SIAMGAS AND PETROCHEMICALS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Siamgas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Siamgas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated and separate statements of income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated and separate financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (TFAC Code) that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the TFAC Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: the impairment assessment of goodwill. The matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

Goodwill impairment assessment

Refer to Note 18 'Goodwill'.

The Group has a net book value of goodwill of Baht 2,724 million, which represents 6% of the total assets in the consolidated financial statements. Goodwill mainly arose from the acquisitions of a petroleum trading business in Thailand and an oil depots and port services business in Thailand.

The management tests goodwill impairment annually at the cash generating unit (CGU) level and assesses its recoverable amount by applying the value-in-use model. This involves significant management judgements with respect to the future operating results of the business, projected cash flows and the discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows. Key assumptions applied in the value-in-use model are:

- · revenue growth, cost of goods sold and other expenses.
- discount rates, using in discounted cash flows, calculated from the capital structure, market risk and beta from available information in the industry.

I focused on the material carrying value of goodwill comprise of a petroleum trading business in Thailand and an oil depots and port services business in Thailand because the estimated value-in-use depends on significant assumptions. Those assumptions involve significant judgement made by management in assessing the possibility of future business plans.

I carried out the following procedures to assess the impairment testing of goodwill prepared by management:

- assessed the appropriateness of management's identification of the CGUs and evaluated the Group's control over the impairment test process,
- held discussions with management to understand the basis for the assumptions applied and evaluated whether the goodwill impairment testing process and assumptions had been applied consistently across the Group's performance in the past and were appropriate for the business environment.
- challenged the possibility of the management's significant assumptions used in goodwill impairment testing, especially for the revenue growth, cost of goods sold and overhead costs, including comparing those assumptions to the past actual results, the underlying agreements, external sources and the approved future business plan,
- engaged my firm's valuation experts to evaluate the discount rate applied in the projected cash flows to see whether the discount rates used by the management were within an acceptable range,
- tested the sensitivity analysis over key assumptions in the projected cash flow prepared by management which impact to recoverable amount lower than book value such as the revenue growth and discount rates.

As a result of performing these procedures, I consider the management's goodwill impairment assessment was done under the acceptable and reasonable information.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Chaisiri Ruangritchai Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4526 Bangkok 24 February 2023

		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,456,975,504	2,611,126,103	534,816,859	222,255,857	
Financial assets measured at						
fair value through profit or loss	10	94,251,060	94,423,535	94,251,060	94,423,535	
Trade and other receivables, net	11	6,604,773,477	6,209,377,134	1,084,534,997	315,052,609	
Inventories, net	12	6,390,091,696	11,153,127,232	318,378,074	163,529,788	
Short-term loans to related parties	34	-	-	7,000,000	498,703,500	
Other current assets	13	304,588,850	251,542,178	4,410,129	4,436,818	
Total current assets		16,850,680,587	20,319,596,182	2,043,391,119	1,298,402,107	
Non-current assets						
Investments in subsidiaries, net	14	-	-	11,077,878,568	11,062,878,568	
Investments in associates	14	2,249,498,427	2,177,487,644	-	-	
Investments in joint ventures	14	28,804,030	32,995,328	23,577,992	23,577,992	
Long-term loans to related parties	34	930,021,746	913,312,085	4,094,452,000	4,217,753,200	
Investment property, net	15	166,526,168	166,402,728	1,340,291,723	1,284,682,665	
Property, plant and equipment, net	16	22,026,227,034	22,579,108,657	6,156,699,733	6,220,085,856	
Right-of-use assets, net	17	1,013,847,133	1,154,654,202	124,790,260	174,388,510	
Goodwill, net	18	2,723,955,994	2,723,955,994	-	-	
Intangible assets, net	19	64,159,116	79,297,918	1,585,196	2,820,861	
Derivative assets	6	1,793,444	-	1,079,475	-	
Deferred tax assets, net	20	194,631,496	91,855,371	-	-	
Other non-current assets	21	821,469,713	655,343,147	1,078,049,917	756,090,121	
Total non-current assets		30,220,934,301	30,574,413,074	23,898,404,864	23,742,277,773	
Total assets		47,071,614,888	50,894,009,256	25,941,795,983	25,040,679,880	

Director	Director	

		Consolidated fina	incial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Liabilities and equity						
Current liabilities						
Short-term borrowings						
from financial institutions, net	22	4,295,437,827	5,574,134,839	1,330,000,000	1,380,000,000	
Trade and other payables	23	5,540,126,728	7,548,184,420	616,199,905	444,284,252	
Current portion of lease						
liabilities, net	5	53,315,344	52,755,032	16,166,061	19,156,960	
Current portion of derivative						
liabilities	6	-	238,981	-	238,981	
Current portion of long-term loans						
from financial institutions, net	24	516,145,526	638,931,367	264,000,000	311,600,000	
Current portion of bonds, net	25	3,998,491,800	2,999,577,372	3,998,491,800	2,999,577,372	
Accrued income tax		250,581,043	427,756,377	-	-	
Other current liabilities		118,731,294	96,709,567	16,299,106	19,563,156	
Total current liabilities		14,772,829,562	17,338,287,955	6,241,156,872	5,174,420,721	
Non-current liabilities						
Lease liabilities, net	5	547,032,952	583,677,434	66,136,001	76,852,452	
Derivative liabilities	6	2,973,450	5,032,632	-	-	
Long-term loans from financial						
institutions, net	24	705,299,924	1,269,072,010	250,000,000	514,000,000	
Long-term loans from related parties	34	-	-	1,522,490,056	1,781,382,879	
Bonds, net	25	7,978,637,558	7,984,454,501	7,978,637,558	7,984,454,501	
Cylinder deposits		6,180,420,369	5,911,874,282	1,537,633,744	1,414,167,082	
Employee benefit obligations	26	280,434,246	274,889,425	109,122,201	104,957,128	
Deferred tax liabilities, net	20	633,570,612	642,544,364	118,773,947	118,066,043	
Other non-current liabilities		90,164,789	91,221,552	2,479,498	2,454,998	
Total non-current liabilities		16,418,533,900	16,762,766,200	11,585,273,005	11,996,335,083	
Total liabilities		31,191,363,462	34,101,054,155	17,826,429,877	17,170,755,804	

		Consolidated fina	ancial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Liabilities and equity (continued)						
Equity						
Share capital						
Authorised share capital						
1,837,863,000 ordinary shares						
with a par value of Baht 0.50 each		918,931,500	918,931,500	918,931,500	918,931,500	
Issued and paid-up share capital						
1,837,863,000 ordinary shares,						
fully paid-up of Baht 0.50 each		918,931,500	918,931,500	918,931,500	918,931,500	
Premium on share capital		1,874,481,829	1,874,481,829	1,874,481,829	1,874,481,829	
Retained earnings						
Appropriated						
- Legal reserve	28	162,088,663	162,088,663	162,088,663	162,088,663	
Unappropriated		11,940,116,592	12,707,764,888	4,270,256,341	4,024,814,311	
Other components of equity	33	620,740,368	743,603,205	889,607,773	889,607,773	
Facility of the last of the same of						
Equity attributable to owners		45 540 050 050	40 400 070 005	0.445.000.400	7 000 004 070	
of the parent		15,516,358,952	16,406,870,085	8,115,366,106	7,869,924,076	
Non-controlling interests		363,892,474	386,085,016	-		
Total equity		15,880,251,426	16,792,955,101	8,115,366,106	7,869,924,076	
Total liabilities and equity		47,071,614,888	50,894,009,256	25,941,795,983	25,040,679,880	

		Consolidated fina	ancial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Revenue						
Revenue from sales		101,610,566,145	78,019,860,199	6,919,138,074	5,439,120,949	
Revenue from transportation		192,415,673	266,818,955	-	-	
Revenue from services		314,270,320	317,085,847	95,858,642	87,739,438	
Total revenue		102,117,252,138	78,603,765,001	7,014,996,716	5,526,860,387	
Cost of sales and services		(99,467,346,894)	(72,588,268,786)	(6,586,642,043)	(5,234,147,680)	
Cost of transportation		(152,700,714)	(194,235,321)	-		
Total cost of sales, services						
and transportation		(99,620,047,608)	(72,782,504,107)	(6,586,642,043)	(5,234,147,680)	
Gross profit		2,497,204,530	5,821,260,894	428,354,673	292,712,707	
Dividend income		3,330,000	830,000	2,048,099,902	862,267,238	
Other income	29	1,076,931,237	906,130,388	574,080,346	452,183,371	
Profit before expenses		3,577,465,767	6,728,221,282	3,050,534,921	1,607,163,316	
Selling expenses		(169,729,851)	(142,237,043)	(36,376,696)	(24,639,699)	
Administrative expenses		(1,334,666,406)	(1,330,011,282)	(429,259,936)	(451,531,558)	
Gain (loss) from derivatives, net		4,091,607	(38,949,175)	1,318,457	1,412,461	
Total expenses		(1,500,304,650)	(1,511,197,500)	(464,318,175)	(474,758,796)	
Share of profit of associates						
and joint ventures	14	56,024,532	62,265,080	-		
Profit before finance costs and						
income tax		2,133,185,649	5,279,288,862	2,586,216,746	1,132,404,520	
Finance costs		(718,220,768)	(659,470,179)	(502,203,812)	(488,012,352)	
Profit before income tax		1,414,964,881	4,619,818,683	2,084,012,934	644,392,168	
Income tax expenses	31	(310,216,572)	(716,083,466)	(707,904)	(25,540,954)	
Profit for the year		1,104,748,309	3,903,735,217	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Profit attributable to:						
Owners of the parent		1,070,214,704	3,808,508,553	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Non-controlling interests		34,533,605	95,226,664	_,,,	-	
Profit for the year		1,104,748,309	3,903,735,217	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Profit for the year		1,104,740,309	3,903,733,217	2,003,303,030	010,031,214	
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the owners of the parent						
Basic earnings per share	32	0.58	2.07	1.13	0.34	

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	Consolidated fina	ancial statements	Separate financial statements		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Profit for the year	1,104,748,309	3,903,735,217	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently					
to profit or loss					
- Share of other comprehensive expense					
from associates and joint ventures					
for accounted using the equity method	40,223,355	81,947,038	-	-	
- Currency translation difference	(167,571,285)	1,165,336,749	-		
Total other comprehensive income					
(expense), net of tax	(127,347,930)	1,247,283,787	_	_	
(expense), net of tax	(121,041,000)	1,247,200,707			
Total comprehensive income					
for the year	977,400,379	5,151,019,004	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Total comprehensive income					
attributable to:					
Owners of the parent	947,351,867	5,020,686,434	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	
Non-controlling interests	30,048,512	130,332,570	-		
	977,400,379	5,151,019,004	2,083,305,030	618,851,214	

Consolidated financial statements

			Attributable to equity holders of the parent						
		Issued and	Premium	Retaine	d earnings	Total other	Total owner's	Non-	
		paid-up	on share	Legal		components	equity of	controlling	Total
		share capital	capital	reserve	Unappropriated	of equity	parent	interests	equity
	Note	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
						(Note 33)			
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	12,707,764,888	743,603,205	16,406,870,085	386,085,016	16,792,955,101
Dividends paid	27	-	-	-	(1,837,863,000)	-	(1,837,863,000)	(52,241,054)	(1,890,104,054)
Total comprehensive income									
(expense) for the year		-	-	-	1,070,214,704	(122,862,837)	947,351,867	30,048,512	977,400,379
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	11,940,116,592	620,740,368	15,516,358,952	363,892,474	15,880,251,426
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	10,001,974,135	(487,500,264)	12,469,975,863	393,558,649	12,863,534,512
Dividends paid		-	-	-	(1,102,717,800)	-	(1,102,717,800)	(106,340,784)	(1,209,058,584)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3,808,508,553	1,212,177,881	5,020,686,434	130,332,570	5,151,019,004
Acquisition of investment in a subsidiary									
from non-controlling interests					<u> </u>	18,925,588	18,925,588	(31,465,419)	(12,539,831)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	12,707,764,888	743,603,205	16,406,870,085	386,085,016	16,792,955,101

		Issued and	Premium	Retained	l earnings	Total other	
		paid-up	on share		_	components	Total
		share capital	capital	Legal reserve	Unappropriated	of equity	equity
	Note	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
						(Note 33)	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	4,024,814,311	889,607,773	7,869,924,076
Dividends paid	27	-	-	-	(1,837,863,000)	-	(1,837,863,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	2,083,305,030	-	2,083,305,030
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	4,270,256,341	889,607,773	8,115,366,106
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	4,508,680,897	889,607,773	8,353,790,662
Dividends paid		-	-	-	(1,102,717,800)	-	(1,102,717,800)
Total comprehensive income for the year			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	618,851,214	-	618,851,214
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		918,931,500	1,874,481,829	162,088,663	4,024,814,311	889,607,773	7,869,924,076

		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	Separate finar	ncial statements
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		1,414,964,881	4,619,818,683	2,084,012,934	644,392,168
Adjustments to reconcile profit					
before income tax					
Depreciation expenses					
- buildings and equipment	16	1,241,886,019	1,192,072,924	146,442,593	136,364,743
Depreciation expenses					
- right-of-use assets	17	149,139,207	140,064,540	56,874,978	55,337,921
Amortisation expenses - intangible					
assets and investment property		22,303,415	22,568,493	2,879,693	1,906,070
Loss (gain) on disposals and write-off of					
equipment and right of use assets, net		(633,614,867)	(233,203,166)	(4,593,585)	4,678,792
Gain on change of financial assets measured					
at fair value through profit or loss		(847,524)	(2,707,370)	(847,524)	(2,707,370)
Loss (gain) from measurement					
of derivatives		(4,091,607)	38,949,175	(1,318,457)	(1,412,461)
Share of profit of associates	14	(58,629,030)	(76,588,106)	-	-
Share of loss of joint ventures	14	2,604,498	14,323,026	-	-
Bargain purchase from business acquisition		-	(21,783,171)	-	-
Impairment loss of receivables (reversal)		(4,285,779)	10,003,932	(6,969,747)	10,444,554
Provision for diminution in value					
of inventories		29,751,896	40,978,648	-	-
Impairment charge on equipment		-	3,475,900	-	-
Dividend income from financial assets					
measured at fair value profit or loss		(3,330,000)	(830,000)	(3,330,000)	(830,000)
Dividend income from subsidiaries		-	-	(2,044,769,902)	(861,437,238)
Employee benefit expenses	26	27,382,325	26,172,700	9,460,552	9,533,295
Unrealised loss (gain) on					
exchange rates, net		17,093,119	(30,860,457)	36,041,243	56,263,865
Interest income	29	(16,400,058)	(12,929,706)	(179,412,069)	(200,141,931)
Finance costs		718,220,768	659,470,179	502,203,812	488,012,352
		2,902,147,263	6,388,996,224	596,674,521	340,404,760
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		, , ,	-,,,	, , ,	, . ,
- Trade and other receivables		(445,928,615)	(2,124,781,363)	(74,438,838)	(8,863,346)
- Inventories		4,679,979,137	(5,674,652,137)	(154,848,286)	(39,302,174)
- Other current assets		73,661,342	(74,603,723)	26,688	1,149,222
- Other non-current assets		24,112,769	64,361,789	19,811,184	52,447,047
- Trade and other payables		(2,114,939,533)	3,351,387,412	156,018,666	22,733,418
- Other current liabilities		20,830,726	25,453,723	(3,264,050)	(4,830,418)
- Cylinder deposits		268,546,087	417,760,949	123,466,662	148,353,422
- Other non-current liabilities		(1,814,899)	4,131,630	24,500	(252,500)
- Employee benefits paid	26	(21,837,504)	(31,200,143)	(5,295,480)	(10,601,583)
Cash generated from operations		5,384,756,773	2,346,854,361	658,175,567	501,237,848
- Interest paid		(698,262,131)	(640,930,373)	(484,089,636)	(473,059,933)
- Income tax paid		(727,651,039)	(570,235,521)	(11,641,183)	(9,619,042)
·					
Net cash received from operating activities		3,958,843,603	1,135,688,467	162,444,748	18,558,873

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		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Cash flows from investing activities						
Proceeds from financial assets measured						
at fair value through profit or loss	10	1,020,000	3,200,000	1,020,000	3,200,000	
Proceeds from (payments for) short-term						
loans from related parties, net	34	-	-	485,250,000	(492,250,000)	
Proceeds from long-term loans to						
related parties	34	61,792,387	59,062,989	150,000,000	526,812,000	
Payments for long-term loans to			,,	,	,	
related parties	34	(47,433,200)	(8,354,975)	(3,400,000)	(252,545,000)	
Proceeds from acquisition of a subsidiary	14	859,142	-	-	- (4 = 22 = 22)	
Payments for investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	-	(1,569,500)	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,228,298,023)	(1,928,681,146)	(147,321,363)	(854,643,263)	
Advance payments for purchase of equipments	;	(236,389,487)	(70,330,699)	(229,633,858)	(45,640,500)	
Advance payments for right-of-use assets		-	(45,603,715)	-	(18,596,995)	
Proceeds from disposal of equipment		1,379,582,282	532,070,549	22,134,488	1,612,642	
Purchases of intangible assets		(1,465,310)	(2,372,823)	-	(700,000)	
Interest received		16,400,058	12,929,706	43,571,092	62,235,862	
Dividends received from financial assets						
measured at fair value through		2 220 000	020.000	2 220 000	020.000	
profit or loss Dividends received from an associate	14	3,330,000	830,000	3,330,000	830,000	
Dividends received from subsidiaries	14	28,428,404	26,294,794	1 256 042 002	1 160 111 220	
		-		1,356,943,902	1,160,111,238	
Net cash received from (used in)						
investing activities		(22,173,747)	(1,420,955,320)	1,681,894,261	88,856,484	
Cash flows from financing activities						
Repayments on lease liabilities		(61,426,736)	(60,164,121)	(20,980,326)	(22,810,642)	
Payments for acquiring shares of						
a subsidiary from non-controlling interests		-	(17,013,900)	-	=	
Proceeds from (payments for) short-term						
loans from financial institutions, net		(1,416,732,134)	1,887,174,241	(50,000,000)	1,060,000,000	
Proceeds from long-term loans from						
financial institutions	24	-	500,000,000	-	500,000,000	
Repayments for long-term loans from						
financial institutions	24	(687,083,614)	(1,182,390,013)	(311,600,000)	(596,000,000)	
Proceeds from long-term loans						
from related parties	34	-	=	294,572,580	752,724,550	
Repayments for long-term loans	•			(======================================	(000 000 000)	
from related parties	34	- 0.070 447 500	-	(570,000,000)	(620,000,000)	
Proceeds from issue of bonds, net	25	3,979,417,500	-	3,979,417,500	-	
Repayment for bond redemption	25	(3,000,000,000)	- (4 200 050 504)	(3,000,000,000)	- (4 400 747 000)	
Dividends paid		(1,890,104,054)	(1,209,058,584)	(1,837,863,000)	(1,102,717,800)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(3,075,929,038)	(81,452,377)	(1,516,453,246)	(28,803,892)	
Net increase (decrease) in						
cash and cash equivalents		860,740,818	(366,719,230)	327,885,763	78,611,465	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning						
of the year		2,611,126,103	2,975,491,237	222,255,857	141,108,593	
Exchange gain (loss) on cash and cash						
equivalents		(14,891,417)	2,354,096	(15,324,761)	2,535,799	
Cash and cash equivalents						
at the end of the year	9	3,456,975,504	2,611,126,103	534,816,859	222,255,857	

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		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	Separate financial statements		
		2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Non-cash transactions						
Payables for purchase of property, plant						
and equipment (included in other payables)		61,774,974	35,751,276	41,652,407	30,456,795	
Increase in equipment as a result of advance						
payment for purchase of equipment						
(included in other non-current assets)		24,492,953	17,152,723	-	5,816,675	
Dividend receivables from a subsidiary						
(included in other receivables)	11	-	-	687,826,000	-	
Acquisition of right-of-use assets under						
lease agreement		31,219,802	110,266,278	7,343,326	27,776,359	
Increase in investment in a subsidiary	14	-	-	15,000,000	-	
Increase in long-term loan to						
a related party from reclassification	34	-	-	21,010,000	-	

1 General information

Siamgas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public limited company incorporated and resident in Thailand. The address of the Company's registered office is 553, 30th Floor, The Palladium Building, Ratchaprarop Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok.

The Company is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. For reporting purposes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group".

The Group has main business in trading petroleum and petrochemical, transportation services by land and ship and oil depots and port services.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2023.

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and the financial reporting requirements issued under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except financial reporting standards mentioned in Accounting policies section.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 7.

An English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

- 3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and and have significant impacts to the Group
- a) Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform phase 2, amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7, TFRS 16 and TFRS 4, and accounting guidance, financial instruments and disclosures for insurance business provide relief measures addressing issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationship arising from the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative benchmark.

Key relief measures of the phase 2 amendments are as follows:

- When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (including lease liabilities), changes that are necessary as a direct result of the IBOR reform and which are considered economically equivalent, will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the statement of income. TFRS 16 has also been amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments as a result of the IBOR reform.
- Hedge accounting relief measures will allow most TFRS 9 hedge relationships that are directly affected by the IBOR reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

Moreover, TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

- The nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to.
- How the entity manages those risks.

The entity's progress in transitioning from the IBOR to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing this transition.

The impacts from the amendments is disclosed in Note 5.1.1 (b)

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 and relevant to the Group.

The Group did not early adopt these standards.

- a) Amendment to TAS 16 Property, plant and equipment clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of Property plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) 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 recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- c) Amendment to TFRS 3 Business combinations clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn't be recognised at the acquisition date.
- d) Amendment to TFRS 9 Financial instruments clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of adoption of these standards.

4 Accounting policies

Significant accounting policies for consolidated and separate financial statements are as follows.

4.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method less impairment (if any).

b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for using cost method less impairment (if any).

c) Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangements.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

In the separate financial statements, investments in joint ventures are accounted for using cost method less impairment (if any).

d) Equity method

The investment is initially recognised at cost which is consideration paid and directly attributable costs.

The Group's subsequently recognises shares of its associates and joint ventures' profits or losses and other comprehensive income in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. The subsequent cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in associates and joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the associates and joint ventures, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

e) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

If the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is reduced but significant influence and joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate. Profit or loss from reduce of the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group losses control, joint control or significant influence over investments, any retained interest in the investment is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount of the retained interest which is reclassified to investment in an associate, or a joint venture or a financial asset accordingly.

f) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

4.2 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations with an exception on business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises.

- fair value of the assets transferred,
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree
- equity interests issued by the Group

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group initially recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (for business combination achieved in stages) over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related cost

Acquisition-related cost are recognised as expenses in consolidated financial statements

Step-up acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured.

4.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Group's and the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

c) Group companies

The operational results and financial position of the Group's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a different functional currency from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows.

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of respective statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses for statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate. The Group's goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation incurred before 1 January 2013.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

4.5 Trade accounts receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost of petroleum and petrochemical products are determined by the weighted average method. Cost of oil product and other finished goods is determined by the first-in, first-out method. 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. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads based on normal operating capacity, but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion, including selling expenses. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

4.7 Financial asset

a) Classification and measurement

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value either through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) through profit or loss (FVPL) and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), expect for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains (losses). Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

e) Impairment

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade and other receivables, which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition, for all trade and other receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses by using simplified approach, the management grouped the receivables based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the expected credit loss of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Group assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations

Impairment and reversal of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and included in administrative expenses.

4.8 Investment property

Property that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs. Borrowing costs are incurred for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or producing a qualifying investment property are capitalised as part of its cost. Borrowing costs are capitalised while acquisition or construction is actively underway and ceased once the asset is substantially complete, or suspended if the development of the asset is suspended.

After initial recognition, investment property is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other investment properties is calculated using the straightline method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Number of years

Buildings and infrastructure	20 - 30 years
Terminals, gas filing and service stations and gas storage tanks	5 - 30 years

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised as expenses in profit or loss.

4.9 Property, plant and equipment

Land is shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers at least every five years. All other plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment (If any). The costs of property, plant and equipment comprise both the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Their costs also include the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which they are located, the obligation for which the Group incurs either when the items are acquired or as a consequence of having used the items during a particular period.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as gain on asset revaluation in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against gain on asset revaluation directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Number of years
Land improvement	5 - 61 years
Leasehold improvement	contract period
Buildings and infrastructure	5 - 32 years
Terminals, gas filling and service stations and gas storage tanks	3 - 50 years
Gas vessels	2 - 32 years
Gas cylinders	10 - 20 years
Machine, factory tools and equipment	5 - 32 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 - 30 years

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

The asset's carrying amount is written-down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in gain on asset revaluation are transferred to retained earnings.

4.10 Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

4.11 Intangible assets

4.11.1 Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives between 5 to 10 years.

4.11.2 Contractual customer relationships

Contractual customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. The contractual customer relations have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected life of the customer relationship not over 10 years.

4.11.3 Other Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets such as trademark and license are measured at historical cost.

The assets with infinite useful life are subsequently measured at cost less impairment losses.

The assets with limited life are subsequently carried and cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Trademark License Number of years 8 Years 5 Years

4.12 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assts exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

4.13 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis, as follow:

	Number of years
Land	2 - 30 Years
Buildings	2 - 28 Years
Equipment	2 - 10 Years
Vehicles	2 - 3 Years

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option,
 and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise of office furniture.

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivables and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised 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 asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

4.14 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.
- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

In addition to the classification explained in the preceding paragraph, the Group classifies cylinder deposits as non-current liabilities. To present this appropriately and avoid misunderstandings, the Group considered the substance of the transactions along with the industry practice apart from the rules specified in the standard.

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

4.15 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets less investment income earned from those specific borrowings. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

4.16 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. 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.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.17 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave and bonuses, and medical care that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

b) Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

c) Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

4.19 Cylinder deposits

Cylinder deposits are recorded as liabilities from customers and will be settled with each customer when customer return the cylinders together with related original receipt as evidence of the deposits to the Group.

4.20 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the compensation of costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss when the Group recognised the revenue/costs which they are intended to compensate.

4.21 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

4.22 Other reserves

Other reserves of the Group comprise of the reserves of subsidiaries in the People's Republic of China. These reserves are in accordance with the regulation of a government unit in the People's Republic of China with the objective of safety.

4.23 Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the delivery of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Group's ordinary activities is also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of value added tax. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectibility of the consideration is probable.

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into distinct performance obligations. Total transaction price of the bundled contract is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices or estimated standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfillment of the obligation to the customer.

The Group sells its products and delivers goods to the agreed destination as specified in the contracts. The Group considers that the delivery of goods is not a separate performance obligation; therefore, the Group has only one performance obligation for this type of sales. The Group then recognises revenue from sales of goods at a point in time when a control of goods transferred to the customer at the agreed destination.

Revenue from services

The Group recognised revenue from services over the contract period. Such recognition is on a straight-line basis according to the proportion of the rendered services over the contract period.

Measurements

Revenue is recognised at the amount of consideration expected to be entitled to, after deducting value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

4.24 Dividends

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

4.25 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Company's board of directors who makes strategic decisions.

5 Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Group treasury management division. The Group's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team.

The Group's risk management is controlled by a treasury management division under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The treasury management division, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and other financial instruments as well as investment of excess liquidity.

The use of derivative contracts that are speculative in nature is prohibited. All derivative contracts must be approved by the Board of Directors of the Group.

Where all relevant criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

5.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group uses a combination of foreign currency options and foreign currency forwards to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. Under the group's policy, the critical terms of the forwards and options must align with the hedged items.

Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Baht are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 De	cember 2022	As at 31 December 2			
	US Dollar CNY		US Dollar	CNY		
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables, net	390 16	2 -	240 31	2 -		
Liabilities Trade and other payables	1	_	17	-		

	Separate financial statements						
	As at 31 December 2022 As at 31 December 2021						
	US Dollar	CNY	US Dollar	CNY			
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht			
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	339	-	62	-			
Trade and other receivables, net	688	-	-	-			
Long-term loans to related parties	69	-	565	-			
Liabilities							
Long-term loans from related parties	957	99	727	104			

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in US Dollar and Chinese Yuan exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar and Chinese Yuan.

	Consolidated	Separate
	financial	financial
	statements	statements
	Net Profit	Net Profit
	2022	2022
	Million Baht	Million Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 10% * - decrease 10% *	41 (41)	14 (14)
CNY to Baht exchange rate - increase 10% * - decrease 10% *	-	(10) 10

^{*} Holding all other variables constant

b) Interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term from and to borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow risk. Group policy is to maintain of its borrowings at fixed rate, using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary. Generally, the Group enters into long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that are lower than those available if the Group borrowed at fixed rates directly. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in US dollars.

The Group's borrowings and receivables are carried at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

The exposure of the Group's long-term loans from financial institutions and bonds before swaps are as follow:

		Consolidated al statements	Separate financial statements			
	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht		
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net - Fixed rate borrowing - Variable rate borrowing	151 1,070	331 1,577	- 514	- 826		
Total long-term loans from financial institutions, net	1,221	1,908	514	826		
Bonds, net - Fixed rate bonds	11,977	10,984	11,977	10,984		
Total bonds, net	11,977	10,984	11,977	10,984		
Long-term loans from related parties, net - Fixed rate borrowing - Variable rate borrowing Total long-term loans from			1,056 467	831 950		
related parties, net	-	-	1,523	1,781		
Loans to related parties, net - Fixed rate borrowing - Variable rate borrowing	925 5	908 5	2,000 2,101	2,000 2,717		
Total loans to related parties, net	930	913	4,101	4,717		

An analysis by maturities is provided in note 5.1.3 (b)

Instruments used by the Group

The Group entered into interest rate swaps covering approximately 3.24% (2021: 7.95%) of the variable loan principal outstanding. The fixed interest rates of the swaps range between 4.55% (2021: 4.20% to 4.60% per annum), and the variable rates of the loans from the market reference rate are as disclosed in Note 24.

The interest rate swap contracts require settlement of net interest receivable or payable between 1 month and 3 months. The settlement dates coincide with the dates on which interest is payable on the underlying debt.

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from loan to related parties, and interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. However, the change in interest rate has no significant impact to the Group.

Effect of IBOR reform

The Group has a long-term loan from financial institution represented in US Dollar amounting to 1.01 million which equivalents to Baht 34.61 million referencing USD LIBOR 1 month which will mature after 2022. The management of the Group is under negotiation with the financial institution to amend existing contracts that reference USD LIBOR 1 month to other reference rates or include fallback provisions. There have been general communications with counterparties, but specific changes required by the IBOR reform haven't been agreed on yet. Transition risks mainly relate to the potential impact of rate differences if debt doesn't transition to the new benchmark interest rate at the same time and/or the rates move by different amounts. This could result in hedge ineffectiveness and a net cash expense for the Group. The Group plans to complete the transition before the USD LIBOR 1 month cessation date.

5.1.2 Credit risk

a) Risk management

The credit risk of the Group is export sales to primarily customers in overseas. However, the Group has no significant concentrations of credit risks for local sales. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions.

The Group's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The Group regularly monitors the credit ratings of the investments for credit deterioration.

b) Security

For some trade receivables the Group may obtain security in the form of guarantees or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group has financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Loans to related parties

Management considered the amount of those expected credit losses on financial assets are immaterial.

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group Treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

a) Financing arrangements

Credit facilities

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has available unused credit facilities with commercial banks for letter of credit, trust receipt, letter of guarantee, and forward contract of Baht 28,915 million (2021: Baht 26,238 million) detailed as follows:

Expiring within one year - Bank overdraft - Short-term loans - Letter of credit - Derivative
Expiring beyond one year - Long-term loans - Letter of guarantee - Derivative

Separa al statemen	financia	Consolidated al statements	
20	2022	2021	2022
Million Ba	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
	-	37	-
2,1	4,722	2,578	5,818
4,6	6,770	7,709	10,013
·	-	4,611	4,696
	-	142	189
3,6	3,899	4,935	4,904
6,2	3,295	6,226	3,295
16,7	18,686	26,238	28,915

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. For interest rate swaps, the cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Within	2-5	Over		Carrying
	1 year	years	5 years	Total	amount
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Maturity of financial liabilities	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 31 December 2022					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans					
from financial institutions					
- Principal	4,295	-	-	4,295	4,295
- Interest	3	-	-	3	3
Trade and other payables	5,171	-	-	5,171	5,171
Lease liabilities	73	204	505	782	600
Long-term loans from financial					
institutions					
- Principal	517	305	402	1,224	1,221
- Interest	43	48	-	91	-
Bonds					
- Principal	4,000	8,000	-	12,000	11,977
- Interest	447	310	-	757	72
Cylinder deposits	-	-	6,180	6,180	6,180
Other financial liabilities	119	15	75	209	209
Total financial liabilities					
that is not derivatives	14,668	8,882	7,162	30,712	29,728
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	3
Total	14 660	0.000	7.460	20.742	20.724
Total	14,668	8,882	7,162	30,712	29,731

	Within 1 year Million	2 - 5 years Million	Over 5 years Million	Total Million	Carrying amount Million
Maturity of financial liabilities	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 31 December 2022					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans					
from financial institutions	4 220			4 220	4 220
- Principal - Interest	1,330 1	-	-	1,330 1	1,330 1
Trade and other payables	520	-	-	520	520
Lease liabilities	19	38	41	98	82
Long-term loans from related	-				
- Principal	-	1,523	-	1,523	1,523
- Interest	4	10	-	14	-
Long-term loans from financial					
institutions	004	050		544	E4.4
- Principal	264	250	-	514	514
- Interest Bonds	17	14	-	31	-
- Principal	4,000	8,000	_	12,000	11,977
- Interest	447	310	_	757	72
Cylinder deposits	-	-	1,538	1,538	1,538
Other financial liabilities	16	2	-	18	18
Total financial liabilities					
that is not derivatives	6,618	10,147	1,579	18,344	17,575
			11.1.4.1.61		
	Within	2 - 5	solidated fi Over	inanciai st	
	1 year	years	5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Maturity of financial liabilities	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 31 December 2021					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans					
from financial institutions					
- Principal	5,574	-	-	5,574	5,574
- Interest	3	-	-	3	3
Trade and other payables	6,805	-	- EG1	6,805	6,805
Lease liabilities Long-term loans from financial	78	228	561	867	636
institutions					
- Principal	640	1.272	_	1.912	1.908
- Principal- Interest	640 63	1,272 102	-	1,912 165	1,908
			-		1,908 -
InterestBondsPrincipal		102 8,000	- -	165 11,000	1,908 - 10,984
InterestBondsPrincipalInterest	63	8,000 245	-	165 11,000 612	- 10,984 66
InterestBondsPrincipalInterestCylinder deposits	63 3,000 367	8,000 245	- - - - 5,912	165 11,000 612 5,912	10,984 66 5,912
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities	63 3,000	8,000 245	- - - - 5,912 22	165 11,000 612	- 10,984 66
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities Total financial liabilities	3,000 367 - 109	8,000 245 - 57	22	165 11,000 612 5,912 188	10,984 66 5,912 188
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities	63 3,000 367	8,000 245	•	165 11,000 612 5,912	10,984 66 5,912
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities Total financial liabilities	3,000 367 - 109	8,000 245 - 57	22	165 11,000 612 5,912 188	10,984 66 5,912 188
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	3,000 367 - 109	8,000 245 - 57	22	165 11,000 612 5,912 188	10,984 66 5,912 188
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives Derivative financial instruments Derivatives	3,000 367 - 109 16,639	8,000 245 57 9,904	6,495	165 11,000 612 5,912 188 33,038	10,984 66 5,912 188 32,076
- Interest Bonds - Principal - Interest Cylinder deposits Other financial liabilities Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives Derivative financial instruments	3,000 367 - 109	8,000 245 - 57 9,904	22	165 11,000 612 5,912 188 33,038	10,984 66 5,912 188 32,076

Separate financial statements

	Separate financial statements				
•	Within	2-5	Over		Carrying
	1 year	years	5 years	Total	amount
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Maturity of financial liabilities	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 31 December 2021					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans					
from financial institutions					
- Principal	1,380	-	-	1,380	1,380
- Interest	2	-	-	2	2
Trade and other payables	360	-	-	360	360
Lease liabilities	22	44	49	115	96
Long-term loans from related					
- Principal	-	1,781	-	1,781	1,781
- Interest	8	24	-	32	-
Long-term loans from financial					
institutions					
- Principal	312	514	-	826	826
- Interest	26	28	-	54	-
Bonds					
- Principal	3,000	8,000	-	11,000	10,984
- Interest	367	245	-	612	66
Cylinder deposits	-	-	1,414	1,414	1,414
Other financial liabilities	20	2		22	22
Total financial liabilities					
that is not derivatives	5,497	10,638	1,463	17,598	16,931

5.2 Capital management

Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

During the year 2022, the Group's strategy, which remains unchanged, is to maintain interest bearing debts to equity ratio not more than 2. The interest bearing debts to equity ratio at 31 December is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Interest bearing debts Equity (excluding non-controlling interests)	18,094 15,516	19,103 16,407
Net debt to equity ratio	1.17	1.16

6 Fair Value

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, excluding those with the carrying amount approximates fair value.

	Consolidated financial s						
As at 31 December 2022	Fair value level	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht		
Assets							
Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value							
through profit or loss	1	94	_	94	94		
Derivatives							
 Interest rate swap contracts 	2	2	-	2	2		
Total assets	·-	96	-	96	96		
Liabilities							
Long-term loans from financial institutions	2	-	1,221	1,221	1,224		
Bonds Derivatives	2	-	11,977	11,977	12,015		
- Cross currency swap contracts	2	3	-	3	3		
Total liabilities		3	13,198	13,201	13,242		

			Se	parate financia	al statements
As at 31 December 2022	Fair value level	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value
Assets					
Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value					
through profit or loss Derivatives	1	94	-	94	94
- Interest rate swap contracts	2	1	-	1	1
Total assets	_	95	-	95	95
Liabilities					
Long-term loan from financial institution	2	-	514	514	514
Long-term loans from related parties	2	-	1,523	1,523	1,472
Bonds	2	-	11,977	11,977	12,015
Total liabilities	_	-	14,014	14,014	14,001

			Consolio	dated financia	I statements
	-	Fair value			
				T . 4 . 1	
		through		Total	
		profit or	Amortised	carrying	
	Fair value	loss (FVPL)	cost		Fair value
As at 31 December 2021	level	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Assets					
Financial assets					
 Financial assets measured of fair value 					
through profit or loss	1	94	-	94	94
Total assets		94		94	94
Liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institutions	2	_	1,908	1,908	1,920
		_			
Bonds	2	-	10,984	10,984	11,155
Derivatives					
- Cross currency swap contracts and					
	0	_		_	_
interest rate swap contracts	2	5	-	5	5
Total liabilities		5	12,892	12,897	13,080
			Sej	parate financia	al statements
		Fair value	Sep	parate financia	al statements
			Sep	parate financia	al statements
		through		Total	al statements
	Fainvalue	through profit or	Amortised	Total carrying	
	Fair value	through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
As at 31 December 2021	Fair value level	through profit or	Amortised	Total carrying value	
		through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Assets		through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
		through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Assets Financial assets		through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value	level	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht
Assets Financial assets		through profit or loss (FVPL)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Fair value
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value	level	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss	level	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets Liabilities	level	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht 94	Fair value Million Baht 94 94
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets	level	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost	Total carrying value Million Baht	Fair value Million Baht
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets Liabilities Long-term loan from financial institutions	1	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht 94 94 826	Fair value Million Baht 94 94
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets Liabilities Long-term loan from financial institutions Long-term loans from related parties	1	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht 94 94 826 1,781	Fair value Million Baht 94 94 826 1,665
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets Liabilities Long-term loan from financial institutions	1	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht 94 94 826	Fair value Million Baht 94 94
Assets Financial assets - Financial assets measured of fair value through profit or loss Total assets Liabilities Long-term loan from financial institutions Long-term loans from related parties	1	through profit or loss (FVPL) Million Baht	Amortised cost Million Baht	Total carrying value Million Baht 94 94 826 1,781	Fair value Million Baht 94 94 826 1,665

Fair value of following financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost where their carrying value approximated fair value are as follows;

Consolidated financial statements

Separate financial statements

Financial assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral
- Trade and other receivables
- Long-term loans to related parties

Financial assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Deposits at financial institutions used as collateral
- Trade and other receivables
- Short-term loans to related parties

Financial liabilities

- Short-term loan from financial institutions
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities
- Other current liabilities
- Long-term loans from related parties
- Cylinder deposits

Financial liabilities

- Short-term loan from financial institutions

Consolidated financial statements

- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities
- Other current liabilities
- Cylinder deposits

The following table presents non-financial assets that are measured at fair value:

					001100	Jiiaatea iiii	arrolar ota	1011101110
	Leve	el 1	Leve	el 2	Leve	el 3	Tota	al
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets								
Investment properties								
(Note 15)	_	_	166	166	_	_	166	166
Land (Note 16)	_	_	8,726	8,693	_	_	8,726	8,693
			-,	-,			-,:	
Total non-financial assets								
measured at fair value	_	_	8,892	8,859	_	_	8,892	8,859
			0,002	0,000			0,002	0,000
						Separate fir	nancial sta	atements
	Leve	el 1	Leve	el 2	Lev		nancial sta Tot	
	Leve	el 1 2021	Leve	el 2 2021				
					Lev	el 3	Tot	tal
	2022	2021	2022	2021	Leve 2022	el 3 2021	Tot 2022	tal 2021
Assets	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million	2021 Million	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million	2021 Million
	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million	2021 Million	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million	2021 Million
Assets Investment properties (Note 15)	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million	2021 Million	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million	2021 Million Baht
Investment properties (Note 15)	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million Baht	2021 Million
Investment properties	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Investment properties (Note 15)	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Investment properties (Note 15) Land (Note 16)	2022 Million	2021 Million	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	Leve 2022 Million	el 3 2021 Million	Tot 2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht

Fair values are categorised into hierarchy based on inputs used as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the current bid price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand / the Thai Bond Dealing Centre.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.
- Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

The fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 4

During the year, there were no transactions between levels of fair value hierarchy during the year.

The Group's valuation processes

Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Audit Committee (AC) and a valuation team discuss valuation processes and results at least every quarter.

Land valuation processes

The Group's finance department includes a team that performs the valuations of land required for financial reporting purposes. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO). Discussions of valuation processes and results are held among the CFO, the valuation team and independent valuer at least five years a time.

7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Accounting estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

a) Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 4.10. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. The value-in-use calculation requires the management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit in order to calculate present value. Significant estimates and assumptions used are growth rate and discount rate which reflect risk of the particular cash generating unit (Note 18). Determination of the assumptions is necessary for the goodwill impairment testing.

b) Impairment of investment in subsidiary

The Group tests impairment of investment in subsidiaries whenever and its assets events or changes in circumstances indicate that these carrying amounts are greater than these estimated recoverable amounts. The calculation of fair value less costs to disposal involves significant judgements and assumptions of the management in respect to characteristics and conditions of individual asset, expected disposal period, including the list of total assets expected to be disposed (Note 14).

c) Deferred tax asset for carried forward tax losses

The recognition of deferred tax assets is dependent on the probability that future taxable profits will be sufficient to compensate for the temporary differences. The Group considered most recent available earnings forecast. Management's estimation comes from an assumption based on an available future income and any factors or external exposures which might affect the projected future performance.

8 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group operating segments which are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The operating segments of the Group are as follows:

Petroleum and

petrochemical products : Petroleum trading for household cooking, industry and transportation

businesses, and petrochemical trading

Transportation services : Transportation services by land and ship

Other segments : Cylinder manufacturing, holding business and oil depots and port services

			Consol	idated financia	al statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022	Petroleum and petrochemical products Million Baht	Transportation services Million Baht	Other segments Million Baht	Elimination entries Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Sales and services income	127,329	2,219	943	(28,374)	102,117
Cost of goods sold and services	(125,442)	(1,750)	(755)	28,327	(99,620)
Gross profit Other income (Dividend income included)	1,887 650	469 734	188 78	(47) (382)	2,497 1,080
Profit before operating expenses Unallocated expenses	2,537	1,203	266	(429)	3,577 (2,532)
Gain from remeasurement of financial instruments, net Share of profit of associates and joint ventures					4 56
Net profit for the year				- -	1,105
Timing of revenue recognition At a point in time Over time	127,329	- 2,219	677 266	(26,342) (2,032)	101,664 453
Total revenue from sales and services	127,329	2,219	943	(28,374)	102,117

			Consol	idated financia	al statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021	Petroleum and petrochemical products Million Baht	Transportation services Million Baht	Other segments Million Baht	Elimination entries Million Baht	Total Million Baht
Sales and services income Cost of goods sold and services	99,057 (94,192)	2,008 (1,448)	973 (747)	(23,434) 23,605	78,604 (72,782)
Gross profit Other income (Dividend income included)	4,865 732	560 395	226 128	171 (348)	5,822 907
Profit before operating expenses Unallocated expenses Loss from remeasurement of financial instruments, net Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	5,597	955	354	(177)	6,729 (2,848) (39)
Net profit for the year				-	3,904
Timing of revenue recognition At a point in time Over time	99,057	- 2,008	664 309	(21,661) (1,773)	78,060 544
Total revenue from sales and services	99,057	2,008	973	(23,434)	78,604

Geographical information

In presenting geographical information, revenue is based on the geographical location of control in operation management and non-current assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	Consolidated financial				
	Revenue from sales and service				
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021			
•	Million Baht	Million Baht			
	22.22	40 =04			
Domestic	20,667	16,501			
Overseas	81,450	62,103			
Total	102,117	78,604			
	Consolidated finance	cial statements			
	Non-	current assets			
As at 31 December	2022	2021			
	Million Baht	Million Baht			
Domestic	17,577	18,052			
Overseas	5,694	5,927			
Total	23,271	23,979			

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group did not have any major customer who generates revenue more than 10% of total revenue.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated Se financial statements financial statements			Separate al statements
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Cash on hand	8	8	2	2
Deposits held at call with banks	3,449	2,603	533	220
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,457	2,611	535	222

The average interest rate on deposits held at call with banks was ranged between 0.05% to 1.50% per annum. (2021: 0.05% to 1.50% per annum).

10 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise deposits at financial institutions with maturities over three months but not later than one year and trading investments in units of mutual funds. The purpose of these investments is to invest short-term excess cash to achieve a competitive rate of return with low risk.

The movement of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

		Consolidated at statements	Separate financial statements		
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Opening balance	94	95	94	95	
Redemptions	(1)	(3)	(1)	(3)	
Change in fair value through profit or loss	1	2	1	2	
Closing balance	94	94	94	94	

11 Trade and other receivables, net

		Consolidated al statements			
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Trade receivables Less Loss allowance	5,989 (53)	5,571 (375)	252 (8)	202 (15)	
Trade receivables, net Trade receivables from related parties	5,936	5,196	244	187	
(Note 34) Other receivables from related parties (Note 34)	23	16	12 84	10 74	
Dividend receivables from a related party			-	74	
(Note 34) Accrued interest from related parties	-	- - 	688	4	
Prepayments Advance payments	123 45	117 69	41	25 -	
Receivables on subsidies for liquefied petroleum gas from government	452	797	2	2	
Other receivables	26	14	11	13	
Total trade and other receivables, net	6,605	6,209	1,085	315	

The age analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

		Consolidated	fin an air	Separate
As at 24 December		al statements		al statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
	Willion Bant	Willion Bant	Willion Bant	Willion Bant
Trade receivables				
Current	4,839	4,427	240	169
Overdue				
- less than 3 months	657	426	3	9
- 3 months to 12 months	428	313	1	11
- more than 12 months	65	405	8	13
Total	5,989	5,571	252	202
Less Loss allowance	(53)	(375)	(8)	(15)
<u> </u>	(00)	(0.0)	(0)	(10)
Total trade receivables, net	5,936	5,196	244	187
		Consolidated		Separate
A = =4.04 D = ===1 == 0000		al statements		al statements
As at 31 December 2022	Gross	Loss	Gross	Loss
	carrying amount	allowance	carrying amount	Loss allowance
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Current	4,839	-	240	-
Overdue				
- less than 3 months	657	(4)	3	(2)
- 3 months to 12 months	428	(2)	1	-
- more than 12 months	65	(47)	8	(6)
Total	5,989	(53)	252	(8)
Total	3,909	(55)	202	(0)
		Consolidated		Separate
	financia	al statements	financia	al statements
As at 31 December 2021	Gross		Gross	
	carrying	Loss	carrying	Loss
	amount Million Baht	allowance Million Baht	amount Million Baht	allowance Million Baht
	Willion Bant	Willion Bant	Willion Bant	Willion Bant
Current	4,427	_	169	_
Overdue	., 121		700	
- less than 3 months	426	(2)	9	(2)
- 3 months to 12 months	313	(4)	11	(3)
- more than 12 months	405	(369)	13	(10)
Total	F F74	(075)	200	(4.5)
Total	5,571	(375)	202	(15)

The age analysis of trade receivables from related parties is as follows:

		Consolidated al statements	Separate financial statements		
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Trade receivables from related parties Current	23	16	12	10	

12 Inventories, net

		Consolidated al statements	Separate financial statements		
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Raw material Work in progress Finished goods Supplies and others	72 48 5,922 458	155 60 10,656 362	- - 311 7	- - 152 12	
Total <u>Less</u> Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	6,500 (110)	11,233 (80)	318	164	
Total inventories, net	6,390	11,153	318	164	

The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales amounting to Baht 91,598 million in the consolidated financial statements and Baht 5,958 million in the separate financial statements (31 December 2021: Baht 66,417 million and Baht 4,715 million, respectively).

According to regulations issued by the Ministry of Energy, as at 31 December 2022, the inventories included minimum mandatory reserved on petroleum products and crude oil amounting to Baht 313 million in the consolidated financial statements, and Baht 126 million in the separate financial statements (31 December 2021: Baht 116 million and Baht 50 million, respectively), which were net of allowance for net realisable value.

13 Other current assets

		Consolidated	Separate		
	financia	al statements	financial statement		
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
				_	
Deposits for tariff customs	-	111	-	-	
VAT refundable	155	56	-	-	
Others	150	85	4	4	
Total other current assets	305	252	4	4	

14 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net

14.1 Investments in subsidiaries, net

The movement in investments in subsidiaries is as follows:

	Sepa	arate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Opening balance, net Acquisitions	11,063 15	11,061 2
Closing balance, net	11,078	11,063

Details of investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

	1			
	Country of	% ownersh	nip interest	
	incorporation	2022	2021	Type of business
Direct Subsidiaries				
Unique Gas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited	Thailand	99.59	99.59	Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
Lucky Carrier Company Limited	Thailand	99.99	99.99	Transportation and distribution
Siam Quality Steel Co., Ltd.	Thailand	99.99	99.99	Manufacturing and distribution of LPG cylinders
Siam Ethanol Exports Co., Ltd.	Thailand	87.69	87.69	Manufacturing of ethanol products (ceased its operation)
Siam Lucky Marine Co., Ltd. Siam Suksawat Co., Ltd.	Thailand Thailand	58.98 100.00	58.98 100.00	Transportation services Transportation and discharge goods, petroleum product distribution
Siam LNG Company Limited	Thailand	99.99	99.99	Petroleum products distribution
Siam Gas HK Limited Super Gas Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong Vietnam	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	Holding business Petroleum products distribution
SingGas (LPG) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	95.00	95.00	Petroleum products distribution
Siam Gas Trading Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00	Petroleum products distribution
MyGaz Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	70.00	70.00	Petroleum products distribution
Siam Gas Power Pte. Ltd. Siamgas Global Investment Pte. Ltd.	Singapore Singapore	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00	Holding business Holding business
Far East Petroleum Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	95.00	95.00	Petroleum products distribution, warehousing and storage service

	Country of	% owners	hip interest	_
	incorporation	2022	2021	Type of business
Direct Subsidiaries (Cont'd)				
SGP (LAO) Corporation Sole Co., Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Lao People's Democratic Republic	100.00	-	Holding business
Prasansack Gas Sole Co., Ltd. (2)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	100.00	-	Petroleum products distribution
Indirect Subsidiaries	·			
Siam Lucky Marine Co., Ltd. Held by:	Thailand			Transportation services
- Unique Gas and Petrochemicals		11.19	11.19	
Public Company Limited - Lucky Carrier Company Limited		29.83	29.83	
Sino Siam Gas and Petrochemical Co., Ltd.	The People's Republic of China			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
Held by: - Siam Gas HK Limited		100.00	100.00	
Siam Ocean Gas & Energy Limited	The People's Republic of China			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
Held by: - Siam Gas HK Limited		100.00	100.00	
Siamgas-J&J International Ltd.	Bangladesh			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
Held by:				
 Siamgas Global Investment Pte. Ltd. 		80.00	80.00	
Siamgas Bangladesh Ltd. Held by:	Bangladesh			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
- Siamgas-J&J International Ltd.		99.90	99.90	
Pacific Gas Bangladesh Ltd. Held by:	Bangladesh			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
- Siamgas Global Investment Pte. Ltd.		90.00	90.00	

	Country of	% owners	hip interest	
	incorporation	2022	2021	Type of business
Direct Subsidiaries (Cont'd)				
Tropical Gas Pte. Ltd.	Singapore			Petroleum and petrochemical products distribution
Held by:				
- SingGas (LPG) Pte. Ltd.		100.00	100.00	
Siam Tank Terminal Co., Ltd	Thailand			Oil depots and port services
Held by: - Siam LNG Company Limited.		99.76	99.76	
Far East Mygaz Service Snd. Bhd.	Malaysia			Transportation services
Held by:				30.11000
- Mygaz Sdn. Bhd		100.00	100.00	
Linh Gas Cylinder Co., Ltd. Held by: - Siam Quality Steel Co., Ltd.	Thailand	97.56	97.56	Manufacturing and distribution of LPG cylinders

	Separate financial statements		
		Cost Method	
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
	minon bane	Willion Bank	
Unique Gas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited	2,105	2,105	
Lucky Carrier Company Limited	70	70	
Siam Quality Steel Co., Ltd.	70	70	
Siam Ethanol Exports Co., Ltd.	855	855	
Siam Lucky Marine Co., Ltd.	348	348	
Siam Suksawat Co., Ltd.	100	100	
Siam LNG Company Limited	385	385	
Siam Gas HK Limited	4,088	4,088	
Super Gas Co., Ltd.	388	388	
SingGas (LPG) Pte. Ltd.	427	427	
Siam Gas Trading Pte. Ltd.	12	12	
MyGaz Sdn. Bhd	84	84	
Siam Gas Power Pte. Ltd.	2,481	2,481	
Siamgas Global Investment Pte. Ltd.	71	71	
Far East Petroleum Sdn. Bhd.	83	83	
Prasansack Gas Sole Co., Ltd. (2)	15	<u>-</u>	
-	44 =00	44 -0-	
Total investment in subsidiaries	11,582	11,567	
Less Impairment charge	(504)	(504)	
Total investments in subsidiaries, net	11,078	11,063	

(1) Registration of SGP (LAO) Corporation Sole Co., Ltd.

On 8 February 2022, the Company established SGP (LAO) Corporation Sole Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in Lao People's Democratic Republic with 1 million ordinary shares with par value at Kip 20,000 per share, totalling Kip 20,000 million or approximately Baht 57.86 million. The business objective is a holding company. The Group's ownership interest is 100.00% of the registered capital. At the end of the year, the Company is in the process of payment for shares subscription.

(2) Acquisition of Prasansack Gas Sole Co., Ltd.

On 5 September 2022, the Company invested in a subsidiary from purchasing share capital of Prasansack Gas Sole Co., Ltd. ("PSS") for 100.00% of the registered capital. Therefore, PSS which is a petroleum products distributor in Lao People's Democratic Republic will be regarded as a subsidiary of the Group. The Company already paid share subscription amounting to Baht 15.00 million.

The Group recognised share capital transferred as acquisition of a group of assets detailed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Million Baht
Cash and cash equivalents Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 16) Intangible assets (Note 19) Others	1 34 5 (25)
Total identifiable assets and liabilities	15

14.2 Investments in associates

The movement in investments in associates are as follows:

For the year ended 31 December	fin	Consolidated financial statements Equity method		
	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht		
Opening balance Dividend paid Share of profit Currency translation differences	2,177 (28) 59 41	2,030 (26) 76 97		
Closing balance	2,249	2,177		

Details of investments in associates are as follows:

	Country of	% ownership interest		
	incorporation	2022	2021	Type of business
Indirect associates (Held by : Siam Gas Power Pte. Ltd.)				
Group of MLIPP's power plant business				
Asiatech Energy Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	41.10	41.10	Energy related business services
Myanmar Lighting (IPP) Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	41.10	41.10	Electricity generating business
Group of SMD's power plant business				
Southern Myanmar Development Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	33.00	33.00	Electricity generating business
Asiatech Infrastructure Co. Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	33.00	33.00	Energy related business services
Ruamur Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	41.10	41.10	Energy related business services
Southern Myanmar Development Energy Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	33.00	33.00	Oil tank farm and deep sea port
Southern Myanmar Development Fishery Co., Ltd.	Myanmar	33.00	33.00	Fishery zone
Southern Myanmar Development Gas Co.,Ltd.	Myanmar	33.00	33.00	Floating storage services

	financi	Consolidated financial statements Equity Method		
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht Million			
Group of MLIPP's power plant business Group of SMD's power plant business Ruamur Pte. Ltd Southern Myanmar Development Energy Co., Ltd. Southern Myanmar Development Fishery Co., Ltd. Southern Myanmar Development Gas Co., Ltd.	2,222 24 3 - -	2,163 13 1 - -		
Total	2,249	2,177		

On 20 May 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Myanmar Lighting (IPP) Co., Ltd. ("MLIPP"), the board passed a resolution to approve the payment dividends from operating results for the year ended 31 March 2022 at Kyat 42,643.92 per share, for 93,800 shares, totalling Kyat 4.00 billion or equivalent to Baht 69.17 million. The Group received a dividend of Kyat 1.64 billion or equivalent to Baht 28.43 million according to its 41.10% shareholding. MLIPP had already paid the dividends in May 2022.

Key financial information of the significant associates of the Group is the group of MLIPP's power plant business is as follow:

For the year ended 31 December 2022	Financial information* Million Baht	Proportion of the Group Million Baht
Current assets Non-current assets	4,670 5,568	1,919 2,288
Total assets	10,238	4,207
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities	1,487 3,905	611 1,604
Total liabilities	5,392	2,215
Net assets	4,846	1,992
Revenue	1,053	433
Net profit Other comprehensive income	131 186	54 76
Total comprehensive income	317	130

^{*} The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate and adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Group and the associates (and not the Group's investment proportion of those amounts).

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associates.

Summarised financial information

	Group of MLIPP's pow	er plant business
	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Net assets at the end of the year Proportion of the Group:	4,846	4,703
Interest in associates Goodwill	1,992 230	1,933 230
Coodwiii	200	200
Carrying value	2,222	2,163

14.3 Investments in joint ventures

The movement in investments in joint ventures are as follows:

		Consolidated al statements	•				
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021			
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht			
Opening balance	33	63	24	24			
Share of loss	(3)	(14)	-	-			
Currency translation differences	(1)	(16)	-	-			
Closing balance	29	33	24	24			

Details of investments in joint ventures are as follows:

-	Country of	% ownersh	ip interest	
_	incorporation	2022	2021	Type of business
Direct joint ventures				
Citygas North Co., Ltd. *	Vietnam	79.64	79.64	Petroleum products distribution (on liquidation process)
SG Gas Sdn. Bhd. *	Malaysia	29.99	29.99	Petrochemical products distribution
Siam Nathalin Co., Ltd.	Thailand	50.00	50.00	Vessel transportation, food and beverage
Indirect joint ventures (Held by Siamgas Global Investment Pte. Ltd.)				
PT Siamindo Djojo Terminal *	Indonesia	55.00	55.00	Petroleum products distribution
KMA Siam Limited *	Myanmar	65.00	65.00	Petroleum products distribution

^{*} According to Joint Venture Agreement with a third party has determined the management structure including strategic financial decisions and operations, with voting rights from all shareholders or the representative of each party, so this is classified as investments in joint ventures of the Group.

		Consolidated	Separate			
		al statements	financial statements			
		quity Method		Cost Method		
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021		
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Direct joint ventures						
Citygas Noth Co., Ltd.	-	-	20	20		
SG Gas Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	3	3		
Siam Nathalin Co., Ltd.	1	1	1	1		
	1	1	24	24		
Indirect joint ventures						
PT Siamindo Djojo Terminal	28	29	-	-		
KMA Siam Limited	-	3	-	-		
	28	32	-	-		
Total investments in joint ventures	29	33	24	24		

Individually immaterial joint ventures

The Group has interests in immaterial joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method.

For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures	29	33
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of: Loss from continuing activities Other comprehensive expenses	(3)	(14) (16)
Total comprehensive expenses	(4)	(30)

15 Investment property, net

	Consolidated Separa financial statements financial statement					
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021		
•	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Opening net book value	166	167	1,284	1,132		
Transfers from property, plant and equipment (Note 16) Depreciation charge	1 (1)	- (1)	57 (1)	153 (1)		
	(' /	(-/	(-)	(-/_		
Closing net book value	166	166	1,340	1,284		
As at 31 December Cost	207	204	1,390	1,329		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(41)	(38)	(50)	(45)		
Closing net book value	166	166	1,340	1,284		
Fair value	166	166	1,340	1,284		

16 Property, plant and equipment, net

								Con	solidated financ	ial statements
	Land Million Baht	Buildings, infrastructure and land improvement Million Baht	Terminals, gas filling and service stations and gas storage tanks Million Baht	Gas vessels Million Baht	Gas cylinders Million Baht	Machine, factory tools and equipment Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in process/ assets under installation Million Baht	Total Million Baht
As at 1 January 2021										
Cost - Historical cost - Revaluation surplus	5,319 2,577	11,410	2,921	4,496 -	6,249	2,712	2,065	1,591 -	823	37,586 2,577
Less Accumulated depreciation Less Provision for impairment	7,896 - -	11,410 (7,555) (4)	2,921 (1,469) -	4,496 (1,480)	6,249 (3,815) -	2,712 (1,819) (121)	2,065 (1,754)	1,591 (1,018) -	823 - -	40,163 (18,910) (125)
Net book value	7,896	3,851	1,452	3,016	2,434	772	311	573	823	21,128
For the year ended 31 December 2021										
Opening net book value	7,896	3,851	1,452	3,016	2,434	772	311	573	823	21,128
Additions	797	1	40	321	373	23	41	23	354	1,973
Transfers Write-offs and disposals, net	-	19 (5)	80	124 (265)	-	3 (16)	25 (10)	2 (1)	(253)	(300)
Currency translation differences	_	437	(1) 12	320	62	82	32	(1)	(2) 28	973
Provision for impairment	-		-	520	(3)	-	-	_	-	(3)
Depreciation charge		(227)	(75)	(452)	(239)	(113)	(35)	(51)	-	(1,192)
Closing net book value	8,693	4,076	1,508	3,064	2,627	751	364	546	950	22,579
As at 31 December 2021										
Cost - Historical cost	6,116	12,156	3,071	5,062	6,772	2,914	2,282	1,619	950	40,942
- Revaluation surplus	2,577	<u> </u>	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u> </u>	2,577
	8,693	12,156	3,071	5,062	6,772	2,914	2,282	1,619	950	43,519
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(8,076)	(1,563)	(1,998)	(4,142)	(2,042)	(1,918)	(1,073)	-	(20,812)
Less Provision for impairment		(4)	<u> </u>	-	(3)	(121)	<u>-</u>	-	-	(128)
Net book value	8,693	4,076	1,508	3,064	2,627	751	364	546	950	22,579

								Cons	solidated financi	ial statements
	Land Million Baht	Buildings, infrastructure and land improvement Million Baht	Terminals, gas filling and service stations and gas storage tanks Million Baht	Gas vessels Million Baht	Gas cylinders Million Baht	Machine, factory tools and equipment Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in process/ assets under installation Million Baht	Total Million Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022										
Opening net book value	8,693	4,076	1,508	3,064	2,627	751	364	546	950	22,579
Increase from business acquisition			_							
(Note 14.1) Additions	6 27	23 1	5 47	226	- 376	-	62	-	- 475	34
Transfers	21	57	325	325	2	8 5	13	58 2	(729)	1,280
Reclassification (Note 15)	_	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123)	(1)
Write-offs and disposals, net	-	-	_	(723)	(13)	-	(1)	-	(8)	(745)
Currency translation differences	-	70	(1)	112	(15)	(30)	(10)	-	(5)	121
Depreciation charge	-	(208)	(87)	(500)	(257)	(96)	(47)	(47)	-	(1,242)
Closing net book value	8,726	4,018	1,797	2,504	2,720	638	381	559	683	22,026
As at 31 December 2022										
Cost - Historical cost	6,149	11,915	3,449	4,375	7,095	2,838	2,259	1,660	683	40,423
 Revaluation surplus 	2,577	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	2,577
	0.700	44.045	0.440	4.075	7.005	0.000	0.050	4 000	000	40.000
Less Accumulated depreciation	8,726	11,915 (7,893)	3,449 (1,652)	4,375 (1,871)	7,095 (4,372)	2,838 (2,079)	2,259 (1,878)	1,660 (1,101)	683	43,000 (20,846)
Less Provision for impairment	-	(4)	(1,032)	(1,071)	(3)	(121)	(1,070)	(1,101)	-	(128)
		(-1)			(0)	\121)				(120)
Net book value	8,726	4,018	1,797	2,504	2,720	638	381	559	683	22,026

						Separate finance	cial statements
	Buildings, infrastructure and land improvement Million Baht	Terminals, gas filling and service stations and gas storage tanks Million Baht	Gas cylinders Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in process/ assets under installation Million Baht	Total Million Baht
	814	937	1,274	59	105	351	5,200
1,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,627
3.287	814	937	1.274	59	105	351	6,827
-	(170)	(246)	(671)	(39)	(64)	-	(1,190)
3,287	644	691	603	20	41	351	5,637
3.287	644	691	603	20	41	351	5,637
617	-		155			90	879
-	10	17	-	2	-	(29)	-
(141)	(12)	-	-	-	=	` -	(153)
-	(5)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(7)
-	(25)	(27)	(74)	(4)	(6)	-	(136)
3,763	612	694	683	20	36	412	6,220
2,220	799	966	1,428	64	105	412	5,994
	-	-		-	-	-	1,543
3.763	799	966	1.428	64	105	412	7,537
-,	(187)	(272)	(745)	(44)	(69)		(1,317)
3,763	612	694	683	20	36	412	6,220
	Land Baht 1,660 1,627 3,287 - 3,287 (141) 3,763 2,220 1,543 3,763 - 3,763	and land improvement Million Baht 1,660 814 1,627 3,287 814 (170) 3,287 644 617 (141) (12) (15) (25) 3,763 612 2,220 799 1,543 3,763 799 (187)	Infrastructure and land improvement Stations and gas storage tanks Million Baht Million Baht Million Baht	Infrastructure and land improvement Baht Million Baht	Infrastructure and land improvement Stations and gas storage tanks Cylinders (cylinders Million Baht Mi	Infrastructure and land improvement Baht Million Baht Millio	Buildings infrastructure and land improvement Baht Stations and gas stations and gas storage tanks Baht Stations and gas storage tanks Stations and gas storage tanks Stations and gas Stations

							Separate finance	cial statements
	Land Million Baht	Buildings, infrastructure and land improvement Million Baht	Terminals, gas filling and service stations and gas storage tanks Million Baht	Gas cylinders Million Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Million Baht	Vehicles Million Baht	Construction in process/ assets under installation Million Baht	Total Million Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2022								
Opening net book value	3,763	612	694	683	20	36	412	6,220
Additions	-	1	1	141	1	=	14	158
Transfers	-	39	282	=	4	=	(325)	=
Reclassification (Note 15)	(44)	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
Write-offs and disposals, net	-	-	(3)	-	-	(14)	(1)	(18)
Depreciation charge	-	(24)	(31)	(84)	(4)	(3)	-	(146)
Closing net book value	3,719	615	943	740	21	19	100	6,157
As at 31 December 2022								
Cost - Historical cost	2,196	823	1,246	1,569	69	73	100	6,076
- Revaluation surplus	1,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,523
	3,719	823	1,246	1,569	69	73	100	7,599
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(208)	(303)	(829)	(48)	(54)	-	(1,442)
Net book value	3,719	615	943	740	21	19	100	6,157
THE BOOK FAIGO	0,710	010	040	7 -10		10	100	0,107

Assets pledged as collateral

As at 31 December 2022, certain of gas vessels of a subsidiary with net book value of Baht 811 million (2021: Baht 1,303 million) have been pledged as collateral for loans from local commercial banks (Note 24).

17	Ric	iht-o	f-use a	assets	- net
	-	,		2000	

				ated financial	
	Land	Building	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	896	179	11	1	1,087
Additions	71	60	28		1,007
Lease termination	(30)	-	(1)	_	(31)
Depreciation Charge	(80)	(53)	(6)	(1)	(140)
Currency translation differences	74	(55)	(0)	(1)	80
Currency translation differences		<u> </u>			- 00
Balance as at 31 December 2021	931	191	33	-	1,155
Balance as at 1 January 2022	931	191	33	_	1,155
Additions	19	7	-	5	31
Lease termination	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Depreciation Charge	(85)	(55)	(6)	(3)	(149)
Currency translation differences	(25)	3	-	-	(22)
•	` '				
Balance as at 31 December 2022	840	145	27	2	1,014
			Sona	rate financial	statomonts
	Land	Building	Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Balance as at 1 January 2021	173	40	-	-	213
Additions	17	18	11	-	46
Lease termination	(30)	-	-	-	(30)
Depreciation Charge	(35)	(16)	(4)	-	(55)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	125	42	7	-	174
Dalaman an at 4 January 2000	405	40	7		474
Balance as at 1 January 2022	125	42	7	-	174
Additions Depresiation Charge	8	(4.6)	(4)	-	8 (57)
Depreciation Charge	(37)	(16)	(4)	-	(57)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	96	26	3	-	125

Expenses relating to leases that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021		
	Million	Million	Million	Million		
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht		
Expense relating to short-term leases Total cash outflow for leases	4	4	-	-		
	87	84	25	27		

18 Goodwill, net

The movement of goodwill can be analysed as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Goodwill <u>Less</u> Provision for impairment	2,746 (22)	2,746 (22)
Goodwill, net	2,724	2,724

The Group's management considered the business of petroleum products and oil depots and port services which located in each country as a cash generation unit ("CGU").

The allocation of goodwill to each country as a cash generation unit ("CGU") of 2022 and 2021 is presented as below

Consolidated financial statements						
	Thailand	Oversea				
	Oil depots					
Petroleum	and ports	Petroleum				
products	service	products	Total			
1,152	1,208	364	2,724			

Goodwill allocation (Million Baht)

Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of investment in the business of petroleum products and oil depots and ports service in each country is tested annually for impairment by comparing the carrying amount to the recoverable amount for each cash-generating unit which is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates.

	Thailand	Oversea
Petroleum products	Oil depots and ports service	Petroleum products
1.00%	3.00%	3.50% - 4.00%
8.50%	9.00%	6.00% - 12.50%

If the assumptions used in the calculation on impairment tests for goodwill change, the business growth rate decreased by 1.00% per annum or discount rate increased by 1.00% per annum, there is still no impairment of goodwill.

19 Intangible assets, net

			Consolidate	ed financial st	atements
	Customer relationship Million Baht	Computer software Million Baht	Trademark Million Baht	Licenses Million Baht	Total Million Baht
As at 1 January 2021 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation	271 (216)	59 (45)	-	-	330 (261)
Net book amount	55	14	-	-	69
For the year ended 31 December 2021 Opening net book value Business acquisition Additions Amortisation charge Currency translation differences	55 - - (14) 3	14 - 2 (3) 1	- 26 - (5)	- - - -	69 26 2 (22) 4
Closing net book value	44	14	21	-	79
As at 31 December 2021 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation Net book amount	296 (252) 44	63 (49)	26 (5) 21	- -	385 (306) 79
For the year ended 31 December 2022 Opening net book value Business acquisition (Note 14.1) Additions Amortisation charge	44 - - (15)	14 - 1 (3)	21 - (3)	- 5 -	79 5 1 (21)
Closing net book value	29	12	18	5	64
As at 31 December 2022 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation Net book amount	292 (263) 29	64 (52) 12	26 (8)	5 - 5	387 (323) 64

	Separate financial statements		
	2022	2021	
	Computer software Million Baht	Computer software Million Baht	
As at 1 January			
Cost	21	20	
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(18)	(17)	
Net book amount	3	3	
For the year ended 31 December			
Opening net book value	3	3	
Additions	-	1	
Amortisation charge	(1)	(1)	
Closing net book value	2	3	
As at 31 December			
Cost	21	21	
Less Accumulated amortisation	(19)	(18)	
Net book amount	2	3	

20 Deferred income taxes, net

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in statement of financial position are as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	financ	Separate ial statements
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets Deferred tax liabilities	195	92	-	-
	(634)	(643)	(119)	(118)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(439)	(551)	(119)	(118)

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

		Consolidated	Separa			
	financi	ial statements	financial statements			
	2022 2021		2022	2021		
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Deferred tax assets:						
to be recovered within 12 monthsto be recovered after more than	271	21	69	1		
12 months	163	296	158	225		
	434	317	227	226		
Deferred tax liabilities:						
to be settled within 12 monthsto be settled after more than	(36)	(26)	-	-		
12 months	(837)	(842)	(346)	(344)		
	(873)	(868)	(346)	(344)		
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(439)	(551)	(119)	(118)		

The movement in deferred income tax during the year is as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	Separate financial statements		
	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
As at 1 January Charged (credited) to profit or loss	(551)	(554)	(118)	(93)	
(Note 31) Credited directly to	117	12	(1)	(25)	
other comprehensive income Increase from business acquisition	(5)	(1) (8)	-	- -	
As at 31 December	(439)	(551)	(119)	(118)	

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year 2022 and 2021, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

						Co	nsolidated financ	ial statements
	_	Cha	rged/Credited to		<u>-</u>	Charged/Credited to		
	As at 1 January 2021 Million Baht	Profit or loss Million Baht	Other comprehensive income Million Baht	Increase from business acquisition Million Baht	As at 31 December 2021 Million Baht	Profit or loss Million Baht	Other comprehensive income Million Baht	As at 31 December 2022 Million Baht
Deferred tax assets								
Impairment loss of trade receivables and other receivables	66	5	_		71	(66)		5
Tax loss carried forwards	136	(23)	-	-	113	172	_	285
Others	116	17	-	_	133	11	-	144
S								
Total deferred tax assets	318	(1)	- _	-	317	117	- _	434
Deferred tax liabilities								
Differences on depreciation	(151)	(5)	-	-	(156)	(1)	-	(157)
Fair value adjustments from								
business acquisition	(233)	10	-	(8)	(231)	3	-	(228)
Revaluation surplus	(483)	-	- (4)	-	(483)	-	- (5)	(483)
Others	(5)	8	(1)		2	(2)	(5)	(5)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(872)	13	(1)	(8)	(868)	-	(5)	(873)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	(554)	12	(1)	(8)	(551)	117	(5)	(439)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

						Separate financ	ial statements
		Charged	/Credited to	Charged/Credited to			_
	As at		Other	As at		Other	As at
	1 January		comprehensive			comprehensive	
	2021	loss	income	2021	loss	income	2022
	Willion Bant	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Deferred tax assets							
Provision for impairment from investment of subsidiaries	90	-	-	90	-	-	90
Tax loss carried forwards	136	(24)	-	112	-	-	112
Others	24	-	-	24	1	-	25
Total deferred tax assets	250	(24)	-	226	1	_	227
		(= .)			·		
Deferred tax liabilities							
Revaluation surplus	(323)	-	-	(323)	-	-	(323)
Others	(20)	(1)	-	(21)	(2)	-	(23)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(242)	(1)		(244)	(2)		(246)
Total deferred tax habilities	(343)	(1)	-	(344)	(2)	-	(346)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	(93)	(25)	-	(118)	(1)	-	(119)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group and the Company did not recognise deferred tax assets of Baht 178 million and Baht 53 million (2021: Baht 160 million and Baht 58 million, respectively) in respect of losses amounting to Baht 891 million and Baht 265 million, (2021: Baht 798 million and Baht 289 million, respectively) that can be carried forward against future taxable income within 2023 to 2027.

21 Other non-current assets

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	Separate financial statements		
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Accrued interest income on loans			440	074	
to related companies (Note 34)	- 25	- 46	410	274	
Deposits at bank used as collateral	25	46	-	- 10	
Corporate income tax refundable Advance payments for purchases	33	30	22	19	
of equipment	640	431	633	403	
Prepayment for services	21	47	7	18	
Others	102	101	6	42	
Total other non-current assets	821	655	1,078	756	

22 Short-term loans from financial institutions, net

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	Separate financial statements	
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Thai Baht US Dollar	1,330 2,965	1,536 4,038	1,330	1,380
Short-term loans from financial institutions, net	4,295	5,574	1,330	1,380

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has the unsecured short-term loans which are trust receipts, promissory notes represented in US Dollar amounting 85.80 million, which is equivalent to Baht 2,965 million, and Thai Baht amounting to Baht 1,330 million for the Group and Thai Baht amounting to Baht 1,330 million for the Company, which bear interest rates at the range of 2.15% to 6.05% per annum and 2.15% to 2.50% per annum, respectively. (31 December 2021, the Group has the unsecured short-term loans which are trust receipts, promissory notes and packing credit from commercial banks represented in US Dollar amounting to US Dollar 120.82 million, which is equivalent to Baht 4,038 million, and Thai Baht amounting to Baht 1,536 million for the Group and Thai Baht amounting to Baht 1,380 million for the Company, which bear interest rates at the range of 1.16% to 4.00% per annum and 1.65% to 2.50% per annum, respectively. The Group's short-term loans amounting to Baht 156 million are secured loans.).

23 Trade and other payables

	financi	Consolidated al statements	financ	Separate ial statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Trade payables Trade payables to related parties	4,687	6,666	417	276
(Note 34)	-	-	48	48
Other payables Other payables to related parties	128	133	53	35
(Note 34)	2	2	1	1
Advance received from customers	295	330	-	-
Accrued interest	75	70	72	68
Accrued expenses	353	347	25	16
Total trade and other payables	5,540	7,548	616	444

24 Long-term loans from financial institutions, net

·	financi	Consolidated al statements	financ	Separate ial statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Current portion of long-term loans, net				
Thai Baht	425	551	264	312
US Dollar	92	89	-	-
Less Deferred financing fee	(1)	(1)	-	-
	, ,	` _		
	516	639	264	312
Long-term loans, net				
Thai Baht	662	1,139	250	514
US Dollar	45	133	-	-
Less Deferred financing fee	(2)	(3)	-	-
				_
	705	1,269	250	514
Total long-term loans, net	1,221	1,908	514	826

The movement of long-term loans from financial institutions can be analysed as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	financ	Separate ial statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Opening balance, net Cash flows information	1,908	2,524	826	922
Additions	-	500	-	500
Repayments	(686)	(1,144)	(312)	(596)
Realised gain from exchange rate Non-cash movements	(1)	(39)	-	-
Amortised deferred financing fees	1	2	-	-
Unrealised gain from exchange rate	(2)	(18)	-	-
Currency translation differences	1	83	-	
Closing balance, net	1,221	1,908	514	826

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group and the Company have long-term loans from local commercial banks as follows:

The Company

Balance of loan, net (Million Baht)		Interest rate	Repayments of principal and interest	Security	
2022	2021	per annum	interest		
-	44	BIBOR 3M +2.50%	Principal and interest repayments are made on quarterly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by July 2022.	A Subsidiary	
164	332	MLR-2.88%	Principal and interest repayments are made on quarterly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by December 2024.	None	
350	450	MLR-2.88%	Principal and interest repayments are made on quarterly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by June 2026.	None	
514	826			ı	

The subsidiaries

	Balance of loan, net (Million Baht)		st rate Repayments of principal and Security	
2022	2021	per annum	interest	-
35 (1.01 Million US Dollar)	59 (1.79 Million US Dollar)	LIBOR 1M +2.75%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by May 2024.	Vessel (Note 16) and guaranteed by the
-	22	THBFIX 6M +2.22%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by December 2022.	Company
32	56	4.30%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by April 2024	
102 (2.96 Million US Dollar)	162 (4.85 Million US Dollar)	4.65%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by July 2024	Vessels (Note 16) and guaranteed by the Company and another
-	56	2.73%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis the loan is due for full repayment by July 2022.	two subsidiaries
17	38	3.00%	Principal and interest repayments are made on monthly basis the loan is due for full repayment by October 2023.	
-	20	2.00%	Interest repayments is made on monthly basis. The first principal repayment is made by April 2022. The loan is due for full repayment by April 2025.	A subsidiary
521	669	BIBOR 3M +3.00%	Principal and interest repayments are made on quarterly basis. The loan is due for full repayment by September 2025.	Company and another one subsidiary
707	1,082			
1,221	1,908			

Under the terms and conditions as specified in the loan agreements, the Group and the Company are not permitted to use pledged assets as collateral for other obligations without prior formal approval from the banks. The Group and the Company must comply with the conditions, including certain debt covenants as specified in the agreement such as Interest bearing debt to Equity Ratio and Debt Service Coverage Ratio and etc.

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average effective interest rate of the long-term loans of the Group and the Company were approximately 4.52% and 3.75% per annum respectively (2021: 3.91% and 3.51% per annum respectively).

Maturity of long-term loans is as follows:

		Consolidated		Separate
	financ	ial statements	financial statements	
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Within 1 year	516	639	264	312
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	705	1,269	250	514
Total long-term loans, net	1,221	1,908	514	826

66

25	Rond	ls, net
23	-101816	S. Het

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	financi	Separate ial statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Current portion of long-term bonds, net	4.000	2 000	4.000	2.000
Thai Baht <u>Less</u> Deferred financing fees	4,000 (2)	3,000	4,000 (2)	3,000
-	3,998	3,000	3,998	3,000
Long-term bonds, net				
Thai Baht <u>Less</u> Deferred financing fees	8,000 (21)	8,000 (16)	8,000 (21)	8,000 (16)
	7,979	7,984	7,979	7,984
Total bonds, net	11,977	10,984	11,977	10,984

The movements of bonds can be analysed as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2022	Consolidated financial statements Million baht	Separate financial statements Million Baht
Opening balance, net Cash flows	10,984	10,984
Repayment	(3,000)	(3,000)
Issue of bond Financing fees on issue of bond during the year	4,000 (21)	4,000 (21)
<u>Changes to non-cash transactions</u> Amortised deferred financing fees	14	14
Closing balance, net	11,977	11,977

Maturity of bonds is as follows:

•		Consolidated	Separate		
	financ	ial statements	financ	ial statements	
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Within 1 year	3,998	3,000	3,998	3,000	
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	7,979	7,984	7,979	7,984	
Total bonds, net	11,977	10,984	11,977	10,984	

Details of bonds as at 31 December are as below;

Balance (Million		Interest rate	Creditability	Year	Maturity	Security
2022	2021	per annum	level		date	,
-	3,000	4.10%	BBB+	3	Jan 2022	None
2,000	2,000	3.03%	A	5	Feb 2023	CGIF
2,000	2,000	3.85%	А	5	Dec 2023	CGIF
4,000	4,000	3.85%	BBB+	4	Jan 2024	None
4,000	-	3.50%	BBB+	4 years 29 days	Feb 2026	None
12,000	11,000			•		

Interest payments of bonds are on quarterly basis. Under the rights and responsibility of the issuer and the holders of bond, the Company has to comply with the conditions, including maintaining certain financial covenants.

26	Empl	oyee	benefit (obliga	ations

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	Separate financial statements		
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Present value of obligations	280	275	109	105	
Liability in the statement of financial position	280	275	109	105	

Movements in employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	financi	Consolidated al statements	Separate financial statements			
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021		
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Opening balance	275	280	105	106		
Current service costs	21	21	7	8		
Interest costs	6	5	2	2		
Benefit paid	(22)	(31)	(5)	(11)		
Closing balance	280	275	109	105		

Costs of employee benefits recognised in the statement of income are as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	financ	Separate financial statements	
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Current service costs Interest costs	21 6	21 5	7 2	8 2	
Total	27	26	9	10	

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The amounts recognised in cost of sales and services and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements f			Separate financial statements	
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Cost of sales and services Administrative expenses	12 15	12 14	3	4	
Total	27	26	9	10	

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	2.25%	2.25%
Salary increase rate	3.00% - 7.00%	3.00% - 7.00%

				Impact o	n defined bene	efit obligation
	Change in assumption		Increase ir	assumption	Decrease ii	n assumption
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	Decrease by	Increase by	Increase by
			6.24%	6.46%	7.12%	7.38%
Salary increase rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	Increase by	Decrease by	Decrease by
			11.42%	10.62%	10.02%	9.36%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not significantly change compared to the previous period.

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of the Group is 15 years (2021: 16 years).

27 Dividends paid

The Company

On 22 April 2022, at the Annual General Shareholders' meeting of the Company, the Shareholders approved to pay dividends from retained earnings and operating results for the year 2021 amounting to Baht 1.00 per share, totalling Baht 1,837.86 million, inclusive of interim dividend for the first six-month of 2021 amounting to Baht 0.20 per share, totalling Baht 367.57 million. The Company had already paid interim dividend in September 2021. The remaining dividend amounting to Baht 0.80 per share, totalling Baht 1,470.29 million had already been paid in May 2022.

On 9 August 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company, the board passed a resolution to approve the payment of interim dividends from operating results for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022 at Baht 0.20 per share, totalling Baht 367.57 million. The interim dividends had already been paid in September 2022.

The Subsidiaries

On 23 February 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Siam Gas Trading Pte. Ltd., the Board passed a resolution to approve the payment for final dividend from retained earnings and operating results for 2021 at US Dollar 40.00 per share, for 0.50 million shares, totalling US Dollar 20.00 million or equivalent to Baht 644.58 million. During the year 2022, the subsidiary had already paid dividend in full amount.

On 21 April 2022, at the Annual General shareholders' meeting of Unique Gas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited, the shareholders approved to pay dividends from retained earnings and operating results for the year 2021 amounting to Baht 55.00 per share, totalling Baht 577.50 million, inclusive of interim dividends for the first six-month of 2021. The Company had already paid interim dividend from retained earnings and operating results for the six-month period of the year 2021 amounting to Baht 30.00 per share, totalling Baht 315.00 million in September 2021. The remaining dividend of Baht 262.50 million had already been paid in May 2022.

On 21 April 2022, at the Annual General shareholders' meeting of Lucky Carrier Company Limited, the shareholders approved to pay dividend payment from operating results for the year 2021 amounting to Baht 4.00 per share, totalling Baht 28.00 million, inclusive of interim dividends from operating results for the six-month period of the year 2021, amounting to Baht 1 per share, totalling Baht 7.00 million. The interim dividend had already been paid in September 2021. The remaining dividend of Baht 21.00 million had already been paid in April 2022.

On 8 August 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Lucky Carrier Company Limited, the board passed a resolution to approve the payment of interim dividends from operating results for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022 at Baht 1.00 per share, totalling Baht 7.00 million. The interim dividends had already been paid in September 2022.

On 9 August 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Unique Gas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited, the board passed a resolution to approve the payment of interim dividends from retained earnings and operating results for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022 amounting Baht 30.00 per share, totalling Baht 315.00 million. The interim dividends had already been paid in September 2022.

On 31 December 2022, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Siam Gas Trading Pte. Ltd., the board passed a resolution to approve the payment of interim dividends from retained earnings at US Dollar 40.00 per share for 0.50 million shared, totalling US Dollar 20.00 million, or equivalent to Baht 687.83 million (Note 34). The subsidiary will pay the interim dividend within 2023.

28 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act, the Company is required to set aside as a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profit after deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. Dividend cannot be paid out of the legal reserve.

Under the provision of the Civil and Commercial Code of Thailand, the subsidiary companies in Thailand are required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of their net profit each time a dividend is declared until the reserve reaches 10% of registered capital, such reserve is not available for dividend distribution until the company is finally wound up.

29 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements financial			Separate ial statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Interest income Gain on disposals of asset and	16	13	179	200
Right of use assets	642	241	5	1
Gain on foreign exchange rate	14	241	37	-
Gain on Business Acquisition	-	22	-	-
Others	405	389	353	251
Total other income	1,077	906	574	452

30 Expenses by nature

- -	Consolidated financial statements financia			Separate ial statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
_	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
				_
Staff costs	1,663	1,535	288	301
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,413	1,355	206	194
Impairment loss of receivables (reversal)	(4)	10	(7)	10
Provision for diminution in				
value of inventories	30	41	-	-
Impairment charge on equipment	-	3	-	-

31 Income tax

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	financi	Separate financial statements	
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Current tax	427	728	-	-	
Deferred tax (Note 20)	(117)	(12)	1	25	
Total tax expense	310	716	1	25	

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the home country of the Company as follows:

	financ	Consolidated ial statements	•		
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Profit before tax	1,415	4,620	2,084	644	
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20% (2021: 20%)	283	924	417	129	
Tax effect of: Difference in overseas tax rate of subsidiaries Income not subject to tax Expenses not deductible for tax purpose Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	454 (446) 3 (5)	(15) (278) 68 (9)	- (411) - -	(172) 5	
Tax losses Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised Tax losses of the prior period which recognised as deferred income tax in current period	37 (5)	76 -	- (5)	40	
Others	(11)	(50)	-	23	
Tax charge	310	716	1	25	

32 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent (million Baht) Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (million shares)	1,070 1,838	3,809 1,838	2,083 1,838	619 1,838	
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.58	2.07	1.13	0.34	

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Closing balance - 31 December 2021

33 Other components of equity							
33 Other components of equity					Co	onsolidated finar	ocial statements
	Revaluation surplus on land Million Baht	Difference arising from business acquisition under common control Million Baht	Difference from taking equity of a business combination under common control Million Baht	the equity method	Currency translation differences Million Baht	Deficit from the change in the ownership interest in subsidiaries Million Baht	Total other component of equity Million Baht
Opening balance - 1 January 2022 Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	2,091	(609)	22	22 40	(232) (162)	(551)	743 (122)
Closing balance - 31 December 2022	2,091	(609)	22	62	(394)	(551)	621
Opening balance - 1 January 2021 Total comprehensive income for the year Effect from increase in shareholding of subsidiary	2,091	(609) - -	22 - -	(60) 82 -	(1,362) 1,130 -	(570) - 19	(488) 1,212 19
Closing balance - 31 December 2021	2,091	(609)	22	22	(232)	(551)	743
					S	eparate financ	ial statements
				Revaluation surplus on land Million Baht	acquisitio commor	ousiness on under	Total other component of equity Million Baht
Opening balance - 1 January 2022				1,499		(609)	890
Closing balance - 31 December 2022				1,499		(609)	890
Opening balance - 1 January 2021				1,499		(609)	890

890

1,499

(609)

34 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

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

As at 31 December 2022, the major shareholders of the Company are shareholders in Weeraborwornpong family, which own 55.04% of the Company's share capital.

Details of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are presented in Note 14.

The significant related party transactions are as follows:

a) Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods/services

		Consolidated al statements	financi	Separate al statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Trade accounts receivable (Note 11) Subsidiaries Joint ventures Other related parties - the same shareholders and directors	20	- 14 2	12 -	9 -
Total	23	16	12	10
Other receivables (Note 11) Subsidiaries	-	-	84	74
Dividend receivables (Note 11 and 27) Subsidiaries	-	-	688	
Cylinder deposits Subsidiaries	-	_	1	1
Deposits for building Other related parties - the same shareholders and directors	7	7	3	3_
Prepayment for services Other related parties - the same shareholders and directors	46	73	18	30
Trade accounts payable (Note 23) Subsidiaries	-	-	48	48
Other payables (Note 23) Other related parties - the same shareholders and directors	2	2	1	1

b) Long-term loans to/from related parties

Short-term loans to related parties

	Separate financi	al statements
As at 31 December	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht
Short-term loan to		
Subsidiaries	7	499

The movement of short-term loans to related parties can be analysed as follows:

	Separate financial statements			
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021		
	Million Baht	Million Baht		
Opening balance	499	-		
Additions	13	697		
Proceeds	(498)	(205)		
Realised loss on exchange rates	(7)	-		
Unrealised gain on exchange rates		7		
Closing balance	7	499		

The Company

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had unsecured short-term loan to a subsidiary, Siam Suksawat Co., Ltd., amounting to Baht 7.00 million (31 December 2021: Baht 498.70 million) bear the interest rate of maximum bond rates plus fixed margin per annum. The repayment of interest and principal will be within 1 year.

Long-term loan to related parties

		Consolidated al statements	financi	Separate al statements
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Long-term loans to related parties				
Subsidiaries	-	-	4,089	4,213
Associates	925	908	-	-
Joint ventures	5	5	5	5
Total	930	913	4,094	4,218
Accrued interest income Current portion Subsidiaries	-	-	3	4
Non-current portion (Note 21) Subsidiaries	-	-	410	274
Total	-	-	413	278

The movement of long-term loans to related parties can be analysed as follows:

		Consolidated al statements	financi	Separate al statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Opening balance Additions	913 47	867 8	4,218	4,482 253
Reclassification Proceeds Currency translation differences	(62) 32	(59) 97	21 (150)	(527)
Unrealised gain on exchange rates	-	-	2	10
Closing balance	930	913	4,094	4,218

Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had unsecured long-term loan to associate represented loan in US Dollar 26.78 million, which equivalent to Baht 925.52 million (31 December 2021: US Dollar 27.19 million, which equivalent to Baht 908.81 million) bear no interest and in Baht amounting to 4.50 million (31 December 2021: Baht 4.50 million) bear the interest rate of maximum bond rates plus fixed margin per annum.

As at 31 December 2022, the details of long-term loans to subsidiaries and joint ventures are as follows:

Balance of long-term loans to related parties (Million Baht)		Interest rate per annum	Repayment of principal and interest
2022	2021		
-	150	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2029
5	5	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2030
714	714	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2036
55	55	The maximum of bond rates +0.10	The loan is due for full repayment in 2024
1,163	1,163	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2029
2,000	2,000	Fixed rate 4.30%	The loan is due for full repayment in 2030
68	65	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2032
68	66	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2029
21	-	The maximum of bond rates +0.45	The loan is due for full repayment in 2032
4,094	4,218		

Long-term loans from related parties

		Consolidated		Separate
	financia	al statements	financi	al statements
As at 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Long-term loans				
Subsidiaries	-	-	1,523	1,781

The movement of long-term loans from related parties can be analysed as follows:

	Separate financ	ial statements
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Opening balance Additions Repayments	1,781 295 (570)	1,573 753 (620)
Unrealised gain from exchange rate	17	75
Closing balance	1,523	1,781

As at 31 December 2022, the details of long-term loans from two subsidiaries are as follows:

Loan of Baht 467 million (2021: Baht 950 million) with interest rate 1.04% per annum or Interest rate of average fixed deposit interest rate of four Thai commercial banks plus 0.50% per annum (2021: Interest rate of average fixed deposit interest rate of four Thai commercial banks plus 0.50% per annum). The loan is due for payment in 2027.

Loan of Baht 1,056 million divided into US Dollar amounting to US Dollar 27.55 million, which is equivalent to Baht 957 million and into CNY amounting to CNY 19.60 million, which is equivalent to Baht 99 million (2021: Loan of Baht 831 million divided into US Dollar amounting to US Dollar 21.65 million, which is equivalent to Baht 727 million and into CNY amounting to CNY 19.60 million, which is equivalent to Baht 104 million) with no interest and repayment when the company has sufficient working capital.

c) Revenues from sales of goods and services, interest income and other income

•		Consolidated	Separate		
	financi	al statements	financi	al statements	
For the year ended 31 December	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Sales of gas					
Subsidiaries	-	-	33	36	
Joint ventures	21	12	-	-	
Other related parties - the same					
shareholders and directors	9	2	-	2	
Total	30	14	33	38	
Wharfing service income					
Subsidiaries	-	-	40	36	
Interest income					
Subsidiaries	-	-	179	199	
Other related parties - the same					
shareholders and directors	-	2	-	1	
Total	-	2	179	200	
Other income					
Subsidiaries	-	-	298	195	
Dividend income					
Subsidiaries	-	-	2,045	861	

d) Purchases of goods and services and interest expenses

		Consolidated al statements	financi	Separate financial statements		
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht		
Purchase of goods Subsidiaries	-	-	3	2		
Purchase of equipment Subsidiaries	_	_	104	131		
Transportation expenses Subsidiaries	_	_	265	212		
Wharfing expenses Subsidiaries	_	_	32	30		
Interest expenses Subsidiaries	_	_	6	9		
Other expenses						
Subsidiaries Other related parties - the same shareholders and directors	38	38	9	9		
Total	38	38	24	24		

e) Directors' and key management remunerations

		Consolidated al statements			
For the year ended 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	65	63	33	32	
Total	68	65	34	33	

35 Commitments and contingent liabilities

a) Contingent liabilities

The assessments of value added tax

A subsidiary received a notice of assessment letter for value added tax underpayment, including a penalty and surcharge from the Revenue Department. The assessment was issued because the subsidiary did not pay value added tax on transportation service income arising from time charter party contracts. The Revenue Department deemed that this service is classified as property rental, not transportation which is exempt for value added tax. The Group did not agree with the notification letter. The notification letters of value added tax underpayment are as follows:

- In June 2011, a notice of assessment letter was received for the underpayment of value added tax, including a penalty and surcharge, for the period from October to December 2010 totalling Baht 8.85 million. In August 2018, the subsidiary received a favourable ruling from the Supreme Court. Then, in February 2019, the subsidiary received a value added tax refund together with the interest totalling Baht 7.12 million from the Revenue Department.
- In June 2017, a notice of assessment letter was received for the underpayment of value added tax, including a penalty and surcharge, for the period from May to December 2012 totalling Baht 11.62 million. The subsidiary filed a partial tax payment of Baht 3.94 million and recorded this as expense in the same year. The remaining of Baht 7.68 million was the penalty and surcharge. As at 31 December 2022, the case was being reviewed by the Administrative Appeal Committee.
- In January 2018, a notice of assessment letter was received for the underpayment of value added tax, including a penalty and surcharge, for the period from February to April 2013 totalling Baht 4.03 million. The subsidiary filed a partial tax payment of Baht 1.28 million and recorded this as expense in the period. The remaining of Baht 2.75 million was the penalty and surcharge. As at 31 December 2022, the case was being reviewed by the Administrative Appeal Committee.

The assessments of corporate income tax

The subsidiary received a notification letters for corporate income tax underpayment, including penalty and surcharge from the Revenue Department. The assessment was issued because transportation service income arising from the subsidiary's time charter party contracts had been granted promotional privileges by the Office of the Board of Investment under promotion certificates, and according to the notification of the Director-General of the Revenue Department (No.72) - Rules, procedures and conditions for exemption from income tax on a company or juristic partnership for international marine shipping. The Revenue Department classified this service as property rental, which is not granted promotional privileges under the certificates. The Group did not agree with the notification letter. The notification letters of corporate income tax underpayment are as follows:

- In November 2017, a notice of assessment letter was received for the underpayment of corporate income tax, including a penalty and surcharge, for the year 2012 and 2014 totalling Baht 58.47 million and Baht 33.81 million, respectively. The subsidiary filed a partial tax payment of Baht 34.61 million and recorded this as expenses in the same year. The remaining of Baht 57.67 million was the penalty and surcharge. As at 31 December 2022, the cases were being reviewed by the Administrative Appeal Committee.
- In January 2018, a notice of assessment letter was received for the underpayment of corporate income tax, including a penalty and surcharge, for the year 2013 totalling Baht 51.28 million. The subsidiary filed a partial tax payment of Baht 19.17 million and recorded this as expense in the period. The remaining of Baht 32.11 million was the penalty and surcharge. As at 31 December 2022, the case was being reviewed by the Central Tax Court.

As a result of the judgement by the Supreme Court of the assessment of value added tax from October to December 2010, the Group's management considers that the outcome from the Administrative Appeal Committee will match with the judgement from the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Group didn't recognise the expense and contingent liability relating to the value added tax and corporate income tax including, penalty and surcharge on transportation service income arising from the time charter party contracts from 2010 to date in the financial statements.

b) Letter of guarantee

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group and the Company have bank guarantees issued on its behalf as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		financi	Separate al statements
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Letter of guarantee Letter of credit	1,581 4,510	1,589 4,602	647	848

The Group has available credit facilities with commercial banks for letter of credit, trust receipt, letter of guarantee, forward contract and packing credit. Credit facilities are secured by the subsidiaries and personal guarantees by the Company's directors.

c) Capital commitments

The Group and the Company have capital commitments at the statements of financial position date but not recognised in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
As at 31 December	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht	2022 Million Baht	2021 Million Baht
Property, plant and equipment	1,039	1,339	438	622

36 Events after the reporting date

a) Vessel acquisition

On 8 February 2023, a subsidiary entered into a vessel acquisition contract with a supplier amounting to US Dollar 33.18 million or equivalent to Baht 1,146.78 million. On 16 February 2023, the subsidiary paid deposit amounting to US Dollar 6.64 million or equivalent to Baht 229.49 million. The vessel will be delivered to the subsidiary in March 2023.

b) Issue of bond

During 21 - 23 February 2023, at the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company, the board passed a resolution to propose to issue and offer unsubordinated and unsecured debenture bond. Total value of debenture bond is Baht 4,000 million. The par value is equal to offering price at Baht 1,000 per unit. Interest is repayment every 3 months.

The bonds are rated at BBB+ (Stable) by TRIS. The details of the bonds are as follows:

Type of bond	Fixed interest rate
4-vear	4.30% per annum

c) Dividend payment

The Company

On 24 February 2023, at the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company, the board passed a resolution to propose the payment of dividends from retained earnings and operating results for the year 2022 amounting to Baht 0.40 per share, totalling Baht 735.14 million, inclusive of interim dividends for the first six-month of 2022. The Company had already paid interim dividend from operating results for the six-month period of the year 2022 amounting to Baht 0.20 per share, totalling Baht 367.57 million in September 2022. The board will propose the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting to get an approval for the remaining dividend payment of amounting to Baht 0.20 per share, totalling Baht 367.57 million.

Subsidiaries

On 20 February 2023, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Lucky Carrier Company Limited, the board passed a resolution to propose dividend payment from operating results for the year 2022 amounting to Baht 4.00 per share, totalling Baht 28.00 million, inclusive of interim dividends from operating results for the six-month period of the year 2022, amounting to Baht 1.00 per share, totalling Baht 7.00 million. The interim dividends had already been paid in September 2022. The board will propose the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting to get an approval for the remaining dividend payment of Baht 21.00 million.

On 24 February 2023, at the Board of Directors' meeting of Unique Gas and Petrochemicals Public Company Limited, the board passed a resolution to propose the payment of dividends from retained earnings and operating results for the year 2022 amounting to Baht 50.00 per share, totalling Baht 525.00 million, inclusive of interim dividends for the first six-month of 2022. The Company had already paid interim dividend from retained earnings and operating results for the six-month period of the year 2022 amounting to Baht 30.00 per share, totalling Baht 315 million in September 2022. The board will propose the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting to get an approval for the remaining dividend payment of Baht 210.00 million.