

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, 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 AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED as at December 31, 2022, and 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Con't) -2-

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Con't) -3-

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements (Con't)

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



(Chaovana Viwatpanachati)

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4712

OFFICE OF PITISEVI CO., LTD.

8/4 Floor 1st, 3rd Soi Viphavadee Rangsit 44,
Chatuchak, Bangkok

February 23, 2023

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Unit : Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	354,426,281.57	329,267,153.40
Trade accounts and other receivables	7	3,842,877.27	904,246.80
Inventories		3,543,039.30	2,834,439.16
Other current assets		224,198.55	-
Total current assets		362,036,396.69	333,005,839.36
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment property - net	8	90,021,730.42	90,463,173.00
Property, lease building improvement and equipment - net	9	319,349,904.11	10,054,129.10
Right-of-use assets - net	14.1	24,906,374.48	32,148,663.82
Software license - net		726,818.01	-
Intangible assets - net		2,444,372.11	1,550,548.71
Deferred tax assets	10	128,904.84	13,421.57
Other non - current assets		3,191,750.83	3,056,660.58
Total non - current assets		440,769,854.80	137,286,596.78
TOTAL ASSETS		802,806,251.49	470,292,436.14

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Con't)
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Unit : Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade accounts and other current payables	5.2, 11	45,600,522.54	41,129,940.44
Current portion of long - term liabilities			
Long - term loan from financial institution	12	16,920,000.00	-
Lease liabilities	14.2	9,756,156.22	8,971,240.49
Current contract liabilities	13	18,664,099.09	15,599,758.87
Accrued corporate income tax		32,844,137.35	22,456,070.15
Other current liabilities		725,576.62	-
Total current liabilities		124,510,491.82	88,157,009.95
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long - term loan from financial institution - net	12	92,323,980.04	-
Lease liabilities - net	14.2	13,483,040.69	22,185,693.18
Provision for employee benefits	15	2,549,499.00	1,058,838.00
Other non - current liabilities		611,907.68	-
Total non - current liabilities		108,968,427.41	23,244,531.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES		233,478,919.23	111,401,541.13

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Con't)
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Note	Unit : Baht	
		2022	2021
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Con't)</u>			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	16		
Authorized share capital			
13,000,000 common shares of baht 10 each		130,000,000.00	130,000,000.00
Issued and paid - up share capital			
13,000,000 common shares of baht 10 each		130,000,000.00	130,000,000.00
Premium on share capital		159,121,990.84	159,121,990.84
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - legal reserve	17	11,603,663.96	8,357,448.80
Unappropriated		268,635,180.66	61,411,455.37
Other component of shareholders' equity		(33,503.20)	-
Total shareholders' equity		569,327,332.26	358,890,895.01
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		802,806,251.49	470,292,436.14

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Unit : Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
REVENUES			
Revenue from services		853,638,907.75	427,644,005.33
Other incomes		434,686.56	119,131.86
Total revenues		854,073,594.31	427,763,137.19
EXPENSES			
Cost of services	5.1	409,591,368.55	220,469,513.11
Selling expenses		60,204,472.43	44,092,838.31
Administrative expenses	5.1	41,960,543.68	20,653,702.08
Total expenses		511,756,384.66	285,216,053.50
PROFIT FROM OPERATING		342,317,209.65	142,547,083.69
Finance cost		(2,791,058.57)	(1,249,929.56)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		339,526,151.08	141,297,154.13
Income tax expenses	10.2	(69,256,210.63)	(28,614,385.23)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		270,269,940.45	112,682,768.90
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period :</i>			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan			
- net of income tax	10.2	(33,503.20)	-
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		270,236,437.25	112,682,768.90
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (BAHT : SHARE)	19	<u>20.79</u>	<u>11.13</u>

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit : Baht

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings			Other component of shareholders' equity		Total shareholder's equity
				Appropriated legal reserve	Unappropriated	Remeasurement gains (loss) on defined benefit plan			
								Appropriated legal reserve	
Balance as at January 1, 2021		100,000,000.00	-	4,056,254.34	34,429,680.93	-	-	138,485,935.27	
Share capital increase		30,000,000.00	159,121,990.84	-	-	-	-	189,121,990.84	
Legal reserve	17, 18	-	-	4,301,194.46	(4,301,194.46)	-	-	-	
Dividend paid	18	-	-	-	(81,399,800.00)	-	-	(81,399,800.00)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	112,682,768.90	-	-	112,682,768.90	
Balance as at December 31, 2021		130,000,000.00	159,121,990.84	8,357,448.80	61,411,455.37	-	-	358,890,895.01	
Legal reserve	17, 18	-	-	3,246,215.16	(3,246,215.16)	-	-	-	
Dividend paid	18	-	-	-	(59,800,000.00)	-	-	(59,800,000.00)	
Comprehensive profit (loss) for the year :									
Net profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	270,269,940.45	-	-	270,269,940.45	
Other comprehensive profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	(33,503.20)	(33,503.20)	(33,503.20)	
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	270,269,940.45	(33,503.20)	(33,503.20)	270,236,437.25	
Balance as at December 31, 2022		130,000,000.00	159,121,990.84	11,603,663.96	268,635,180.66	(33,503.20)	(33,503.20)	569,327,332.26	

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Unit : Baht	
	Note	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		339,526,151.08	141,297,154.13
Reconciliations of net profit (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation	8, 9	4,242,581.42	3,520,901.65
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14.1	8,878,590.33	8,887,060.94
Amortization of intangible assets		240,430.10	11,534.27
Amortization of software		96,279.49	-
Loss (gain) from disposal of assets	9	17,046.16	(4,790.85)
Employee benefits expenses	15	1,448,782.00	437,135.00
Interest expense		3,074,116.50	1,249,929.56
Adjustment of loan interest to effective interest rate method	12	(296,019.96)	-
Profit (Loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		357,227,957.12	155,398,924.70
Decrease (Increase) in operating assets :			
Trade accounts and other current receivables		(2,938,630.47)	978,590.27
Inventories		(708,600.14)	(57,123.31)
Other current assets		(224,198.55)	-
Other non - current assets		(1,305,508.98)	(772,965.20)
Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade accounts and other current payables		4,179,770.73	24,016,837.67
Current contract liabilities		3,064,340.22	9,323,894.93
Other current liabilities		725,576.62	-
Other non - current liabilities		611,907.68	-
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		360,632,614.23	188,888,159.06
Interest paid		-	(80,819.64)
Income tax paid		(58,975,250.90)	(10,666,598.37)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		301,657,363.33	178,140,741.05

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Con't)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Note	Unit : Baht	
		2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash paid for purchase of property, lease building improvement and equipment	9	(312,883,710.01)	(2,560,853.18)
Cash received from disposal assets	9	2,040.00	162,400.00
Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets		(1,134,253.50)	(1,083,507.68)
Cash paid for purchase of software		(823,097.50)	-
Cash paid for the deposit of the right-of-use assets		-	(714,898.00)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(314,839,021.01)	(4,196,858.86)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from long - term loan from financial institution	12	118,000,000.00	-
Cash paid for repayment of long - term loan from financial institution	12	(8,460,000.00)	-
Interest paid for long - term loan		(2,126,754.16)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	14.2	(8,370,841.25)	(8,317,670.45)
Interest paid for lease liabilities	14.2	(901,618.74)	(1,169,109.92)
Cash received from share capital increase	16	-	189,121,990.84
Dividend paid	18	(59,800,000.00)	(81,399,800.00)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		38,340,785.85	98,235,410.47
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		25,159,128.17	272,179,292.66
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		329,267,153.40	57,087,860.74
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		354,426,281.57	329,267,153.40
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information			
1 Non - cash transactions			
1.1 Purchase of assets on credit	9	232,290.00	475,000.00
1.2 Purchase of intangible assets on credit		-	441,910.00
1.3 Reclassification fixed assets to intangible assets		-	3,733.86

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Certified by(Director)

AESTHETIC CONNECT COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Aesthetic Connect Company Limited hereinafter referred to as "the Company" was incorporated as a limited company in Thailand, registration No.0105559065730, on April 25, 2016. The Head Office is located at No.2, 1st 3rd and 4th Floor, Charoen Nakhon Road, Khlong San Subdistrict, Khlong San District, Bangkok. The Company is engaged in all cosmetic surgery.

In 2021, the Company has two major shareholders, San Fun Holding Co., Ltd. and Cdr. Suwannee Jirayungyuen, holding 45.69% and 30.77% of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company respectively.

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on February 9, 2023, it was approved to convert the Company to public company limited and changes the Company's name from "Aesthetic Connect Company Limited" to "Aesthetic Connect Public Company Limited" with the Ministry of Commerce on February 10, 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statutory financial statements are prepared in the Thai language. This English translation of the financial statements has been prepared for the convenience of readers not conversant with the Thai language.

The financial statements has been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543 (2000) being those Thai Accounting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547 (2004) including related interpretations and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions ("TFAC").

The financial statements has been presented in accordance with Thai Accounting Standards No. 1 (Revised 2020) subject : "Presentation of Financial Statements" and the requirements of The Department of Business Development announcement subject : "The mandatory items, have to be presented in the financial statements, B.E. 2554" dated September 28, 2011.

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

Certified by(Director)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

3.1 Adoption of new accounting standards effective in the current year

In current year, the Company has applied the revised (revised 2021) and newly Thai Financial Reporting Standard as announced by the Federation of Accounting Professions which are effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

The above-mentioned standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology, provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of accounting standards and clarifications directed towards disclosures in the notes to financial statements. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3.2 New Thai Accounting Standards announce during the year not yet adopted

In current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of the revised (revised 2022) Thai Financial Reporting Standard, which were announced and these have been published in the Royal Gazette, and which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and, for some standards, providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions for users. The Company has not applied such standards before the effective period.

The significant changes in principles involved the following standards :

TAS 16

Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.

TAS 37

Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognize any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.

TFRS 9

Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial instruments clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. I should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

The management of the Company believes they will not have any significant impact on the financial statements in the year in which they are adopted.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis in measuring the value of the component of financial statements except as described in the each following accounting policies.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Recognition of revenues and expenses

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables are allocated between the element in proportion to the delivered products and the obligations to be performed in providing services that are included in the contract using the basis of standalone selling prices of different products or services as obligated in the contract.

The recognized revenue which is not yet due per the contracts has been presented under the caption of "Contract asset" in the statement of financial position. The amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to other receivables when the Company's right to consideration is unconditional.

The obligation to provide to a customer for which the Company have received from the customer is presented under the caption of "Contract liability" in the statement of financial position. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company perform under the contract.

Service revenue is recognized when services have been rendered.

Interest incomes is recognized as interest accrues based on the effective rate method.

Other operating income are recognized when the economic benefit flows to the entity and the earnings process is complete.

Other income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

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

4.2 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent consist of cash on hand, bank deposits with financial institution with an original maturities of 3 month or less, which are not restricted to any use and all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and including call notes receivable and term notes receivable maturing within 3 months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.3 Trade accounts and other current receivable and allowance for expected credit losses

Trade accounts and other current receivable are stated at the value net allowance for expected credit losses.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost.

The allowance for expected credit losses has disclosed in Note 4.17.4 to the financial statements (if any).

Bad debts are written off when incurred.

4.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost are using FIFO method and is charged to vessel costs of goods sold whenever consumed.

The cost of purchase comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts, allowances or rebates.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost to complete and to make the sale.

4.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for its intended use and capitalized borrowing costs of a qualifying asset.

Investment property, land which future use has not yet been determined is stated at cost net allowance for impairment loss (if any).

Investment property, which is building, is depreciated on a straight-line basis with estimated useful lives of 14 years.

No depreciation is provided on land and construction in progress.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.6 Property plant and equipment and depreciation

Property is presented at cost amount net allowance for impairment loss (if any).

Plant and equipment are presented at cost less from accumulated depreciation and net allowance for impairment loss (if any).

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

When parts of an item of land, premises and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of lands, premises and equipment.

Expenditure for additions, replacement and betterment are capitalized. Repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expenses when incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from disposal of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows :

Building improvement	9 years
Medical equipment	5 years
Tools	5 years
Office equipment and computer equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

No depreciation is provided for land and assets under construction and installation.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

4.7 Intangible assets and amortization

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a systematic basis by the straight-line method, and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization expense is charged to profit or loss.

Certified by(Director)

4. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)**

4.7 Intangible assets and amortization (Con't)

The estimated useful lives are as follows :

Computer software	10 years
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Specific software is recognized as assets when acquired and operated to intend purposes and is amortized using the straight-line method over their expected benefits for a period of 3 years.

4.8 Lease

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 exercise by considering the effect of changes in technology and/or the other circumstance relating to the extension of the lease term.

4.8.1 Lease - where is the lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less 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 the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term as follows :

Leased building	6 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.8 Lease (Con't)

4.8.1 Lease - where is the lessee (Con't)

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the 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.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

4.9 Employee benefits

The Company operates various post-employment benefits schemes which comprised defined benefit, defined contribution plans and other long - term benefits.

4.9.1 Short - term employee benefits

Short - term employee benefit obligations, which include salary, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund and provident fund, are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as expenses when incurred.

4.9.2 Long - term employee benefits

4.9.2.1 Defined contribution plans (Provident fund)

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 contributions of the Company are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.9.2 Long - term employee benefits (Con't)

4.9.2.2 Long - term employee benefits (The retirement benefit plan)

The retirement benefit is a defined benefit plan that an employee will receive on retirement according to Thai Labor Law depending on age and years of service.

The liability of retirement benefit is recognized in the statement of financial position using the present value of the obligation at the reporting date and past service costs. The retirement benefit is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of referred government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related retirement liability. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or loss. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognizes restructuring - related costs.

4.10 Provision

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.11 Dividend

Dividend to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period are in which the interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors and the annual dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

4.12 Income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax :

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.12 Income tax (Con't)

Deferred tax :

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Company recognize deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

At each reporting date, the Company review 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 utilized.

4.13 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the number of weighted-average common shares issued and paid-up during the year.

4.14 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company.

They also include associate companies and individuals 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, including the close family members who can persuade or have power to persuade to act in compliance with said persons and businesses that said persons who have control power or significant influence, either directly or indirectly.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.15 Impairment of non - financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

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

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimate the asset's recoverable amount in which case an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed.

An impairment loss in respect of other non - financial assets is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

4.16 Operating segments

Business segments provide products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. Geographical segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

4.17 Financial instruments

The Company initially measure 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.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.17 Financial instruments (Con't)

4.17.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or amortized cost. 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 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 the income statement. 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 the income statement.

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 the income statement when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

4.17.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company 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 the 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 the income statement.

4.17.3 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

The Company recognizes or to derecognizes of financial assets on the transaction date which is the date on which the Company has an obligation to buy or sell the asset for the normal purchase or sale of a financial asset.

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.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.17 Financial instruments (Con't)

4.17.3 Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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 profit or loss.

4.17.4 Impairment of financial assets

Debt instruments not held at FVTPL

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

ECL Calculation

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

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

Trade receivables and contract 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.

Remeasured

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Increase in loss allowance is recognized as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Written - off

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

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.17 Financial instruments (Con't)

4.17.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4.18 Determination of fair values

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 or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measures fair value using valuation technique that are 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.

In applying the above-mentioned valuation techniques, the Company endeavor to use relevant observable inputs as much as possible. TFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy categorizing such inputs into three levels as follows :

Level 1 : Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities (unadjusted).

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.

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determine 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.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.19 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, thus, the actual results may differ from carrying amounts of assets and liabilities based on the estimates and assumptions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

All other estimates mentioned above are further detailed in the corresponding disclosures except significant accounting judgments and estimates are as follow :

4.19.1 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 Company recognize 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.

Costs to obtain contracts :

The recognition of costs incurred to obtain a contract as an asset requires management to use judgement regarding whether such costs are the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as well as what amortization method should be used.

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.19 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Con't)

4.19.2 Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognize or to derecognize assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

4.19.3 Investment property

In determining the fair value disclosure of investment property, the management used the income approach supported by current and previous valuations by an independent appraiser.

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

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment, 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.

4.19.5 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 recognized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

4.19.6 Provision for employee benefit

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, staff turnover rate and mortality rate.

4.19.7 Leases

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

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - as a lessee :

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

Certified by(Director)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't)

4.19 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (Con't)

4.19.7 Leases (Con't)

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, 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. The management is required to use judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease, considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise either the renewal or termination. 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 renew or to terminate.

4.19.8 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments disclosed in the financial statements that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgment, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value disclosed in the financial statements and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has certain transactions with its related persons. Part of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are incurred from such related transactions. These persons are related through common shareholdings and/or directorships as follows :

	Relationship	Operation		Percentage of holdings (%)	
		Type of business	Location	2022	2021
Related persons					
Cdr. Suwannee Jirayangyuen	1	-	Thailand	30.77	30.77
Mr. Chaiyot Denariyakul	2	-	Thailand	0.92	0.92
Mr. Palapong Chayangsu	2	-	Thailand	1.15	1.15
Mr. Kongsak Techawibunphon	2	-	Thailand	1.16	1.16
Mr. Chakchalat Sinrachatanant	3	-	Thailand	0.15	0.15
Mr. Choladhis Sinrachatanant	4	-	Thailand	-	-
Mr. Tanachak Sinrachatanant	5	-	Thailand	0.15	0.15
Mr. Choladhorn Sinrachatanant	5	-	Thailand	0.15	0.15
Miss Suvimol Jirayungyurn	5	-	Thailand	1.27	1.27
Mrs. Daranee Dhubkaen	6	-	Thailand	-	-

Certified by(Director)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Con't)

The nature of relationship between the Company and its related persons are as follows :

1. Director, management and major shareholder.
2. Director, management and shareholder.
3. Director and shareholder (2022 : Director, management and shareholder)
4. Director and management.
5. Director's closed family and shareholder.
6. Chief financial officer.

5.1 The significant transactions with related persons are as follows :

	Pricing policy	Unit : Baht	
		2022	2021
Related persons			
Revenue from services :			
Revenue from rendering of medical	1	19,140.00	-
Cost of services :			
Doctor fees	2	168,166,134.50	89,877,144.99
Commission	3	43,500.00	118,000.00
Administrative expenses :			
Consulting fee	4	150,000.00	1,950,000.00

Price policies

1. Market price
2. Mutually agreed rate at 3.5% - 40% of rendering of medical services.
3. Mutually agreed rate at 10% of rendering of medical services.
4. Mutually agreed rate at Baht 50,000 per month until January 2022.

Management's benefit expenses

The Company had salaries, bonuses, social security contributions, contributions to provident fund, other welfare, and meeting allowances to their directors and management and retirement benefit recognized as expenses as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Short - term benefits	7,979,700.00	1,905,000.00
Post - employment benefits	317,837.00	132,687.00
Total	8,297,537.00	2,037,687.00

Certified by(Director)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Con't)

5.2 The outstanding balance of accounts with related companies are as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Trade accounts and other current payables		
Other current payables :		
Accrued doctor fees to related persons	14,308,781.25	16,912,910.52
Accrued other expenses to related persons	435,900.00	80,000.00
Total	<u>14,744,681.25</u>	<u>16,992,910.52</u>

5.3 Other

A director of the Company guaranteed loan from financial institution as described in Note 12 to the financial statements.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	904,424.39	2,053,985.25
Petty cash	20,000.00	40,000.00
Cash at banks - saving accounts	353,829,472.77	329,413,693.57
- current accounts	42,000.00	21,630.00
Credit card receivables	940,100.00	1,880,000.00
Due date cheque	(1,309,715.59)	(4,142,155.42)
Total	<u>354,426,281.57</u>	<u>329,267,153.40</u>

7. TRADE ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade accounts and other receivables, consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
<u>Account receivables</u>		
Other companies and persons	20,000.00	349,950.00
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Prepaid expenses	3,822,697.27	524,296.80
Advance payment	180.00	30,000.00
Total other receivables	<u>3,822,877.27</u>	<u>554,296.80</u>
Total trade accounts and other receivables	<u>3,842,877.27</u>	<u>904,246.80</u>

The abovementioned accounts receivables are due less than 30 days.

Certified by(Director)

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES - NET

The Company had land and buildings at a total cost of Baht 90.46 million which at the acquisition date, the Company's management intends to dismantle the building and construct a new office building. The Company, therefore, recorded all cost as the value of land. At present, the Company has not started any construction. In addition, at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No. 3/2021, held on December 3, 2021, it was resolved to sell such land and buildings, therefore, the Company presented these items as investment properties.

As at December 31, 2022, investment properties are as follows :

	Unit : Baht		
	Land	Property	Total
As at January 1, 2022	84,282,976.85	6,180,196.15	90,463,173.00
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(441,442.58)	(441,442.58)
As at December 31, 2022	<u>84,282,976.85</u>	<u>5,738,753.57</u>	<u>90,021,730.42</u>

In 2022, the Company assess the fair value of such investment properties by an independent appraiser. The value was determined by the market price on the basis of currently active assets which has a fair value amounting of Baht 99.81 million according to the appraisal report dated 12 January 2023. The fair value measurement of investment properties was categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the input used. The independent appraiser appraised the fair value of land and buildings using the cost method.

Certified by(Director)

9. PROPERTY, LEASE BUILDING IMPROVEMENT AND EQUIPMENT - NET

Property, lease building improvement and equipment are as follows :

		Unit : Baht			
		Lease building improvement	Medical equipment	Tools and office equipment	Total
Cost					
As at January 1, 2021		10,492,296.14	7,584,936.48	5,647,638.88	23,724,871.50
<u>Add</u> Purchase during the year		-	1,654,851.50	1,381,001.68	3,035,853.18
Reclassification		(292,548.55)	27,241.00	257,827.55	(7,480.00)
<u>Less</u> Disposal during the year		-	(100,000.00)	(758,804.72)	(858,804.72)
As at December 31, 2021		10,199,747.59	9,167,028.98	6,527,663.39	25,894,439.96
Accumulated depreciation					
As at January 1, 2021		4,308,766.76	5,296,727.88	3,418,856.28	13,024,350.92
<u>Add</u> Depreciation for the year		1,019,380.50	1,385,640.56	1,115,880.59	3,520,901.65
Reclassification		(114,941.29)	24,711.04	86,484.11	(3,746.14)
<u>Less</u> Disposal during the year		-	(96,578.70)	(604,616.87)	(701,195.57)
As at December 31, 2021		5,213,205.97	6,610,500.78	4,016,604.11	15,840,310.86
Net book value					
As at January 1, 2021		6,183,529.38	2,288,208.60	2,228,782.60	10,700,520.58
As at December 31, 2021		4,986,541.62	2,556,528.20	2,511,059.28	10,054,129.10

Certified by(Director)

9. PROPERTY, LEASE BUILDING IMPROVEMENT AND EQUIPMENT - NET (Con't)

Property, lease building improvement and equipment are as follows : (Con't)

	Unit : Baht					
	Land	Lease building improvement	Medical equipment	Tools and office equipment	Assets in process	Total
Cost						
As at January 1, 2022	-	10,199,747.59	9,167,028.98	6,527,663.39	-	25,894,439.96
<u>Add</u> Purchase during the year	306,261,162.00	139,654.80	1,000,077.00	1,205,034.81	4,510,071.40	313,116,000.01
<u>Less</u> Disposal during the year	-	-	(350,000.00)	(281,026.67)	-	(631,026.67)
Transfer in(out) during the year	-	960,337.55	-	2,970,863.85	(3,931,201.40)	-
As at December 31, 2022	306,261,162.00	11,299,739.94	9,817,105.98	10,422,535.38	578,870.00	338,379,413.30
Accumulated depreciation						
As at January 1, 2022	-	5,213,205.97	6,610,500.78	4,016,604.11	-	15,840,310.86
<u>Add</u> Depreciation for the year	-	1,670,295.03	1,023,251.59	1,107,592.22	-	3,801,138.84
<u>Less</u> Disposal during the year	-	-	(349,995.00)	(261,945.51)	-	(611,940.51)
As at December 31, 2022	-	6,883,501.00	7,283,757.37	4,862,250.82	-	19,029,509.19
Net book value						
As at January 1, 2022	-	4,986,541.62	2,556,528.20	2,511,059.28	-	10,054,129.10
As at December 31, 2022	306,261,162.00	4,416,238.94	2,533,348.61	5,560,284.56	578,870.00	319,349,904.11
Depreciation for the year ended December 31, consist of :						
						Unit : Baht
						2022
Cost of service						2,689,724.51
Administrative expenses						1,111,414.33
Total						3,801,138.84

The Company has mortgaged land as collateral for a credit facility agreement with a bank (See Note 12 to the financial statements).

Certified by(Director)

10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	509,899.80	211,767.60
Deferred tax liabilities	(380,994.96)	(198,346.03)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	128,904.84	13,421.57

10.1 Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows :

	Unit : Baht			As at Dec 31, 2022
	As at Jan 1, 2022	(Charged) Credit for the year to		
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Provision for employee benefits	211,767.60	289,756.40	8,375.80	509,899.80
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Lease liabilities	(198,346.03)	(123,444.94)	-	(321,790.97)
Long - term loan from financial institution	-	(59,203.99)	-	(59,203.99)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(198,346.03)	(182,648.93)	-	(380,994.96)
Total	13,421.57	107,107.47	8,375.80	128,904.84

	Unit : Baht			As at Dec 31, 2021
	As at Jan 1, 2021	(Charged) Credit for the year to		
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Provision for employee benefits	-	87,427.00	124,340.60	211,767.60
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Lease liabilities	(153,080.60)	(45,265.43)	-	(198,346.03)
Total	(153,080.60)	42,161.57	124,340.60	13,421.57

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10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Con't)

10.2 Income tax expenses for the years are as follows :

Income tax recognized in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
<i>Current income tax :</i>		
Corporate income tax charge for the year	69,363,318.10	28,656,546.80
<i>Deferred tax :</i>		
Deferred tax expense relating to the original and reversal of temporary differences	(107,107.47)	(42,161.57)
Expenses (income) income tax	69,256,210.63	28,614,385.23

	Unit : Baht		
	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) income	Net tax
Deferred tax for :			
Defined benefit plan measurement loss (profit) of the year	41,879.00	(8,375.80)	33,503.20

10.3 Reconciliation for effective tax rate

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Tax rate (%)	Tax amount (Baht)	Tax rate (%)	Tax amount (Baht)
Profit before income tax		339,526,151.08		141,297,154.13
Tax amount according to tax rate	20	67,905,230.22	20	28,259,430.83
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes		1,350,980.41		354,954.40
Tax expense (effective rate)	20	69,256,210.63	20	28,614,385.23

10.4 Tax rate

Current income tax

The Company calculated income tax from the net profit after adjust for non taxable expenses and reserves in accordance with the Revenue Code.

The main adjustment items are employee benefit obligations and revenue and expenses were not in compliance with Revenue Code.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax has been measured using the effective rate at 20% announced by the government at reporting date.

Certified by(Director)

11. TRADE ACCOUNTS AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

Trade accounts and other current payables, consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
<u>Trade accounts payables</u>		
Other companies	2,702,025.24	3,395,298.96
<u>Other current payables</u>		
Accrued doctor fees	31,791,012.62	31,219,641.67
Accrued commission	2,611,960.00	2,191,195.00
The Revenue Department payables	553,110.77	561,440.52
Assets payables	232,290.00	916,910.00
Accrued bonus	2,554,800.00	1,056,200.00
Accrued advertising expenses	2,323,324.60	-
Accrued other expenses	1,060,202.85	1,719,254.29
Others payables	1,771,796.46	70,000.00
Total other current payables	42,898,497.30	37,734,641.48
Total trade accounts and other current payables	45,600,522.54	41,129,940.44

12. LONG - TERM LOAN FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - NET

Long - term loans from financial institution, consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Long - term loan at the beginning balance	-	-
<u>Add</u> Increase during the year	118,000,000.00	-
<u>Less</u> Repayment during the year	(8,460,000.00)	-
Total long - term loan	109,540,000.00	-
<u>Add (less)</u> Adjustment of loan interest to EIR method	(296,019.96)	-
<u>Less</u> Current portion	(16,920,000.00)	-
Net	92,323,980.04	-

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12. LONG - TERM LOAN FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - NET (Con't)

The Company has been granted a long - term loan purpose from a financial institution for purchasing of land. The details and conditions of the loan are as follows :

Loan facility (million baht)	Interest rate (% per annum)	Terms of payment of principal and interest	Unit : Baht	
			2022	2021
118	Year 1, MLR - 1.75 Year 2 - 3, MLR - 1.50 Year 4 - 7, MLR - 1.25	Monthly installment of Baht 1,410,000 with the first payment on July 1, 2022.	109,540,000.00	-
Total			109,540,000.00	-

The details of collaterals are as follows:

1. Mortgage of the Company's land.
2. A director guarantee in full amount.

In additional, the Company shall comply with certain conditions and restrictions stipulated under the loan agreement as follows :

1. The Company must be construct cosmetic surgery clinic on the Company's land within one year and sixth months.
2. Assistant Professor Dr. Choladhis Sinrachtanant must take a position of Medical Team Leader of the Clinic through the term of the loan agreement.
3. Maintain Debt to Equity Ratio not over than 2.5 : 1.
4. Maintain the proportion of shareholding of Sinrachtanant's family including San Fun Holding Co., Ltd, both direct or indirect holding not less than 55%.

13. CURRENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Current contract liabilities, consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Unearned service revenues	6,047,355.06	4,718,721.59
Deposits for service	12,616,744.03	10,881,037.28
Total	18,664,099.09	15,599,758.87

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14. LEASE LIABILITIES - NET

14.1 Right-of-use assets - net

Movements of right-of-use assets are summarized below :

	Unit : Baht		
	Office building	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
As at January 1, 2021	44,335,249.25	3,669,000.00	48,004,249.25
Remeasurement of lease liabilities	7,521,430.29	2,459,000.00	9,980,430.29
As at December 31, 2021	51,856,679.54	6,128,000.00	57,984,679.54
Accumulated depreciation			
As at January 1, 2021	16,221,899.18	727,055.60	16,948,954.78
Depreciation for the year	8,257,444.47	629,616.47	8,887,060.94
As at December 31, 2021	24,479,343.65	1,356,672.07	25,836,015.72
Net book value			
As at January 1, 2021	28,113,350.07	2,941,944.40	31,055,294.47
As at December 31, 2021	27,377,335.89	4,771,327.93	32,148,663.82

	Unit : Baht			
	Office building	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost				
As at January 1, 2022	51,856,679.54	6,128,000.00	-	57,984,679.54
Increase during the year	-	-	186,851.30	186,851.30
Remeasurement of lease liabilities	1,449,449.69	-	-	1,449,449.69
As at December 31, 2022	53,306,129.23	6,128,000.00	186,851.30	59,620,980.53
Accumulated depreciation				
As at January 1, 2022	24,479,343.65	1,356,672.07	-	25,836,015.72
Depreciation for the year	8,159,045.58	711,759.28	7,785.47	8,878,590.33
As at December 31, 2022	32,638,389.23	2,068,431.35	7,785.47	34,714,606.05
Net book value				
As at January 1, 2022	27,377,335.89	4,771,327.93	-	32,148,663.82
As at December 31, 2022	20,667,740.00	4,059,568.65	179,065.83	24,906,374.48

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14. LEASE LIABILITIES - NET (Con't)**14.1 Right-of-use assets - net (Con't)**

Depreciation for the year consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Cost of services	6,264,929.24	6,487,696.17
Administrative expenses	2,613,661.08	2,399,364.77
Total	8,878,590.33	8,887,060.94

The Company leased building, vehicles and office equipment which the lease terms are 4 - 6 years with extension options at the end of lease term. The rental is payable monthly as specified in the agreements.

14.2 Lease liabilities - net

Lease liabilities are as follow :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	24,284,934.20	33,035,000.00
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest	(1,045,737.29)	(1,878,066.33)
Present value of the minimum lease payment	23,239,196.91	31,156,933.67
<u>Less</u> Current portion	(9,756,156.22)	(8,971,240.49)
Net	13,483,040.69	22,185,693.18

Movements of lease liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022 are summarized below :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Balance as at January 1	31,156,933.67	30,209,071.82
<u>Add</u> Increase during the year	522,394.20	10,167,000.00
Deferred interest increase during the year	(69,289.71)	(901,467.70)
<u>Less</u> Disposal during the year	(8,370,841.25)	(8,317,670.45)
Balance as at December 31	23,239,196.91	31,156,933.67

The present value of the minimum lease payments net of deferred lease interest are as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Payment		
Within 1 year	9,756,156.22	8,971,240.49
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	13,483,040.69	22,185,693.18
Total	23,239,196.91	31,156,933.67

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14. LEASE LIABILITIES - NET (Con't)**14.2 Lease liabilities - net (Con't)**

The following are the amounts relating to lease contracts recognized in the statement of income for the year ended was summarized below :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	8,878,590.43	8,887,060.94
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	901,618.74	1,169,109.92
Expenses relating to leases of low - value assets	48,560.00	48,000.00

15. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - NET

The Company operate post-employment benefit and pension based on the requirement of the Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 to provide retirement benefits and other long - term benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service.

The employee benefits obligations expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk and interest rate risk.

15.1 Movement in the present value of the employee benefits obligations consist of :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Employee benefits obligations as January 1,	1,058,838.00	621,703.00
Recognized in profit or loss for the year :		
Current service cost	824,517.00	419,417.00
Interest cost	57,044.00	17,718.00
Historical cost recognized in period	567,221.00	-
Total	1,448,782.00	437,135.00
Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Actuarial losses for the re-measurement of employee benefit obligations	41,879.00	-
Employee benefits obligations as December 31,	<u>2,549,499.00</u>	<u>1,058,838.00</u>

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long - term employee benefit in the Company is 15 years and 18 years respectively.

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15. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - NET (Con't)

15.2 The expense is recognized in the following line items in the profit or loss :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Profit or loss :		
Cost of services	489,515.00	212,138.00
Administrative expenses	879,087.00	179,250.00
Selling expenses	80,180.00	45,747.00
Total	<u>1,448,782.00</u>	<u>437,135.00</u>
Other comprehensive income :		
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit plan - net from income tax	<u>41,879.00</u>	<u>-</u>

Actuarial gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income arising from :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Financial assumptions	(169,935.00)	-
Experience adjustment	211,814.00	-
Total	<u>41,879.00</u>	<u>-</u>

15.3 Significant assumptions use in the estimation under actuarial principle at the reportion date consist of :

	2022	2021
* Discount rate (%)	3.42	2.85
Salary increase rate (%)	5.00	5.00
Retirement age (year)	60	60
** Employee turnover rate (%)	0 - 25	0 - 25
*** Mortality rate (%)	100 TMO2017	100 TMO2017
* Market yield from government's bond for legal severance payments plan		
** Upon the length of service		
*** Reference from TMO 2560 (TMO2017 : Thai Mortality Ordinary Table of 2017)		

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15. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - NET. (Con't)

15.4 Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the non-current provision for employee benefits obligations by the amounts shown below :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Discount rate		
1% increase	2,285,436.00	938,309.00
1% decrease	2,585,387.00	1,203,132.00
Future salary growth		
1% increase	2,866,498.00	1,204,281.00
1% decrease	2,273,879.00	935,020.00
Employee turnover rate		
10% increase	2,417,070.00	990,441.00
10% decrease	2,697,472.00	1,137,263.00

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No. 3/2021 held on December 3, 2021, it was approved to increase share capital amounting of Baht 30 million by issuing newly 3,000,000 common shares at Par value of Baht 10 per share. The Company sold the newly issued shares at a price of Baht 62.43 per share to existing shareholders and a price of Baht 71.59 per share to new shareholders with a share premium amounting of Baht 159.12 million. The Company has registered the increase of share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on December 16, 2021.

17. LEGAL RESERVE

According to Section 1202 of the Thai Civil and Commercial Code, a company (incorporated under Thai Laws) is required to set aside a legal reserve equal to at least 5% of its income each time the company pays out a dividend, until such reserve reaches 10% of its authorize share capital. The statutory reserve can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company appropriated legal reserve to Baht 3.25 million (Year 2021: Baht 4.30 million).

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18. DIVIDEND PAYMENT

Dividend payment for the year 2022 as the following :

Approved by	Dividend	Dividend payment date	Per share (Baht)	Unit : Million Baht	
				Dividend paid	Legal reserve
At the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2022 held on March 31, 2022 and Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 2022.	Retained earnings	May 12, 2022	4.60	59.80	3.25
Total				59.80	3.25

Dividend payment for the year 2021 as the following :

Approved by	Dividend	Dividend payment date	Per share (Baht)	Unit : Million Baht	
				Dividend paid	Legal reserve
Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 2021 held on January 29, 2021	Retained earnings	February 15, 2021	3.59998	36.00	1.90
Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No.1/2021 held on October 15, 2021	Interim dividend from retained earnings as of 30 Sep 2021	November 2, 2021	4.54	45.40	2.40
Total				81.40	4.30

19. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company excluding other comprehensive income by the weighted average number of common shares issue during the year as follows :

	2022	2021
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (basic) (Baht)	270,269,940.45	112,682,768.90
Weighted average number of common shares issue during the year (Share)	13,000,000.00	10,123,287.67
Earning per share (basic) (Baht : Share)	20.79	11.13

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20. OPERATING SEGMENTS

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 Board of Directors.

Management considers that the Company operates in a single line of business, namely the cosmetic surgery, and has therefore only, one business segment.

Management considers that the Company operates in a single geographic area, namely in Thailand, and has therefore, only one geographic segment.

As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets reflected in these financial statements are related to the referred business and geographical segment.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of net book value.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Company overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other financial assets, trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

21.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses if a customer or the counterparty in a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The risk consists mainly of trade and other receivables, deposits with banks and other financial instruments. Except for derivative financial instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statements of financial position.

21.1.1 Trade and other receivable

The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade and other receivables are regularly monitored. In addition, in rendering services, the Company will collect the service fee immediately after the service is completed and in certain cases, the service fee is received in advance. The Company's management therefore believes that the Company's credit risk is at a low level.

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con't)

21.2 Market risk

21.2.1 Interest rate risk

The Company exposure to interest rate risk relate primarily to their deposits at bank and lease liabilities. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate which may cause variations in the Company financial results.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, significant interest-bearing 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 the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

	Unit : Thousand Baht						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	Non-interest rate	Total	Effective Interest rate (% p.a.)
	within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years				
As at December 31,2022							
<u>Financial asset</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	352,520	1,906	354,426	0.20 - 0.35
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	3,843	3,843	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	-	45,601	45,601	-
Long - term loan from financial institution - net	-	-	-	109,540	-	109,540	MLR-1.75
Lease liabilities	9,756	13,483	-	-	-	23,239	0.52 - 3.04

	Unit : Thousand Baht						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	Non-interest rate	Total	Effective Interest rate (% p.a.)
	within 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years				
As at December 31,2021							
<u>Financial asset</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	325,272	3,995	329,267	0.05 - 0.375
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	904	904	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	-	41,130	41,130	-
Lease liabilities	8,971	22,186	-	-	-	31,157	0.52 - 3.04

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21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Con't)

21.3 Liquidity risk

The Company need liquidity to meet their obligations. The Company is responsible for its cash balances and the raising of internal and external credit lines to cover the liquidity needs, subject to guidance by the Company.

The Company monitor the risk of a shortage of liquidity position by a recurring liquidity planning and maintains an adequate level of cash, fixed deposits and unused committed and uncommitted credit lines with various banks to meet its liquidity requirements.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows :

Unit : Thousand Baht						
As at December 31, 2022						
Note	On demand	Within		Over 5 years	Total	
		1 year	1 - 5 years			
Trade and other current payable	11	-	45,601	-	-	45,601
Long - term loan from financial institution - net	12	-	16,920	84,600	8,020	109,540
Lease liabilities	14.2	-	9,756	13,483	-	23,239
Total		-	72,276	98,083	8,020	178,380

Unit : Thousand Baht						
As at December 31, 2021						
Note	On demand	Within		Over 5 years	Total	
		1 year	1 - 5 years			
Trade and other current payable	11	-	41,130	-	-	41,130
Lease liabilities	14.2	-	8,971	22,186	-	31,157
Total		-	50,101	22,186	-	72,287

21.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company financial assets and liabilities are short-term in nature or bear floating interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

Certified by(Director)

22. COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company was in possession of commitment as the following :

- 22.1 As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has entered into the appointment of financial advisor and legal advisor agreements to engage in the stock initial public offering with future payment amounting of Baht 0.80 million (Year 2021 : Baht 3.45 million).
- 22.2 The Company has commitment from Cloud Connect service agreement with the term of 3 years with future payment as follows :

	Unit : Baht	
	2022	2021
Payment		
Within 1 year	652,500.00	746,175.00
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	543,750.00	1,279,987.50

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The major primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maintain their ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an appropriate capital structure.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, Debt-to-Equity ratio in the financial statements were 0.41 : 1 and 0.31 : 1 respectively.

24. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

- 24.1 At the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 1/2023 held on January 19, 2023, it was approved to convert the Company to public company limited and changes of the Company's par value from Baht 10 per share to Baht 0.50 per share resulting change in numbers of common shares from 13 million shares to 260 million shares.
- 24.2 At the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 1/2023 held on February 23, 2023, it was approved to propose to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to pay dividends from retained earnings for the year 2022 at the rate of Baht 1.027 per share, amounting to 260 million shares, totaling Baht 267.02 million.

25. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on February 23, 2023.

Certified by(Director)