

ATP 30 Public Company Limited  
Report and financial statements  
31 December 2023

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholders of ATP 30 Public Company Limited

### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of ATP 30 Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ATP 30 Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2023, its 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 Company 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.

The key audit matters and how audit procedures respond to each matter are described below.

#### *Residual values of transportation vehicles*

As disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2023, the net book values of the Company's transportation vehicles amounted to Baht 991 million and depreciation expense for the year then ended total Baht 90 million. In determining the depreciation expenses, the management was required to exercise judgment in estimating the residual values of the transportation vehicles. The estimates of residual values thus directly impact the amounts of depreciation expenses recorded during the year.

I gained an understanding of and assessed the residual values of the transportation vehicles through a review of the procedures applied by the management. I performed the assessment taking into account the knowledge and past experience of the experts, such as dealers of each type of vehicles. In addition, I compared the residual values determined by the experts with the market values.

#### *Recognition of service income*

The Company is principally engaged in the business of transport services. Service income is a significant account and key indicator on which the management and the stakeholders focus because an increase or decrease in such revenue directly impacts the Company's operating results. I therefore focused on the amount and timing of recognition of the Company's revenue, in accordance with its accounting policies as disclosed in Note 4.1 to the financial statements.

I assessed and tested the Company's internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls. In addition, I sent confirmation requests for service income amounts to the major customers. I randomly selected documents supporting service income transactions occurring during the year and near the period end for examination, and reviewed credit notes issued by the Company to customers after the end of the reporting period. Moreover, I performed analytical procedures on disaggregated data to detect any unusual service transactions, particularly for accounting entries made through journal vouchers.

## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Company, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report of the Company 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 Company, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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.

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.

Preecha Arunnara  
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5800

EY Office Limited  
Bangkok: 23 February 2024

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited****Statement of financial position****As at 31 December 2023**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8,976,039	20,968,806
Trade and other receivables	8	102,656,469	86,210,239
Spare parts and supplies		2,430,045	1,635,376
Current tax assets		6,848,069	6,436,317
Other current assets		<u>12,791,682</u>	<u>9,595,364</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>133,702,304</u>	<u>124,846,102</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Restricted bank deposits	9	2,000,000	2,000,000
Transportation vehicles	10	990,701,715	973,025,395
Land, building and equipment	11	75,942,467	79,500,292
Other non-current assets		<u>994,630</u>	<u>1,304,901</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>1,069,638,812</u>	<u>1,055,830,588</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>1,203,341,116</u></u>	<u><u>1,180,676,690</u></u>

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

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of financial position (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from			
financial institutions	12	50,403,165	63,010,066
Trade and other payables	13	46,153,338	46,515,893
Current portion of long-term loans from			
financial institutions	14	21,880,000	10,440,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	16	135,559,015	131,216,159
Other current liabilities		1,626,585	1,168,957
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>255,622,103</u>	<u>252,351,075</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long-term loans from other company	15	50,000,000	-
Long-term loans from financial institutions			
- net of current portion	14	1,140,000	23,020,000
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	16	305,561,534	332,559,766
Deferred tax liabilities	21	55,535,726	48,193,067
Provision for long-term employee benefits	17	14,134,429	13,692,135
Other non-current liabilities		4,870,500	4,025,500
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>431,242,189</u>	<u>421,490,468</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>686,864,292</u>	<u>673,841,543</u>

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



**ATP 30 Public Company Limited****Statement of financial position (continued)****As at 31 December 2023**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Share capital			
Registered			
682,310,058 ordinary shares of Baht 0.25 each		<u>170,577,514</u>	<u>170,577,514</u>
Issued and fully paid-up			
682,310,058 ordinary shares of Baht 0.25 each		170,577,514	170,577,514
Share premium		228,675,750	228,675,750
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	18	17,057,751	15,460,000
Unappropriated		<u>100,165,809</u>	<u>92,121,883</u>
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<u>516,476,824</u>	<u>506,835,147</u>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<u>1,203,341,116</u>	<u>1,180,676,690</u>
		-	-

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

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Directors

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**ATP 30 Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Profit or loss:</b>			
<b>Revenues</b>			
Service income		669,202,567	631,889,936
Other income		<u>2,277,307</u>	<u>564,106</u>
<b>Total revenues</b>		<u>671,479,874</u>	<u>632,454,042</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of services		552,095,593	522,081,963
Administrative expenses		<u>63,589,383</u>	<u>56,232,347</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>615,684,976</u>	<u>578,314,310</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>		55,794,898	54,139,732
Finance cost	19	<u>(19,749,235)</u>	<u>(17,702,483)</u>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		36,045,663	36,437,249
Income tax expenses	21	<u>(7,061,196)</u>	<u>(7,262,327)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>28,984,467</u>	<u>29,174,922</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period</i>			
Actuarial gain		1,407,315	-
Less: Income tax effect	21	<u>(281,463)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>1,125,852</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>30,110,319</u>	<u>29,174,922</u>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share	22	<u>0.042</u>	<u>0.043</u>

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

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited**

**Statement of changes in shareholders' equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

(Unit: Baht)

	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings		Total
			Appropriated - Statutory reserve	Unappropriated	
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2022</b>	170,577,514	228,675,750	14,000,000	84,868,313	498,121,577
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	29,174,922	29,174,922
Dividend paid (Note 25)	-	-	-	(20,461,352)	(20,461,352)
Unappropriated retained earnings transferred to statutory reserve (Note 18)	-	-	1,460,000	(1,460,000)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<u>170,577,514</u>	<u>228,675,750</u>	<u>15,460,000</u>	<u>92,121,883</u>	<u>506,835,147</u>
					-
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2023</b>	170,577,514	228,675,750	15,460,000	92,121,883	506,835,147
Profit for the year	-	-	-	28,984,467	28,984,467
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,125,852	1,125,852
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	30,110,319	30,110,319
Dividend paid (Note 25)	-	-	-	(20,468,642)	(20,468,642)
Unappropriated retained earnings transferred to statutory reserve (Note 18)	-	-	1,597,751	(1,597,751)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	<u>170,577,514</u>	<u>228,675,750</u>	<u>17,057,751</u>	<u>100,165,809</u>	<u>516,476,824</u>
					-

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

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited****Cash flow statement****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	36,045,663	36,437,249
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	95,290,667	91,379,656
Reversal of expected credit losses	(30,000)	(50,000)
Loss (gain) on disposal/written-off of transportation vehicles and equipment	(312,103)	66,641
Increase in provision for long-term employee benefits	3,106,849	2,792,105
Financial income	(36,971)	(24,302)
Financial expenses	<u>19,749,235</u>	<u>17,702,483</u>
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	153,813,340	148,303,832
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Trade and other receivables	(12,366,230)	(10,590,568)
Spare parts and supplies	(794,669)	(338,910)
Other current assets	(1,533,281)	(44,825)
Other non-current assets	(255,940)	(747,414)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Trade and other payables	66,611	2,384,538
Other current liabilities	457,628	(1,536,602)
Other non-current liabilities	<u>845,000</u>	<u>788,000</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	140,232,459	138,218,051
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	(1,257,240)	(483,600)
Cash received from interest income	36,971	24,303
Cash received from refundable withholding tax	4,773,280	3,666,549
Cash paid for income tax	<u>(6,848,069)</u>	<u>(6,436,317)</u>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<u>136,937,401</u>	<u>134,988,986</u>

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

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited****Cash flow statement (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Increase in restricted bank deposits	-	(2,000,000)
Cash paid to settle payables - purchase of fixed assets	(757,617)	(868,908)
Acquisition of transportation vehicles and equipment	(4,183,586)	(6,036,570)
Proceeds from sales of transportation vehicles	3,626,664	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<u>(1,314,539)</u>	<u>(8,905,478)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts	(32,606,901)	28,102,338
Cash received from short-term loans from financial institutions	80,000,000	20,000,000
Cash paid for short-term loans from financial institutions	(60,000,000)	-
Cash received from short-term loans from other company	40,000,000	-
Cash paid for short-term loans from other company	(40,000,000)	-
Cash received from long-term loans from other company	50,000,000	-
Cash paid for long-term loans from financial institutions	(10,440,000)	(10,320,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(134,354,688)	(161,018,972)
Cash paid for interest expenses	(19,749,235)	(17,702,483)
Dividend paid	(20,464,805)	(20,420,779)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>	<u>(147,615,629)</u>	<u>(161,359,896)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	(11,992,767)	(35,276,388)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>20,968,806</u>	<u>56,245,194</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<u><u>8,976,039</u></u>	<u><u>20,968,806</u></u>
	-	-
<b>Supplemental cash flows information</b>		
Non-cash items		
Increase of assets from lease agreements	111,738,121	180,526,475
Payable of acquisition of equipment	324,614	757,617
Receivable from sales of transportation vehicles	4,050,000	-

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

**ATP 30 Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

**1. General information**

ATP 30 Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the business of transport services. The registered office of the Company is at 9/30 Moo 9, Bangnang, Panthong, Chonburi.

**2. Basis of preparation**

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.

**3. New financial reporting standards**

**3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year**

During the year, the Company has adopted the 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 adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

### **3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024**

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 2024. 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 Company believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

## **4. Significant accounting policies**

### **4.1 Revenue and expense recognition**

#### **Service income**

Service income is recognised when services have been rendered.

#### **Finance cost**

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

### **4.2 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

### **4.3 Transportation vehicles, land, building and equipment/Depreciation**

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

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

Transportation vehicles	10	years
Building	5 to 40	years
Furniture, fixture and office equipment	5	years
Tool	5	years
Motor vehicles	5	years

Depreciation is included in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided on land, work under installation for transportation vehicles and assets under construction.

An item of transportation vehicles, land, building 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.

#### **4.4 Leases**

As a lessee, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and leases liabilities for all leases at the date the underlying asset is available for use (the commencement date). The Company recognises as rental expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term for a lease term less than 12 months or a lease of low-value assets.

##### **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 (if any). The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any compensation or incentives received from lessors.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the lease term or their estimated useful lives in case of the ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term.

Office space and car park	Lease term
Furniture, fixture and office equipment	Lease term
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Transportation vehicles	10 years

Right-of-use assets are presented as a part of transportation vehicles, land, building and equipment in the statement of financial position.

##### **Lease liabilities**

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term and discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest, reduced for the lease payments made and is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term.



#### **4.5 Related party transactions**

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

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

#### **4.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the transportation vehicles, land, building and equipment, right-of-use asset, and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets 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.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

### ***Defined benefit plans***

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company 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.

## **4.8 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

## **4.9 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 Company recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while it recognises 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 Company reviews and reduce 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 Company records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

#### **4.10 Financial instruments**

The Company initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus transaction costs. Except for trade receivables, the Company measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition and classified as financial assets as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost 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. The Company derecognised financial assets when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or control of the asset.

At initial recognition the Company'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. The Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company considers the credit risk and to be in default when contractual payments are past due and using other internal or external information. The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") of financial assets based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### **4.11 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 Company 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 when a quoted market price is not available, the Company 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 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 Company 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 judgments and estimates are as follows:

##### **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 Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

## Transportation vehicles, land, building and equipment/Depreciation

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

In addition, the management is required to review transportation vehicles, land, building 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.

## 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 Company had significant business transactions with its 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 Company and those related parties.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	(Unit: Million Baht) <u>Pricing policy</u>
<b><u>Transactions with related parties</u></b>			
Subcontract service	4.2	5.8	As agreed rate
Insurance expenses	-	0.3	As agreed rate

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related parties were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b><u>Prepaid insurance expenses - related party</u></b>		
Related company (Common Director)	-	25
<b><u>Trade payables - related parties (Note 13)</u></b>		
Related company (Common management)	1,230	1,092
Related persons (Management)	223	216
Total trade payables - related parties	<u>1,453</u>	<u>1,308</u>

### **Directors and management's benefits**

During the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Short-term employee benefits	18,724	16,754
Post-employment benefits	1,047	882
Total	<u>19,771</u>	<u>17,636</u>

### **7. Cash and cash equivalents**

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash	200	150
Bank deposits	8,776	20,819
Total	<u>8,976</u>	<u>20,969</u>

As at 31 December 2023, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests between 0.25 and 0.50 percent per annum (2022: between 0.20 and 0.25 percent per annum).

### **8. Trade and other receivables**

The balances of trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 aged on the basis of due dates, are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Trade receivables		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	91,114	82,075
Past due		
Up to 3 months	2,640	901
Over 12 months	3,080	3,110
Total trade receivables	<u>96,834</u>	<u>86,086</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(3,080)</u>	<u>(3,110)</u>
Total trade receivables - net	93,754	82,976
Accrued services income	4,515	2,941
Advance payment	93	199
Other receivables	4,294	94
Total trade and other receivables - net	<u>102,656</u>	<u>86,210</u>

The normal credit term is 10 to 120 days.

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Beginning balance	3,110	3,160
Reversal of expected credit losses	(30)	(50)
Ending balance	<u>3,080</u>	<u>3,110</u>

## 9. Restricted bank deposits

These represent fixed deposits pledged with the banks to secure the short-term loan from financial institutions.

## 10. Transportation vehicles

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Transportation	Work under installation for transportation	Total	Right-of-use	Total
	vehicles	vehicles	Transportation vehicles	assets	Total
<b>Cost:</b>					
As at 1 January 2022	587,685	15	587,700	709,529	1,297,229
Additions	3,476	-	3,476	178,800	182,276
Disposal/write-off	(674)	-	(674)	-	(674)
Transfers	165,626	(15)	165,611	(165,611)	-
As at 31 December 2022	756,113	-	756,113	722,718	1,478,831
Additions	3,722	69	3,791	111,311	115,102
Disposal/write-off	(27,331)	-	(27,331)	-	(27,331)
Transfers	134,724	(69)	134,655	(134,655)	-
As at 31 December 2023	867,228	-	867,228	699,374	1,566,602
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>					
As at 1 January 2022	317,051	-	317,051	102,997	420,048
Depreciation for the year	42,506	-	42,506	43,878	86,384
Depreciation- disposal/write-off	(626)	-	(626)	-	(626)
Depreciation for transfers	48,127	-	48,127	(48,127)	-
As at 31 December 2022	407,058	-	407,058	98,748	505,806
Depreciation for the year	47,655	-	47,655	42,407	90,062
Depreciation- disposal/write-off	(19,968)	-	(19,968)	-	(19,968)
Depreciation for transfers	42,007	-	42,007	(42,007)	-
As at 31 December 2023	476,752	-	476,752	99,148	575,900

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Transportation vehicles	Work under installation for transportation vehicles	Total Transportation vehicles	Right-of-use assets	Total
<b>Net book value:</b>					
As at 31 December 2022	349,055	-	349,055	623,970	973,025
As at 31 December 2023	390,476	-	390,476	600,226	990,702
<b>Depreciation for the year:</b>					
2022 (Included in cost of services)					86,384
2023 (Included in cost of services)					90,062

As at 31 December 2023, certain items of transportation vehicles were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 225 million (2022: Baht 174 million).

The Company pledged its transportation vehicles with net book values of approximately Baht 102 million (31 December 2022: None) as collateral against the long-term loan from other company.



## 11. Land, building and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Land	Building	Furniture, fixture and office equipment	Tool	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvement under construction	Total land, building and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
<b>Cost:</b>									
As at 1 January 2022	34,184	36,060	12,640	2,962	3,110	23	88,979	6,361	95,340
Additions	-	1,712	1,070	394	7	134	3,317	1,727	5,044
Disposal/write-off	-	-	(116)	(75)	-	-	(191)	-	(191)
Transfers	-	-	39	-	-	(39)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2022	34,184	37,772	13,633	3,281	3,117	118	92,105	8,088	100,193
Additions	-	133	465	112	-	8	718	427	1,145
Disposal/write-off	-	-	(29)	(52)	-	-	(81)	(226)	(307)
Transfers	-	-	8	-	-	(8)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	34,184	37,905	14,077	3,341	3,117	118	92,742	8,289	101,031
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
As at 1 January 2022	-	4,756	5,825	1,834	1,542	-	13,957	2,415	16,372
Depreciation for the year	-	1,500	1,217	378	13	-	3,108	1,384	4,492
Depreciation-disposal/write-off	-	-	(96)	(75)	-	-	(171)	-	(171)
As at 31 December 2022	-	6,256	6,946	2,137	1,555	-	16,894	3,799	20,693
Depreciation for the year	-	1,509	1,273	390	-	-	3,172	1,490	4,662
Depreciation-disposal/write-off	-	-	(29)	(51)	-	-	(80)	(187)	(267)
As at 31 December 2023	-	7,765	8,190	2,476	1,555	-	19,986	5,102	25,088
<b>Net book value:</b>									
As at 31 December 2022	34,184	31,516	6,687	1,144	1,562	118	75,211	4,289	79,500
As at 31 December 2023	34,184	30,140	5,887	865	1,562	118	72,756	3,187	75,943
<b>Depreciation for the year:</b>									
2022 (Baht 2.3 million included in administrative expenses, and the balance in cost of services)									4,492
2023 (Baht 2.7 million included in administrative expenses, and the balance in cost of services)									4,662

As at 31 December 2023, certain items of building and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 11 million. (2022: Baht 10 million)

The Company pledged its land and building with net book values of approximately Baht 60 million (2022: Baht 61 million) as collateral against the loan received from commercial bank.

## 12. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Interest rate	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	(percent per annum)		
Bank overdrafts	MOR and MOR - 0.60%	10,403	43,010
Short-term loans from financial institutions	MLR and MLR - 1.825%	<u>40,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Total		<u><u>50,403</u></u>	<u><u>63,010</u></u>

As at 31 December 2023, the bank overdraft credit facilities of the Company which have not yet been drawn down amounted to Baht 51 million (2022: Baht 18 million). The bank overdrafts are unsecured.

There is no short-term loan credit facilities of the Company which have not yet been drawn down. The short-term loan from a financial institution is secured by the Company's bank deposit.

## 13. Trade and other payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Trade payables - unrelated parties	38,237	37,925
Trade payables - related parties (Note 6)	1,453	1,308
Other payables	925	1,131
Payables for purchase of fixed assets	325	758
Accrued expenses	4,453	4,707
Advance receipt	<u>760</u>	<u>687</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u><u>46,153</u></u>	<u><u>46,516</u></u>

#### 14. Long-term loans from financial institutions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Long-term loans from financial institutions	23,020	33,460
Less: Current portion	(21,880)	(10,440)
Long-term loans, net of current portion	<u>1,140</u>	<u>23,020</u>

The Company has a long-term loan from a commercial bank. The loan principal and interest are to be settled in monthly installments over a 48-month period, starting from December 2020, and interest is charged at a rate based on MLR. The long-term loan is secured by the mortgage of land and construction, as described in Note 11 to the financial statements.

In addition, in April 2020, the Company obtained a long-term loan of Baht 15 million from the same bank under measures to provide soft loans to assist entrepreneurs affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This long-term loan is unsecured and loan principal is to be settled in monthly installments over a 36-month period, starting from April 2022. Interest is charged at a rate of 2 percent per annum for 2 years, starting from April 2020, and then charged at a rate based on MLR from April 2022 onwards.

#### 15. Long-term loan from other company

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	(percent per annum)		
Long-term loan from other company	4.10%	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total		<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The above long-term loan from other company carries interest to be charged in monthly installments over a 60-month period starting from October 2023. The loan principal is scheduled to be settled in September 2028. The long-term loan is secured by the pledge of transportation vehicles, as described in Note 10 to the financial statements.

## 16. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for assets used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 1 - 8 years.

### (a) Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Land, building and equipment					Total right-of-use assets
	Transportation vehicles	Office space and car park	Furniture, fixture and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total	
1 January 2022	606,532	3,729	217	-	3,946	610,478
Additions	178,800	124	23	1,580	1,727	180,527
Transfer to assets during the year	(117,484)	-	-	-	-	(117,484)
Depreciation for the year	(43,878)	(1,219)	(107)	(58)	(1,384)	(45,262)
31 December 2022	623,970	2,634	133	1,522	4,289	628,259
Additions	111,311	245	182	-	427	111,738
Transfer to assets during the year	(92,648)	-	-	-	-	(92,648)
Depreciation for the year	(42,407)	(1,219)	(112)	(159)	(1,490)	(43,897)
Write-off	-	-	(39)	-	(39)	(39)
31 December 2023	600,226	1,660	164	1,363	3,187	603,413

### (b) Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Lease payments	465,924	490,074
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(24,803)	(26,298)
Total	441,121	463,776
Less: Portion due within one year	(135,559)	(131,216)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	305,562	332,560

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance at beginning of year	463,776	444,269
Additions	111,738	180,527
Accretion of interest	12,294	14,172
Repayments	(146,648)	(175,192)
Write-off	(39)	-
Balance at end of year	<u>441,121</u>	<u>436,776</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 27.1 to the financial statements under the liquidity risk.

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	43,897	45,263
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,294	14,172

**(d) Others**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Baht 147 million (2022: Baht 175 million).

**17. Provision for long-term employee benefits**

Provision for long-term employee benefits which represents compensation payable to employee after they retire from the Company, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Provision for long-term employee benefits</b>		
<b>at beginning of year</b>	13,692	11,384
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,846	2,576
Interest cost	260	216
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gain arising from		
Financial assumptions changes	(969)	-
Experience adjustments	(438)	-
Benefits paid during the year	(1,257)	(484)
<b>Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year</b>	<u>14,134</u>	<u>13,692</u>

The Company expects to pay long-term employee benefits during the next year of approximately Baht 0.6 million (2022: Baht 0.5 million).

As at 31 December 2023, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 9 years (2022: 10 years).

Key actuarial assumptions used for the valuation are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)
Discount rate	2.7	1.9
Future salary increase rate (depending on employment type)	2.5 - 6	2.5 - 6

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(0.6)	0.6	(0.7)	0.7
Salary increase rate	0.6	(0.5)	0.8	(0.7)

## 18. Statutory reserve

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

## 19. Finance cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Interest expenses on borrowings	7,455	3,530
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	12,294	14,172
Total	<u>19,749</u>	<u>17,702</u>

## 20. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Salaries and wages and other employee benefits	208,107	179,584
Subcontract services	55,316	52,881
Depreciation and amortisation	95,291	91,380
Insurance expenses	23,804	23,906
Fuel expenses	163,294	163,060
Motor vehicles expenses	39,073	40,043

## 21. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	-	-
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	7,061	7,262
<b>Income tax expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<u>7,061</u>	<u>7,262</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Deferred tax relating to actuarial gain	<u>281</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Accounting profit before tax	36,046	36,437
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	7,209	7,287
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	49	250
Additional expenses deductions allowed	(197)	(275)
Total	(148)	(25)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income	7,061	7,262

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Provision for long-term employee benefits	2,827	2,738
Allowance for expected credit losses	616	622
Unused tax loss	4,575	1,979
Total	8,018	5,339
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Accumulated depreciation - transportation vehicles	40,734	37,897
Lease liabilities	22,820	15,635
Total	63,554	53,532
<b>Deferred tax liabilities - net</b>	55,536	48,193

## 22. Earnings per share

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



## 23. Segment information

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 Company's Managing Director.

The three principal operating segments of the Company are the transport services segment, the management services segment and the vehicle rental segment. The management services segment consists of electric vehicle fleet management and shuttle public transport management. However, the management services segment and the vehicle rental segment are not material. The Company's operation is carried on only in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. Therefore, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

For the year 2023, the Company has revenue from one major customer in amount of Baht 67 million, arising from revenue by transport service segment (2022: Baht 66 million derived from one major customer, arising from revenue by transport service segment.)

## 24. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 4 percent of basic salary (2022: 4 percent of basic salary). The fund, which is managed by K Master Pooled Fund, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2023 amounting to approximately Baht 2.1 million (2022: Baht 1.7 million) were recognised as expenses.

## 25. Dividend

Dividends declared in 2023 and 2022 consisted of the followings:

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Final dividend for year 2022	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 31 March 2023	20.5	0.03
Final dividend for year 2021	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 1 April 2022	20.5	0.03

## **26. Bank guarantee**

As at 31 December 2023, there were outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 24 million (2022: Baht 24 million) issued by banks on behalf of the Company as required in the normal course of business.

## **27. Financial instruments**

### **27.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions, trade and other payables, 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 Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade receivables, and cash deposits with banks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

#### ***Trade receivables***

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

At each reporting date, the Company determines expected credit losses based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks.

#### ***Cash deposits***

The Company's credit risk associated with cash deposits is low because the Company's policy is that credit limits assigned to each counterparty are to be determined and approved by the Company's Board of Directors and the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

## Market risk

### *Interest rate risk*

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its long-term loans and leases. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of floating rate of loans from bank affected as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 and all other variables remain constant over one year.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Interest rates of loans from bank			
	Increase 1%		Decrease 1%	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Increase (decrease) in profit before tax	(230)	(335)	230	335

### **Liquidity risk**

The Company manages the risk of liquidity through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease contracts. The Company has assessed that the risk with respect to the Company's ability to pay its debt is low. This is because the Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding, and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2023		
	Less than	1 to 5	Total
	1 year	years	
Bank overdraft and short-term loans			
from financial institutions	53,884	-	53,884
Trade and other payables	46,153	-	46,153
Long-term loans from other company	-	52,050	52,050
Long-term loans from financial institutions	23,126	1,211	24,337
Lease liabilities	147,296	318,628	465,924
Total	<u>270,459</u>	<u>371,889</u>	<u>642,348</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December 2022

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Bank overdraft and short-term loans			
from financial institutions	66,780	-	66,780
Trade and other payables	46,516	-	46,516
Long-term loans from financial institutions	10,918	24,038	34,956
Lease liabilities	142,980	347,094	490,074
Total	267,194	371,132	638,326

## 27.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates closed to the market interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in statement of financial position.

## 28. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2023, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 1:33:1 (2022: 1.33:1).

## 29. Events after the reporting period

On 23 February 2024, a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders adopt the following resolutions:

- 1) To allocate Baht 1.6 million of profit for the year 2023 to the Company's legal reserve.
- 2) To pay a dividend of Baht 0.02 per share, or a total of approximately Baht 13.6 million, to the shareholders in respect of the 2023 earnings.

## 30. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 23 February 2024.