(1,862,388)	(12,932,009)	(19,555)	(551,058)
Cash paid for long-term employee benefit	(6,213,153)	(9,464,870)	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	(911,645)	(1,162,136)	(1,372,557)	(1,162,137)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(86,999,334)	195,639,106	(6,278,352)	15,198,722
Cash paid for interest expenses	(2,655,876)	(4,146,704)	(461,310)	(1,625,767)
Cash refund from withholding tax deducted at source	7,016,321	280,746	545,495	280,746
Cash paid for income tax	(71,595,570)	(61,437,847)	(1,937,146)	(2,001,468)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(154,234,459)	130,335,301	(8,131,313)	11,852,233

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Cash flow statement (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
(Increase) decrease in investments in unit trust				
in debt securities open-ended fund	70,238,332	141,941,340	(4,625,369)	(580,215)
Increase in short-term loans to related party	-	-	(80,000,000)	(163,000,000)
Repayment of short-term loans from related party	-	-	218,000,000	-
Decrease in restricted bank deposits	-	1,893,251	-	-
Renovation of investment properties	(610,452)	(946,265)	(866,400)	(1,565,200)
Acquisition of equipment	(23,319,291)	(11,960,648)	(19,000)	-
Proceeds from sales of equipment	909,925	126,046	-	-
Proceeds from sales of investment properties	13,828	-	19,626	-
Dividend received from investment in subsidiary	-	-	59,999,280	374,995,500
Interest income	203,916	25,781	1,084,748	1,170,673
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>47,436,258</u>	<u>131,079,505</u>	<u>193,592,885</u>	<u>211,020,758</u>
Cash flows from financing activities				
Increase in short-term loan from financial institution	251,000,000	-	-	-
Decrease in short-term loans from related party	-	-	-	(4,015,000)
Repayment of long-term loans	(16,580,380)	(45,480,000)	(12,620,000)	(33,960,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(22,698,955)	(25,145,987)	-	-
Increase in lease liabilities	51,387,154	-	-	-
Dividend paid	(173,172,255)	(184,527,812)	(173,172,255)	(184,527,812)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>89,935,564</u>	<u>(255,153,799)</u>	<u>(185,792,255)</u>	<u>(222,502,812)</u>
Exchange differences on translation of				
financial statements in foreign currency	<u>43,672</u>	<u>130,843</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(16,818,965)</u>	<u>6,391,850</u>	<u>(330,683)</u>	<u>370,179</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	<u>28,361,119</u>	<u>21,969,269</u>	<u>407,456</u>	<u>37,277</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>11,542,154</u>	<u>28,361,119</u>	<u>76,773</u>	<u>407,456</u>
	-	-	-	-
Supplementary disclosures of cash flows information:				
Non-cash items				
Reclassified assets	23,628,286	-	-	-
Increase in right-of-use assets under the lease during the year	52,256,215	30,930,146	-	-
Decrease in right-of-use assets under the lease				
by terminate the contract during the year	-881,247	-18,725,294	-	-

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

Premier Technology Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

1.1 Corporate information

Premier Technology Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in a holding company. The registered office of the Company is at 1 Premier Corporate Park, Soi Premier 2, Srinakarin Road, Nongbon, Prawet, Bangkok.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Premier Technology Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiaries (“the subsidiaries”) (collectively as “the Group”):

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2022 Percent	2021 Percent
<u>Owned by the Company</u>				
Datapro Computer Systems Company Limited	Distribution and provision of services relating to computer and computer systems	Thailand	100	100
<u>Owned by the Company's subsidiary</u>				
Datapro Computer Systems (Myanmar) Company Limited (Wholly owned by Datapro Computer Systems Company Limited)	Provision of services relating to computer systems	The Republic of the Union of Myanmar	100	100

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- e) The assets and liabilities in the financial statements of overseas subsidiary companies are translated to Baht using the exchange rate prevailing on the end of reporting period, and revenues and expenses translated using monthly average exchange rates. The resulting differences are shown under the caption of “Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency” in the statements of changes in shareholders’ equity.
- f) Material balances and transactions between the Group have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Group believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenues and expense recognition

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The subsidiary recognised revenue from contracts with customers when the subsidiary entered into agreements which had enforceable rights and obligations. The subsidiary identifies the performance obligations in the contract and allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

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

The subsidiary principally earns revenue from IT integrated solutions and services relating to information technology systems which can be broadly categorised as follows:

IT integrated solutions

IT integrated solutions comprise a comprehensive range of services, from project design and planning, assessment of hardware and/or software options and their suitability, sourcing and sale of hardware and/or software. Contracts for bundled sales of hardware and/or software and integration services are treated as a single performance obligation. Revenue from IT integrated solutions is recognised over time, when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion, using an output method, based on information provided by the subsidiary's engineers or project managers or recognised at a point in time depending on the terms of the contracts.

Services relating to information technology systems

Services relating to information technology systems is recognised over time when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion, measuring based on a straight-line basis over the contractual terms.

b) Rental income

Rental income is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the related rental agreement.

c) Finance cost

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

d) Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and cash at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 3 months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

4.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (under the first-in, first-out method and the specific identification method) and net realisable value.

4.4 Investments in subsidiaries

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

4.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 3 - 20 years. Depreciation of the investment properties is included in determining income.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognised.

4.6 Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation

Land is stated at cost. Building and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Depreciation of building and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Building	-	20 years
Leasehold improvements	-	5 and 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	-	5 and 10 years
Office equipment	-	5 years
Computer and equipment	-	3, 5 and 10 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under installation.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 derecognised.

4.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

The Group amortises intangible assets, which comprise product design and development costs on the straight-line basis, with the periods of economic useful life being approximately 10 years.

4.8 Leases

At inception of contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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 as a lessee

The Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred (if any), and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received (if any).

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

Building and improvements	3 - 6 years
Computer and equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

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

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Group discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or equal to 12 months from commencement date or a lease of low-value assets is recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee is classified as finance leases. As at the commencement date, an asset held under a finance lease is recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease or the present value of the lease payments receivable and any unguaranteed residual value. Subsequently, finance income is recognised over the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee. Lease receivables from operating leases is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

4.9 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Group, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Group.

They also include associated companies and individuals which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Group that gives them significant influence over the Group, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Group's operations.

4.10 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Group's functional currency. Items of each entity included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the functional currency of that entity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, investment properties and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining 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. 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.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In the assessment of asset impairment, if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

4.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The subsidiary and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the subsidiary. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the subsidiary's contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The subsidiary has obligations in respect of the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The subsidiary treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the subsidiary recognises restructuring-related costs

4.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.14 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Group recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets 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 utilised.

The Group records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.15 Financial instruments

The Group initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component, are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value including interest income recognised in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Group’s financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Group takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets

Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure (a lifetime ECL).

The Group considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and considers a financial asset as credit impaired or default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to have a significant increase in credit risk and to be in default using other internal or external information, such as credit rating of issuers.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLs are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.16 Derivatives

The Group uses derivatives, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, respectively.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are presented as other non-current assets or other non-current liabilities if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

4.17 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 applies 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 measures fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

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 recognises revenue over time in the following circumstances:

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

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

In calculating the revenue recognised over time, the management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, measuring based on information provided by the subsidiary's engineers or project managers.

Leases

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options - The Group as a lessee

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the forecast economic condition for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

Investment property

In determining depreciation of investment property, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of investment property and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review investment property 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 judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Property plant and equipment/Depreciation

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the plant and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, 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 judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

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

6. Related party transactions

During the years, the Group had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Group and those related parties.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate		Pricing policy
	financial statements		financial statements		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
<u>Transactions with subsidiary</u>					
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)					
Dividend income	-	-	60	375	As announcement
Rental and service income	-	-	19	25	Contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business
Interest income	-	-	1	1	2.0 percent per annum
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>					
Sales and service income	47	41	-	-	Note 6.1
Rental and service income	7	11	7	11	Contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business
Cost of sales and services	-	2	-	2	Contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business
Administrative expenses	23	24	7	7	Contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business
Purchase of assets	4	-	1	-	Contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business

- 6.1 Sales prices are determined based on cost plus a margin while price of service are based on the contract price, which is price in the ordinary course of business. However, pricing depends on the type of product or service and the pricing policy may change according to the type of business and the market situation at the time of the transaction.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the balances of the accounts between the Group and those related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related parties (Note 8)</u>				
Related companies (related by common directors)	594	40	1	-
<u>Accrued income - related parties (Note 8)</u>				
Related companies (related by common directors)	2,219	103	170	195
<u>Prepaid deposit - related party</u>				
Related company (related by common directors)	32	71	-	-
<u>Amounts due to related parties (Note 19)</u>				
Related companies (related by common directors)	270	43	33	42
<u>Accrued expenses - related parties (Note 19)</u>				
Related companies (related by common directors)	86	4	28	-
<u>Lease liabilities, net - related party</u>				
Related company (related by common directors)	775	-	-	-

Short-term loans to related party

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the balance of loans between the Company and the subsidiary and the movement in loans are as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Separate financial statements			
		Balance as at 31 December 2021	Increase during the year	Decrease during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2022
<u>Short-term loans to related party</u>					
Datapro Computer Systems Company Limited	Subsidiary	163,000	80,000	(218,000)	25,000

The balance of short-term loans to the subsidiary represent loans in form of promissory notes, due at call and carrying interest at the rate of 2.0 percent per annum.

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Short-term employee benefits	35	30	1	1
Post-employment benefits	2	3	-	-
Total	<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash	95	95	5	5
Bank deposits	11,447	28,266	72	402
Total	<u>11,542</u>	<u>28,361</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>407</u>

As at 31 December 2022, bank deposits carried interests between 0.15 and 0.33 percent per annum (2021: between 0.05 and 0.13 percent per annum).

8. Trade and other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related parties</u> (Note 6)		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	430	24
Past due		
Up to 3 months	164	16
Total trade receivables - related parties	<u>594</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	361,088	308,386
Past due		
Up to 3 months	62,670	54,372
3 - 6 months	1,683	3,403
6 - 12 months	-	48
Over 12 months	13,359	13,797
Total	438,800	380,006
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(13,359)	(14,114)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	<u>425,441</u>	<u>365,892</u>
Total trade receivables - net (Note 23)	<u>426,035</u>	<u>365,932</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Accrued income - related parties (Note 6)	2,219	103
Accrued income - unrelated parties	65,427	52,307
Total accrued income (Note 23)	<u>67,646</u>	<u>52,410</u>
Current portion of lease receivable (Note 16)	10,250	-
Total other receivables	<u>77,896</u>	<u>52,410</u>
Total trade and other receivables - net	<u><u>503,931</u></u>	<u><u>418,342</u></u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	1	-
Total trade receivables (Note 23)	1	-
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Accrued income - related parties (Note 6)	170	195
Accrued income - unrelated parties	74	84
Total other receivables (Note 23)	244	279
Total trade and other receivables	245	279

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Beginning balance	14,114	13,287
Provision for expected credit losses	45	827
Amount recovered	(800)	-
Ending balance	13,359	14,114

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Finished goods	88,187	162,268	(7,161)	(13,004)	81,026	149,264
Goods in transit	2,858	353	-	-	2,858	353
Total	91,045	162,621	(7,161)	(13,004)	83,884	149,617

During the current year, the subsidiary reduced cost of inventories by Baht 19 million (2021: Baht 21 million), to reflect the net realisable value. This was included in cost of sales. In addition, the subsidiary reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 25 million (2021: Baht 22 million) and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year.

10. Other financial assets

10.1 As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the outstanding other financial assets of the Group consist of the following:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Investments in unit trust in debt securities				
open-ended fund	10,001	60,378	5,211	580
investment in unit trust in equity securities				
open-ended fund	34,780	53,022	-	-
Total financial assets at FVTPL	<u>44,781</u>	<u>113,400</u>	<u>5,211</u>	<u>580</u>
Current	10,001	60,378	5,211	580
Non-current	34,780	53,022	-	-
	<u>44,781</u>	<u>113,400</u>	<u>5,211</u>	<u>580</u>

Investments in unit trust in open-ended fund are stated at fair value using inputs of Level 2 which is use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly. Such fair value of investments in unit trust has been determined by using the net asset value as published by the Asset Management.

10.2 Movement in other current financial assets - investments in unit trusts in debt securities open-ended fund are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Net book value as at 1 January 2022	60,378	580
Increase during the year	831,900	122,448
Dispose during the year	(882,282)	(117,822)
Unrealised gain on changes in value of investments in unit trust	5	5
Net book value as at 31 December 2022	<u>10,001</u>	<u>5,211</u>

10.3 Movement in other non-current financial assets - investments in unit trust in equity securities open-ended fund are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Net book value as at 1 January 2022	53,022	-
Dispose during the year	(19,856)	-
Unrealised gain on changes in value of investments in unit trust	1,614	-
Net book value as at 31 December 2022	<u>34,780</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Other current assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Withholding tax deducted at source	46,802	35,060	1,283	533
Prepaid expenses	9,491	7,531	241	274
Others	16,265	6,649	79	48
Total other current assets	<u>72,558</u>	<u>49,240</u>	<u>1,603</u>	<u>855</u>

12. Restricted bank deposits

Deposits with banks of the Group has been pledged as security against credit facilities obtained from the financial institutions which are consist of bank guarantees and other credit facilities.

13. Investment in subsidiaries

Details of investment in subsidiaries as presented in separate financial statements are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Dividend received during the years	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
			(%)	(%)				
<u>Subsidiary directly held by the Company</u>								
Datapro Computer Systems Company Limited								
	100,000	100,000	100	100	325,887	325,887	59,999	374,996
<u>Subsidiary held through Datapro Computer Systems Company Limited</u>								
Datapro Company Systems (Myanmar) Company Limited								
	50*	50*	100	100	-	-	-	-
Total					<u>325,887</u>	<u>325,887</u>	<u>59,999</u>	<u>374,996</u>

*Thousand USD

In April 2021, the annual general meeting of shareholders of the subsidiary passed a resolution approving the payment of a dividend for the year 2020 of Baht 175 per share, a total of Baht 175 million, to the subsidiary's shareholders. The subsidiary paid such dividend in April 2021.

In August 2021, the board of directors meeting of the subsidiary passed a resolution approving the payment of an interim dividend from operating for 2021 of Baht 200 per share, a total of Baht 200 million, to the subsidiary's shareholders. The subsidiary paid such dividend in August 2021.

In August 2022, the board of directors meeting of the subsidiary passed a resolution approving the payment of an interim dividend from operating for 2022 of Baht 60 per share, a total of Baht 60 million, to the subsidiary's shareholders. The subsidiary paid such dividend in August 2022.

During the current year, Datapro Computer Systems (Myanmar) Company Limited which is registered and incorporated in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has not yet commenced operation of its business.

14. Investment properties

The net book value of investment properties as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	Land and office building	Land and office building
As at 31 December 2022:		
Cost	234,692	333,093
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(76,804)	(109,006)
Net book value	<u>157,888</u>	<u>224,087</u>
As at 31 December 2021:		
Cost	200,876	332,265
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(58,055)	(96,027)
Net book value	<u>142,821</u>	<u>236,238</u>

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment properties for the years 2022 and 2021 are presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	142,821	149,649	236,238	247,532
Renovation of office building	-	946	-	1,565
Reclassification	23,628	-	-	-
Acquisitions - at cost	610	-	866	-
Disposals - net book value at disposal date	(12)	-	(18)	-
Depreciation charged	(9,159)	(7,774)	(12,999)	(12,859)
Net book value at end of year	<u>157,888</u>	<u>142,821</u>	<u>224,087</u>	<u>236,238</u>

The portion of the Company's investment properties, consist of land and office building, has leased to its subsidiary. The Company has mortgaged such investment properties as collateral against a long-term loan from a bank.

The fair values of the above investment properties of the Company amounting to Baht 354 million, were determined under the income approach, based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer in 2020. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair value included yield rate, rental rate and occupancy rate. The disclosed fair values are based on the use of Level 3 inputs.

15. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements							
	Land	Building	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computer and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation	Total
Cost:							
1 January 2021	55,551	74,953	179,011	429,982	1,066	480	741,043
Additions	-	-	3,001	5,964	-	2,995	11,960
Disposals	-	-	(9,492)	(5,508)	-	-	(15,000)
Transfers in (out)	-	885	-	1,634	-	(2,519)	-
31 December 2021	55,551	75,838	172,520	432,072	1,066	956	738,003
Additions	-	-	2,079	11,631	-	9,609	23,319
Transferred to investment properties	(14,051)	(19,182)	-	-	-	-	(33,233)
Disposals/write-off	-	(12)	(20,156)	(37,946)	-	-	(58,114)
Transfers in (out)	-	-	8,597	652	-	(9,249)	-
31 December 2022	41,500	56,644	163,040	406,409	1,066	1,316	669,975
Accumulated depreciation:							
1 January 2021	-	32,887	148,901	379,658	1,066	-	562,512
Depreciation for the year	-	5,085	7,041	29,277	-	-	41,403
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	-	(9,383)	(5,507)	-	-	(14,890)
31 December 2021	-	37,972	146,559	403,428	1,066	-	589,025
Depreciation - transferred to investment properties	-	(9,605)	-	-	-	-	(9,605)
Depreciation for the year	-	3,840	6,610	15,745	-	-	26,195
Depreciation on disposals	-	(6)	(19,749)	(37,947)	-	-	(57,702)
31 December 2022	-	32,201	133,420	381,226	1,066	-	547,913
Net book value:							
31 December 2021	55,551	37,866	25,961	28,644	-	956	148,978
31 December 2022	41,500	24,443	29,620	25,183	-	1,316	122,062
Depreciation for the year:							
2021 (Baht 39 million included in service cost, and the balance in administrative expenses)							41,403
2022 (Baht 28 million included in service cost, and the balance in administrative expenses)							26,195

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Separate financial statements
	Furniture and office equipment
Cost	
1 January 2021	456
Additions	-
31 December 2021	456
Additions	19
31 December 2022	475
Accumulated depreciation	
1 January 2021	405
Depreciation for the year	13
31 December 2021	418
Depreciation for the year	15
31 December 2022	433
Net book value	
31 December 2021	38
31 December 2022	42
Depreciation for the year (include in administrative expenses)	
2021	13
2022	15

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, land and building as presented in the consolidated financial statements is the portion of the Company's investment properties that it has leased to its subsidiary.

As at 31 December 2022, certain equipment items of the subsidiary have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 463 million (2021: Baht 479 million).

Land and building as presented in the consolidated financial statements have been mortgaged as collateral against a long-term loan from a bank.

16. Leases

16.1 The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of building, motor vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of building has lease terms between 1 - 6 years. While motor vehicles and other equipment have lease terms of 5 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

Movements of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Buildings and improvement	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
1 January 2021	49,770	27,847	64	77,681
Additions	19,543	11,387	-	30,930
Decrease by terminate				
the contract during the year	(18,725)	-	-	(18,725)
Depreciation for the year	(11,713)	(11,004)	(64)	(22,781)
31 December 2021	38,875	28,230	-	67,105
Additions	-	51,387	869	52,256
Decrease by terminate				
the contract during the year	(881)	-	-	(881)
Disposals	-	(51,387)	-	(51,387)
Depreciation for the year	(6,402)	(13,622)	(101)	(20,125)
31 December 2022	31,592	14,608	768	46,968

b) Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	2021
Lease payments	100,776	68,476
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(7,981)	(4,311)
Total	92,795	64,165
Less: Portion due within one year	(24,337)	(21,973)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	68,458	42,192

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance at beginning of year	64,165	77,857
Additions	52,256	30,930
Decrease by terminate the contract	(928)	(19,476)
Accretion of interest	1,378	2,001
Repayments	(24,076)	(27,147)
Balance at end of year	<u>92,795</u>	<u>64,165</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 31.1 under the liquidity risk.

c) Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	20,125	22,781
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,378	2,001
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	746	715

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Baht 24.8 million (2021: Baht 27.9 million), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

16.2 Group as a lessor

Finance Lease

The Group has entered into finance lease for its equipment of the lease terms are 5 years.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Lease receivable under finance lease	47,312	-
Less: Deferred interest income	(3,964)	-
Total	43,348	-
Less: Portion due within one year (Note 8)	(10,250)	-
Lease receivable - net of current portion	33,098	-

The Group recognises lease receivables under finance lease, which have been presented in the statement of financial position as “Trade and other receivables” for lease receivable - portion due within one year and as “Other non-current assets” for lease receivable - net of current portion.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for finance leases

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Selling profit for finance lease	3,655	-
Interest income on the net investment in finance lease	134	-

Operating Lease

The Group has entered into operating leases for its investment property portfolio consisting of office of the lease terms are between 3 to 10 years.

The Group has future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Within 1 year	7,368	2,783	15,317	2,787
Over 1 and up to 5 years	21,173	4,804	30,447	4,804
Over 5 years	18,989	-	18,989	-
Total	47,530	7,587	64,753	7,591

17. Intangible assets

The net book value of intangible assets which are the products' design and development costs as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Consolidated financial statements
As at 31 December 2022:	
Cost	13,188
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(13,188)</u>
Net book value	<u>-</u>
As at 31 December 2021:	
Cost	13,188
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(12,749)</u>
Net book value	<u>439</u>

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the years 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	439	877
Amortisation	<u>(439)</u>	<u>(438)</u>
Net book value at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>439</u>

18. Short-term loan from financial institution

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Interest rate	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>(percent per annum)</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Short-term loan from financial institution	3.15	<u>251,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total		<u>251,000</u>	<u>-</u>

As at 31 December 2022, short-term loan from financial institution of a subsidiary is loan from a bank represent promissory notes and due in March 2023. Such loan is not secured.

19. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Trade payables - related parties (Note 6)	270	43	33	42
Trade payables - unrelated parties	397,114	332,009	1,627	1,021
Accrued expenses - related parties (Note 6)	86	4	28	-
Accrued expenses - unrelated parties	88,002	63,770	733	690
Total trade and other payables	485,472	395,826	2,421	1,753

20. Long-term Loans

Loan	Interest rate (percent per annum)	Repayment schedule	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
			Consolidated		Separate	
			financial statements		financial statements	
			<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1	MLR-2.00	Monthly installments as from April 2015	-	7,220	-	7,220
2	MLR-2.00	Monthly installments as from April 2019	6,750	12,150	6,750	12,150
3	4.50	Monthly installments as from October 2019	-	3,960	-	-
Total			6,750	23,330	6,750	19,370
Less: Current portion			(5,400)	(16,580)	(5,400)	(12,620)
Long-term loans, net of current portion			1,350	6,750	1,350	6,750

Movement of the long-term loans account during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Beginning balance	23,330	68,810	19,370	53,330
Repayments	(16,580)	(45,480)	(12,620)	(33,960)
Ending balance	6,750	23,330	6,750	19,370

The Company's loan is secured by the mortgage of investment properties of the Company.

The loan agreement contains certain covenants and restrictions imposed by the lenders regarding, among other things, require the Group to maintain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio at the rate prescribed in the agreements, sales or transfers of assets other than in the ordinary course of business and merger or consolidation with any other companies.

In November 2021 and February 2022, the subsidiary already received letters from the banks, to inform that they agreed to waive covenant for financial statements for the year 2021.

21. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits which, represents compensations payable to employees after they retire from a subsidiary was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	120,689	139,762
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	14,789	20,683
Interest cost	2,960	2,221
Past service costs	183	-
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	35	(3,692)
Financial assumptions changes	(17,750)	(12,111)
Experience adjustments	(6,035)	(16,709)
Special benefit paid during the year	-	(5,103)
Benefits paid during the year	(6,213)	(4,362)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	<u>108,658</u>	<u>120,689</u>

The subsidiary expects to pay Baht 1.5 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2021: the subsidiary expected to pay Baht 10.3 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year).

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit of subsidiary is 14 years (2021: 15 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	(%)	(%)
Discount rate	3.2	2.6
Future salary increase rate	4.1	4.9
Turnover rate	0 - 18.0	0 - 18.0

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2022	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>
Discount rate	(10)	12
Salary increase rate	13	(11)
	<u>Increase 10%</u>	<u>Decrease 10%</u>
Turnover rate	(3)	3

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2021	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>
Discount rate	(12)	15
Salary increase rate	15	(13)
	<u>Increase 10%</u>	<u>Decrease 10%</u>
Turnover rate	(4)	4

22. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution. At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

23. Revenue from contracts with customers

23.1 Disaggregated revenue information

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Type of goods or service:				
IT integrated solutions	1,266,945	1,036,288	-	-
Services relating to information technology systems	1,237,663	1,047,143	-	-
Rental and service income	16,105	21,657	35,383	46,296
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>2,520,713</u>	<u>2,105,088</u>	<u>35,383</u>	<u>46,296</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:				
Revenue recognised at a point in time	997,895	1,099,343	-	-
Revenue recognised over time	1,522,818	1,005,745	35,383	46,296
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>2,520,713</u>	<u>2,105,088</u>	<u>35,383</u>	<u>46,296</u>

23.2 Revenue to be recognised for the remaining performance obligations

As at 31 December 2022, revenue totaling Baht 464 million is expected to be recognised in the future in respect of performance obligations under contracts with customers that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) (2021: Baht 421 million) (the Company only: Baht 54 million, 2021: Baht 9 million). The Group expects to satisfy these performance obligations within 10 years.

The above information does not include revenue to be recognised for the unsatisfied portions of performance obligations related to contracts with a duration of one year or less and where the revenue is recognised in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.

23.3 Contract balances

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Contract assets (Note 8)	<u>67,646</u>	<u>52,410</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>279</u>
Trade receivables (Note 8)	<u>436,285</u>	<u>365,932</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Contract liabilities	<u>461,917</u>	<u>242,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Contract assets

Contract asset is an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. Contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights to consideration become unconditional.

The Group recognised revenue which is not yet due per the contracts has been presented under the caption of "Accrued income" in the statement of financial position.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are the Group's obligations to transfer goods or services to customers for which the Group has received consideration from customers, including progress billings received from customers for services in progress and upfront deposits collected from customers prior to the commencement of the provision of services or delivery of products. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs the obligation under the contract.

The Group recognised the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration or an amount of consideration is due from the customer is presented under the caption of "Advances received for goods and services" in the statement of financial position.

The Group's revenue recognised during 2022, previously included in the brought forward balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the year, amounted to Baht 209 million (2021: Baht 169 million).

24. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Salaries and other employee benefits	478,019	462,565	1,309	1,330
Depreciation	55,479	71,958	13,014	12,872
Purchase of goods and services	2,077,238	1,564,891	10,450	12,021
Changes in finished goods	74,081	(118,748)	-	-
Changes in work in progress	(459,432)	(23,411)	-	-

25. Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current income tax:				
Current corporate income tax charge	45,725	26,538	-	1,817
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	174	(542)	1	-
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	<u>45,899</u>	<u>25,996</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,817</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deferred tax on actuarial gains	4,750	6,502	-	-
	<u>4,750</u>	<u>6,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Accounting profit before tax	208,639	119,324	41,480	376,543
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	41,728	23,865	8,296	75,309
Tax loss for the year which unrecognised				
as deferred tax assets	43	7	34	-
Effects of:				
Tax-exempt income	-	-	(12,000)	(74,999)
Non-deductible expenses	4,890	2,733	4,091	1,507
Additional expense deductions allowed	(762)	(609)	(420)	-
Total	4,128	2,124	(8,329)	(73,492)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	<u>45,899</u>	<u>25,996</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,817</u>

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Statements of financial position			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	1,432	2,601	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	21,732	24,138	-	-
Provision for project loss	251	305	-	-
Lease	8,827	-	-	-
Total	32,242	27,044	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Lease receivable	10,838	-	-	-
Lease	-	759	-	-
Revaluation of non-current financial assets	646	604	-	-
Unrealised gain on change in value of investments	1	-	1	-
Total	11,485	1,363	1	-
The presentation in financial statements				
Deferred tax assets	20,758	25,681	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	1	-	1	-

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statement		financial statement	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Profit for the year (Thousand Baht)	162,740	93,328	41,478	374,727
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	283,889	283,889	283,889	283,889
Earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.57	0.33	0.15	1.32

27. Financial information by 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. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Group's Board of Directors.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and have 2 reportable segments as follows:

- (1) Provision of services relating to information technology systems.
- (2) Rent out space and services.

No other operating segments have been aggregated to form above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and total assets and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss and total assets in the financial statements. However, the Group's central administrative activities, financing activities (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a group basis. Therefore, these income and expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue and profit information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Provision of services		Rent out space and		Elimination of		Consolidated	
	relating to information		services segment		inter-segment			
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues								
Revenues from external customers								
Sales	1,267	1,036	-	-	-	-	1,267	1,036
Rental and service income	1,238	1,047	16	22	-	-	1,254	1,069
Total revenues from external customers	2,505	2,083	16	22	-	-	2,521	2,105
Inter-segment revenues	-	-	19	24	(19)	(24)	-	-
Total revenues	2,505	2,083	35	46	(19)	(24)	2,521	2,105
Segment profit	287	156	-	5	-	-	287	161
Unallocated income and expenses:								
Other income							69	56
Distribution costs							-	(1)
Administrative expenses							(145)	(101)
Unrealised gain from revaluation of fair value of financial assets							-	9
Finance cost							(3)	(4)
Impairment loss on financial assets (reversal)							1	(1)
Profit before income tax expenses							209	119
Income tax expenses							(46)	(26)
Profit for the year							163	93

Geographic information

The Group is operated in Thailand only. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical reportable segment.

Major customers

For the year 2022, the Group has revenue from three major customers in amount of Baht 596 million (2021: Baht 477 million derived from three major customers), arising from provision of services relating to information technology systems segment.

28. Provident fund

The subsidiary and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the subsidiary contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 5 and 8 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Kasikorn Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2022 amounting to approximately Baht 21 million (2021: Baht 22 million) were recognised as expenses.

29. Dividends

	Approved by	Total dividends	Dividend per share
		(Unit: Million Baht)	(Unit: Baht)
Final dividends for 2020	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 28 April 2021	114	0.40
Interim dividends from operating for 2021	Board of Directors Meeting on 4 August 2021	71	0.25
Total dividend paid in 2021		185	
Final dividends for 2021	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 27 April 2022	116	0.41
Interim dividends from operating for 2022	Board of Directors Meeting on 10 August 2022	57	0.20
Total dividend paid in 2022		173	

30. Commitments and contingent liabilities

30.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had capital commitments approximately Baht 2 million (the Company only: Baht 2 million), relating to renovation of rental building and building systems.

30.2 Service commitments

The Group had entered into several service agreements in respect of the office building services and other services with other companies and a related company. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 to 3 years.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, future minimum payments required under these service agreements were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Payable:				
In up to 1 year	6	4	2	2
In over 1 year and up to 3 years	4	1	-	-

30.3 Long-term management service commitments

The Group has entered into management service agreements with a related company, whereby management fees totaling Baht 1.8 million per month (2021: Baht 1.8 million per month) the separate financial statement: Baht 0.6 million per month (2021: Baht 0.6 million per month) is payable in the future. The agreements end in December 2022 but they automatically renew for period of one year each time until terminate.

30.4 Bank guarantees

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 103 million (2021: Baht 90 million) issued by banks on behalf of the Group in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business of the Group. These included letters of guarantee amounting to Baht 102 million (2021: Baht 89 million) to guarantee contractual performance of the subsidiary and amounting to Baht 1 million (2021: Baht 1 million) to guarantee electricity use of the Company.

31. Financial instruments

31.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, investment, trade accounts receivable, lease receivable, short-term loans to related party, restricted bank deposits, trade and other payables, short-term loans from financial institution, long-term loans and lease liabilities. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to deposits with banks, trade and other receivables and short-term loans to related party. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position. The Group's maximum exposure relating to derivatives is noted in the liquidity risk topic.

Trade and other receivables

The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade and other receivables are regularly monitored. In addition, the Group does not have high concentrations of credit risk since it has a large customer base in various industries.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Group manages the credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions by making investments only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Group's Executive Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The credit risk on debt instruments and derivatives is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Market risk

There are two types of market risk comprising currency risk and interest rate risk. The Group enters into a variety of derivatives to manage its risk exposure, including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk arising on the import of goods.

Foreign currency risk

The subsidiary manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the subsidiary negotiates the terms of the derivative to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivative covers the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

The subsidiary's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. As at 31 December 2022, the subsidiary had the net liabilities denominated in foreign currency amounting to USD 1 million (2021: USD 1 million).

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the subsidiary had outstanding forward exchange contracts in order to hedge the foreign currency risk as follows:

Consolidated financial statements						
Foreign currency	Bought amount		Contractual exchange rate of bought amount		Contractual maturity date	
	(Million)		(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
US Dollar	1	1	34.04 - 36.90	32.68 - 33.57	8 May - 29 June 2023	18 May - 5 July 2022

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in US dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The subsidiary's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Currency	2022		2021	
	Change in FX rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in FX rate	Effect on profit before tax
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
US dollar	+10	(2,428)	+10	(3,548)
	- 10	2,428	- 10	3,548

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to their cash at banks, lease receivable, short-term loans to related party, short-term loans from financial institution, long-term loans and lease liabilities. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

2022							
Consolidated financial statements	Fixed interest rates						Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	10	2	12	0.15 - 0.33
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	426	426	-
Lease receivable	10	33	-	-	-	43	3.73
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.15
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	35	35	-
	10	33	-	11	473	527	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Short-term loan from financial institution							
	251	-	-	-	-	251	3.15
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	485	485	-
Long-term loans	-	-	-	7	-	7	MLR-2.00
Lease liabilities	16	67	1	-	9	93	3.48 and 3.78
	267	67	1	7	494	836	

(Unit: Million Baht)

2021							
Consolidated financial statements	Fixed interest rates						Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	26	2	28	0.05 - 0.13
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-	60	60	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	366	366	-
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.15
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	53	53	-
	-	-	-	27	481	508	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	396	396	-
Long-term loans	4	-	-	19	-	23	MLR-2.00 and 4.50
Lease liabilities	6	26	8	-	24	64	3.48 and 3.78
	10	26	8	19	420	483	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements	2022					Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Fixed interest rates					
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Short-term loans to related party	25	-	-	-	25	2.00
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	1	-	1	0.15
	25	-	1	-	26	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	2	2	-
Long-term loans	-	-	7	-	7	MLR-2.00
	-	-	7	2	9	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements	2021					Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Fixed interest rates					
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Short-term loans to related party	163	-	-	-	163	2.00
Restricted bank deposits	-	-	1	-	1	0.15
	163	-	1	-	164	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	2	2	-
Long-term loans	-	-	19	-	19	MLR-2.00
	-	-	19	2	21	

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group considers that the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of floating rate loans to and loans from affected as at 31 December 2022 is not material.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease contracts. The Group's policy is maintain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio at the rate prescribed in the bank loans agreement. Approximately 87% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2022 (2021: 80%) (the Company only: 55%, 2021: 52%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Group has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2022				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loan from financial institution	-	252,950	-	-	252,950
Trade and other payables	-	485,472	-	-	485,472
Lease liabilities	-	27,130	72,499	1,147	100,776
Long-term loans	-	5,592	1,360	-	6,952
Total non-derivatives	-	771,144	73,859	1,147	846,150
Derivatives					
Derivatives: gross settled					
Cash inflows	-	36,853	-	-	36,853
Cash outflows	-	(38,173)	-	-	(38,173)
Total derivatives	-	(1,320)	-	-	(1,320)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables	-	395,826	-	-	395,826
Lease liabilities	-	23,188	37,262	8,026	68,476
Long-term loans	-	17,079	6,941	-	24,020
Total non-derivatives	-	436,093	44,203	8,026	488,322
Derivatives					
Derivatives: gross settled					
Cash inflows	-	36,016	-	-	36,016
Cash outflows	-	(35,804)	-	-	(35,804)
Total derivatives	-	212	-	-	212

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2022

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables	-	2,421	-	-	2,421
Long-term loans	-	5,592	1,360	-	6,952
Total non-derivatives	-	8,013	1,360	-	9,373

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables	-	1,753	-	-	1,753
Long-term loans	-	13,080	6,941	-	20,021
Total non-derivatives	-	14,833	6,941	-	21,774

31.2 Fair values of financial instruments

As the majority of financial instruments are short-term and long-term financial liabilities carry interest rates which are close to market rates, the Group expects that fair value of their financial instruments are close to the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

32. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and it meets financial covenants attached to the loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 2.2:1 (2021: 1.4:1) and the Company's was 0.03:1 (2021: 0.04:1).

33. Event after the reporting period

On 15 February 2023, the Board of Directors Meeting passed the resolution to raise the agenda to Annual General Meeting of the shareholders for approval to pay a dividend for the year 2022 to the shareholders of Baht 0.55 per share, a total of Baht 156 million. The Company has already paid an interim dividend of Baht 0.20 per share, a total of Baht 57 million. The remaining dividend is Baht 0.35 per share, a total of Baht 99 million will be paid and recorded after it is approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders.

34. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 15 February 2023.