

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Infracast Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Infracast Public Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Infracast Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). 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 Federation of Accounting Professions' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current year. 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.

Revenue Recognition for Services

Risk

The Company has disclosed its policies on recognition of revenue from construction of data center, information technology, infrastructure and telecommunication network, is estimation of services project cost and the allowance for loss on construction projects in Note 4 and Note 5 to the financial statements. I identified the recognition of revenue from services and the estimated possible losses from services contracts to be areas of significant risk in audit. This is because the amount of revenue from construction of data center, information technology, infrastructure and telecommunication network that the Company recognises in each period forms a significant portion of the Company's

total revenue. In addition, the process of measurement, the determination of appropriate timing of recognition, and the estimation of anticipated losses are areas requiring management to exercise significant judgment to assess the percentage of completion, the probability of loss, and the measurement of anticipated loss. There are therefore risks with respect to amount and timing of the recognition of revenue and provisions for anticipated losses on projects.

Auditor's Response

I assessed and tested the internal controls put in place by the Company over the process of entering into contracts, estimates of project costs and revisions thereto, recognition of revenue and estimation of percentage of completion and anticipated losses under contracts by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls.

I also selected major contracts and randomly selected additional samples and performed the following procedures:

- Read the contracts to consider the conditions relating to revenue recognition.
- Inquired with the Company's engineers/the project managers about the terms of and risks associated with these contracts relevant to revenue recognition and estimates of anticipated loss.
- Made enquiries of the Company's engineers/the project managers, gained an understanding of the Company's process to assess the percentage of completion and cost estimates for projects, compared estimates of project costs to the project budgets approved by authorized person, and on a sampling basis, examined relevant documents and considered the rationale for budget revisions, compared past estimates with actual project costs in order to evaluate the project management's competency in estimating project costs, checked actual costs to supporting documents and performed an analytical review to compare the percentage of completion estimated by the Company's engineers/the project managers to the percentage of completion derived from the actual costs incurred.
- Evaluated the anticipated losses on projects assessed by the management through a comparative analysis of the actual cost incurred to the cost estimates for projects.
- Tested the calculation of the percentage of completion based on actual construction costs incurred.
- Examined the accounting transactions related to revenue recognition that were recorded through journal vouchers, in order to detect any irregularities.
- Reviewed the disclosures made in the notes to the financial statements with respect to the basis of revenue recognition and the estimation of anticipated losses.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information include in Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report for the year 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, 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 these 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 TSAs 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 TSAs, I exercise professional judgment 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, the auditor determines 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. The auditor describes these matters in the 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.

(Yuttapong Chuamuangpan)

Certified Public Accountant

Registration Number 9445

ANS Audit Co., Ltd.

Bangkok, February 17, 2021

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Notes	Unit : Baht	
		2020	2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	110,849,519.51	223,048,227.90
Trade and other current receivables	8, 28	485,043,634.29	169,477,990.84
Contract assets	9.1, 28	497,885,559.22	259,467,035.37
Current financial assets - net	10	80,074,086.54	250,833,424.34
Total current assets		1,173,852,799.56	902,826,678.45
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets	27.2	51,407,066.64	50,906,670.14
Non-current contract assets		852,902.70	-
Property, plant and equipment - net	11, 27.2	86,294,723.48	82,950,442.82
Right-of-use assets - net	6, 12	10,706,897.35	-
Intangible assets - net	13	597,367.56	829,783.64
Deferred tax assets	14	1,712,148.29	3,110,177.60
Other non-current assets	6	6,515,497.59	4,008,941.86
Total non-current assets		158,086,603.61	141,806,016.06
Total assets		1,331,939,403.17	1,044,632,694.51

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Unit : Baht	
	Notes	2020	2019
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other current payables	15	439,533,706.39	179,117,609.66
Contract liabilities	9.2, 28	9,966,459.82	24,763,321.11
Current portion of long-term loan from a financial institution	16	8,970,628.21	8,579,448.68
Current portion of lease liabilities	6, 17	3,848,646.33	-
Income tax payables		2,867,469.88	-
Total current liabilities		465,186,910.63	212,460,379.45
Non-current liabilities			
Retention payables		8,312,426.19	23,400,606.18
Long-term loan from a financial institution - net	16	3,880,907.13	12,907,842.81
Lease liabilities - net	6, 17	7,214,374.75	-
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	18	8,203,125.00	15,550,888.00
Total non-current liabilities		27,610,833.07	51,859,336.99
Total liabilities		492,797,743.70	264,319,716.44
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	19		
Registered			
560,000,000 ordinary shares at Baht 0.50 each		280,000,000.00	280,000,000.00
Issued and fully paid-up			
560,000,000 ordinary shares at Baht 0.50 each		280,000,000.00	280,000,000.00
Premium on ordinary shares		370,596,731.62	370,596,731.62
Surplus on share-based payment transactions		6,430,993.00	6,430,993.00
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	20	28,000,000.00	26,706,060.37
Unappropriated		154,113,934.85	96,579,193.08
Total shareholders' equity		839,141,659.47	780,312,978.07
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,331,939,403.17	1,044,632,694.51

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Unit : Baht	
	Notes	2020	2019
	3, 6, 22, 23		
Revenues from services		1,500,950,102.07	1,216,612,337.22
Cost of services		(1,267,708,601.60)	(1,003,821,932.65)
Gross profit		233,241,500.47	212,790,404.57
Other income		3,119,990.61	3,353,443.42
Distribution costs		(9,923,553.10)	(9,936,778.83)
Administrative expenses		(56,005,104.69)	(57,551,609.68)
Profit from operating activities		170,432,833.29	148,655,459.48
Finance costs		(1,044,442.19)	(1,270,921.10)
Profit before income tax		169,388,391.10	147,384,538.38
Tax expenses	14	(33,897,884.98)	(27,263,331.06)
Profit for the years		135,490,506.12	120,121,207.32
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial gains - net from tax		9,013,585.60	-
Total comprehensive income for the years		144,504,091.72	120,121,207.32
Basic earnings per share		0.24	0.27
Weighted average number of issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares (shares)		560,000,000.00	450,400,000.00

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Unit : Baht

	Notes	Retained earnings					Total
		Share capital Issued and fully paid-up	Premiums on ordinary shares	Surplus on share-based payment transactions	Appropriated Legal reserve	Unappropriated	
Balance as at January 1, 2020		280,000,000.00	370,596,731.62	6,430,993.00	26,706,060.37	96,579,193.08	780,312,978.07
Legal reserve	20	-	-	-	1,293,939.63	(1,293,939.63)	-
Dividend paid	21	-	-	-	-	(85,675,410.32)	(85,675,410.32)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	144,504,091.72	144,504,091.72
Balance as at December 31, 2020		<u>280,000,000.00</u>	<u>370,596,731.62</u>	<u>6,430,993.00</u>	<u>28,000,000.00</u>	<u>154,113,934.85</u>	<u>839,141,659.47</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2019		207,000,000.00	63,000,000.00	6,430,993.00	13,000,000.00	69,792,996.32	359,223,989.32
Share capital increased	19	73,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	73,000,000.00
Premiums on ordinary shares	19	-	307,596,731.62	-	-	-	307,596,731.62
Legal reserve	20	-	-	-	13,706,060.37	(13,706,060.37)	-
Dividend paid	21	-	-	-	-	(79,628,950.19)	(79,628,950.19)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	120,121,207.32	120,121,207.32
Balance as at December 31, 2019		<u>280,000,000.00</u>	<u>370,596,731.62</u>	<u>6,430,993.00</u>	<u>26,706,060.37</u>	<u>96,579,193.08</u>	<u>780,312,978.07</u>

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

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities :		
Profit for the years	135,490,506.12	120,121,207.32
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the years to cash receipts (payment) :		
Depreciation and amortization	10,343,681.14	3,239,507.29
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(507,900.00)
Difference from rental reduction	(1,090,044.08)	-
Gain on disposal of assets	(1,534.91)	(538.89)
Gain on cancellation of lease liabilities	(1,492.70)	-
Gain on disposal of current financial assets	(1,296,973.07)	-
Unrealized gain on current financial assets revaluation	(74,086.54)	(833,424.34)
Interest income	(1,730,707.14)	(1,878,436.46)
Interest expenses	1,044,442.19	1,270,921.10
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	3,919,219.00	3,433,850.00
Income tax expenses	33,897,884.98	27,263,331.06
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	180,500,894.99	152,108,517.08
Operating assets increased (decreased) :		
Trade and other current receivables	(315,847,133.76)	(128,552,263.62)
Contract assets	(238,418,523.85)	35,606,022.63
Non-current contract assets	(852,902.70)	-
Other non-current assets	(2,506,555.73)	1,871,662.82
Operating liabilities increased (decreased) :		
Trade and other current payables	260,386,055.25	(10,335,180.50)
Contract liabilities	(14,796,861.29)	17,934,380.10
Retention payables	(15,088,179.99)	22,963,457.91
Cash from (used in) operating activities	(146,623,207.08)	91,596,596.42
Employee benefit obligations paid	-	(320,000.00)
Interest income	2,012,197.45	1,745,462.48
Interest paid	(1,044,442.19)	(1,270,921.10)
Income tax paid	(31,885,782.19)	(30,524,270.70)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(177,541,234.01)	61,226,867.10

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities :		
Cash received from disposal of current financial assets	502,130,397.41	-
Cash paid for acquisition of current financial assets	(330,000,000.00)	(250,000,000.00)
Cash received from disposal of fixed assets	20,147.38	16,521.17
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets	(8,939,607.39)	(33,425,291.70)
Cash paid for acquisition of intangible assets	(119,492.00)	(207,900.00)
Increase in restricted non-current financial assets	(500,396.50)	(15,339,392.38)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	162,591,048.90	(298,956,062.91)
Cash flows from financing activities :		
Cash paid for long-term loan from a financial institution	(8,635,756.15)	(14,329,078.90)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(2,937,356.81)	-
Cash received from increase in ordinary shares	-	392,740,000.00
Cash paid for direct costs related to share offering	-	(12,143,268.38)
Dividend paid	(85,675,410.32)	(79,628,950.19)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(97,248,523.28)	286,638,702.53
Net increased (decreased) in cash and cash equivalents	(112,198,708.39)	48,909,506.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the years	223,048,227.90	174,138,721.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the years	110,849,519.51	223,048,227.90

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flows Information

Non-cash flows items consist of:

Increase in accounts payables for purchase of fixed assets	30,041.48	-
Increase in property and plant from long-term debt	-	40,000,000.00
Increase in right-of-use assets from lease liabilities	15,393,746.99	-
Decrease in right-of-use assets from cancellation of lease liabilities	(301,832.32)	-

INFRASET PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Infraset Public Company Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Thailand on May 8, 2006 in accordance with the Civil and Commercial Code and transformed the Company into a public company on March 22, 2019. The Company is principally engaged in the construction of data center and information technology, infrastructure and telecommunication network. The Company has its head office at 165/37-39 Ramintra Road, Anusawari, Bang Khen, Bangkok.

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") including related interpretations and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions ("FAP") and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission.

Presentation of the financial statements complies with Notification of the Department of Business Development, dated December 26, 2019, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in Thai language and expressed in Thai Baht. Such financial statements have been prepared for domestic reporting purposes. For the convenience of the readers not conversant with the Thai language, an English version of the financial statements has been provided, translated based on the Thai version.

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

Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, and in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 supersedes TAS 17 Leases together with related Interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is low value.

Accounting by lessors under TFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from TAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles to those used under TAS 17.

Impacts on the financial statements

The Company has adopted these two groups of reporting standards as from January 1, 2020 under the modified retrospective approach and the comparative figures have not been restated. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the changes in accounting policies are therefore recognized in the statement of financial position as at January 1, 2020.

The impact of first-time adoption of new accounting standards on the statement of financial position as at January 1, 2020 are as follows:

	Unit : Baht			
	As at December 31, 2019	TFRS 9	TFRS 16	As at January 1, 2020
Statement of financial position				
Current assets				
Temporary investment - net	250,833,424.34	(250,833,424.34)	-	-
Current financial assets - net	-	250,833,424.34	-	250,833,424.34
Non-current assets				
Pledged deposit with a financial institutions	50,906,670.14	(50,906,670.14)	-	-
Non-current financial assets	-	50,906,670.14	-	50,906,670.14
Right-of-use assets - net	-	-	15,393,746.99	15,393,746.99
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	4,196,010.05	4,196,010.05
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities - net	-	-	11,197,736.94	11,197,736.94

However, the change in accounting policy due to the adoption of new financial reporting standards does not have any impact on retained earnings as at January 1, 2020.

(b) Revised financial reporting standards

In January 2021, the Federation of Accounting Professions announced the new TFRS 16 Lease (revised 2020), which was amended to provide the following two practical forms of relief:

1) Rent concessions to lessees as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic:

A lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification and shall account for those rent concessions as if they were not lease modifications.

This amendment is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020.

2) Lease modifications as a result of interest rate benchmark reform:

This will be effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

The management of the Company has believed that the adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

(C) Accounting Treatment Guidance on “Temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives in response to the impact of COVID-19”

The Federation of Accounting Professions announced Accounting Treatment Guidance on “Temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives in response to the impact of COVID-19.”

The Accounting Treatment Guidance was published in the Royal Government Gazette on April 22, 2020, and is effective for financial statements prepared for reporting periods between January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

Among the temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives, the Company has elected:

- Not to consider forward-looking information to measure the expected credit losses of trade receivable when using simplified approach.
- Not to consider the COVID-19 situation as an indication that an asset may be impaired in accordance with TAS 36, Impairment of Assets.
- Not to consider rent concessions for lessee as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic as a lease modification.

However, the management believes that there will have no significant effects to the financial statements after the relief.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition of revenues and expenses

Revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Revenues from sale

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax of goods supplied after deducting returns, discounts and allowances.

Revenue from repair and services are recognized when the services have been rendered.

Revenue from construction of data center, information technology, infrastructure and telecommunication network are recognized in proportion to the stage of completion, by calculating the actual construction costs incurred up to the end of the period as compared to the total anticipated construction costs to be incurred to completion. This also considers the results of the evaluation by the Company's engineers. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. The construction costs incurred during the periods are recognized as an expense. In the event there is a probability that total project costs exceed contract revenues, the Company immediately recognized estimated loss as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognized on an accrual basis. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless the financial assets subsequently become credit-impaired when it is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (net of the expected credit loss allowance).

Penalties arising from delay

Contingent liabilities from penalties are recognized as an expense in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The amount of contract revenues maybe decreased as a result of penalties arising from delay caused by the contractor in the completion of the contract where there is no any impact on the financial statements in the past.

Finance cost

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Contract assets and liabilities

Revenues which are not yet due as per contracts are presented as “Contract assets” in the statement of financial position. The instalment amounts due and received according to the contracts, but not yet recognized as revenue, are presented as “Contract liabilities” in the statement of financial position.

Property, plant and equipment/depreciation

Land is stated at cost and no depreciation is provided.

Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment (if any). Depreciations of buildings and equipment are calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives (Years)
Buildings	30
Building improvement	10-20
Office equipment	5
Computer	5
Vehicles	5

Depreciation method, useful life and the residual value will be reviewed at the end of the accounting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset in preparation for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is immediately written down to its recoverable amount. Estimated recoverable amount is the higher of the anticipated discounted cash flows from the continuing use of the asset and the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset less any costs of disposal.

Leases

At inception of contract, the Company 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 Company assesses the lease term for the non-cancellable period as stipulated in lease contract or the remaining period of active leases together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised by considering the effect of changes in technology and/or the other circumstance relating to the extension of the lease term.

The Company as a lessee

The Company applies 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 Company recognizes right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease liabilities based on lease payments.

a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any 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 recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

The cost of right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

	Useful lives
	(Years)
	<hr/>
Buildings	5
Vehicles	3

b) 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, 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined by referring to the government bond yield adjusted with risk premium depending on the lease term, at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. 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.

c) 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 recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

Finance leases

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 recognized 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 recognized over the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Operating leases

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 recognized 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 recognized as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Intangible assets and amortization

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and allowance for impairment (if any). Amortization is calculated on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 and 5 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized 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 Company 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 recognized in profit or loss.

Income tax

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

The Company's 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

The Company's 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 recognized deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognize 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 utilized.

At each reporting date, the Company 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 utilized.

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

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

The Company's salaries, wages, bonuses and social security contributions are accounted as expenses on an accrual basis.

Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plan

The Company operates a provident fund that is a defined contribution plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trust fund. The provident fund is funded by payments from employees and the Company. Contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate.

Post-employment benefits – defined benefit plan

Employee benefit obligations for severance payment, set-up according to labor law, are recognized as a charge to results of operations over the employee's service period. They calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit earned by employees in return for service provided to the Company in the current and future periods, with such benefit being discounted to determine the present value. The reference point for setting the discount rate is the yield rate of government bonds as at the reporting date. The calculation is performed by actuarial technique using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

When the actuarial assumptions are changed, the Company recognized actuarial gains or losses in other comprehensive income for the period in which they arise.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects reimbursement for a provision, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when there is virtually certainty of the reimbursement.

Share-based payment

Share-based payments are recorded on the grant date based on the fair value of shares and the consideration payable and to recognized the related expense with corresponding increase in shareholders' equity.

Financial instruments

Accounting policies adopted since January 1, 2020

The Company 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 amortized 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 Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortized 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 amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, 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 recognized in profit or loss.

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

Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as other income in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

At initial recognition the Company’s financial liabilities are recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. In determining amortized cost, the Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognized 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 the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. It is 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.

Accounting policies adopted before January 1, 2020

Trade receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Trade receivables are stated at net realizable value. Allowance for doubtful accounts is an estimate of those amounts which may prove to be uncollectible based on a review of the current status of existing accounts receivables and the domestic economic environment.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or that 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 where there no active market for an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measures fair value using valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and maximizes 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 categorized within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categories 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 Company determines whether transfers that have occurred between the levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make subjective judgments and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgments and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures and actual results could differ. Significant judgments 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 entity recognizes 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 recognized at a point in time. Where revenue is recognized at a point in time, the management is required to determine when the performance obligation under the contract is satisfied.

In calculating the revenue recognized over time, the management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation.

Estimated services project costs

The Company estimated costs of construction projects based on details of the construction work, taking into account the volume and value of construction materials to be used in the project, labor costs and other miscellaneous costs to be incurred to completion of service, and taking into account the direction of the movement in these costs. Estimates are reviewed regularly or whenever actual costs differ significantly from the figures used in the original estimates.

Allowance for loss on construction projects

The Company reviews its construction work-in-progress to determine whether there is any indication of foreseeable losses. Identified foreseeable losses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss when it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue as determined by the management.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortization of intangible assets, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values (if any) and to review useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangibles assets are subject to impairment if there is an indication they may be impaired, and impairment losses are recorded in the period when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

Indications include significant falls in the market value of assets or the future economic benefits of assets, significant changes in the overall business strategy impacting to the future utilization of assets, significant negative industry or economic trends, significant loss of market share, and significant unfavorable regulatory and court decisions that impact the business.

The impairment analysis of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets requires management to make subjective judgments concerning estimates of cash flows to be generated by the assets or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to determine the present value of those cash flows. The cash flow estimates are based on currently available information about the operations and require management to make judgments regarding future market conditions and future revenues and expenses relevant to the assets or the cash generating units subject to the review. Events and factors that may significantly affect the estimates include, among others, competitive forces, changes in revenue growth trends, cost structures, changes in discount rates and specific industry or market sector conditions.

Leases

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

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgment in assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease, considering all relevant factors and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise either the extension or termination option. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend or to terminate.

Lease classification - The Company as a lessor

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or finance lease, the management is required to exercise judgment as to whether significant risk and rewards of ownership of the leased asset has been transferred, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these differences can be utilized. Significant judgment by management is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future 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 rates, future salary increase rates, mortality rates and staff turnover rates.

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets, the management needs to make judgment 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.

Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Company's management has used judgment to assess of the results of the litigation and found that it is probable that loss will be incurred. Therefore, it recorded contingent liabilities with estimated future loss.

6. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties are defined as persons or companies that control other persons or companies or have significant influence over other persons or companies in making financial and/or operational decisions. This includes the companies that have common shareholders or executive management.

Transactions with related parties are conducted at agreed prices on market value or, where no market value exists, at contractually agreed prices.

The Company had significant business transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Transactions between the Company and related parties		
Rental	-	2,193,157.88
Right-of-use assets		
Amortization	2,041,891.12	-
Interest expenses	163,679.66	-

Such transactions are on commercial terms and bases agreed upon price between the Company and those related parties in the normal course of business.

Significant balances with related parties can be summarized as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Related parties		
Other non-current assets - deposit paid	540,000.00	540,000.00
Right-of-use assets (Cost)	10,209,455.68	-
Lease liabilities	8,473,091.24	-

Management compensation

Management compensation for the years ended December 31, consisted of:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	22,471,400.00	21,270,000.00
Post-employment benefits	1,436,210.00	1,275,547.00
Total management compensation	23,907,610.00	22,545,547.00

Management comprises those persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	50,000.00	20,956.20
Cash at banks - savings accounts	110,752,905.88	223,017,271.70
Cash at banks - current accounts	34,613.63	10,000.00
Cheque due	12,000.00	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	110,849,519.51	223,048,227.90

8. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

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

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Trade receivables	453,657,209.69	157,924,684.17
Other current receivables		
Advance payment for goods and services	5,203,759.88	1,912,181.20
Advance payments other	1,121,267.79	1,550,579.37
Revenue Department receivable	14,081,227.60	4,569,969.38
Undue input tax	9,945,081.92	2,451,641.73
Other	1,035,087.41	1,068,934.99
Total other current receivables	31,386,424.60	11,553,306.67
Total trade and other current receivables	485,043,634.29	169,477,990.84

The Company has trade receivables classified by age analysis as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Trade receivables		
Current	337,667,239.65	144,429,725.13
Not over 3 months	35,925,882.54	37,916.79
Over 3 - 6 months	79,472,912.50	12,693,062.25
Over 6 - 12 months	591,175.00	763,980.00
Total trade receivables	453,657,209.69	157,924,684.17

9. CONTRACT ASSETS /CONTRACT LIABILITIES

9.1 CONTRACT ASSETS

Contract assets as at December 31, consisted of:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Revenues recognition from percentage of completion method	<u>1,327,514,487.98</u>	<u>1,169,664,444.24</u>
Contract assets		
Project value as per contract	<u>3,425,064,118.54</u>	<u>1,465,736,819.58</u>
Accumulated amount recognized as revenues under the percentage of completion basis	2,543,631,423.26	1,182,164,548.11
<u>Less</u> value of total billed	(2,059,502,038.64)	(928,475,301.03)
<u>Add</u> retention receivables	13,756,174.60	5,777,788.29
Contract assets	<u>497,885,559.22</u>	<u>259,467,035.37</u>

9.2 CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Contract liabilities as at December 31, consisted of

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Contract liabilities		
Project value as per contract	<u>537,467,998.80</u>	<u>1,061,197,927.68</u>
Value of total billed	520,722,441.49	939,311,873.51
<u>Less</u> accumulated amount recognized as revenues under the percentage of completion basis	(510,834,981.67)	(914,620,327.40)
Advances received from contract	9,887,459.82	24,691,546.11
Advances received from service	79,000.00	71,775.00
Total	<u>9,966,459.82</u>	<u>24,763,321.11</u>

10. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - NET

Current financial assets as at December 31, consisted of

	Unit : Baht			
	2020		2019	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	At cost	Level 2	At cost	Level 2
Open-End fund investments	80,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
<u>Add unrealized gain on investments</u>				
revaluation	-	74,086.54	-	833,424.34
Current financial assets - net	80,000,000.00	80,074,086.54	250,000,000.00	250,833,424.34

Movements in the financial assets are as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the years	250,833,424.34	-
Purchase of investments during the years	330,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
Disposal of investments during the years	(502,130,397.41)	-
Gain on disposal of investments	1,296,973.07	-
Change in fair value	74,086.54	833,424.34
Total current financial assets	80,074,086.54	250,833,424.34

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET

Property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2020, consisted of :

	Unit : Baht						Total
	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Computer	Vehicles	Building under construction	
Cost:							
Balance as at January 1, 2020	35,375,719.00	33,848,869.75	11,554,637.84	4,195,768.71	3,480,385.11	4,555,672.16	93,011,052.57
Add purchase during the year	-	328,000.00	2,230,593.81	168,620.00	-	6,242,435.06	8,969,648.87
Transfer in/Transfer out	-	10,287,254.02	251,980.00	-	-	(10,539,234.02)	-
Less disposal during the year	-	-	(651,879.45)	(528,449.08)	-	-	(1,180,328.53)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>35,375,719.00</u>	<u>44,464,123.77</u>	<u>13,385,332.20</u>	<u>3,835,939.63</u>	<u>3,480,385.11</u>	<u>258,873.20</u>	<u>100,800,372.91</u>
Accumulated depreciation :							
Balance as at January 1, 2020	-	1,505,957.23	3,506,806.82	1,567,465.60	3,480,380.10	-	10,060,609.75
Add depreciation during the year	-	2,612,504.41	2,206,794.36	787,456.97	-	-	5,606,755.74
Less disposal during the year	-	-	(651,838.45)	(509,877.61)	-	-	(1,161,716.06)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>4,118,461.64</u>	<u>5,061,762.73</u>	<u>1,845,044.96</u>	<u>3,480,380.10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,505,649.43</u>
Net book value:							
Net book value - net Beginning of year	<u>35,375,719.00</u>	<u>32,342,912.52</u>	<u>8,047,831.02</u>	<u>2,628,303.11</u>	<u>5.01</u>	<u>4,555,672.16</u>	<u>82,950,442.82</u>
Net book value - net Ending of year	<u>35,375,719.00</u>	<u>40,345,662.13</u>	<u>8,323,569.47</u>	<u>1,990,894.67</u>	<u>5.01</u>	<u>258,873.20</u>	<u>86,294,723.48</u>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Baht 5.61 million and Baht 2.90 million, respectively, were included in the statements of profit or loss.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has assets, which have been fully depreciated but are still in use, amounted to Baht 5.44 million and Baht 6.38 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2020, all of the Company's land and buildings have been mortgaged as collateral for loan from a financial institution (Note 16), and letters of guarantee for business of the Company.

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - NET

Right-of-use assets as at December 31, 2020 consisted of:

	Unit : Baht		
	Building	Vehicles	Total
Cost:			
Balance as at December 31, 2019	-	-	-
Adjustments from adoption of TFRS 16	10,209,455.68	5,184,291.31	15,393,746.99
Balance as at January 1, 2020	10,209,455.68	5,184,291.31	15,393,746.99
Less cancellation of lease liabilities	-	(358,432.96)	(358,432.96)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>10,209,455.68</u>	<u>4,825,858.35</u>	<u>15,035,314.03</u>
Accumulated depreciation :			
Balance as at January 1, 2020	-	-	-
Add depreciation during the year	2,041,891.12	2,343,126.20	4,385,017.32
Less cancellation of lease liabilities	-	(56,600.64)	(56,600.64)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>2,041,891.12</u>	<u>2,286,525.56</u>	<u>4,328,416.68</u>
Net book value:			
Net book value - net Beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book value - net Ending of year	<u>8,167,564.56</u>	<u>2,539,332.79</u>	<u>10,706,897.35</u>

Depreciation for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to Baht 4.39 million was included in the statements of profit or loss.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - NET

Intangible assets as at December 31, 2020 consisted of:

	Unit : Baht			
	As at	Movement during the year		As at
	January 1, 2020	Increase	Decrease	December 31, 2020
Computer software				
Cost	1,655,800.00	119,492.00	-	1,775,292.00
Accumulated amortization	(826,016.36)	(351,908.08)	-	(1,177,924.44)
Intangible assets - net	829,783.64			597,367.56

Amortization for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to Baht 0.35 million and Baht 0.33 million, respectively, were included in the statements of profit or loss.

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Movements in deferred tax assets during the year were as follows:

	Unit : Baht			
	As at	Movement increase (decreased)		As at
	January 1, 2020	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets				
Right-of-use assets (depreciation)	-	71,523.29	-	71,523.29
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	3,110,177.60	783,843.80	(2,253,396.40)	1,640,625.00
Total deferred tax assets	3,110,177.60	855,367.09	(2,253,396.40)	1,712,148.29

Income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	169,388,391.10	147,384,538.38
Income tax rate	20%	20%
Current income tax expenses as tax rate	33,877,678.22	29,476,907.68
Non-deductible expenses by the Revenue Code	131,173.42	474,484.14
Double expenses by the Revenue Code	(110,966.66)	(259,407.08)
Tax deductible on initial public offering expenses	-	(2,428,653.68)
Income tax expenses	33,897,884.98	27,263,331.06
The effective tax rate	20.01%	18.50%

The Company used income tax rate of 20% for the calculation of corporate income tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

15. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

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

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Trade payables	355,554,524.90	134,704,560.35
Other current payables		
Payable for purchase of fixed assets	30,041.48	-
Accrued incentive expenses	30,004,040.39	29,400,077.66
Accrued other expenses	2,189,521.73	2,466,535.04
Withholding tax payables	2,361,107.48	4,103,816.01
Undue output VAT	26,640,898.09	8,029,405.23
Retention payables	22,393,237.96	374,648.27
Other	360,334.36	38,567.10
Total other current payables	83,979,181.49	44,413,049.31
Total trade and other current payables	439,533,706.39	179,117,609.66

16. LONG-TERM LOAN FROM A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - NET

Long-term loan from a financial institution as at December 31, consisted of:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Long-term loan from a financial institution	12,851,535.34	21,487,291.49
<u>Less</u> current portion of long-term loan		
from a financial institution	(8,970,628.21)	(8,579,448.68)
Long-term loan from a financial institution - net	3,880,907.13	12,907,842.81

Movements in the long-term loan for the years ended December 31, are summarized below.

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Balance as at January 1,	21,487,291.49	35,816,370.39
Repayment during the years	(8,635,756.15)	(14,329,078.90)
Balance as at December 31,	12,851,535.34	21,487,291.49

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has long-term loan from a financial institution for the line not exceeding Baht 40 million. The loan carries an interest at the MLR minus a certain rate, according to agreement. The loan principle is to be repaid in 60 monthly instalments. The loan is guaranteed by a mortgage of the Company's land and constructions.

17. LEASE LIABILITIES - NET

Lease liabilities as at December 31, 2020 consisted of:

	Unit : Baht
Due within 1 year	
Future minimum leases payment	4,255,500.00
Deferred interest expenses	(406,853.67)
Present value of future minimum leases payment	3,848,646.33
Due over 1 year but not over 5 years	
Future minimum leases payment	7,690,000.00
Deferred interest expenses	(475,625.25)
Present value of future minimum leases payment	7,214,374.75
Net book value of assets under lease agreements	10,706,897.35

The Company has entered into the property lease agreements and vehicles with related parties and other company, the terms of the agreements are generally between 1 to 5 years. The lease liabilities carry interest rate of 4.00% to 4.50% per annum.

18. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Movement of the present value of non-current provision for employee benefits for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Non-current provisions for employee benefits at beginning of the years	15,550,888.00	12,437,038.00
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service costs	3,458,931.00	3,065,738.00
Cost of interest	460,288.00	368,112.00
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gains arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	(3,056,413.00)	-
Financial assumptions changes	(3,201,928.00)	-
Experience adjustments	(5,008,641.00)	-
Benefits paid during the years	-	(320,000.00)
Non-current provisions for employee benefits at ending of the years	8,203,125.00	15,550,888.00

Employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, consisted of.

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Current service costs	3,458,931.00	3,065,738.00
Cost of interest	460,288.00	368,112.00
Total employee benefits expenses	3,919,219.00	3,433,850.00

Employee benefits expenses for the years ended December 31, as shown in the statements of profit or loss, are as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Costs of service	1,843,600.00	1,595,357.00
Distribution costs and administrative expenses	2,075,619.00	1,838,493.00
Total employee benefits expenses	3,919,219.00	3,433,850.00

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date are as follows:

	Percentage (%) / annum	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	1.48	2.96
Future monthly salary increase rate	4.00	8.00
Mortality rate	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Tables of 2017	100% of Thai Mortality Ordinary Tables of 2017

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligations as at December 31, 2020, are summarized below:

	Unit : Baht	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
Discount rate	7,324,791.00	9,225,704.00
Salary increase rate	9,160,287.00	7,361,764.00
Turnover rate	7,262,038.00	8,910,646.00

As at December 31, 2020, the maturity analysis of undiscounted cash flows of benefit payments was as follows:

	Unit : Baht
Within 1 year	-
Over 1 and up to 5 years	1,984,080.00
Over 5 and up to 10 years	9,710,016.00
Over 10 years	106,207,210.00

19. SHARE CAPITAL

On September 27, 30 and October 1, 2019, the Company offered 146 million new ordinary shares to its benefactors and to the public at the price of Baht 2.69 per share. The Company registered the paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on October 3, 2019. The shares of the Company were traded on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on October 8, 2019. Direct expenses incurred for the initial public offering amounted to Baht 12.14 million was deducted from the premium on ordinary shares.

The resolution of the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting No.1/2019, held on March 15, 2019, passed a resolution to increase the Company's registered share capital from Baht 207 million to Baht 280 million and change the par value from Baht 100 to Baht 0.50 (from 2,070,000 ordinary shares at Baht 100 par value to 560,000,000 ordinary shares at Baht 0.50 par value) and to convert to a public company limited under the law governing public limited companies.

20. LEGAL RESERVE

Pursuant to the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535, the Company must set aside a reserve fund constituting no less than 5 % of the annual net profit deducted by the total deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve equals no less than 10 % of the registered capital. This legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

21. DIVIDEND

The resolutions of the Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2020, held on August 6, 2020, approved the allotment of net profit for six-month period ended June 30, 2020 for interim dividend payment to shareholders of Baht 0.038 for each share, totaling of Baht 21.28 million to shareholders in proportion to their share held. The interim dividends were paid to shareholders on September 4, 2020.

The resolutions of the Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2020 held on April 7, 2020, has resolved to pay an interim dividend instead of paying dividend for the year 2019 at the rate of Baht 0.115 per share, totaling of Baht 64.40 million to shareholders in proportion to their share held. Dividends were paid to shareholders on May 5, 2020. The interim dividend have been proposed to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders acknowledged on June 17, 2020.

The resolutions of the Board of Directors' Meeting on November 8, 2019 approved the allotment of net profit for nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 for interim dividend payment to shareholders of Baht 0.035 for each share, totaling of Baht 19.60 million. The interim dividend were paid to shareholders on December 6, 2019.

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting No.1/2019, held on March 15, 2019, has resolved to pay a dividend from the retained earnings as at December 31, 2018, amounting to Baht 60.03 million to shareholders in proportion to their share held. Dividends were paid to shareholders on April 10, 2019.

22. SIGNIFICANT EXPENSES BY NATURE

Significant expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, consisted of:

	Unit: Million Baht	
	2020	2019
Raw materials and consumable materials used	434.58	426.30
Service fees for installation subcontracts	779.81	513.43
Director and employee's benefits expenses	79.44	88.16
Rental and service expenses	3.17	8.09
Depreciation and amortization	10.34	3.24
Reversal of allowance for doubtful account	-	(0.51)

23. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company operates in three business segments, construct of data center and information technology, infrastructure, telecommunications and transportation infrastructure and maintenance and services. Revenues and expenses relate to business segments and geographical segments for the years ended December 31, as follows:

Unit : Baht

	Construction of data center and information technology		Infrastructure, telecommunications and transportation infrastructure		Maintenance and Services		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Revenues	703,900,733.17	1,059,226,359.18	623,613,754.81	110,438,085.06	173,435,614.09	46,947,892.98	1,500,950,102.07
Costs	(579,791,335.56)	(843,650,264.31)	(532,534,443.20)	(76,600,389.60)	(113,649,278.44)	(30,376,137.03)	(1,225,975,057.20)	(950,626,790.94)
Segment gross profit	<u>124,109,397.61</u>	<u>215,576,094.87</u>	<u>91,079,311.61</u>	<u>33,837,695.46</u>	<u>59,786,335.65</u>	<u>16,571,755.95</u>	<u>274,975,044.87</u>	<u>265,985,546.28</u>
Other income							3,119,990.61	3,353,443.42
Other unallocated costs							(41,733,544.40)	(53,195,141.71)
Distribution costs							(9,923,553.10)	(9,936,778.83)
Administrative expenses							(56,005,104.69)	(57,551,609.68)
Finance costs							(1,044,442.19)	(1,270,921.10)
Tax expenses							(33,897,884.98)	(27,263,331.06)
Profit for the years							<u>135,490,506.12</u>	<u>120,121,207.32</u>
Assets:								
Property, plant and equipment - net							86,294,723.48	82,950,442.82
Other							1,245,644,679.69	961,682,251.69
Total assets							<u>1,331,939,403.17</u>	<u>1,044,632,694.51</u>

24. EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

The Company and their employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Employees contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 5% (depending on the age of the work) and the Company contributed to the fund monthly at the referred rate plus 5%. The Company will pay to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions started from March, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company contributed to the fund amounting to Baht 1.86 million and Baht 1.65 million, respectively.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management policies

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, other financial assets, trade and other current 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. However, due to a prudent credit policy and most customers are government agencies, the Company does not expect to incur material financial losses. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade receivables as stated in the statements of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, financial assets, trade and other current payables, long-term loan from a financial institution and lease liabilities under financial arrangement agreements. However, 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 Company's interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, significant financial assets and liabilities, classified by type of interest rate, are summarized in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on their maturity dates, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

Unit : Million Baht							
As at December 31, 2020							
Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate		Non-interest bearing	Total	Average Interest rate (% per annum)	
Within 1 year	Over 1 Year	Within 1 year	Over 1 Year				
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	110.85	-	-	110.85	0.05 - 0.25
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	485.04	485.04	-
Contract assets	-	-	-	-	498.74	498.74	-
Current financial assets - net	-	-	80.07	-	-	80.07	-
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-	51.41	-	51.41	0.20 - 1.40
	-	-	190.92	51.41	983.78	1,226.11	
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	-	439.53	439.53	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	9.97	9.97	-
Retention payables	-	-	-	-	8.31	8.31	-
Long-term loan from a financial institution	-	-	8.97	3.88	-	12.85	3.88 - 4.50
Lease liabilities	3.85	7.21	-	-	-	11.06	4.00 - 4.50
	3.85	7.21	8.97	3.88	457.81	481.72	

Unit : Million Baht

As at December 31, 2019

	Floating interest rate			Total	Average Interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	Over 1 Year	Non-interest bearing		
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	223.05	-	-	223.05	0.25 - 0.05
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	169.48	169.48	-
Contract assets	-	-	259.47	259.47	-
Current financial assets - net	250.83	-	-	250.83	-
Non-current financial assets	-	50.91	-	50.91	0.90 - 1.40
	<u>473.88</u>	<u>50.91</u>	<u>428.95</u>	<u>953.74</u>	
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other current payables	-	-	179.12	179.12	-
Contract liabilities	-	-	24.76	24.76	-
Retention payables	-	-	23.40	23.40	-
Long-term loan from a financial institution	8.58	12.91	-	21.49	4.50
	<u>8.58</u>	<u>12.91</u>	<u>227.28</u>	<u>248.77</u>	

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is considered to be low since the majority of its business transactions are denominated in local currency.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk by maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Fair value of financial instruments

Given that part of financial assets and financial liabilities are short-term or bearing interest rate closely to market rate, and loans denominated in Thai Baht bearing the market interest rates, the Company's management believes that the fair value of those financial assets and financial liabilities does not materially differ from their carrying value.

The carrying value and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2020 and January 1, 2020 are presented below.

	Unit : Baht		
	Financial statements as at December 31, 2020		
	FVPL	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	110,849,519.51	110,849,519.51
Trade and other current receivables	-	485,043,634.29	485,043,634.29
Contract assets	-	498,738,461.92	498,738,461.92
Current financial assets - net	80,074,086.54	-	80,074,086.54
Non-current financial assets	-	51,407,066.64	51,407,066.64
	<u>80,074,086.54</u>	<u>1,146,038,682.36</u>	<u>1,226,112,768.90</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other current payables	-	439,533,706.39	439,533,706.39
Contract liabilities	-	9,966,459.82	9,966,459.82
Retention payables	-	8,312,426.19	8,312,426.19
Long-term loan from a financial institution	-	12,851,535.34	12,851,535.34
Lease liabilities	-	11,063,021.08	11,063,021.08
	<u>-</u>	<u>481,727,148.82</u>	<u>481,727,148.82</u>

	Unit : Baht		
	Financial statements as at January 1, 2020		
	FVPL	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	223,048,227.90	223,048,227.90
Trade and other current receivables	-	169,477,990.84	169,477,990.84
Contract assets	-	259,467,035.37	259,467,035.37
Current financial assets - net	250,833,424.34	-	250,833,424.34
Non-current financial assets	-	50,906,670.14	50,906,670.14
	<u>250,833,424.34</u>	<u>702,899,924.25</u>	<u>953,733,348.59</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other current payables	-	179,117,609.66	179,117,609.66
Contract liabilities	-	24,763,321.11	24,763,321.11
Retention payables	-	23,400,606.18	23,400,606.18
Long-term loan from a financial institution	-	21,487,291.49	21,487,291.49
Lease liabilities	-	15,393,746.99	15,393,746.99
	<u>-</u>	<u>264,162,575.43</u>	<u>264,162,575.43</u>

Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL are as following:

	Unit : Baht	
	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Current assets		
Open-End fund investments	80,074,086.54	250,833,424.34

Capital management

The objectives of The Company's capital management are to safeguard The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to The Company's shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The management sets strategies to support The Company's operations for more efficiency, and better performance and stronger financial status, including dividend and capital management policies to maintain the optimal capital structure and cost of capital.

26. LITIGATION

As at December 31, 2020, the Company has been sued by other company in cases of a breach of agreements and prosecution claims totaling Baht 6.92 million. Presently, the cases are being considered by the court. However, the management of the Company has believes that the result of the legal cases will not be any material affecting to the financial statement.

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

27.1 As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has obligations under leased service charges. The remaining rental and service charges of existing contracts to be paid in the future are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2020	2019
Within 1 year	2.02	5.84
Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	5.13
Total	2.02	10.97

27.2 As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had the long-term credit facilities, bank overdraft, promissory note and letters of guarantee for the business of the Company totaling Baht 356 million. The credit facilities are guaranteed by a mortgage of the Company's land and constructions (Note 11) and non-current financial assets.

27.3 As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has a commitment with banks for the letters of guarantees issued by bank amounting to Baht 97.15 million and Baht 87.77 million, respectively.

27.4 As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company was committed to pay under construction contracts amounting to approximately Baht 0.05 million and Baht 2.09 million, respectively.

28. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

During the year, the Company has reclassified certain accounts in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 to conform to presentation of the financial statement of current year which does not have any impact on net profit or shareholders' equity as follows:

	Unit : Baht		
	Before reclassification	Reclassification	After reclassification
Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019			
Trade and other current receivables	175,255,779.13	(5,777,788.29)	169,477,990.84
Unbilled receivables	253,689,247.08	(253,689,247.08)	-
Contract assets	-	259,467,035.37	259,467,035.37
Advances received from customers	24,763,321.11	(24,763,321.11)	-
Contract liabilities	-	24,763,321.11	24,763,321.11

29. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On February 17, 2021, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.1/2021 approved to pay a ordinary shares dividend which is not exceeding of shares 56 million at a par value of Baht 0.50 per share to the Company's shareholders at the rate 10 existing shares per 1 ordinary share dividend. The totaling is not exceeding to Baht 28.00 million or convert to a dividend payment at Baht 0.05 per share. In case of any shareholder holds in the indivisible share remaining after allocate on the dividend so the Company shall pay in cash at the rate of Baht 0.05 per share. In addition, the meeting approves to pay cash dividend at the rate of Baht 0.081 per share or not exceeding in a totaling of Baht 45.36 million. The totaling of ordinary shares dividend and cash dividend payments are equivalent to a rate of Baht 0.131 per share or totally of Baht 73.36 million.

Hence, the effects on the diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Unit : Baht	
	2020	2019
Profit for the year	135,490,506.12	120,121,207.32
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Shares)	560,000,000.00	450,400,000.00
Number of ordinary shares dividend (Shares)	56,000,000.00	56,000,000.00
Number of ordinary shares diluted (Shares)	616,000,000.00	506,400,000.00
Diluted earnings per share	0.22	0.24

30. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 17, 2021.