APCS

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

รายงานประจำปี 2565
ANNUAL REPORT 2022

56-1 One Report 2021

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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Important terms and abbreviations

Company (APCS)	:	Asia Precision PLC
A2	:	A2 Technologies Co., Ltd
APT	:	APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.
A2T	:	A2 teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd.
A2V	:	A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.
CK	:	Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.
SGM	:	Super Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.
GEM	:	Green energy mining Co., Ltd.
AWE	:	Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd.
APAT	:	Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.[1)]
AST	:	Asia PrecisionTech Co., Ltd.
Consortium	:	Joint venture
Holding	:	Investment business and holding other companies
EPC	:	Engineering and Construction Service Business
Parts	:	High Precision Machining & Cold Forging
IEAT	:	Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand
Product Maker	:	Manufacturers and distributors of finished goods to consumers such as Car manufacturers in the automotive industry, etc.
1st Tier Supplier	:	Manufacturers and supply equipment to product manufacturers such as Manufacturers of car wipers, etc.
2nd Tier Supplier	:	Manufacturer and supply of parts to be used as components in equipment for 1st stage parts manufacturers such as wiper core manufacturers To be assembled into a set of wipers in the car, etc.
SEC	:	The Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission
SET	:	The Stock Exchange of Thailand

Message form the Chairman

In the past year 2022, it was another year of great challenges of the Company. The Company has continuously undergone significant changes which the Company has adjusted the business structure plan in various areas by focusing on the extension of the Company's business operations in Engineering Procurement Construction ("**EPC**") business under A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. ("**A2**"), a subsidiary of the Company. However, the Company aims to continuously develop EPC business to become the core business of the Group Company. Therefore, the Company invested more in Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("**AWE**") by operating a construction contractor for a project to generate electricity from biomass energy to support future expansion. In addition, during the year 2022, the Company has invested in a subsidiary, Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd. ("**GEM**") to operate a digital asset business in relation to Bitcoin mining business.

In the past year, the COVID-19 outbreak has continued and there is no definite end of the pandemic. Although the government has announced to relax measures to prevent and control COVID-19, the Company founds a good trend in such prevent and can reduce the loss from the COVID-19 outbreak, which the Company is ready to cope and adapt to changing situations at present and in the future in order to be able to overcome the crisis of the COVID-19 outbreak.

While the domestic economy is in a period of recovery as well as rapid changes in technological innovation and the new digital society, this brings about the challenges in adapting to change. and development of the Company's potential. Moreover, the Company attaches importance to preventive measures and dealing with emergency situations or potential new risks, both short-term and long-term in order for the Company to fully support the upcoming economic recovery.

The Company has committed to sustaining and maintaining which is to deliver the work and the highest quality service to customers so that the Company can be trusted and ready to be an organization with sustainable growth with social and environmental awareness (Environmental, Social, Governance: ESG), including strict compliance with the regulations of public companies as well as having reviewed the corporate governance policy and the Charter of the Board of Directors and subcommittees. It also places importance on and strictly complies with the anti-corruption policy.

Finally, all the achievements of the Company in the past year, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank those involved and all stakeholders for trusting and believing throughout the past and thank you to all executives and employees who are always committed and dedicated to working well. The Company sincerely hopes to receive such good support in the future to help develop and create sustainability for the Group Company which are under the consideration of all stakeholders and the principles of good corporate governance. It is able to generate appropriate returns for shareholders in the future and wish you all prosperity and good health in the year 2023.

(Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai)

Chairman

28 February 2023

1

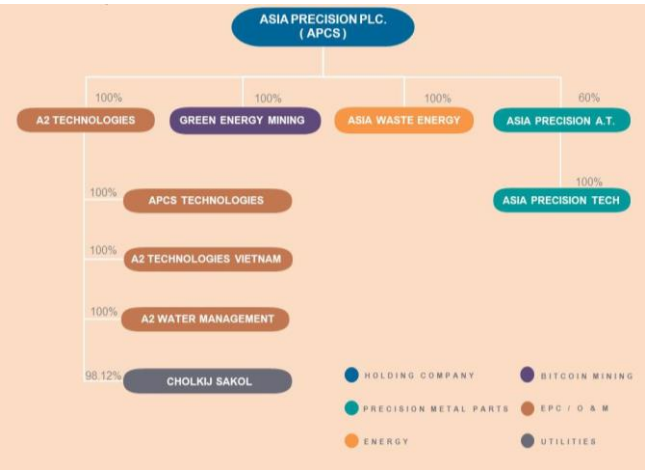
Business Operations and Performance

Section 1

Business Operations and Performance

1. Structure and Business Operations of APCS

As of 31 December 2022



From 4 January 2022 onward

1.1 Business Policy and Overview

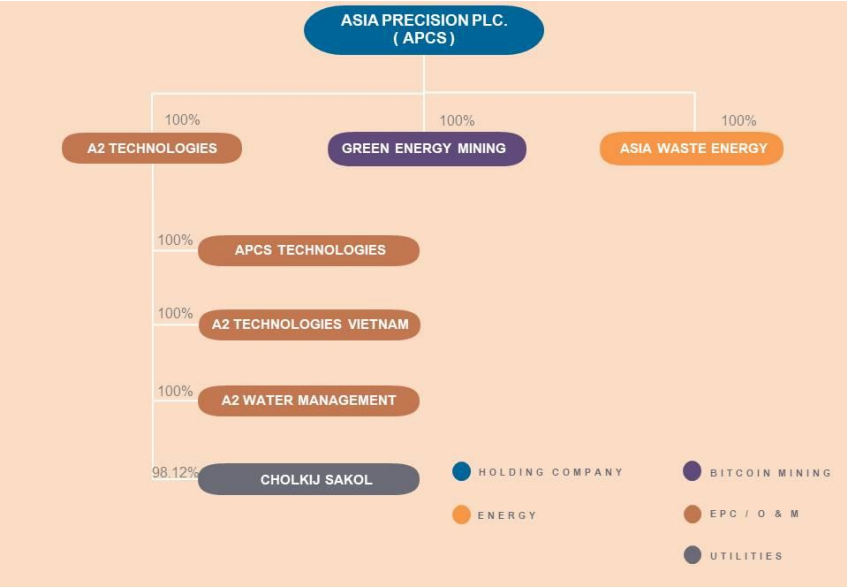
Asia Precision Public Company Limited ("Company" or "APCS") was established on March 14, 1995, and started out as a precision metal parts manufacturer. In 2016, the Company recognized the paramount opportunities in the alternative energy and utilities industries, and therefore expanded its operations into Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) business operates under A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. ("A2"), and Raw Water Distribution business, operates under Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. ("CK"). The Company intends to transform EPC business into the main business of the group. In 2022, The Company established a new subsidiary of Construction Business for electricity generation projects from waste energy and renewable energy from biomass fuel, Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("AWE"). In addition, The Company acquires 100% of shares of Green energy mining Co., Ltd. ("GEM") for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business.

In order for more efficient management and to cater for future growth, the Company formally restructured our business operations. APCS operates as a holding company through investment in subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2022, the company and subsidiaries have 4 business operations as follow :

1. Engineering Procurement Construction ("EPC")
2. Water distribution business
3. Digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business
4. Precision metal parts manufacturing

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 10/2022 dated 2 December 2022, which resolved to approve the disposal of assets of all ordinary shares of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") which is the Company's subsidiary of precision metal parts manufacturing business. The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 59.99% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") at Baht 15.37 per share, totaling Baht 507,209,954 (the "Share Sale Transaction"). As a result, APAT will no longer be a subsidiary of the Company on 4 January 2023.

From 4 January 2023 onward, The Company Business group structure as following :



Business Operations:

APCS's business operations in 2021 are divided as follows:

Unit: Million Baht

For year	HOLDING		EPC		WATER		MINING		CONSOLIDATED		CHANGE	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	AMT	%
Total Revenues	121.4	15.8	1,732.0	1,331.5	38.2	35.2	49.0	-	1,823.9	2,180.6	(356.7)	(16.4%)
Profit (loss) from operating	103.8	(3.5)	(159.5)	62.8	8.2	15.1	(31.3)	-	(198.8)	248.9	(447.8)	(179.9%)
Gain (loss) on exchange rates	-	2.4	(14.1)	13.6	-	-	0.8	-	(13.4)	25.3	(38.7)	(153.0%)
Financial costs									(26.6)	(14.1)	(12.5)	(88.7%)
Tax (expenses) income									25.4	(49.4)	74.8	151.4%
Profit from discontinued operations**									110.5	-	110.5	-
Profit (loss) for the period									**(102.9)**	**210.7**	**(313.7)**	**(148.9%)**
Attribuatble to Non-controlling interests									(9.4)	(0.1)	(9.3)	(9,300.0%)
Profit (loss) attribuatble to Owners of parent									**(112.3)**	**210.6**	**(322.9)**	**(153.3%)**

* HOLDING : Invest in other companies/ EPC : Construction/ WATER : Water management / MINING : Bitcoin mining

**Profit from discontinued operations, Board of Director No. 10/2565 dated 2 December 2022, which resolved to approve the disposal of assets of all ordinary shares of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") which is the Company's subsidiary. The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 59.99% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") at Baht 15.37 per share, totalling Baht 507,209,954 (the "Share Sale Transaction"). As a result, APAT will no longer be a subsidiary of the Company on 4 January 2023.

Operating Results:

Overall operating results of the Company and its subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 compared with same period of 2021 are as follows: Revenue decreased by Baht 356.7 million (16.4%).

EPC	WATER	Digital Assets
Revenue increased from the same ending date of the past year due to the slowdown in 2021 as a result of the Coronavirus 2019 pandemic and	Revenue increased from the same ending date of the past year due to higher demand for water usage. However, in 2022, the seasonal	In 2022, the Company acquires 100% of shares of Green energy mining Co., Ltd. ("GEM") for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business.

The Russia-Ukraine war which affected some customers who waited to sign contracts or was in the middle of studying the project, put off their proceeding. The Company has adjusted the recognized revenue target based on the situation and reflecting the reality. However, in 2022, the construction business has been recovered due to the unfolding of Coronavirus pandemic which resulting in resuming this business operation effectively and more investment from entrepreneurs who are interested in renewable energy.	rainwater volume was insufficient to support the purchasing orders from customers. So, the cost of raw water distribution business was increased.	Revenue from this business occurred in the second half of this year is 43.4 million Baht

1. Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)

Asia Precision Public Company Limited expanded its line of business beyond manufacturing of precision metal parts to Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC), which operates under the companies: A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. ("A2"), APCS Technologies Co., Ltd., A2teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd., and A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd., These companies engage in the business of design, engineering, consultation, construction, maintenance, and sale of construction related equipment, for various power plant projects such as renewable power plants, power sub-stations, and raw water distributing facilities, both domestically and internationally, as follows:

1.1 Construction project of renewable energy power plant from solar energy - ground mounted, rooftop and floating.

1.2 Construction project of renewable energy power plants from waste energy, such as from municipal waste, industrial waste, and from waste sorting facilities

1.3 Construction project of high voltage substation and high voltage transmission line system

1.4 Construction project of water production and distribution plant

In 2022, The Company established a new subsidiary, Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("AWE"), to operate businesses as follow :

1. Construction Business for electricity generation projects from waste energy and

2. Provide engineering service, project construction service and maintenance service for renewable energy power plants from biomass fuel electricity generation projects from waste energy and renewable energy from biomass fuel

As of 31 December 2022, AWE is in preparation to operate business.

2. Raw Water Distribution

Asia Precision Public Company Limited also expanded its line of business beyond manufacturing of precision metal parts to distribution of raw water business, which operates under Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. ("CK").The investment in this division is through A2. CK has a total of 5 raw water reservoirs, which has a combined volume capacity of 18 million cubic meters. All of the 5 reservoirs are located in Chonburi province.

3. Digital Asset Business

In 2022, the Company acquired 100% of ordinary shares of Super Green Mining Company Limited ("SGM") for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business. Then it proceeded to change the name of SGM from Super Green Mining Company Limited to Green Energy Mining Company Limited ("GEM") and increased the registered capital to be 800 million Baht . GEM invested in digital asset miners with operating places in Phetchaburi and Chachoengsao district

1.1.1 Vision, Strategies and Business Directions of APCS Group

To comply with the Company's vision "A World-Class Expert", APCS determines to continuously improve companywide management system, including management, production, and human resource, to keep abreast with the changing world and technological advancement. APCS has applied modern sophisticated technology and encouraged people training for employees to have the required skills and knowledge to produce products that meet customer requirements. Commits to being a leader in engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) as well as service provision, consultancy on project management in Thailand and South East Asia.

Business goals and future projects

The Company goals are to expand business operations into the following industries:

1. Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC)
   - Power Plant Unit – the company has completed construction of waste-to-energy power plant (Municipal waste management facility to convert into energy, size 800 tons per day, at On-nut Solid Waste Disposal Center. The company received a 20-year continuation operation and maintenance contract, and also expanded its business to other types of renewable energy power plant such as biomass power plant to support important projects in accordance with the government policies. The Company is currently in the process of constructing an alternative energy power plant from municipal solid waste in Nong Khai Province, which is expected to be completed in 2022.
   - Solar Energy Unit – The Company focuses on construction of solar power plant, especially solar farm type which is installed on ground. However, the public sector does not have policy to buy electricity at the moment; therefore, the main clients in focus are large industrial corporates that have high energy usage level and looking to reduce electricity bills. These customers will cater towards solar rooftop and solar floating. which in 2021, the Company has procured and installed the solar energy generating system, land installation type at the size of 48.91 MW for the solar energy generating plant project together with the bio-gas energy (SPP Hybrid Firm) which is consider another big project in 2021 that expects to complete in 2022
   - Water Management Unit – The company plans to expand construction and procurement of water production and distribution system for companies that distribute raw water to industrial estates, especially projects in Eastern Economic Corridor which have very high demand for water. which in 2021, the Company has contracted the improvement and expansion construction project, Provincial Water Authority, Sri Sa Ket Branch, which expects to complete by 2023.
   - Power Sub-Station Unit – Electricity is considered as one of the key public infrastructure that has high growth following economic expansion. Demands are from public and private sectors, especially the 3 electricity authorities of Thailand that have clear power sub-station projects in the pipeline. During 2021 to 2022, the Company completed and submitted the construction works of power stations, except Ban Phai Power Station, and Khon Khaen 2 Power Station which will deliver within Q1/2023. Up to now, our customers, such as Sri Trang Agro Industry PLC and Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) etc., entrust the company in good quality of the construction works.
   - The subsidiary has a policy to expand power plant EPC business abroad, namely to Vietnam. Vietnamese economy is rapidly growing, and therefore has an increase in demand for power. Moreover, Vietnamese government has a policy to expand the alternative energy between 2011 and 2020 and vision to continue to 2030 to support its long term energy plan. Currently, the company has been successfully established. The Company provides management services for the construction of high voltage substation projects, construction of high voltage transmission lines for renewable energy power plants from solar and renewable energy power plants from wind power.

2. Raw Water Distribution

   - The company invested in raw water distribution business, which has a very bright prospect with rapid growth and little competition. Our subsidiaries will handle a full-fledged water business – raw water, tap water and wastewater by gaining a concession from public or reliable private sector. Today the public sector stimulates economy through private investment. It's a good chance for private investors. With the AEC, investment in such neighboring countries as Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia has bright prospects.
   - The subsidiary will expand low-cost raw water reservoirs to cope with uncertainties from natural raw water and increase revenue from customer growth.

3. Digital Asset Business

   The trend of digital assets over the past decade is an interesting phenomenon. It also reflects demands and behaviors of financial service users. Blockchain is the technology that can achieve the demands of user with higher efficiency transactions that are faster, more convenient. Thus, it can create new business opportunities. The Company's executives have foreseen the change and potential in various transactions such as finance, investment, the digital assets etc. They have paid attention and invest in the digital asset business with innovations and experts with our goal "Become a leader in digital asset business".

4. Precision metal parts manufacturing

   - This remains as one of the core businesses, and the group will continue to expand this division sustainably. The group will try to capture diversified industries to spread its risks, not depending on a particular industry and to find additional business alliances who want to relocate their production base to Thailand. Those business alliances must have similar or related businesses with the group to enhance production synergy and share production technology. Parts and components we produce must be complicated in design or production process in order to add value to our products.

Strategy

- The organization grows and diversifies in the energy and utility system businesses. It commits to revenue generation from engineering service, procurement and construction (EPC) and providing construction consultancy. It is a leader in managing the project costs efficiently and creates confidence to employers with quality project delivery.
- Create confidence to customers in terms of quality, delivery and services as well as customer responsibility.
- Create efficient production system, control appropriate costs so as to be competitive and look for opportunity in new industries.

1.1.2 Significant changes and developments

- On December 19, 2019, APAT increased its registered capital from 150,000,000 Baht to 300,000,000 Baht
- On March 23, 2020, a subsidiary: A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd. was established and operated in EPC business in Vietnam. Its registered capital is 1,000,000 Baht.

- On July 20, 2020, A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. purchased shares in Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. from the previous owner, resulting in shareholding percentage increase from 53.33 to 98.12%
- On September 2, 2020, A2 increased its paid-up registered capital from 500,000,000 Baht to 600,000,000 Baht
- On September 9, 2020, APAT increased paid-up registered capital from 300,000,000 Baht to550,000,000 Baht
- On September 17, 2021, A2 Technology Co., Ltd. purchased shares of A2 Teeravat Joint Venture Company Limited back from Teerawat Surin Construction Ltd., this resulted in A2 Technology Co., Ltd. to hold shares in A2Teeravat Joint Venture Company Limited by 100%.
- On February 22, 2022, A2 Teeravat Joint Venture Company change the name to A2 Water Management Company Limited
- On June 30, 2022, the Company sold 22 million shares which is equivalent to 40% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA")
- On July 1, 2022, the Company purchased The ordinary shares of Super Green Mining Company Limited ("SGM") (registered capital of 136 million Baht, paid-up capital of 64 million Baht) in the amount of 13,599,998 shares, representing 100% of the total number of shares with voting rights of SGM from Super Energy Corporation Public Company Limited ("SUPER" or "Seller") with a total purchase value of Baht 66 million.
- On August 17, 2022, GEM (Super Green Mining Company Limited ("SGM") change the name to Green Energy Mining Company Limited ("GEM") on July 7, 2022) increase the registered capital from 136 million Baht to 800 million Baht (shares 80.00 million, at a par value of Baht 10)
- On September 16, 2022, The Company established a new subsidiary, Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("AWE"), with a registered capital of 1 million Baht for construction service for renewable energy power plants from biomass fuel
- On January 4, 2023, The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 60% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA"). APAT will cease to be a subsidiary of the Company

1.1.3 Use of Proceeds

- None

1.1.4 Obligations that the Company promises in the Data Clarification Sheet

- None

1.1.5 Company Information

Company Name	:	Asia Precision Public Company Limited
Abbreviation	:	APCS
Listed date	:	September 29, 2011
Type of shares	:	Common shares
Registered Capital	:	Baht 659,999,962.00

Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 659,999,862.00
Paid-up Share Unit	:	659,999,862 shares
Par value	:	1.00 Baht
Type of business	:	Core business - Construction (EPC) Construction, engineering consultation, maintenance of renewable energy power plant. Sales of materials, equipment, spare parts used in power plant and energy construction projects - Raw Water – Distribution of raw water - Digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business
Industry category	:	Construction services (CONS)
Head Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi 20000
Company Registration No.	:	0107554000011
Tel No.	:	(660) 38-468-300
Fax No.	:	(660) 38-458-751
Homepage	:	www.apcs.co.th

Juristic persons which the Company holds at least 10% of their shares Subsidiaries Company

- **A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. ("A2")**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 600,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 600,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	60,000,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	10.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Provide engineering service and automation solution and provides construction and maintenance services of renewable energy power plants
Head Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi 20000
Branch Office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260.
Company Registration No.	:	0205553022311
Head Office Tel No .	:	(660) 38-468-300
Branch Tel No .	:	(662) 361-5494-5
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496

- **APCS Technology Co., Ltd.("APT")**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 10,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	10,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	1,000.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Procurement and distribution of equipment for the power generation systems and alternative energy power production .
Head Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi,Chonburi 20000
Branch Office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260.
Company Registration No.	:	0205560020808
Head Office Tel No	:	(660) 38-468-300
Branch Tel No.	:	(662) 361-5494-5
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496

A2 Water Management Co., Ltd. (The Former name is A2 teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd. ("A2T"))

		Preferred Shares	**Common Shares**	**Total**
Registered Capital	:	36,750,000.00 baht	38,250,000.00 Baht	75,000,000.00 Baht
Paid-up Capital	:	9,187,500.00 baht	9,562,500.00 Baht	18,750,000.00 Baht
Number of paid-up shares	:	3,675,000 shares	3,825,000 shares	
Par Value (Baht)	:	10.00 Baht	10.00 Baht	
Paid up par value	:	2.50 Baht	2.50 Baht	
Voting rights	:	10,000 votes per share	1 vote per share	
Type of business	:	Construction of buildings, housing, roads, bridges, tunnels, and all other construction types		
Head office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260		
Company Registration No.	:	0105561082832		
Tel No.	:	(662) 361-5494-5		
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496		

- **A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd. ("A2V")**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	100,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	10.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction services for alternative energy power plants.
Head Office	:	68 Nguyen Hue, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Hochi Minh City, Vietnam
Company Registration No.	:	0316214921
Branch Tel No.	:	None
Fax No.	:	None

- **Cholkij Sakol Co.,Ltd. ("CK")**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 120,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 120,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	1,200,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	100.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Production and distribution of raw water.
Head Office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260
Company Registration No.	:	0105549083841
Branch Tel No.	:	(662) 361-5494-5
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496

- **Green energy mining Co., Ltd. ("GEM")**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 800,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 647,280,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	13,600,000 shares (10 Baht per share) 66,400,000 shares (7.70 Baht per share)
Par Value (Baht)	:	10.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Trading, mining, cryptocurrency exchange
Head Office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260
Company Registration No.	:	0105558098561
Branch Tel No.	:	(662) 361-5494-5
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496

- **Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. (“AWE”)**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	10,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	100.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction services for alternative energy power plants.
Head Office	:	223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai Subdistrict , Bangna, Bangkok 10260
Company Registration No.	:	0105565151910
Branch Tel No.	:	(662) 361-5494-5
Fax No.	:	(662) 361-5496

- **Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd. ("APAT") – Discontinued Operation**

Registered Capital	:	Baht 550,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 550,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	55,000,000 common shares
Par Value (Baht)	:	10.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Manufacture and sales of High Precision Machining and Cold Forging metal parts metal parts for automotive, air-conditioning and refrigeration compressor and camera industries.
Head Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi 20000
Branch Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/102, Moo1, Ban Kao, Phan Thong, Chonburi 20160.
Company Registration No.	:	0205560020808
Branch Tel No .	:	(660) 38-468-300
Fax No.	:	(660) 38-458-751
Change name and address	:	On February 25, 2019, P2 Precision Company Limited changed its name to Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited Address from 700/102 Moo 1, Ban Kao, Phan Thong, Chonburi 20160 is 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi 20000

Asiaprecisiontech Co., Ltd.("AST") – Discontinued Operation

Registered Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	:	Baht 1,000,000.00
Number of paid-up shares	:	200,000 common shares.
Par Value (Baht)	:	5.00 per share
Type of Business	:	Manufacture sales of metal parts.
Head Office	:	Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331 Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi 20000
Company Registration No.	:	0205561031706
Tel No.	:	(660) 38-468-300
Fax No.	:	(660) 38-458-751

Company	Abbrev.	Business Description	Segment	Registration Date	Registered Capital (Baht)	Paid up capital shares (shares)	Par value per share (Baht)	Paid up capital per share (Baht)	Shareholding (Shares)	Shareholding Proportion (%)
1. A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	A2	Engineering Service, Automation Solution, and construction, operation and maintenance of power plants	Construction	19 October 2010	600,000,000.00	60,000,000	10.00	10.00	59,999,997	Owned by APCS 100.00
2. APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.	APT	Distributing materials, tools, equipment, spare parts for the construction of power plants, other energy businesses, water business as well as factories producing steam, pure water and chemicals to sell to the petrochemical industries or to communities and environmentally-related businesses or engineering services, designing and consultation, services to construction projects as well as maintenances.	Construction	28 June 2017	10,000,000.00	10,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	9,997	Owned by A2 99.97
3. A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.,[1)]	A2T	Construction of enhanced water station	Construction	15 May 2018	75,000,000.00	Preferred shares 3,675,000 Common shares 3,825,000	10.00 10.00	2.50 2.50	Preferred shares 3,674,997	Owned by A2 100.00
4. A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	A2V	Offer engineering service and automation solution, EPC, O&M of all types of renewable energy power plant	Construction	23 March 2020	1,000,000.00	100,000	10.00	10.00	100,000	Owned by A2 100.00
5. Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.	CK	Distribution of raw water	Raw Water distribution	14 July 2006	120,000,000.00	120,000	100.00	100.00	1,177,497	Owned by A2 98.12
6.Green Mining Energy Co., Ltd.	GEM	Trading, mining, cryptocurrency exchange	Mining	17 June 2005	800,000,000.00	80,000,000	10.00	10.00	79,999,998	Owned by APCS 100.00
7.Asia Waste Energy Co.,Ltd.	AWE	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction services for alternative energy power plants.	Construction	16 September 2022	1,000,000.00	10,000	100.00	100.00	9,997	Owned by APCS 100.00
6. Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.[2)]	APAT	Manufacturing of high volume precision metal parts	Metal parts manufacturing	22 October 2010	550,000,000.00	55,000,000	10.00	10.00	54,999,997	Owned by APCS 100.00
7. AsiaPrecisionTech Co., Ltd.	AST	Manufacturing of precision metal parts	Metal parts manufacturing	30 August 2018	1,000,000.00	200,000	5.00	5.00	199,997	Owned by APAT 100.00

1.2 Characteristics of Products

1.2.1 Structure of revenue

The Group Company's revenue structure is classified by business unit and entity as follows:

(Unit : Million Baht)

Revenue by Product/ Business Unit	Handled by	Investment (%)	Consolidate Financial Statement[1]					
			2020		2021		2022	
			Revenue	%	Revenue	%	Revenue	%
1. Engineering, Procurement and Construction service (EPC)	A2 Technologies Co., Ltd A2 Water Management Co., Ltd. APCS Technologies Co., Ltd. A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd. Asia waste energy Co., Ltd.	100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%	1,472.02	69.02	1,324.75	60.97	1,736.24	95.53
2. The Digital Asset	Green energy mining Co., Ltd.	100.00%	-	-	-	-	43.40	2.39
3. Production and distribution of raw water	Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.	98.12%	27.08	1.27	34.78	1.60	37.73	2.08
4. Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing	Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.[2]	100.00%	633.70	29.71	813.13	37.43	-	-
- Discontinued Operation	AsiaPrecisionTech Co., Ltd.	100.00%						
			2,132.80	100.00	2,172.66	100.00	1,817.37	100.00

Note: : 1. Intercompany revenues have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statement.

2. On June 30, 2022, the Company sold 22 million shares which is equivalent to 40% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") On January 4, 2023, The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 60% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA"). APAT will cease to be a subsidiary of the Company

3. On February 22, 2022, A2 Teeravat Joint Venture Company change the name to A2 Water Management Company Limited.

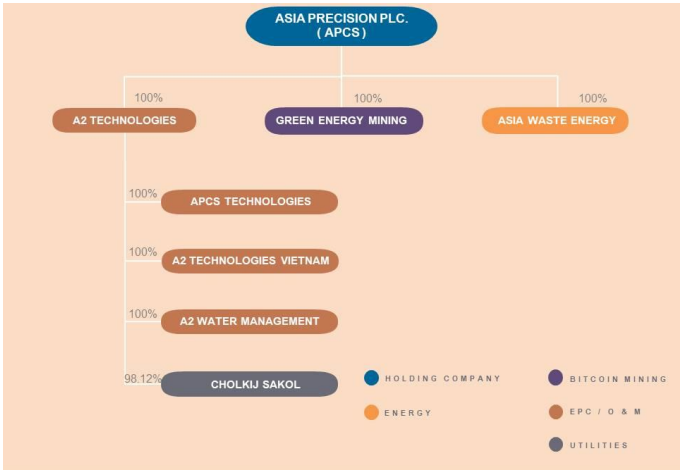
4. On July 1, 2022, the Company invested in Green energy mining Co., Ltd. for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business.

5. On September 16, 2022, The Company established a new subsidiary, Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("AWE") for construction service for renewable energy power plants from biomass fuel

Structure and Business Operations of APCS

As of 31 December 2022

From 4 January 2022 onward



In order for more efficient management and to cater for future growth, the Company formally restructured our business operations. APCS operates as a holding company through investment in subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2022, the company and subsidiaries have 4 business operations as follow :

Business group	Company in the business group
Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC)	A2 Technologies Co., Ltd (A2) A2 Water Management Co., Ltd. (A2W) APCS Technologies Co., Ltd. (APT) A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd. (A2V) Asia waste energy Co., Ltd. (AWE)
The Digital Asset	Green energy mining Co., Ltd. (GEM)
Production and distribution of raw water	Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. (CK)
Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing -Discontinued Operation	Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd. (APAT) AsiaPrecisionTech Co., Ltd.(AST)

The operations of each division are as follows:

1. Engineering, Procurement and Construction service, including design, maintenance, equipment, and spare parts, of all renewable energy power plants, power subs-station, and water management system.
2. Distribution of raw water.
3. DIigital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business
4. Manufactures and distributes high precision parts and components made from such metals as steel, forged steel, stainless steel and aluminum. Shapes, characteristics and specifications are as designed by customers. The Company's customers are 1st tier suppliers of auto parts. At present, the Company aims at producing and distributing products to the automotive industry, air conditioning and refrigeration compressor industry and digital camera industry. (Discontinued Operation since 4 January 2022)

1.2.2 Product Data

1.2.2.1 Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Business (EPC)

EPC business operates under A2 Technology Co., Ltd and engages in engineering, design, procurement, construction and consultation for the construction of renewable-energy power plants, distributing materials, tools, equipment, spare parts for the construction of power plants, other energy businesses. The business is divided into 2 segments – construction and construction unit and sales of construction equipment unit.

1.2.2.1.1 EPC Business Unit

This unit engages in engineering, procurement, and construction of projects, which uses advanced technology to service both domestic and international markets. The service includes design, procurement, construction, system testing, consultation, maintenance, and after sale service. The unit is operated under A2 , A2W, A2V and AWE

(A) Products or services and business innovation development

In 2019, A2 operated and continuously expanded its scope of construction projects; currently it has covered all types of renewable energy power plant including, solar power plant, waste-powered power plant, power sub-station, and water management facility. Key customers are large private sector companies and public sector e.g. PEA.

Solar Plant – installed on rooftop, on ground, and floating on water (from left to right)

Waste-powered Power Plant

Power sub-station

High voltage transmission line

Water management facility

Production and production procedures

(1.1) Construction procedures for a solar-cell power plant

Business Development Department and Management team will first contact a client and obtain initial information about the client's requirements and make an initial decision whether to make a proposal to handle that project. If yes, the management will appoint a project manager to be in charge of the proposal.

The project manager, appointed by the management, will assign an engineer to survey the site conditions where construction will be made in order to gather initial information to prepare a proposal and assess risks as well as plan measures to cope with those risks if they are high risk scale.

(1.2) Project construction procedures

Receiving the project from the management, the project manager will figure out a project organization and appoint a site manager, who will be responsible for site operation. The project manager with the engineering manager and site manager will review the client's needs in different aspects together. Information acquired will be shared with the entire teamwork as initial information for designing and construction.

The project manager will assess the costs of operations and propose the budget to management team.

After data conclusion, the engineering manager and site manager will start purchasing materials, machinery and hire subcontractors to handle different portions of the project. In terms of the engineering, once a conceptual design is made, the site manager and the staff concerned will proceed with a detailed design, which will be used for the construction, supervision and procurement. In terms of subcontractors, the site manager and project engineer shall monitor the construction to make sure that they proceed according to the drawings and engineering principles and standards and they are also in charge of construction inspection, machinery and equipment installation as well as testing and commissioning.

Upon construction completion, the project has to pass the QC Test and Commissioning Procedure and final inspection jointly with the client before final project delivery to the client, depending on the terms and conditions in the contract.

(B) Marketing and competition

Ministry of Energy has introduced AEDP2018, approved by the Cabinet on October 20, 2020. The goal is to increase the proportion of renewable and alternative energy in the form of thermal electricity and electric energy from biofuels, with ratio to the final energy consumption of 30% in 2037. This resulted in a forecast for the final energy demand in 2037 at 126,867 ktoe.

Target of new capacity of community power plants for the foundation economy following PDP-2018 Rev.1

Production Capacity (MW)	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative
Biomass	200	200	100	300	100	400	100	500	100	600
Biogas(wastewater/waste)	100	100	50	150	33	183	-	183	-	183
Biogas (energy crops)	200	200	100	300	100	400	100	500	100	600
Solar (Hybrid)	200	200	100	300	90	390	80	470	80	550
Total	**700**	**700**	**350**	**1,050**	**323**	**1,373**	**280**	**1,653**	**280**	**1,933**

Source : Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (2020) and AEDP2018

Overview of the power development plan of Thailand 2018 – 2037 Revision 1 (PDP2018 Rev.1): The target for new power plant capacity from renewable and alternative energy including community power plant projects for the foundation economy is set to a total of 18,696 MW from different types of fuels as follows:

Alternative	Contracted capacity (MW)
Solar	9,290
Floating solar and hydroelectricity power plant	2,725
Biomass	3,380
Pracharat Biomass Power Plant in the 3 Southern Border Provinces	120
Wind	1,485
Biogas (waste water / waste / energy crops)	1,183
Communal waste	400
Industrial waste	44
Small hydro	69
Total	**18,696**

From the said policy, the private sector has turned to investment in alternative energy. And those private investors are customer's targets to provide consultation services for the construction of power plants from alternative energy to licensees, especially turnkey projects – solar-cell power plants and power plants from different kinds of waste. This business may turn into a core business in the future.

In addition to the power development plan of Thailand that the government has laid down the policy framework, the government sector has also encouraged small-medium enterprise to invest more in a power generation system from renewable energy, through the tax incentive. More investment is expected in the future.

(C) Marketing policy and features

- **Competition strategies**

Personnel: EPC' key executives are seasoned engineers with long experience in the business of construction of renewable-energy power plants, especially solar-cell power plants, waste-fueled power plants, and electricity substation construction. That's why they're well recognized by designers, engineering consultants and project developers. They're well qualified to deal with clients. In addition, EPC business has a team specialized and experienced in designing, planning and construction as planned as well as complicated and delicate procedures in obtaining licenses. EPC team has a full team, well qualified and acquainted with delicate procedures – EPC's significant competition strategies.

- **Customer features and target customers**

Our main target customers are companies and organizations both in public and private sectors which operate in energy and utility e.g. the 3 Electrical Authorities of Thailand. These customers have strong investment capability with reliable source of funding and clear business development strategy.

- **Channels of distribution**

EPC team enters into bidding of government construction projects, focuses mainly in projects related to utility. For private sector, EPC team gets involve with those invested in energy and helps develop and propose projects for its customers. Projects include various renewable energy power plant, power sub-station, utility

facilities. All of the revenue generated in 2021 is from domestic projects. Nevertheless, EPC has plans to expand its construction and consultation service for investors who are interested to go invest in energy abroad e.g. Vietnam.

- **Pricing policy**

The pricing policy is a cost-plus contract – costs according to the requirements and quantity of work as agreed upon, and competition in alternative energy business.

- **Certificates and International Standards**

The company focuses on developing efficiency in production and management in order to be recognized by customers. The company has received international standard certificates in various fields as follows:

	Standards	Certified period	Details
1.	ISO 9001: 2015	November 28,2019 to November 28,2022	The company has been certified for quality management system ISO 9001: 2015 UKAS Quality Management. UKAS = United Kingdom Accreditation Service is the accrediting body of the United Kingdom that is recognized internationally, Accredited companies demonstrate fairness and the ability to perform the task and management that meet international quality standards. By obtaining this standard of quality system certification, it will be the cornerstone that is a valid tool in the continuous development of the organization and to create standardized products and services.

(D) Procurement of materials

EPC business will procure materials for the construction according to the Bill of Quantity (BOQ), featuring costs of materials and labor costs. Most clients have given EPC BOQ, featuring materials they require for EPC team to calculate the material cost. In case a client has not identified materials, EPC team will figure out materials and their costs from the drawings.

In terms of construction, EPC team will select subcontractors in a bid or direct employment. Only subcontractors who have power plant construction references. EPC team project engineer will be assigned to supervise the construction until completion.

(E) Environmental impact

EPC team strictly follows procedures in the Code of Practice (CoP), issued by ESA to prevent and reduce possible environmental impact.

(F) Assets used in Business

The main characteristics of the main fixed assets The Company and its subsidiaries use it for business operations. As of December 31, 2022, the main fixed assets The Company and its subsidiaries used to operate the business consisted of

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Land, Buildings and Equipment (Conso)	Company owned	457.93	Land valued at 271 million baht is mortgaged with a financial institution.
Land, Buildings and Equipment (Separate)	Company owned	96.45	None

(G) Projects not yet delivered to the clients

The number of projects provided to the subsidiary's construction is as follows: (Unit: Million Baht)

No.	Description	Project	Project Value	Recognized as revenues during the year 2020	Recognized as revenues during the year 2021	Recognized as revenues during the year 2022	Balance
1	Construction projects completed in 2021	9	84.88	13.54	54.43	16.91	-
2	Projects under construction	43	3,037.76	140.02	589.16	1,396.45	912.13
3	Projects whose contracts have been signed but construction not yet started	4	152.29	-	-	-	152.29
	Total		3,274.93	153.56	643.59	1,413.36	1,064.42

1.2.1.2 Procurement and distribution of equipment for construction

This unit engages in procurement and distribution of construction projects including renewable energy power plant system and equipment, power sub-station and utility facility system. The unit operates under APT.

(A) Products or services and business innovation development

To procure and distribute equipment related to power generation from solar cells, other alternative energies, utility facility construction. Examples of products are solar panels, inverter, switch gear system, transformer, monitoring system, and etc.

(B) Marketing and competition

- **Industry conditions**

Based on the economic growth rate, demand for alternative energies saw an increase, thus the opportunities to sell equipment for alternative energy power production seemed to grow accordingly.

- **Industrial and competition trends**

APT aimed to market and distribute quality components for alternative energy. The demand of such components depended on the demand of alternative energies.

(C) Marketing policy and features

- **Competition strategies**

The alternative energy business required high investment and was quite competitive, which served as a key factor for the Company's success. A key marketing strategy to ensure success and competitiveness is to have quality products, well screed by APT specialists.

- **Target customers**

Target customers are customers with construction projects on hand. Projects include power plant construction, utility facility construction. Customers are both private and public sector who are project owners.

- **Channels of distribution**

APT sells directly to project owners or contractors and designers.

- **Pricing policy**

APT worked out its prices from the cost plus margin,

- **Certificates and international standards**

-None-

- **Benefits and conditions received from sending investment messages**

-None-

(D) Procurement of materials

APT only procures materials and products upon receiving purchase orders from the customers. APT has no policy to stock any products, and therefore reduce inventory cost. In 2018, materials were procured from within the country and from abroad.

(E) **Assets used in Business**

-None-

(F) Projects not yet delivered

-None-

(G) Environmental impact

--None-

1.2.2.2 Manufacturing of metal parts

The Company is a producer and distributor of high precision parts and components made metals such as steel, cast iron, forged steel, stainless steel, and aluminum. The part designs and characteristics are set by customers.

Parts manufactured for each customer will differ in details, depending on their requirement for usage. The characteristics of the parts manufactured are different such as shape, dimension, types of materials, material specifications, smoothness of surface, etc.

Though APCS parts may be applied to a variety of industries and products, depending on objectives of their uses and designs of customers, most customers are automotive, Automotive industry, motorcycle group, Big Bike, medical

equipment air-conditioning and refrigeration compressors and digital cameras industries. APCS's products used as components and accessories in those industries are as follows:

1.2.2.2.1 Automotive parts

(A) Products or services and business innovation development

APCS is the manufacturer and supplier of high precision metal components to customers who are product makers of automobiles and motorcycles and 1st tier suppliers, by which they will bring Company's products as components of their automobiles, such as engine parts, driving controls, air-conditioning, motor wipers and starters. The 1st tier suppliers of motorcycles will apply APCS parts as components of engines and clutch systems. Some of APCS customers includes Isuzu Engine Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Valeo Siam Thermal Systems Co., Ltd., Thai Summit

Mitsuba Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Jtekt Automotive (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Siam Kubota Corporation Co., Ltd., Triumph Motorcycle (Thailand) Co., Ltd., T.Rad (Thailand) Co., Ltd., and etc.

Examples of automotive products using APCS parts as components

A3003, A6061, A6063, ADC10
Bar Extrude, Cold Forge, Cast
Round, Hex, Profile : 8-230 mm
Turn, Mill, Drill, Ream, Assembly
Tolerance : +/- 0.007 mm
Roundness : 0.005 mm max
Roughness : 0.4 Ra

SCM415, S45C, SUM23, SUS410Q
Bar (HR, CD)
Round : 6-150 mm
Turn, Mill, Drill, Grind, Roll, Serration, Heat Treatment
Tolerance : +/- 0.005 mm
Roundness : 0.005 mm
Roughness : 0.2 Ra

FC250, FCD450
Iron Cast
Profile: 10-300 mm, 0.2-3.0 Kg
Turn, Mill, Drill, Grind, Polish
Tolerance : +/- 0.010 mm
Roundness : 0.010 mm
Roughness : 0.4 Ra

SCM415, SCM420, SCM440,
S45C, SUJ2,
Bar (HR, CD), Cold Forge, Hot Forge, Cold Form
Round, Profile : 10-150 mm
Turn, Mill, Drill, Grind, Heat Treat
Tolerance : +/- 0.010 mm
Roundness : 0.010 mm
Roughness : 0.8 Ra

(B) Marketing and Competition Automotive industry

Automotive industry

The automotive industry in 2022 had produced approximately 1.88 million units, of which the local sales were 0.85 million units and 1.00 million units were exported.

The production quantity in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.20 million units or 11.73 percent, and production quantity in 2022 decreased from 2020 by 0.46 million units or 31.97 percent.

Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.09 million units or 11.89 percent, and Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.06 million units or 7.23 percent.

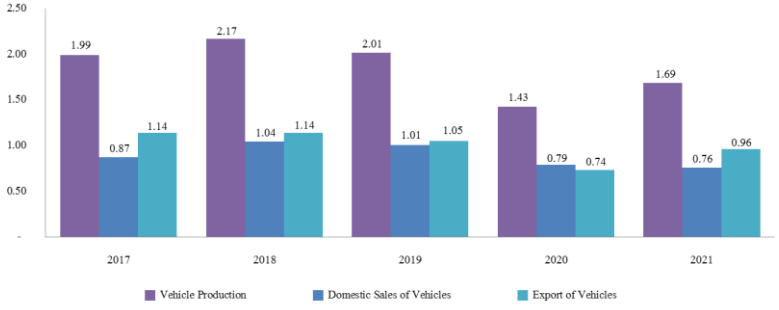
Export sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.04 million units or 4.28 percent, and Export sales of vehicle in 2022 decreased from 2020 by 0.26 million units or 35.93 percent.

The overall automobile industry in 2022: the volume of production expanded as compared with the same period of the previous year. This is due to the increase in the export market following the expansion of economic activities of trading partner countries after the ease up of the Coronavirus-19 pandemic (COVID-19).

Year	Vehicle Production		Domestic Sales of Vehicles		Export of Vehicles	
	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)
2018	2,167,694	8.99	1,041,739	19.51	1,140,640	0.08
2019	2,013,710	(7.10)	1,007,552	(3.28)	1,054,103	(7.59)
2020	1,427,275	(29.12)	792,146	(21.38)	735,842	(30.19)
2021	1,685,705	18.11	759,119	4.17	959,194	30.35
2022	1,883,515	11.73	849,388	11.89	1,000,256	4.28

Source: Thailand Automotive Institute

(Unit : Million)



Source: Thailand Automotive Institute

Industry trends and automotive competition.

Based on the information from the automobile industry, shown in the industrial economic reports by the Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Industry, the estimate production in 2022 is approximately 1,800,000 vehicles, an increase of 2.86 percent from the same period last year, divided into 50-55 percent for domestic sales and 45-50 percent for export.

Motorcycle Industry

The motorcycle industry in 2022 produced some 2.02 million units motorcycles with local sales of 1.79 million units and export sales of 1.04 million units motorcycles.

The production motorcycle quantity in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.24 million units or 13.21 percent, and production quantity in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.40 million units or 24.80 percent.

Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.19 million units or 11.55 percent, and Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.28 million units or 18.20 percent.

Export sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.07 million units or 7.25 percent, and Export sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.31 million units or 42.48 percent.

The overall motorcycle industry in 2022: the production of motorcycle expanded as compare with the same period of the previous year. This is due to the domestic market demand and the export market following the ease up of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	Motorcycle production		Local sales of motorcycle		Export of motorcycle	
	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)	Quantity (Unit)	Growth Rate (%)
2018	2,063,076	0.38	1,788,323	64.49	886,275	4.38
2019	1,948,480	(5.55)	1,718,587	(3.90)	948,839	7.06
2020	1,615,319	(17.10)	1,516,096	(11.78)	727,152	(23.36)
2021	1,780,654	10.24	1,606,481	5.96	965,967	32.84
2022	2,015,940	13.21	1,792,016	11.55	1,036,020	7.25

Source: Thailand Automotive Institute

Industry trends and motorcycle rivalry

An industrial economic report by the Office of Industrial Economics expects a stable production of 2,000,000 motorcycles in 2023. This is a revision from the previously estimated production volume. Production for domestic sales of approximately 85-90 percent and production for export 10 -15 percent are expected.

Automotive component industry

The automotive component industry is one of the industries that the government focuses and provides support as it plays a key role in supporting the automobile industry, which Thailand is one of the most significant and largest producers in the world. The industry is also significant to the Thai economy, creating huge employment and links with other related industries.

In terms of competition, the automotive component industry is not in a head-on competition. Most automotive component producers are specialized in certain products and their clients usually own larger businesses than component producers. That's why the clients often have several component producers as their suppliers. The relationship between the clients and component producers is usually based on supplier development so that the component producers may be able to supply components to the clients for a long time. It's not easy to develop a supplier to produce quality products at the clients' expectations. If a component develops a problem, the clients may be badly affected as they cannot make a delivery by the schedule. However, if a supplier is developed, the supplier will grow along with his client. In terms of APCS, APCS is not producing parts or components for a particular industry but its high-precision products can serve a variety of clients. That's why APCS does not have any specific competitors.

The automatic parts industry in 2022 saw an increase. The total export value was THB 192,142 million, comprising engine parts worth THB 43,826 million or 22.81 percent, spare parts worth THB 28,455 million or 14.81 percent, equipment parts and accessories worth THB 117,501 million or 61.15 percent and other parts worth THB 2,360 million or 1.23 percent. The Information Technology & Communication Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Commerce said major export markets for automotive parts were Japan, United States of America and Indonesia while motorcycle part were Cambodia, Japan and Brazil

Quantity of Export Automotive & Auto Parts

(Unit : Million Baht)

	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Engine	37,226	31,998	23,817	41,568	43,826
Spare parts	26,941	24,120	19,275	24,406	28,455
O.E.M. Part	215,680	181,254	133,806	196,025	117,501
Others	633	823	1,037	1,747	2,360
Total	**280,480**	**238,195**	**177,935**	**263,746**	192,142
Growth Rate (%)	2	(15)	(25)	48	(27)

Source: Thailand Automotive Institute

Industry trends and automotive parts competition

In 2023 the overall automobile parts industry for the parts produced for automobile plants is likely to be stable or slightly increase according the economic situation that gradually recovers from the impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic since the business recovery follows the economic trend of the country and foreign countries.

1.2.2.2.2 Air-conditioning and refrigeration compressor industry

(A) Characteristics of Products

APCS is a manufacturer and supplier of parts to product makers in the air-conditioning and refrigeration compressor industries. Customers include Emerson Electric (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Emerson Climate Technology Co., Ltd., etc.

Examples of products in the air-conditioning and refrigeration compressor industries using APCS parts as components:

SCM415, S10C, S15C, S20C, S45C, 316L
Bar (HR, CD), Cold Forge, Hot Forge
Round, Profile : 10-150 mm
Turn, Mill, Drill, Grind, Polish, Heat Treat, Copper Plate
Tolerance : +/- 0.010 mm
Drill Hole : 0.6 x 7.0 mm
Roundness : 0.020 mm
Roughness : 0.4 Ra

(B) Marketing and Competition

Compressor Industry

The production compressor quantity in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.82 million units or 7.94 percent, and production quantity in 2022 increased from 2020 by 2.60 million units or 30.24 percent.

Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2021 by 0.31 million units or 6.68 percent, and Domestic sales of vehicle in 2022 increased from 2020 by 0.66 million units or 15.72 percent.

The volume of export sales for the year 2022 increased from that of 2021 by the amount of 0.89 million, equivalent to 15.90 per cent and that of the year 2022 increases from the year 2020 by the amount of 1.87 million, equivalent to 40.85 percent.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Compressor Industry Production (Unit : Million)	8.76	10.07	8.58	10.36	11.18
Growth Rate (%)	(7.68)	14.93	(14.77)	20.65	7.94
Local Sales of Compressor Industry (Unit : Million)	4.49	5.01	4.21	4.57	4.87
Growth Rate (%)	(12.36)	11.71	(15.98)	8.47	6.68
Oversea Sales of Compressor Industry (Unit : Million)	5.11	5.33	4.58	5.57	6.46
Growth Rate (%)	8.16	4.45	(14.07)	21.53	15.90

Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

In 2022, the overall compressor industry has the sale volume of compressor increases. As the world economy starts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, this may positively affect the demand for electrical appliances, particular new models of electric appliances that care for health as well as good sales can be organized more convenient, therefore consumers can access to information and make a decision to purchase easier.

Industrial prospects and competition

According to the report on industrial economic outlook of the Office of Industrial Economics (OIE), Ministry of Industry, it has forecast that the trend of electrical appliance industry such as compressor, air-conditioner, etc. in 2023 expects to increase production and exports approximately 5-10 per cent, as compared with those of the previous year. As the world economy and key export markets of Thailand recover from the

COVID-19 pandemic, innovation development, modern technology improvements, particularly new model of electrical appliances that focus on health care, as well as The US-China Trade War, these help to export goods to USA more and more, resulting in the trend on demand for electrical appliances increases constantly in the year 2023.

1.2.2.2.3 Medical equipment

A. Nature of products

The Company produces and distributes parts to manufacturers of disposable medical devices for which customers of the Company include AUSA MEDICAL DEVICES PRIVATE LIMITED, BARD PERIPHERAL VASCULAR INC, ADROIT USA INC, CR BARD C/O BD, FERROSAN MEDICAL DEVICES SP.Z O.O., INFUS MEDICAL CO.,LTD., etc.

Raw Material: SS17-4 PH H900, SS316, SS304 **Process**: Turn Mill

B. Marketing and Competitive Conditions

The Thai medical device industry is expected to grow at the average rate of 5-7 per cent per annum during the period between 2022 – 2023. In 2023 the overall medical device industry is likely to be stable or slightly increase according the demand of medical service situation that gradually recovers from the ease up of the Coronavirus-19 pandemic (COVID-19).

The main cause of continuous growth in the Thai medical device industry is the aging society because of longer longevity. There is an increase in the number of patients particularly patients with non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer and cerebrovascular disease, which result in an increased use of medical devices. In addition, factors that help the Thai medical device industry to grow is the public policy that promotes a comprehensive medical industry (medical hub) which has invited investments from multinational companies as well as increased access to medical services from foreigners whether who work and reside in Thailand and those who travel together with obtain medical service (medical tourism). This leads Thai private hospitals to have a plan to expand its operations. Key factors in the future that increasingly affect the market value, namely technology advancement which includes AI and Big Data in disease diagnostics by collecting data from personal devices (health-related personal devices).

1.2.2.2.4 Digital cameras Industry

(A) Characteristics of Products

APCS is a manufacturer and supplier of parts for digital camera product makers. Such parts include zoom equipment. A major APCS customer is ENT (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Examples of products in the digital camera industry using APCS parts as components:

A5056
Extrude, Cold Forge, Cast
Round : 50-100 mm
Turn, Drill, Cam Mill, Anodize
Tolerance : +/- 0.005 mm
Roundness : 0.010 mm max
Roughness : 0.15 Ra

(B) Marketing and Competition

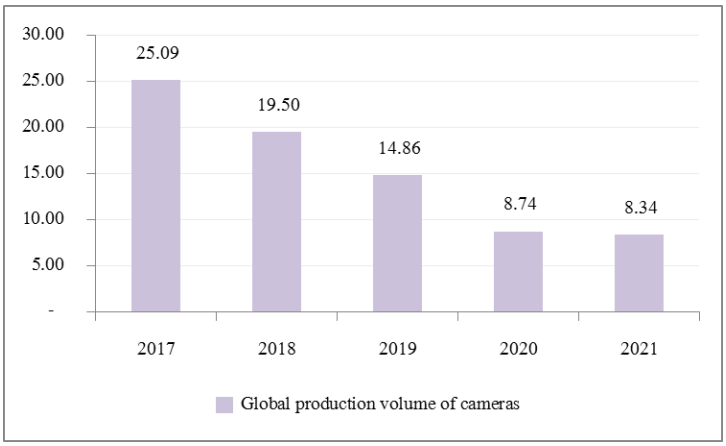
Digital cameras industry in Thailand

In 2022, the growth of digital camera industry was declined because smart phone manufacturers had improved their photography technology in their smart phones for much clearer pictures and that development had been continuous. Today, some models of the smart phone could take pictures as clear as compact cameras, thus increasing number of consumers had turned to smart phones and badly affecting the digital camera industry.

Today, there are 3 kinds of digital cameras:

- Compact cameras are easy to use and carry. They are the main products in the digital camera industry.
- Digital Single Lens Reflex or DSLR cameras are of high quality and rather large in size, sold at high prices, lens replaceable, good for professional photographers as DSLR cameras are quite costly. The customer base for DSLR cameras is much smaller than the compact cameras.
- Mirror less cameras are compact and lens replaceable. Their quality is close to the DSLR cameras.

Global production volume of cameras



Source: Camera & Imaging Products Association

Industrial prospects and competition

In 2023, APCS believes the digital camera industry is likely to continue to decline in the future because consumers use smartphones instead of digital cameras. However, there are still some consumer groups remain using cameras, especially high performance and expensive cameras.

The following section describes overall picture of business in automotive industry, including policies, market characteristics, raw material sourcing, impact on environment and work in progress.

(C) Policy and Market Nature of Important Products

- **Competitive Strategies**

APCS is the manufacturer and supplier of high precision machining and cold forging products, whose product and service quality have been recognized by clients. APCS is attentive from the start of the process, procuring raw materials, production process designs, production control as well as quality inspection and assurance and on-time delivery to customers to ensure that parts manufactured by APCS meet the clients' requirements and designs.

Producers who use APCS parts as components include product makers, manufacturers and 1st Tier suppliers both local and overseas. The competitive strategies employed by APCS are as follows:

(1) Parts quality: APCS has focused on quality control of parts manufacture to ensure that they meet the clients' specification requirements and designs. APCS procures raw materials according to the clients' specifications, design production process by a computerized system, monitor production process and process quality assurance for parts manufactured. APCS handles two levels of quality inspection: (1) Inspection and quality control during the production process and (2) final inspection before delivery to ensure that all parts manufactured and delivered by APCS may meet specifications specified and designed by customers.

(2) On-time delivery: APCS also focuses on the control and delivery of parts to customers on time and on a regular basis to support the clients' continuous production process and earn confidence from the clients.

(3) Stability of Production: APCS is capable of producing and sourcing parts to meet the clients' demand and quantity required, thus resulting in the clients' ability to manage their production process to avoid waste of production factors on a just-in-time basis.

(4) Ability to increase or expand production capacity: APCS is capable of increasing or expanding its production capacity to meet the rising demand in and expansion of the clients' businesses. APCS can produce parts in an increased quantity if customers require.

(5) Expansion of operation scope: APCS has increased continuous production lines which are continuous process from its main production lines in order to increase product value such as surface plating, which began in the 2nd quarter of 2011.

In the past, APCS outsourced the said processes, thus incurring expenses on transportation and coordination, employing outsiders as well as expenses on quality control employment. Furthermore, employing outsiders has resulted in longer production time because of the time required to ship parts back and forth and the third party's operation time is beyond APCS control.

APCS's expansion to cover the said process has resulted in better efficiency in cost management, quality control and production time.

(6) Development of production process and management for better efficiency: APCS has determined to develop its production processes and cost management. Initially, it implemented TOYOTA Production System (TPS) in 2008 and applied Cold Forging and Anodizing to its production process. In addition, APCS looks forward to better labor productivity by introducing automation process to its production lines for increased efficiency in using machines, increasing production and enhancing quality, as well as providing opportunity to employees to develop their ability for higher skilled works .

(7) Responsibility and good relationship with customers:

- Ability to increase production capacity to meet customers' demand: In certain cases, customers may need additional parts from APCS during a period and on emergency. APCS is able to adjust production lines to increase production capacity to match the demand of customers within a short period so that customers can produce and work continuously,
- Maintaining long term relationship with customers: APCS maintains a policy to preserve long term customer relationship by preparing and maintaining production capacity to support continuous operation of customers until the end of the models, as well as expansion of production capacity and increasing new processes for a complete cycle of services.
- Confidentiality: APCS realizes the significances of customer confidentiality by controlling technical data on parts customers employed APCS to produce or other data of confidentiality of customers not to be revealed to the public or use the data for personal benefit, as well as other data which may affect APCS competitiveness and activity.

- **Characteristics of clients and target clients**

APCS produces and distributes a variety of precision machined parts and components to supply different industries, depending on the clients' applications. Most APCS customers are in the automotive, compressor for air-conditioners and chillers and digital camera industries.

Examples of clients

Industry	Current Clients
1. Automotive industry	Automobile and motorcycle manufacturers, component producers for engines, driving control, air-conditioners, rain wiper motors, and starters, engine and clutch components for motorcycles, etc.
2. Compressor for air-conditioners and chillers	Compressor manufacturers for air-conditioners and chillers.
3. Medical equipment	Medical device manufacturer
4. Digital camera industry	Digital camera manufacturers.
5. Other industries	Manufacturers of printers, printer shafts, medical tools and hydraulic machinery.

- **Distribution channels**

APCS distributes most parts to the 1st Tier Suppliers and product makers both local and overseas. APCS has supplied its products to such countries as China, Brazil, Belgium, Poland, United States of America, Argentina, Italy, Ireland, France, India, and etc.

- **Pricing Policy**

APCS has a policy of cost plus pricing. Both APCSS and the client will jointly settle a price of metal parts before production.

Since the majority of the cost of parts comes from raw materials such as iron, stainless steel, aluminum, etc., which are commodity goods and their prices are set by the demand and supply of each type of raw materials in the world market which suffer constant changes, APCS therefore suffers risks from fluctuation of the said raw materials.

In case the raw material prices go up substantially, APCS will negotiate with customers to adjust parts prices in order to maintain a reasonable profit margin. If the market price of a raw material rises by more than 10 percent from the price stated in the agreement, APCS will negotiate with the customer for a change in selling price to meet the actual cost of raw materials. On the other hand if the price of raw material decreases, the customer will negotiate with APCS for an adjustment in parts price, similarly. The ratio of price adjustment up or down will not be fixed mainly, but will depend on negotiation in each time.

Certificates and International Standards

APCS is committed to development of production and management efficiency to raise the standards of APCS factories to the level acceptable by clients. To date, APCS has received the following international standard certificates:

No.	Standards	Period Certified	Certification
1.	ISO 9001 : 2015	Jun 2, 2020 to Apr 12, 2023	The ISO 9001 : 2015 standard is a standard that international organizations regulate (International Standardization and Organization), established with the aim to promote a systematic approach to management and administration of corporate quality. The company has received such standards throughout the organization. Scope of Certification: The Manufacture of precision machined parts. Permitted Exclusions : Product Design
2.	IATF 16949 : 2016	Apr 13, 2020 to Apr 12,2024	The IATF 16949:2016 is developed from the ISO 9001:2015 by adding requirements to the IATF 16949 to the automotive industry, which are applicable to the quality management of the automotive industry across the

No.	Standards	Period Certified	Certification
			world. APCS has been certified with that standard throughout the organization. (IATF 16949 changes its name from ISO/TS 16949) Scope Certification : Manufacturing of precision parts
3.	ISO 14001: 2015	Jun 03, 2020 to Jun 2, 2024	The ISO 14001:2015 has been figured out by the International Standardization and Organization to encourage organizations to have efficient environmental management. APCS has been certified with that standard throughout the organization. Scope Certification : Manufacture of precision parts for automotive, office automation, electronic, electrical appliance and industrial machine

(D) Procurement of materials and production

- **Production and production capacity**

Today, APCS has one factory, located at in the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, 700/331, Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang, Chonburi. Province. The maximal production capacity as of December 31, 2022 was 2,321,182 hours/year.

- **Raw materials**

The main raw materials for precision machined components are steel, aluminum and stainless steel, usually specified by clients. Then APCS will find materials based on prices and terms best appropriate to APCS. Most materials are imported as the steel, aluminum and stainless steel, made in the country feature size and qualities irrelevant to the clients' specifications. APCS has no policy to buy raw materials from a particular supplier but spread the purchase from several suppliers for the benefit of material selection. APCS has a leading supplier of steel, aluminum and stainless.

In 2022, APCS imported raw materials at about 12 percent of the total value of material procurement, Taiwan, South Korea, China, England, USA and while the other 88 percent from local suppliers or overseas representatives in Thailand.

Raw material purchase from suppliers is at arm's length. APCS treats every supplier equally, based on normal business relationship, pricing, quality and terms best appropriate for APCS. APCS has no policy to buy raw materials from a particular supplier but spread the purchase from several suppliers for the benefit of material selection. To prevent inappropriate purchase is to have quotes from several suppliers, from which APCS will choose to buy raw materials for APCS's optimal benefits

(E) Environmental impact of manufactures high precision parts and components made from metals

As a manufacturer of automotive and electronics parts, located in Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, Chon Buri, APCS's production process may cause environmental impact. APCS has consequently introduced

measures to cope with that possible impact to employees' health, environmental quality in the factory and nearby areas and control every parameter not to exceed the standard requirements and in line the related government agencies' regulations.

- Air -What may affect the air quality is oil mist from the production process. APCS has installed oil mist and dust detectors at the production line to prevent impact to the air quality. In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Interior require APCS not to discharge waste, whose parameters exceed the regulations. A test of the waste samples shows that APCS waste is under the standard criteria. The test during May 3-5, 2022 by Vcare Environment Services Co., Ltd. an environmental quality analyst whose laboratory has been registered with the Department of Industrial Works, shows the following findings:

- Air pollutants discharged from the APCS factory,

Parameter	Result	Criteria	Unit
Total Suspended Particulate	0.5	400(1)	mg/m3
Sodium Tetraborate	0.170	-	mg/m3
Nitric Acid	0.019	-	ppm
Sulfuric Acid	<0.01	25(1)	ppm
Nickel Acetate (as Ni)	<0.003		mg/m3
Sulfur Dioxide	<1.3	500(1)	ppm
Oxide of Nitrogen	<1.0	-	ppm
Sodium hydroxide	0.667	400(1)	mg/m3

Notes: Ministry of Industry's Notification on volume of pollutants discharged from the factory of 2006.

(1) : Standards CHWI

: No standard

: Results measurement, calculate the temperature 25 degrees Celsius, the pressure of one atmosphere or 760 mm Hg dry conditions.

- Air quality in the workplace

Parameter	Result	Criteria	Unit
Sodium Hydroxide	<0.001-0.200	5[1]	mg/m3
Sulfuric Acid	0.029-0.388	1[1]	mg/m3
Nitric Acid[3]	0.008-0.029	2[1]	ppm
Potassium Hydroxide	0.476	2[2]	mg/m3
Iron Fume	<0.052-0.066	10	mg/m3
Methanol	<0.153	200	ppm
Iron Chloride as Iron	<0.052	10	mg/m3
Isopropyl Alcohol	<0.330-1.356	-	ppm
Carbon Monoxide	<0.04-0.1	50[1]	ppm
Total Dust	0.111-0.887	15	mg/m3
Reparable Dust	0.033-0.067	5	mg/m3
n-Hexane	0.345	500[1]	ppm
Oil Mist	<0.001-4.429	5	mg/m3
Aluminum Dust	<0.001-0.010	15	mg/m3
2-Methyl-2,4-Pentanediol[2]	0.003	125	mg/m3

Parameter	Result	Criteria	Unit
2-Butoxy Ethanol	<0.041-0.120	50[1]	ppm
Sodium Tetraborate	0.070-0.200	-	mg/m^3
Petroleum Naphtha	<0.500	2,000[1]	mg/m^3
Xylene	<0.005	100[1]	ppm
Ethyl Acetate	0.035	400[1]	ppm
Methyl isobutyl ketone	<0.244	100[1]	ppm
2-Propanol	<1.356	400[1]	ppm
2-Propanone	2.285	1,000[1]	ppm
Toluene	0.231	200[1]	ppm
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	<0.041	50[1]	ppm
1-Metoxy-2-Propanol	0.003	100[1]	ppm
Propane	11.961	1,000	ppm
Butane	1.651	800[1]	ppm

Notes : Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

[1] : Ministry of Interior's Notification on safety at work concerning environment (Chemicals)

[2] : Ministry of Interior's Notification on safety at work concerning environment (Chemicals)

[3] : Analyzed by Emex Association Co., LTD

- : No applicable standard

- Water Water is one of the main resources consumed in the production process, for instance, washing metal products in the production process, blended with the coolant to keep machinery cool, product plating process, and washing other things as well as for human consumption. Wastewater from the coolant and inorganic waste will be collected and a company licensed to handle waste disposal from the Department of Industrial Works, Industry Ministry, would take it for proper disposal

- Wastewater : APCS can treat wastewater from 2 sources. Firstly, wastewater from the plating process, APCS can treat 6 cubic meters/hour, efficient enough to treat all the wastewater from the production process. Secondly, wastewater from human consumption.

APCS monitors the wastewater quality and parameters involved to make sure that they meet the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand's requirements. Wastewater discharged to the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate's main drain is sampled on a monthly basis by the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate. APCS's wastewater parameters do not exceed the criteria.

The latest sampling on November 1, 2022 by United Analyst and Engineering Consultant Co., Ltd. (Amata Nakorn Branch), the water and wastewater analyst in the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, whose laboratory has been registered with the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, showed:

Parameter	Results	Criteria	Unit
Temperature	31	≤45	˚C
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	33.4	≤500	mg/l
Chemical Oxygen Demand	82.7	≤750	mg/l
Total Suspended Solid	24.5	≤200	mg/l
pH	7.5	5.5 – 9.0	-
Total Dissolved Solids	411	≤3,000	mg/l
Grease & Oil	3	≤10	mg/l

- Raw material scraps : Scrap from the production process are metal scraps from lathing and/or drilling process. APCS will collect those lathe scraps and hire a company licensed for waste management to pick them up. The trucks will be weighed before and after scrap loading under an APCS staff's supervision. Before loading the scraps, those scraps will be squeezed for less storage space and a byproduct from that process is oil from the scraps, which can be recycled.

As the factory is located in Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate under supervision of the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, waste discharge, in terms of volume and quality, is strictly controlled by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand. Waste discharged by APCS from 2007 to 2022 has been under the criteria of the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate.

APCS has been certified with ISO 14001:2015 on Jun 03, 2021 and received the Green System Award, Level 3 from the Ministry of Industry on September 14, 2020 for its standards of environmental management and operation. That guarantees our focus on pollution prevention from affecting the environment.

(F) Assets used in Business

None.

(G) Products not yet delivered

None.

1.2.2.3 Raw Water Business Unit

The unit engages in distribution of raw water.

(A) Type of Products

Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. (CK) in involved with raw water distribution. It's quality raw water at the standards of inland water, category 3. Cholkij has 5 reservoirs with total capacity of 18 million cubic meters in Nong Tamlueng Sub-district and Nong hong Sub-district, Phan Thong District, Chon Buri Province.

(B) Marketing and competition

- **Industrial conditions**

CK's main source of income comes from the sale of raw water to customers, which distributes to the industrial sector and waterworks authority in Chon Buri and Chachoengsao provinces. Demand for raw water

depends on the industrial growth in Chon Buri and Chachoengsao provinces. Continuous industry growth was seen in 2022. Water usage has slowed due to the Covid-19 outbreak

- **Trends of the industry and competition**

The trend of the Thai Industry sector for the year 2022 expects the consumer price index (CPI) to increase from the period of the year 2021 due to the problem of COVID-19 pandemic has subdued both domestically and internationally. This makes the industrial sector, import, exports, tourism and the manufacturing sector improve from the previous year. The CPI for the year 2021 declines from that of 2020 for almost all sectors resulting from the new-strain COVID-19 pandemic that cause a halt in some of the industrial sector following the government's announcement. This also affects the construction industry in some areas and those works in foreign countries.

(C) Marketing policy and features

- **Competition strategies**

Raw water of CK is of high quality and meets the standards of inland water, category 3, the standards required by customers. Cholkij Sakol has installed a system to check the quality and quantity of water for clients to be confident in raw water, supplied by Cholkij Sakol. In addition, Cholkij Sakol is studying other water sources for future business expansion.

- **Customer features and target customers**

CK's customers are those who procure and distribute raw water or procure water to process and distribute for household or industrial consumption. Our target customer is the industrial sector, water management companies that distribute to household and industrial sector and ect.

- **Channels of distribution**

Today, CK sells raw water to a domestic customer, Our customer is the industrial sector, water management companies that distribute to household and industrial sector.

- **Storage and distribution**

The current situation is Thailand is in drought state. However, the company has prepared the water so that it can sell the water to meet the contract. This caused the cost of raw water distribution business to increase due to labor cost and depreciation

(D) Raw materials

Quality of CK's inland water, category 3 has been monitored today and for the future.

- **Pricing policy**

The raw water prices are agreed by the buyer and seller.

(E) Environmental impact

CK collect only rainwater to its 5 reservoirs in the rainy season (August-November). Therefore, there is no environmental impact but CK's operation help relieve floods in downstream areas.

(F) Assets used in Business

The main characteristics of the main fixed assets CK used in business as of December 31, 2022 consists of

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Water tank land (total 43 title deeds, area 438-2-97.5 rais)	The Company owns	273,606,965.15	The company has taken the land at a cost of 271 million baht to guarantee credit with commercial banks. and the Company has entered into a Negative Pledge Agreement with a commercial bank as collateral for long-term loans.
Land improvement	The Company owns	1.00	None
Total land and land improvements		**273,606,966.15**	
Buildings and building improvements	The Company owns	9,557,654.48	None
Machinery and equipment	The Company owns	41,826,097.86	None
Furnishings and office supplies	The Company owns	14,255.36	None
Asset under Construction	The Company owns	265,220.00	None
Total		**325,270,193.85**	

(G) Projects not yet delivered

- None –

1.2.2.4 Trading, Mining, and Exchanging Digital Assets

(A) Characteristics of the Product

Digital Assets

(B) Marketing and Competition

A new generation of investors, especially Gen X and Gen Y, are highly interested in the digital asset market as they believe it is an investment in tangible assets. The global digital asset market has a market cap of approximately $0.98 trillion, of which 38.7% comes from Bitcoin.

Referral source: https://www.sec.or.th/TH/PublishingImages/Pages/WeeklyReport/DAWeeklyReport20220909.jpg

- **Industry Trends**

Digital assets are electronic units that express their value like ordinary assets and are a centralized transaction using blockchain technology to help record transactions. This makes ownership trading possible at any time which Bitcoin is the digital asset with the highest market value in the world. In addition, digital assets are considered a type of inflation hedge because Bitcoin is a limited digital asset, and investors can be confident that this digital coin will have market value.

In addition, digital assets are considered a type of inflation hedge because Bitcoin is a limited digital asset, and investors can be confident that this digital coin will have market value.

Industry Trends and Competition

In Bitcoin mining, orders are embedded in blockchain technology by stipulating that when 210,000 new blocks are found, the reward will be halved, known as Bitcoin Halving, which happens every four years to prevent Bitcoin inflation. This causes the price of Bitcoin to grow cyclically and relates to the demand and supply rules. When there are fewer coins spawned, but the number of people interested in Bitcoin is increasing, the price soars. When the price rises, some investors who have accumulated bitcoins sell them to cash out, resulting in lower prices. When the price drops, investors who had already left the market refocus on Bitcoin and continue to enter the market again.

Currently, the network's total hash rate (TH/s) is the highest per day at 214,510,000 TH/s in February 2022 (according to https://www.blockchain.com). Collecting data for the past six years, it was found that the total number of hashes of the network has grown at an average growth rate of 151.03% per year in the past six years. New and additional investments by old miners will affect the total hash amount and price of Bitcoin. This is because as the total hash count increases, the share of mined coins per Bitcoin miner decreases. This makes bitcoins harder to mine and affects the price of bitcoins as well. Additionally, the price of Bitcoin experienced higher growth during 2020-2021, while 2022 was the year in which the market conditions of digital assets experienced significant volatility. However, the Company expects the digital asset business to recover with a tendency to increase in the future.

(C) Policies and Characteristics of Marketing

- **Competitive Strategy**

The Company plans to mine digital assets for collection. The Company will only sell digital assets when the purchase price of digital assets is within reasonable criteria. If the price of such digital assets decreases, the Company will only sell it to meet operating expenses to generate working capital in the Company.

- **Characteristics of Customers and Target Customers**

A new generation of global investors, especially Gen X and Gen Y, and customers who are interested in digital assets.

- **Distribution Channels**

The Company plans to distribute digital assets obtained from mining in domestic and international channels.

(D) Procurement of Products

Mining digital assets that the Company has invested in the form of crypto coins.

- **Pricing Policy**

The Company has a policy to set the selling price of digital assets when the purchase price of digital assets are within reasonable criteria.

(E) Impact on the Environment

The Company uses a very high number of units of electrical energy, but the Company has foreseen the impact on the environment. Therefore, alternative energy such as solar energy is introduced and used in business as well.

(F) Assets used in Business

The main characteristics of the main fixed assets GEM used in business as of December 31, 2022 consists of

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Land improvement	The Company owns	9,329,224.45	None
Buildings and building improvements	The Company owns	20,444,879.52	None
Cryptocurrency Mining and Equipment	The Company owns	349,442,420.69	None
Furnishings and office supplies	The Company owns	455,011.00	None
Asset under Construction	The Company owns	234,815,124.92	None
Total		614,486,660.58	

(G) Products not yet delivered

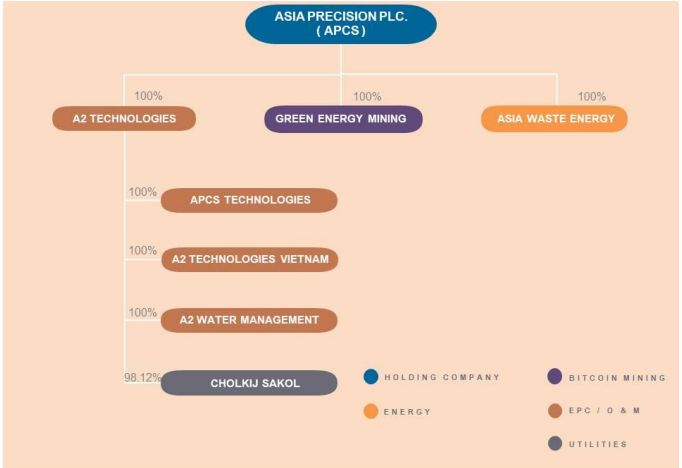
None.

1.3 Shareholding Structure

1.3.1 Shareholding Structure

As of 31 December 2022

From 4 January 2022 onward



1.3.2 Persons who may have conflicts of interest and hold shares in subsidiaries or associates more than 10 percent of the number of shares with voting rights.

- None -

1.3.3 Relationship with the business group of major shareholders.

- None -

1.3.4 Company shareholders

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 30 December 2021	No. of Common shares	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	659,999,962	1.00	659,999,962.00
Paid-up Capital	659,999,862	1.00	659,999,862.00

(2) Shareholders of the top-ten major shareholders of the Company according to the latest book closing date on December 30,2022

	Name	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd.[1)]	146,000,000	22.12
2.	Super Energy Corporation Public Co.,Ltd	90,225,632	13.67
3.	Bank Of Singapore Limited	64,700,000	9.80
4.	Karoonkornsakul Group[2)]	29,220,407	4.43
5.	Ms.Daranee Attanand	21,289,331	3.23
6.	Mr.Annop Limprasert	17,904,000	2.71
7.	Mr.Somchai HongRatanavijit	16,880,000	2.56
8	Ms.Janyaporn Valyasevi	14,287,600	2.17
9.	Mr.Chanchai Gulthavorakorn	12,735,300	1.93
10.	Mr.Sirote Sangthawaiporn	10,800,000	1.64
11.	Minor Shareholders	235,957,592	35.75
		659,999,862	100.00

- Thai Shareholders 1,311 persons (Total number of Common shares 592,935,565 shares which is equivalent to 89.84 % of total paid up shares) and
- Foreign Shareholders 12 persons (Total number of Common shares 67,064,297 shares which is equivalent to 10.16% of total paid up shares)

Note : [1)] See detail Advance Web Studio Co.,Ltd at no.3

[2)]See detail Karoonkornsakul Group at no.4

(3) Portion shareholders of Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd. as follows (as of 31 December 2022)

	Name	No. of Shareholders	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd.[3)]	1	29,998	99.9933
2.	Minority shareholders (2 persons)	2	2	0.0067
		3	30,000	100.0000

Remark: [3)] See detail AWS Asset Management at no. 6

(3.1) Portion shareholders of AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd. as follows (as of 31 December 2022)

	Name	No. of Shareholders	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	1	9,998	99.98
2.	Minority shareholders (2 persons)	2	2	0.02
		3	10,000	100.00

(4) Portion shareholders of Karoonkornsakul Group as follows (as of 31 December 2022)

	Name		No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Mr. Apichart	Karoonkornsakul	13,778,448	2.09
2.	Mr. Pete	Karoonkornsakul	11,843,673	1.79
3.	Mrs. Ratana	Karoonkornsakul	2,677,414	0.41
4.	Mr. Pat	Karoonkornsakul	665,913	0.10
5.	Ms. Wachirayan	Karoonkornsakul	254,959	0.04
			29,220,407	4.43

1.3.4.1 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - A2 Technologies Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of Common shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	60,000,000	10.00	600,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	60,000,000	10.00	600,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of A2 Technologies Company Limited

	Name	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Asia Precision Public Company Limited	59,999,997	99.99999
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons)	3	0.00001
		60,000,000	100.00000

1.3.4.2 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - APCS Technologies Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of Common shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	10,000	1,000.00	10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,000	1,000.00	10,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of APCS Technologies Company Limited

	Name	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	A2 Technology Company Limited	9,997	99.97
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons)	3	0.03
		10,000	100.00

1.3.4.3 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - A2 Water Management Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of Common shares (Shares)	No. of Preferred Shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	3,825,000	3,675,000	10.00	75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	3,825,000	3,675,000	2.50	18,750,000.00

(2) Shareholders of A2teeravat joint venture Company Limited

	Name	No. of Common shares (Shares)	No. of Preferred Shares (Shares)	% of total shares all issued
1.	A2 Technology Company Limited	3,825,000	3,674,997	99.9997
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons)	-	3	0.00003
		3,825,000	3,675,000	100.00000

Voting rights in shareholders meeting of A2teeravat joint venture Company Limited

	Types of shares	Voting rights		
1.	Common shares	1 Shares	:	1 vote
2.	Preferred Shares	1 Shares	:	10,000 votes

1.3.4.4 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - Cholkij Sakol Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	1,200,000	100.00	120,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	1,200,000	100.00	120,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of Cholkij Sakol Company Limited

	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	A2 Technology Company Limited	1,177,497	98.12475
2.	Ms.Nobbawan Chantarasiri	22,500	1.87500
3.	Minority shareholders (3 person)	3	0.00025
		1,200,000	100.00000

1.3.4.5 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - A2 Technologies Vietnam Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	100,000	10.00	1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	100,000	10.00	1,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of A2 Technologies Vietnam Company Limited

	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	A2 Technologies Company Limited	100,000	100.00
		100,000	100.00

1.3.4.6 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - Green energy mining Co., Ltd.

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital (Old)	13,600,000	10.00	136,000,000.00
Registered Capital (Old)	13,600,000	10.00	136,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital (New-Current)	66,400,000	10.00	664,000,000.00
Registered Capita l(New-Current)	66,400,000	7.70	511,280,000.00

(2) Shareholders of Green energy mining Co., Ltd.

	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Asia Precision Public Company Limited	79,999,9998	99.9999970
2.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	1	0.0000015
3.	Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd..	1	0.0000015
		80,000,000	100.00000

1.3.4.7 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - Asia waste energy Co., Ltd.

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2022	No. of shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	10,000	100.00	1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,000	100.00	1,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of Asia waste energy Co., Ltd.

	Name	No. of shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Asia Precision Public Company Limited	9,997	99.97
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons	3	0.03
		10,000	100.00

1.3.4.8 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2021	No. of Common shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	55,000,000	10.00	550,000,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000,000	10.00	550,000,000

(2) Shareholders of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited

	Name	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Asia Precision Public Company Limited	54,999,997	99.99999
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons)	3	0.00001
		55,000,000	100.00000

Remark : On February 25, 2019 P2 Precision Company Limited changed the company's name to Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited

On January 4, 2023, The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 60% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA"). APAT will cease to be a subsidiary of the Company

1.3.4.9 Shareholding Structure of Subsidiaries - Asiaprecisiontech Company Limited

(1) Number of Registered Capital and Paid-up capital

As at 31 December 2021	No. of Common shares (Shares)	Amount of per share (Baht)	Amount (Baht)
Registered Capital	200,000	5.00	1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	200,000	5.00	1,000,000.00

(2) Shareholders of Asiaprecisiontech Company Limited

	Name	No. of Common shares	% of total shares all issued
1.	Asia Precision A.T.Company Limited	199,997	99.9985
2.	Minority shareholders (3 persons)	3	0.0015
		200,000	100.0000

1.4 Issuing other securities

- None –

1.5 Dividend Policy

Company dividend policy

The Company has a dividend policy to payout no less than 40 percent of net profit after tax in separated financial statements and after Legal Reserves. However, the Company may choose to payout dividend less than the aforementioned rate depending on the operational performance, financial position, cash flow, working capital requirement, business expansion, and other factors that affect business operation; subject to approval of the board of directors and/or shareholders.

Dividend Payout	Separated Financial Statements		
	2020	2021	2022
Par Value (Baht)	1	1	1
Shares (million shares)	660	660	660
Net profit/(loss) (million Baht)	176.08	(1.88)	69.48
Dividend per share	0.06	-	-

* The Board of Directors meeting No.1/2023 on February 28, 2023 resolved to refrain from paying dividends, which will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting on April 20, 2023 for approval.

Subsidiaries dividend policy

The Company has a dividend policy to payout no less than 50 percent of net profit after tax in separated financial statements and after Legal Reserves. However, the Company may choose to payout dividend less than the aforementioned rate depending on the operational performance, financial position, cash flow, working capital requirement, business expansion, and other factors that affect business operation; subject to approval of the board of directors and/or shareholders

Dividend payment of A2 Technologies Company Limited

Dividend Payout	Separated Financial Statements		
	2020	2021	2022
Par Value (Baht)	10	10	10
Shares (million shares)	50	60	60
Net profit/(loss) (million Baht)	(25.54)	(11.21)	(153.01)
Dividend per share (Baht)	2	-	-

* The Board of Directors meeting No.1/2023 on February 28, 2023 resolved to refrain from paying dividends

2. Risk Management

Risks identified in this document. Based on current data and future expectations as far as can be determined. The risk factors of some significance. The text in the forecasts presented in the statement of this, such as using the words "believe," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "plans" or "intends", etc. Or. expectations regarding the performance of the business expansion. Changes in the laws relating to the business of the Company and other state policies concerning anticipated future events. As a result, the actual May differ significantly from expectations or predictions may.

Risk management is an important procedure in reinforcing the Company to achieve its objectives and goals. If the risks can be identified accurately in advance, it will help to mitigate the impacts and open an opportunity to seek for more business running guidelines. Moreover, efficient risk management is a crucial component in investment decision making. All that was said, will lead to creation of innovation and value added to the organization, shareholders and stakeholders as well as help the Company to sustainably grow.

2.1 Risk Management Policy and Plan, Scope of Risk Management

The Company has established the Enterprise Risk Management Framework to be up-to-date and in compliance with the international standards, the risk management strategies of the Company, and communicate to all departments to acknowledge and put into practice based on the clearer objectives and risk appetite. This is to ensure risk management go in the same direction and present the risk management result in the form of Risk Dashboard which shows high/medium/low risks together with solutions to the Risk Management Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors / the Risk Management Committee

The Board of Directors determines the policy and supervises risk management to be efficient and effective by having the Risk Management Committee to be responsible for verification to ensure that the Company has the comprehensive risk management procedures in compliance with the international standards and the Charter of the Risk Management Committee in order to evaluate the risk management of the Risk Management Working Group independently. Emphasis will be placed on actual practices and monitoring the results by determining the Risk Warning Signal or Red Flag to be followed whether the risk is more than the acceptable level or not, and communicate and control the Company to establish a measure to solve the situation in an appropriate and timely manner.

Internal Audit Agency

The Internal Audit agency is responsible for examination, evaluation and providing recommendations with respect to efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management system based on the Charter of Internal Audit Agency which is approved by the Audit Committee. It also encourages the Company to have universal risk management, being able to identify important risks and set up appropriate indicators. Risk Warning Signal will be set up and can manage risks efficiently while reporting the evaluation result to the Audit Committee for consideration and approval. In addition, opinions and recommendations from the Audit Committee are communicated back to the Risk Management Working Group and routine operators in order to develop and improve the risk management procedures of the Company.

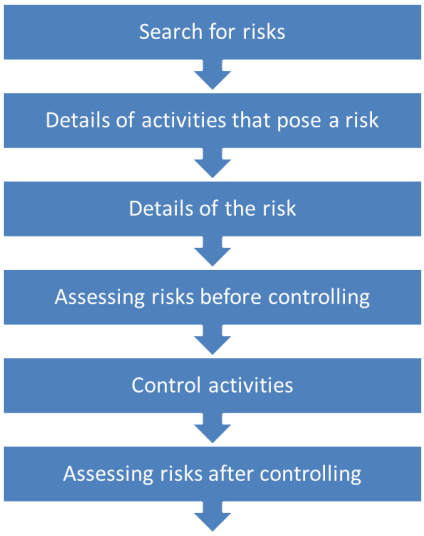
Risk Management Framework

The Company classifies risks into 4 types as follows:

1. **Strategic Risk: SR** by considering the work plan and how the plan is put into practice in an appropriate manner, changes due to external and internal factors that affect the determination of strategies, operations towards the main objectives, goals and operational guidelines of the organization, etc.
2. **Financial Risk: FR** by considering liquidity management with respect to credits, investments, interest rate changes, exchange rates, a risk of nonobservance of agreed obligations by the contract party, etc.
3. **Operational Risk: OR** the risk involves operations of each procedure or activity within the organization including the risk involved in managing information on information technology and other knowledge in achieving the specified goals where operational risks may affect the efficiency of the operational procedures and achievement of the main objectives of the organization as a whole.
4. **Compliance Risk: CR** Observance of rules and regulations, requirements of the supervisory agency, risks concerning laws related to business operations of the Securities Exchange Group, etc.

Risk Evaluation Methods

The Company evaluates risks with the same standards throughout the whole organization (Common Risk Metrics) which has the procedures as follows:



Degree of Risk: in assessing the chance to have a risk (Likelihood), impact of the risk and risk manageability, and comparing the assessment result with the Risk Limit which is in line with the Risk Appetite. If the Risk Owner finds the Residual Risk higher than the Risk Limit, then a set of measures to deal with/solve the risks must be determined and reports to the Risk Management Committee until the risk is within the acceptable level.

Risk Management Culture

The Company is well aware that risk management culture is an important component to the success of the risk management in addition to having tools and standards for good risk management. If everyone in the organization understands the risk management framework differently or understands the acceptable level of risk differently, or having the conceptual framework inconsistent with the risk management guideline of the Company, this may lead to errors in decision making. Therefore, the Company has established a guideline in building risk management culture as follows:

- Obtain communications from executives that risk management is important (Tone at the Top) and the executives are a role model for risk management.
- Develop a risk management system that can create value to the Company by ensuring progress monitoring and improving of the risk management system in place.
- Build a way to put into practice with empirical evidence by setting up a risk management working group to supervise risk management operations, ensure use of common language for risks, determine the risk appetite and set up a risk management system in the same format, determine roles and responsibility of a person responsible for each risk issue (Accountability)
- Build mutual agreements between key related persons through meetings/enquiries/opinions on a occasional basis.

2.2 Risk Factors Facing APCS's Businesses

2.2.1 Risks in construction industry (EPC)

2.2.1.1 COVID-19 Risk from the COVID-19 pandemic

In 2022, the world encountered the COVID-19 pandemic situation, including Thailand that had a severe pandemic as well which affected a lot of businesses to close down or come into a halt.

- The COVID-19 pandemic n subsidiaries as well since customers slowed down construction in order to prevent the spread in the customer's area resulting in delayed work delivery. However, subsidiaries had managed the risk from delayed delivery by negotiating the deadline of work delivery and sent a letter requesting an extension of delivery time to the employer. This is to prevent the subsidiary from being called for penalty by the employer. In addition, a measure on site entrance – exit management was in place in order to mitigate the spread in the construction site, temperature was measured before entering the area while ATK examined in order to separate high-risk groups as well as welfare was provided in the form of COVID-1 9 insurance and vaccinations for all employees. This result in the construction sites where the subsidiary enters to work have not yet found any cases of COVID-1 9 spreading. Due to the situation with COVID-19, the Ministry of Public Health has announced that the names and important symptoms of dangerous communicable diseases will no longer be published. As a result, COVID-19 will no longer be classified as a dangerous contagious disease and will instead be placed in the group of communicable diseases to watch out for, starting from October 1, 2022.

2.2.1.2 Risks from fluctuation in construction material price

The gross profit for each project is based on accurate project cost estimates and cost control within a predetermined budget. Building materials are the primary costs used in cost estimates. If the price of construction materials fluctuates due to the economic conditions and market demand, this will affect the profit of the Company. Nevertheless, the subsidiary is well aware of this risk. In the past, the subsidiary has negotiated for the seller to stand the price for a longer period. There is a demand planning for building materials for each period. And the market price is continuously monitored to be used for negotiating prices with sellers to get the best prices.

2.2.1.3 Risks from delay in construction project

If the construction operation is delayed, this will resulted in delay of delivery of the project to the client. As a result, the subsidiary will be charged a penalty due to project not delivered on the date specified in the contract, and resulting in additional other expenses. Nevertheless, the subsidiary Company places great importance on delivering the project to the client on time as stated in the contract. The Company determines thorough work plans from the beginning of the project until the end of the project. The project is controlled in accordance with the plan closely. Progress is reported to the client according to the meeting schedule specified by the client or according to the contract specified. In the event of an unexpected event, that may result in the project not able to be delivered to the client on schedule. The subsidiary Company will report to the client immediately and make a letter requesting to extend the delivery period to the client. This is to jointly prepare a memorandum of agreement for extending the project delivery period and prevent the subsidiary from being charged a fine from the client. In the past, the subsidiary Company has never experienced any delay in delivering the project which causes the subsidiary to have to pay a penalty to the client.

2.2.1.4 Risks from dependency on engineers and personnel

The subsidiary with rapid expansion that is in construction business requires people with expertise and experience in designing, planning, operating as well as construction of projects as planned. They are engineers at the level of assistant managing director, project managers and project engineers or foremen. If A2 loses these engineers and personnel, it will affect the Company's ability to win projects and perform well in the future.

The Company realizes the importance of personnel, which is an important factor in business operations and therefore determines measures to prevent such risks. In the past the Company continuously strived to develop the capabilities and competencies of personnel so that employees can perform their work efficiently and achieve goals. Talent management policy was established to support continuous and sustainable growth by creating a new generation of executives for the future. This is done through a process of determining the potential personal characteristics of both managerial and operational competence and performance. This includes Succession Planning to prepare plans for succession and replacement of important positions in the organization, in order to prepare the person to be responsible to systematically inherit the duties of overseeing businesses and organizations.

This also includes a clear human resource management policy through thorough care of the personnel, provide compensation for work and provide welfare for all employees in line with the competition and labor market, treat employees with fairness, equality within the framework of Company regulations, labor laws and good traditions in society, ensuring employees have good quality of life and health, have safe working conditions, create a good working environment and promote teamwork.

2.2.1.5 Risks from the other contractual party failing to comply with the agreements

The subsidiary faces risks with the clients failing to comply with the agreements, especially payment according to the work progress, thus most likely causing damage to the subsidiary. The subsidiary has come up with such preventive measures as financial analysis of the client before taking a project, finding additional information about that client from other sources or demand advance payment as well as collection according the work progress. The Company will carefully select customers whose government own part of the shares or reliable state enterprises.

2.2.1.6 Risks from high competition

Currently, the construction business is increasingly competitive, including rising number of competitors. As a result, there were more contestants to bid on a project, causing some contractors to lower the bid price in order to win the bidding. The aforementioned price reduction also resulted in a decrease in the profit of the Company. Nevertheless, the subsidiary mitigates this risk by bidding for jobs that the subsidiary has expertise in, and able to control costs. This also includes the development of the capabilities of the personnel to be able to perform their work with quality. This makes subsidiary gain trust from government and private sectors. Therefore, the subsidiary is always given the opportunity to participate in bidding for new projects.

2.2.1.7 Risks from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation

The subsidiary Company imports construction materials from abroad, such as solar panels and inverters. The value of ordered construction materials is quite high. The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation results in risks to the Company. Nevertheless, the Company uses Forward Contract to mitigate this risk at appropriate time.

2.2.1.8 Risk from natural disasters

Risk from natural disasters can arise, whether it is flood, fire, earthquake, and other natural disasters; all of these may cause damage to the project property. Nevertheless, the Company has mitigated such risk by purchasing an insurance policy that covers natural disasters throughout the construction period for all construction projects, and perform a safety system practice every year. The Company has studied the environment of the construction project location from the beginning to prevent the chance of natural disasters and damage to the project property.

If a natural disaster causes damage to the data of the subsidiary, the subsidiary has an established data protection measure: by keeping the information in 2 separate places. For the first place, the Company will store information using an external storage device, which will be stored in a secured place. For the second place, the Company will store data using Cloud Storage, which is an online storage space, to reduce the risk of data loss due to natural disasters. The subsidiary has tested the backup system at least 3 times a year to ensure complete backups of the system.

2.2.2 Risk in Automotive Industry (Auto)

2.2.2.1 Risks from dependency on major customers and automotive customers

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 10/2022 dated 2 December 2022, which resolved to approve the disposal of assets of all ordinary shares of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") which is the Company's subsidiary of precision metal parts manufacturing business. The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 59.99% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") at Baht 15.37 per share, totaling Baht 507,209,954 (the "Share Sale Transaction"). As a result, APAT will no longer be a subsidiary of the Company on 4 January 2023. So, The precision metal parts manufacturing business has been discontinued since from that.

2.2.3 Risks in distribution of raw water business

2.2.3.1 Risks from weather conditions

The subsidiary that is involved with raw water production and distribution faces risks with weather conditions and world climate change – not raining even in the rainy season and El Nino that makes rain less than it should have been.

The risks are mitigated as follows: the volume of raw water collected is double the size of the annual sales for the first 3 years. Water will be sufficient for 3 years though some years may be dry. In the 4th year, the volume of water collected will be increased by 60 percent of the reservoir capacity. Additional reservoirs nearby will be located in case of drought for 2 consecutive years.

2.2.3.2 Risks from chemical contamination in water

The subsidiary that is involved with raw water production and distribution faces risks of chemical contamination in the raw water, thus affecting the quality of ground water due to such upstream activities as wastewater release from industrial plants, livestock farming, chemical application in farm activities, etc.

The risks are mitigated as follows: getting tools to check water quality prepared to check water quality in the stream before releasing to the reservoirs, monitoring community activities and upstream activities that may release wastewater to the stream by coordinating with the people and communities that may cause contamination.

2.2.3.3 Risks from the other contractual party terminating water sales agreements

The subsidiary that is involved with raw water production and distribution faces risks with the clients terminating water sales agreements or failing to comply with the agreements. The subsidiary has come up with such measures as specifying concise terms and conditions, working together to reduce possible disputes or misunderstandings, having a joint meeting to address issues concerned and find a common solution. In addition, the subsidiary will expand its customer base in order to spread risk.

2.2.3.4 Risks as a result of fluctuating microbiological substances in the reservoir

Given that raw water in the reservoir comes from rain flowing through natural water channel, therefore there will be microbiological substances contaminated in the water such as dead plants and animals. These microbiological substances act as food for bacteria and fish in the reservoir. These degraded

substances by bacteria can cause high BOD level and low dissolved oxygen level. The growing population of fish that cannot escape the reservoir can cause high Ammonia and Nitrate levels. These may result in raw water being out of specifications.

The risks are mitigated as follows: periodically remove fish from the reservoir or monitor and limit the growth rate of fish, install oxygen filling machine to expedite the substance degrading process, plan and install drainage low quality water during off season period.

2.2.3.5 Risks from reliance on key customers

Risk from reliance on only a few key customers is partially mitigated since the subsidiary has good relationship and received trust from the customers. The subsidiary has plans to expand its customer base in the future to mitigate this risk.

2.2.4 Risk of trading, mining, exchanging digital assets

2.2.4.1 Risk from environmental impact from digital asset mining

Currently, digital assets are new assets built on the principle of decentralization to be used as a medium of exchange without intermediaries, which ensures security in transactions. However, digital asset transactions require large amounts of processing to verify their authenticity and ensure security, preventing counterfeiting. This requirement leads to a significant demand for electricity, and as most electricity generation uses fossil energy, the environmental impact of digital asset mining can be significant. According to The Cambridge Bitcoin Electricity Consumption Index (CBECI) of the University of Cambridge, worldwide bitcoin mining has consumed a total of 395.54 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity from July 2010 to January 2022, with 103.72 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity used for bitcoin mining in 2021 alone. As a result, a large amount of fuel must be burned to produce enough electricity to meet demand, resulting in more carbon dioxide emissions, which is one of the causes of greenhouse gas emissions.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's subsidiary had 1,075 mining machines for digital asset mining. Based on the method for calculating carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions of the Environmental Management Committee, EGAT 1/1, it was found that the current number of Bitcoin mining machines used by the subsidiary was 1,155 units (as of Jan. 27, 2023), emitting 32,068.71 tons of CO2 per year (calculated by multiplying the amount of electricity used by the coefficient of greenhouse gas emissions. The coefficient used is 0.5821 based on the method for calculating CO2 emissions of the Environmental Management Committee, EGAT 1).

However, the Group Company is aware of the environmental impact arising from the digital asset mining business. By considering the management guidelines as follows:

In this regard, the Company has a way to reduce environmental impact by using renewable energy to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, which the Company can reduce more than 15% of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. There is a plan to expand the use of renewable energy to reduce the impact on the environment.

2.2.4.2 Risk from digital asset price volatility

Digital asset prices are the first and foremost factor in the digital asset mining business, Cryptocurrency which is regarded as the only main income. Therefore, the price of digital assets significantly affects the income and cash flow of a business. Although the past data shows that the price of digital assets is constantly changing and it is something that cannot be predicted in the future, the Company may be able to reduce the risk by considering the price trend. The operator sells at a reasonable price according to the condition of the trading price at that time. Also, the price of Bitcoin has been growing in the past 2020 – 2021. However, in 2022, the price of the said digital asset may slow down due to the war in Ukraine. However, the Company has confidence that such digital assets will tend to increase in the future.

2.2.4.3 Risks from technological changes

Bitcoin mining requires computer processing power to decrypt the software quickly and earn rewards with bitcoins. The Company increase Hash rate as much as possible by purchasing state-of-the-art miners from Bitmain, the world's largest mining rig and application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) manufacturer for Bitcoin mining.

However, technological innovations may emerge with more processing power, making existing mining machines less efficient than newer ones, resulting in lower expected returns. Nevertheless, the Company will follow up on the development of emerging innovations by studying the best performing mining equipment, and the Company can provide studies on technology change trends.

2.2.4.4 Risks of cyber theft

The mining business, Cryptocurrency, and investing in digital assets are transactions through the Internet, which may be subject to cyber theft incidents. If such events happen to the Company, it will significantly affect the Company's position, financial situation, and profitability. To prevent such risks, the Company is considering cyber theft prevention methods such as storing digital assets that can be mined in a Hardware Wallet without an internet connection and storing it in the Company's safety deposit box. The withdrawal of use must be approved by the person assigned by the Board of Directors of the subsidiary.

2.2.4.5 Risks related to laws and regulations of government agencies or regulatory agencies

Currently, digital assets are still a new matter, and the rules and regulations governing the digital asset business of government agencies or regulators can be adjusted at any time, issuing new regulations governing the digital asset business. It may affect the operations and results of the Company, including investment limitations or taxation. However, the Company gives priority to such risks and closely follows relevant laws to adjust the business to be efficient and maximize benefits to the Company.

2.2.4.6 Risks of energy crisis

The digital asset mining business consumes a lot of energy to run its operations because the mining machines must be active all the time without any breaks. These mining machines use electric power to operate, and with the current popularity of mining digital assets, a large amount of electrical energy is lost to mining. This could lead to an energy shortage crisis, prompting the government to take measures to control power consumption. In such a situation, the subsidiary may not be able to operate its digital asset mining

business at full capacity, potentially affecting the Company's performance. However, the subsidiary has a plan to reduce the electricity consumption of its digital asset mining business, such as using renewable energy from solar power as an additional source of energy, to mitigate the impact of a possible energy shortage crisis.

2.2.4.7 Risks of unstable power or power outages

The digital asset mining business requires a lot of energy and high voltage systems to always perform processing. Currently, the Company's subsidiaries use electricity from the Provincial Electricity Authority. In the event of a power failure or outage, it will affect the continuity of digital asset mining and result in a loss of opportunities to earn money from mining digital assets. However, the Company's subsidiary has a plan to reduce dependence on energy from the Provincial Electricity Authority by using renewable energy from solar power plants as a source of energy for mining. This is a diversification of the source of electricity used in the digital asset mining business. Additionally, the Group specializes in constructing solar power plants and developing a backup power system from solar energy (BESS: Battery Energy Storage Systems) to reduce the risk of power outages.

2.2.4.8 Risks from changes in equations, regulations, or digital asset mining environment

The mining of digital assets is now considered one of the causes of environmental impact due to the large amount of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. As a result, there is a risk that the subsidiary's digital asset mining business may be affected by changes in regulations or the mining environment. Recently, the world has been focused on reducing its impact on the environment, and Ethereum's The Merge upgrade has changed its consensus mechanism to Proof-of-Stake (PoS), which consumes less power than Proof of Work (PoW). Currently, the Company's subsidiaries mine Bitcoin, which operates on a PoW system and uses a blockchain technology data storage system (Blockchain), making every transaction transparent and difficult to conceal information. Any changes in the system of equations would need to be made by a referendum of the Bitcoin mining operators or participants in the creation of the blockchain, mainly all miners at that time and nodes, who will need to accept the change and participate, calculated from a 51.00% Majority Vote. If such changes occur, they may affect the mining of Bitcoin by the subsidiaries in terms of how to unscramble equations to get coins, operation of the Bitcoin mining system, etc., which may affect the Company's expected returns from its digital asset mining business.

However, The Company has established a working group to monitor and address any potential changes or issues that may arise. The working group is equipped to plan and respond to such problems in a timely manner, and the Company expects that any such events will not have a significant impact.

2.2.4.9 Risks from an increase in digital asset mining operators

Bitcoin mining is a network-based activity, and the number of bitcoins that can be mined is divided according to the processing power (Hash Rate) that a mining operator has in the network. As more operators enter the market, the total network hash rate will increase, which makes it harder to mine bitcoins as the system will create more difficult equations. Moreover, Bitcoin payouts have a "half-running" period, with payouts halving when 210,000 new blocks are mined in the system. The subsidiary expects another halving to occur in 2024, which will decrease the return on Bitcoin mining from $6.25 per block to $3.125 per block.

This reduction happens every 4 years, which means that the revenue from mining coins that the subsidiary will receive may decrease. To mitigate the risks posed by an increase in digital asset mining operators, the subsidiary has accelerated its bitcoin mining operations. This will allow the subsidiary to operate at its full capacity and have the opportunity to receive the highest possible returns. The Company is aware of the challenges posed by the increase in competition and is taking steps to maintain its position in the market.

3. Driving Business for Sustainability

More than 28 years that the Company has committed to running the business for true profits or true value by announcing its main determination to be adhered to in operations, namely " create good people, show gratitude to the country" – another ultimate goal of the organization. Such the Company's determination is not only an idea, desire or call for it to happen, at the same time the goal aims to cultivate "virtue" to personnel by jointly identifying 5 desired properties of a "good person" which include discipline, unity, sacrifice, goodness and gratitude while putting them into practice among entrepreneurs, executives and employees by arranging activities both during or outside working hours as appropriately based on existing time and budget for the maximum benefits. In addition to encouraging personnel to be of virtue according to the Company's determination, these activities will be promoting social assistance at the same. Based on the business ethics, the Company has established its missions as follows:

Determination in business running

1. Believe in the value of goodness as a person's quality

The Company strongly believes that every employee is a valuable resource, capable and being a good person to the society. The Company focuses on a holistic approach to human development based on the Royal Guidance of H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great and according to the ultimate determination of the Company – ***"create good people, show gratitude to the country"***.

The Company aims to become a social institution that is of value and potentials in reinforcing the country towards wealthy and truly happy nation, rather than only an economic organization that runs business for living and profit seeking.

Therefore, the Company is focusing on human resource development by believing that "good quality performance comes from employees who work happily and are sincerely loyal to the organization." This only comes from the fact that such personnel are taken care to ensure moral support, attentiveness in upgrading professional skills for their work advancement as well as health care, environmental safety and development of working life quality on a continuous basis.

If thousands of establishments nationwide together encourage their personnel to maintain goodness and behave accordingly on a consistent basis, such encouragement does not need a large amount of monetary investments but rather investment in kind in the form of sincerity and good wishes. All of this will be invaluably beneficial to the society and the organization.

2. Sustainably develop in order to move to the world level

The Company commits to improve itself together with social development in order to move forward sustainably by learning to improve the management system and personnel development as well as to take part in social and community developments amidst changes of the world trend and technology by strengthening the internal organization and participating in exchange of knowledge and technology to the society and community.

3. Practices by adhering to the ethical principles

The Company shall treat stakeholders equally by adhering to the human right respect principle and considering interests of all stakeholders no discriminatingly while encouraging employees to adhere to goodness for the society and nation.

4. Transparent and accountable

The Company's business will be run in a truthful and fair manner. An efficient and verifiable management system will be arranged. The Company will ensure that the system management based on the international standard, the risk management, the environmental management, the management system on working life quality and safety, will be carried out transparently in every step and be ready for inspection at all times.

3.1 Policy and Goal of the Sustainability Management

The Company has a policy to run a sustainable business according to the ESG guideline, namely Environmental, Social and Governance, in order to grow on the sustainability principle. It is also aware that such the business running with all-round impact considerations while having a management measure to avoid or mitigate the impacts that may arise to the community, society and environment, shall ensure the Company with confidence and trust from all groups of stakeholders. All along, the Company has committed to running the business and encouraging participation with the community and society at the same time in order to develop the economy, quality of life, education and the environment for the community and society, which are consistent with the management strategy on social responsibility of the Company towards truly sustainable development.

Nevertheless, the Company has identified important sustainability issues in line with the affiliated companies which have established a framework for then sustainable development driving goal with 3 strategies, namely consistently creating opportunities (Acting Progressively), responsible uses of resources (Consuming Responsibly), and access to stakeholders' demand (Focusing on People). From these three strategies together with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), they lead to the organizational development principle towards sustainability and the determination of the 10 main sustainable development goals of the Company.

The Company's sustainable strategies and 10 sustainable development goals

Acting Progressively	Consuming Responsibly	Focusing on People
Resilient Properties Promote flexible and adaptable capability for all types of business changes.	**Materials & Supply Chain** Achieve the sustainable management and efficiently selected use of resources through the supply chain.	**Community Connectedness** Emphasize the social value creation for sustainable community.
Risk-based Management Assess the risk management with respect to the environment, occupational health and work safety.	**Energy & Carbon** Increase energy use efficiency and promote sustainable use of circular energy.	**Health & Well-being** Create confidence in working for good health, work-life balance and good environment.
Responsible Management Integrate important development issues concerning the society, environment and corporate governance, in the evaluation	**Waste** Sustainably reduce waste by preventing creating waste and adhering to 3R principles namely Reduction, Recycling and Reuse.	**Diversity & Inclusion** Reinforce cohabitation potential in the society by non-discrimination with respect to age, gender, disability, nationality, religion or economic status, etc.

Acting Progressively	Consuming Responsibly	Focusing on People
	Water Improve efficient use of water resources and recycle water in a safe way.	

Sustainable development issue of the Company based on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals: SDGs and international standards.

Sustainability strategy	Sustainable development issue	ESG development issue
Consistently creating opportunities (Acting Progressively) 	Business resilient properties	Creating economic value for stakeholders
		Business value creation for stakeholders, business ethics
		Anti-corruption
	Risk-based management	Risk management
		Business continuity management
		Occupational health and safety
	Responsible management	Customer, product and service responsibility
		Observance of laws on the society, environment and corporate governance
Responsible uses of resources (Consuming Responsibly) 	Materials & supply chains	Supply chain management
	Bio-diversity	Bio-diversity
	Energy and carbon	Greenhouse gas
		Energy management
	Waste	Waste management
	Water resource	Water management
Access to stakeholders' demand (Focusing on People) 	Community connectedness	Social activities and community participation
	Health & well-being	Employee care
	Diversity & inclusion	Human right

3.2 Management of impact on stakeholders in the business supply chain

3.2.1 Supply chain management

Sustainable business running requires an efficient supply chain management while taking into consideration the environment, society and corporate governance in order to reduce contingent risks throughout the supply chain such as fluctuating raw materials, changes in behaviors and demand for goods and services. Thus, the Company commits to manage its supply chain covering from upstream, namely client and business partners, to downstream activities including services, product delivery and creating customer satisfaction, to ensure achievement of the Company's objectives towards management transparency and fairness.

3.2.2 Analysis of stakeholders in the business supply chain

The Company Group is aware of the significance of stakeholders' participation with confidence that good relationships based on trust as well as opinions and recommendations of stakeholders towards the organization are valuable assets that will affect the achievement of sustainably developed and grown organization. Moreover, stakeholder management will help the organization in efficiently responding to stakeholders' demand as well as reducing risks that will damage the image and opportunity to halt the business. Such management can also create maximum benefits to stakeholders in all parts. The Company Group communicates with stakeholders on a regular and consistent basis in order to ensure understanding in various issues of interest and integrating opinions of stakeholders with the decision making process and business planning of the Company Group.

In 2022, the companies in the Group considered to review activities with stakeholder participation including more fully identifying and prioritizing key stakeholder groups of the organization throughout the business chain. In addition, they looked for means to respond to expectations and issues on which stakeholders place importance efficiently and appropriately, in order to utilize such information in planning to establish a means to create stakeholder participations. The Company Group categorizes stakeholders into 7 main groups as follows:

1) Shareholders
2) Government agencies and related agencies
3) Employees
4) Clients and contractors
5) Business partners
6) Customers
7) Communities and the society

Communication formats and stakeholder participation will differ with different groups with details as follows:

Stakeholder	Channel of participation	Stakeholder's issue of interest	The Company Group's operations
Shareholders (Major and minority shareholders)	● Annual meeting of shareholders ● Availability of communication channels including Website, electronic mails, telephone, letters and others ● Visit the Company's business once a year ● Arrangement of building and maintaining relationship activities with shareholders ● Ensure shareholders exercise their rights fully and	● High level of good turnovers, share price and dividend ● Continuous expansion of the Company's business ● Transparency in business operations and good corporate governance ● Joint-venture risk management and innovation development to improve the Company's	● Risk management ● Ethics in business operations ● Innovation management ● Security in stability and readiness of production and service operations

Stakeholder	Channel of participation	Stakeholder's issue of interest	The Company Group's operations
	equally in attending the annual meeting of shareholders such as asking questions and casting votes, etc. ● Present investment information (Investor Relations activities) ● Arrange the activity for registered companies to meet investors (Opportunity Day) ● Annual Report	operational efficiency ● Disclosure of the Company's performance information with respect to financial, environmental and social aspects as well as corporate governance or ESG ● Ensure shareholders exercise their rights fully and equally in attending the annual meeting of shareholders ● Equal access to information	
Government agencies and related agencies	● Reporting of business performance and operation results to related government agencies at a specified frequency ● Consistent participation in activities and projects arranged by government agencies ● Join a working group in issues raised by government agencies for corporation ● follow up policies, rules, regulations and requirements stipulated by regulatory / approving agencies ● Comprehensively reporting of operational performance required by law ● Provide support for activities and responses to policies determined by the government ● Availability of communication channels with the government agency group such as Websites, electronic mails, telephone, letters and others ● Join as a member in the Industrial Council in order to share opinions to government agencies	● Observance of rules, legal regulations and good corporate governance policy including disclosure and delivery of correct information and reports ● Social and environmental responsibility ● Sustainable cohabitation with the community ● Good environmental and safety management system ● Corporate and support government agencies' projects ● Corporate and support government agencies' activities ● Strictly observe rules, regulations and relevant laws ● Pay taxes, license fees, etc.	● Risk management ● Ethics in business operations ● Increase business opportunities ● Environmental management including air pollution control and emission ● Sustainable cohabitation with the community and social responsibility ● Strictly observe rules, regulations and relevant laws as well as pay taxes and fees
Employees (Executives / Employees)	● Annual survey of employees' organizational commitment ● Gathering of information on various aspects and complaints via the Complaint System of the Company through various channels ● Internal communication through various channels ● Perspective survey and interview an employee representative ● Welfare committee in establishment ● Meetings between executives and employees ● Annual employee meeting	● Encourage employee potential development in line with the strategic direction of the Company ● Care of employee's quality of life as well as health and safety in the working environment ● Good remuneration and welfare, opportunity and career advancement ● Fair performance evaluation ● Income security ● Fair treatment ● Leadership development ● Talent Retention	● Personnel development including trainings, encouraging diversity and equality in the organization. Ensure good quality of life and good physical and mental health for personnel ● Human right ● Occupational health and safety ● Good corporate governance ● Challenges and opportunities ● Business ethics and anti-corruption ● Innovation and process development
Clients and contractors	● Annual Supplier Day ● Perspective survey and interview client and contractor	● Fair, non-discriminative competition ● Relationships and corporation grow together	● Risk management ● Business ethics

Stakeholder	Channel of participation	Stakeholder's issue of interest	The Company Group's operations
(Contractors / Suppliers)	representatives ● Annual client assessment by notifying the result with recommendations ● Channels for complaints and communication channels with the Company, clients and contractors such as Websites, electronic mails, telephone, letters and others ● Key client relations activities to build participation such as social activities, etc.	● Efficient, transparent and accountable Procurement system ● Development of clients (contractors/suppliers) to have good practices and grow well together ● Fair, clear, transparent and accountable procurement policy ● Follow determined agreements and do not take advantage over clients ● Simple procurement requirements	● Supply chain management ● Procurement system
Business partners	● Communication channels via media such as meetings, trading business negotiations, websites, electronic mails, telephone and others ● Perspective survey and interview business partners ● Business Memorandum of Understanding ● Invite business partners to join the Company's activities relating to such particular partners ● Jointly arrange activities for the Company's partners	● Supply chain from partner corporation in the value chain ● Building of trust, relationships and good corporation in order to develop business potentials and efficiency ● Mutually create competitiveness and sustainable business value addition ● Mutual business running based on fairness ● Jointly create innovations and business models that generate value for new business opportunity as well as personnel development for the business	● Open business opportunities ● Innovation management ● Jointly create business value
Customers (long-term customers / short-term customers	● Annual survey of customer satisfaction ● Customer relations activities in different durations including monthly, quarterly and annually such as Annual Golf and seminars, etc. ● Monthly or quarterly meetings in order to follow up and report on Demand Plan, Preparedness Plan, and Maintenance Plan as well as monitoring and troubleshooting ● Channels for complaints and communication between the Company and customers such as Websites, electronic mail, telephone, letters and others ● Executives visit customers occasionally such as dining together ● Perspective survey and interview a customer representative	● Deliver quality products and services according to the contract conditions at fair prices in line with the requirements of a relevant regulatory agency ● Respond to customer demand at a fast and timely manner with expert teams who can solve problems promptly ● Equal treatment to all groups of customers under relevant laws ● Customer communicating channels are convenient, fast and easily accessible ● Development of technology to mitigate environmental impacts ● Seek new business opportunities together	● Customer relationships management ● Stability and readiness security of the production process
Communities and the society (communities surrounding a new project / communities	● Annual survey of customer satisfaction ● Hold community relations / visit community representatives and persons who may be affected directly and indirectly on a constant basis, as well as encourage and provide support in monetary and non-monetary terms	● Manage the mitigation of social and environmental impact that may arise from the Company's operations ● Safe and environmental-attentive business operations ● Build understanding of the Company's	● Risk management ● Business ethics ● Water resource and waste water management ● Sustainable cohabitation and social responsibility

Stakeholder	Channel of participation	Stakeholder's issue of interest	The Company Group's operations
surrounding the plant and the project / local administrative agencies / NGOs / local associations / mass media (central and local)	● Open for the community to visit the plant or project ● Arrange a public hearing platform with respect to preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), process practice principles ● Provide communication channels for public relations and complaints from communities such as Websites, electronic mails, telephone, letters, local media, and others ● Perspective survey and interview community and society representatives including holding monthly meeting (administrative agencies, private agencies, local community	operations to the community ● Create jobs, incomes and reduce expenses to the community ● Support joint activities with the community on a regular basis ● Provide opportunity for members of the community to work with the Company ● Use knowledge, skills, expertise of the Company to develop communities surrounding the plan or project ● Use resources worthily ● Develop business together with the community, society, economy and environment so as to grow sustainably, both directly and indirectly	

3.3 Sustainability management with respect to the environment

Environmental policy and practices and environmental performance

Subsidiaries in the sector of Engineering Procurement-Construction (EPC) and Digital Assets business commit to long-term growth and high returns sustainably to shareholders. The Company and subsidiaries adhere to three principles of sustainable development: environment, society and good governance. The EPC and Digital Assets business pay attention to sustainable development and support organization to invest in technology with training to have expertise that be able to improve quality of life, community, social and environmental development.

Environmental policy in EPC and Digital Assets business

Subsidiaries which operate in the EPC and Digital Assets business believes that the success in business depends on sustainable development in the environment, community and economic cycle. The Company and subsidiaries realize that business operations affect the environment both directly and indirectly. Thus, The Company commits to manage environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities to reduce business costs, increase return to shareholders and commits to protect the environment and conduct business with honesty under regulation. In accordance with the principles of good corporate governance, the Company takes actions as follow:

1. **Compliance with environmental regulations**

1.1 The Company complies with the laws and environmental standards related to investment.

1.2 The Company integrates environmental aspects into investment decision-making such as pollution prevention, and minimizing resource consumption.

1.3 The Company manages the consumption of energy and utilities to achieve lower levels of consumption effectively.

1.4 The Company will reduce the amount of waste by making efficient use of limited resources by reusing, reducing the amount of use or reuse.

1.5 The Company will prevent pollution caused by the Company's activities and products that affect the environment.

2. Procurement by the companies in the EPC and Digital Assets groups which support environment-friendly products and services.

3. Communication and awareness raising

3.1 The Company will consistently communicate this policy and the results of the implementation of this policy to those involved both internally and externally.

3.2 The Company will encourage employees to be aware of their responsibility to the environment.

Commitment and Goals

The Company is aware of its responsibility towards the environment and natural resources. Therefore, it places importance on efficient use of resources and good environmental management to prevent and reduce potential impacts. The Company has prepared "Environmental Policy" to be used as a guideline to reduce environmental impact and has continuously instilled the concept of responsibility for the environment in employees to understand the importance of caring for the environment as a whole and realize that the work of employees all affects the environment, so employees must always take into account the responsibility for the environment along with the performance of their duties. The Company has always given importance to the environment both inside and outside the Company in relation to business partners. The Company has considered environmental management as one of the selection criteria as well as promoting and supporting good and appropriate environmental management for internal environmental operations. The Company educates employees and executives about the Company's environmental policy and campaigning for awareness of efficient use of resources through raising awareness in various areas such as reducing energy consumption, reducing the use of various resources, etc.

Environmental Performance

1. Reducing energy consumption

The Company has campaigned for cost-effective use of energy to reduce energy consumption by encouraging employees to participate in reducing energy consumption from operational processes. For example, turning off and unplugging lights after use, electrical equipment, turning off air conditioners during lunch breaks, reduce the hours of turning on the air conditioner, adjust the temperature of the air conditioner properly, inspect and clean appliances regularly to enable electrical appliances to work efficiently, use energy-saving bulbs, and organize long-distance meetings via Teleconference to replace traveling to meetings, etc.

2. Reducing the use of resources

The Company has a policy to purchase products and services that are environmentally friendly by considering standardized products to reduce the use of resources and reduce the impact on the environment.

• The Company chooses to use paper that is produced with environmentally friendly pulp and production method that reduces the cutting of trees and campaigns to reduce the use of paper by reusing.

• Office furniture that the Company chooses to use is furniture that has been manufactured with consideration of environmental impact reduction.

• The Company chooses to use photocopiers that have been certified with the green label and use ink cartridges qualified according to health, safety, and environmental protection requirements. The Company has operated and organized various activities to promote the reduction of resource use or the use of resources worth.

• The Company uses the Board Portal system, which transmits meeting information through the IT system instead of printing documents. Including the delivery and storage of necessary documents in electronic form instead of paper.

3. Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's subsidiary had 1,075 mining machines for carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions reduction. Referring to the Environmental Management Committee's EGAT 1/1 method for calculating carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, the current Bitcoin mining machines used by the subsidiary amounted to 1,155 units (as of January 27, 2023), emitting 32,068.71 tons of CO2 per year. The amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions is calculated by multiplying the number of units of electricity used by the greenhouse gas emissions coefficient, which is based on the Environmental Management Committee's EGAT 1 method for calculating carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, with a coefficient of 0.5821.

However, the Company Group acknowledges the negative environmental impact caused by digital asset mining and is taking However, the Group is aware of the environmental impact of digital asset mining. By considering ways to reduce the environmental impact by renewable energy, the Company can reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by more than 15%. Additionally, the Company plans to expand the use of renewable energy to further reduce the impact on the environment.

AUTO Group

The Company's goal is to become a significant mechanism in minimizing the impact of its operations on the environment and to generate shared value in the business, society, and the environment. To accomplish the organization's mission of conducting business with social and environmental responsibility, the Company has implemented various environmental management practices, which include:

Water management

Water resources are limited resources. The Company has set a measure for efficient use of water resources and has proceeded in accordance with relevant laws on water resource usage. In addition, reliance on water resources may cause a risk to business engagement. For example, a case where the business is halted due to shortages of water resources, or the cost of business running rises due to shortages of water resources or a rising cost of water usage.

In determining a standard of water resource usage, the standards under the Thai laws on water resource management are referred, namely:

1. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560
2. Water resources Act B.E. 2561
3. Regulations of the Industrial Estate of Thailand Board of Directors on utility, facility and service standards in Service Industrial Estate B.E. 2555

In doing so, the Company has determined the water resource management policy, and is aware of the responsibility in using water resources in every establishment for the maximum benefits, not specifically only areas with

the highest volume of water usage. However, most of the Company's operations have relatively less effects on water resources. Nonetheless, the risks that the Company assesses include:

- Availability of clean water resources
- Shortage of water in the area
- Quality of water supply
- Impact from finance

The Company has a goal to efficiently use water resource and manage risks relating to water resource management in a concrete way such as:

1. Reduce water resource usage in the production process by installing separate water meters for each process.

2. Use a water filtering system with residual water from the Reverse Osmosis System or RO for consumption. In filtering water of the Reverse Osmosis System, there will be brine water about 40% of RO water produced, which is regarded clean water but it is not consumable. The Company recycles this waste water to be used in air-cooling fans / bathroom water system instead of water supply.

3. Use automatic water taps to reduce water usage and increase efficient use of water resources for maximum benefits.

The Company finds that reliance on water resources will lead to a halt in the Company's operations and may affect the cost of business operations of the Company. Thus, in order to manage such a reliance risk, the Company has proceeded as follows:

1) Set up a working group on water resource management

2) Determine the policy, goal and strategies in water resource management in order to reduce external use of water for each production unit, prepare an integrated water resource management plan and closely monitor the plan while also listening to news, publicizing the Report on Water Situation Assessment in Amata City Chonburi Industrial Estate on 17 December 2021 for the benefit of water resource risk management.

3) Determine water resource measures such as making a water usage plan in each plant branch, a water usage reduction plan in each plant branch with 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). In the past 3 years, the Company has proceeded in compliance with laws related to water resource usage and carry out inspection, analyses and releasing waste water to the central water treatment of the Industrial Estate. This waste water from plants within the Industrial Estate, drain water from plants and storm sewers through pipes enable the Industrial Estate to send each type of water to an appropriate treatment system. In achieving true sustainability, importance is placed on efficient management of waste water and as advanced treatment methods are used together, Amata can assure that almost 100 per cent of waste water is recycled and reused. 70 per cent of treated water will be brought in to the Reverse Osmosis process or UF Membrane at the waste water treatment plant of the Industrial Estate. The remaining 30 per cent of the treated waste water will be used in the Industrial Estate in order to create central green spaces and golf courses, and for the cooling process at the electric power plant of Amata B.Grimm Co., Ltd. which has never caused damage to public water resources.

Garbage and waste management

In the past year, the Company runs production processes continuously and in every activity generates garbage, toxic waste and non-toxic waste as well as various operations that also produce garbage, which inevitably affect the environment. Simultaneously, the Company has a risk towards legal responsibility with respect to garbage and waste management, thus it refers to standards enforced under the Thai law on garbage and waste management, namely:

1. Act on the Maintenance of the Cleanliness and Orderliness of the Country, B.E. 2535 (1992)

2. Notification of the Ministry of Interior on Waste Management B.E. 2560
3. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Documentation System for Transport of Hazardous Waste B.E. 2547
4. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Criteria and Methods for Reporting on Industrial Waste or Unusable Materials via the Internet B.E. 2547
5. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Disposal of Waste and Unusable Materials B.E. 2548
6. Notification of Industry Estate Authority of Thailand No. 79/2554 on Practical Guidelines regarding Management of Industrial Waste, Garbage and Sewage generated in the Industrial Estate
7. Notification of Department of Industrial Works on Prescribing Penalty for Treatment or Disposal of Industrial Waste that Are Not in Compliance with the Notification of Ministry of Industry Issued under the Factory Act B.E. 2535
8. Notification of Department of Industrial Works on Criteria and Guideline on Waste or Unusable Materials B.E. 2551
9. Regulations of Department of Industrial Works on Criteria, Methods and Conditions in Requesting Permit and Approval of Automatically Taking Waste or Unusable Materials Outside the Plant Area via the Internet B.E. 2560
10. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Exemption of Approval for Taking Non-hazardous Waste or Unusable Materials outside the Plant Area B.E. 2561

The Company has main production processes including a metal turning process using automatic machinery. A metal turning process requires a large amount of coolant around 50 – 100 liters/machine with the total number of machines approximately 400 machines. If coolant is expired, it becomes waste. Moreover, the metal turning process produces scraps which are waste after finishing the turning process. Next, it will go through the cleaning process for work pieces produced by rubbing the pieces with cloth and oil absorption paper which generate a lot of waste. Finally, the inspection and packaging processes where these processes generate waste such as plastic pieces, stretch films, secondary paper, carton paper by a large amount which these types of waste may have effect on the environment unless disposed properly, such as deteriorating soil, contaminating water sources and smell from outdoor exposed. The Company sees the significant impact of garbage and waste and the significance of having garbage and waste management in the Company. Beginning by sorting garbage and waste using 3Rs, namely Reuse by recycling delivery boxes, Reduce by reducing uses of stretch plastic film, secondary paper, extending useful life of coolant, etc., and Recycle by sorting garbage types such as beverage containers, plastic bottles, glass bottles, aluminum cans, etc. so as to dispose by recycling. After sorting using 3Rs principle, such garbage and waste will be categorized into 3 categories, i.e. general waste (solid waste), recycled waste and hazardous waste (chemical oil contaminated) which has to be treated according to relevant laws before disposal. That is before disposal, a disposal agency registered with the Department of Industrial Works will be selected and approval is required in taking waste and unusable materials out from the plant area before transporting them from the plant for disposal outside the establishment.

The Company has a policy and guideline for compliance with the laws on garbage and waste management, and makes an effort to reduce the volume of waste and residual release from its operations that will affect the environment.

The Company aims to operate in such a way to reduce waste generation and impacts to the environment caused by garbage and waste.

1. The Company has organized a Conscience and Awareness Raising Project aiming to give knowledge to employees in waste sorting from the beginning by providing trainings and communications on waste sorting and waste utilization on a constant basis.
2. The Company has operated in such a way to reduce waste volume generated and reduce the impacts arisen from waste generated from the operations. In the past year, the Company has carried out its business following the policy, guidelines and goals regarding the reduction of garbage and waste volume with the waste management result as presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Year	Hazard waste (Ton)	General waste (Ton)	Waste Water (Coolant) (Ton)
2020	45.58	35.09	376.68
2021	50.72	35.98	427.12
2022	47.75	31.64	406.40

In the past year, the Company has carried out its business following the policy, guidelines according workplans / legal requirements including improvements on waste storage area as follows:

1. Submit documents relating to disposal of waste or unusable materials to the Industrial Estate.
2. Report every time the volume of waste transported out from the plant to the Department of Industrial Works.
3. Organize a training on disposal of waste in the plant

In order to reduce the volume of garbage and waste in a continuous manner based on sustainable waste management and in a systematic way according to the circular economy and 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principles.

In the past 3 years, the Company has not infringed any relevant laws and requirements and never caused any damage to the environment that has penalty.

Energy Management

Energy is an important component in business running and a crucial cost in business operations, while simultaneously energy use can have an impact on the environment. Thus, the Company has the duty to comply with the relevant laws on energy conservation promotion and energy saving, efficiency and worthiness. Moreover, use of efficient technology is promoted in determining the energy use standard by referring to the standards stipulated under the Thai laws on energy management as follows:

1. The Energy Industry Act B.E. 2550
2. Energy Conservation Promotion Act B.E. 2535
3. Ministerial Regulations Prescribing Standards, Criteria and Energy Management Procedures in Designated Factories and Buildings B.E. 2552

Business running. The Company buys electricity power from Amata B.Grimm Power 2 Co., Ltd. which efficiently and stably generates electricity. Most electricity usage of the Company involves the production process about 62%, followed by the Compressed air system of 25%, and other remaining uses such as lighting, air conditioning and others approximately 13%

The Company has determined the energy and resource conservation energy to ensure energy conservation awareness of everyone in the organization as well as economical use of resources. In addition, brainstorming is encouraged in order to drive energy use reduction or output increase so as to reduce the cost of energy production. In 2022, the Company has carried the energy conservation project continuing from the last year by dividing into 2 aspects.

1. Energy conservation and appreciative use of resources

- The Company encourages a constant reduction in electricity use. For example, the Company specifies time to switch off air-conditioners 10 minutes before lunchtime at 11.50 hours and before time off work at 16.50 hours, adjusting the air conditioner temperature appropriately between 25 – 26 degrees Celsius and switching off lights and fans every time off use.

- The Company has set the pressure of air compressor appropriately conditional on uses in order to save more electricity and reduce carbon dioxide generation.

2. Energy reduction in general work operations

- The Company has a measure to reduce air leakage of the Compressed air system from that of 2022 in its operations. The air leakage reduction of the compressed air system will help to reduce the time in load and unload period cutting of the air compressor. This will help to reduce electricity units from the reduction in the use of electricity of the compressed air system by 81,349.57 kilowatts-hour/year, equivalent to 300,993.42 Baht/year.

- The Company has a measure to change high-efficiency air conditioners (SEER) in place of the existing ones. A survey reveals that energy use of air conditioners has low efficiency and the air conditioners have been used for a long time such that energy expenses and maintenance costs increase. Thus, in order to improve energy use efficiency and reduce unnecessary expenses, the change of 4 sets of air conditioners will save as much as 62,479 kilowatts-hour/year, equivalent to 225,550 Baht/year.

Pollution management

At present, air pollutions are emitted from direct sources such as industrial factories, transportation, mining that cause dust, bio-molecule or hazardous objects in the global atmosphere which are environmental problems that affect living and health of people directly. Greenhouse gas pollution will affect the ozone layer causing the global warming condition that is currently a problem. The Company has carried out measures to manage pollutions that are generated from the production process using the criteria based on the standard ISO 14001:2015 such as identification of the nature of the environmental problem, internal inspection and evaluation based on the environment management system, the environmental quality inspection, etc. in order to ensure good environmental quality both inside and outside the business establishments, surrounding communities so that the business operations of the Company can co-exist with the environment and the society in a sustainable way. In doing so, standards of pollution management need to be prescribed by referring to the standards according to the relevant Thai laws on pollution management, namely:

1. Notification of Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand No. 46/2541 on Prescribing the Rate of Air Pollutant Releasing from Tunnels in the Industrial Estate
2. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Prescribing Air Pollutant Concentrations from Factory B.E. 2549
3. Notification of Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand No. 79/2549 on Prescribing the Rate of Air Pollutant Releasing from Tunnels in the Industrial Estate (Amendment)

4. Notification of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on Prescribing Level of Odor Intensity in Air Pollution Releasing from Pollution Source

The Company is well aware that air pollution releasing from industrial plants may affect the environment and surrounding communications. Thus, the Company ensures surveillance of air quality in place within the Company and outside. In addition, inspection is done to ensure that an air quality indicator in compliance with related requirements. The Company has strictly carried out a measure on preventing and correcting the environmental impacts based on standards stipulated by law by realizing the cause of the problem as well as controlling, preventing and monitoring air pollution that arises. Air pollution produced in the production process includes:

Source	Pollution Management	Picture
1. Production process (turning, washing, drilling) - Machinery that uses cooling chemicals such as CL200, CL 150 and Brother	Each machinery has an oil mist collector which is a system absorbing oil mist that occurs from the machine's process. The collector filters or traps oil mist before releasing clean to the environment.	 Oil Mist Collector
2. Aluminum bar cutting process - Machinery used in cutting aluminum bar	The process will have small aluminum dust. Each machinery has a dust collector which is a system filtering dust and air pollution before releasing clean to the environment.	 Dust Collector
3. Metal plating process	Polluted air from the metal plating process will be absorbed to eliminate in the Wet Scrubber in which polluted air with acid vapor will go into the down side of the Wet Scrubber where the pollution will be eliminated by mixing water with alkaline salt spray to absorb polluted air and release clean to the environment.	 Wet Scrubber

Notes: Notification of Ministry of Industry on Prescribing Air Pollutant Concentrations from Factory B.E. 2549

The Company has fully dedicated to reduce pollution generation within the Industrial Estate by controlling, monitoring and preventing by requiring an air quality inspection from original source and the measured value must be in compliance with the standards prescribed by law at every point as follows:

1. Air pollution generated from the production process (turning, washing, drilling) is inspected and measured at the point in which the machinery is working or the chemical is used. Air quality is randomly inspected covering all areas such as 1AO, 2AO, 3EO, 4BO agencies, etc. The Oil Mist parameters is measured with the following information:

2. Air pollution generated from the metal plating process, the Company has inspected and measured quality of air exiting ventilating tunnels of the Wet Scrubber. The values are measured within the standard criteria with the following information:

Sampling Location	Parameter	Y2021			Y2022		
		Results (mg/m^3)	Standard (mg/m^3)	Standard Compare	Results (mg/m^3)	Standard (mg/m^3)	Standard Compare
1AO	Oil Mist	0.134	5	Pass	2.875	5	Pass
2AO	Oil Mist	0.074	5	Pass	2.214	5	Pass
3EO	Oil Mist	<0.001	5	Pass	1.542	5	Pass
4BO	Oil Mist	<0.001	5	Pass	2.391	5	Pass

Notes: Notification of Ministry of Industry on Prescribing Air Pollutant Concentrations from Factory B.E. 2549

Besides, measures on air pollution prevention include:

1. Strictly observe the measure on a measure on preventing and correcting the environmental impacts based on standards stipulated by law which also includes waste management, air quality control and water management.
2. Monitor and review the Company's operations in order to control and reduce releasing of all types of pollutions arisen from the business operations of the Company as well as to consider termination of hazardous chemical use.
3. Prepare a Chemical Report on Product Safety and Toxicity Disclosure and communicate the Safety Data Sheet : SDS) to stakeholders.
4. Develop and apply innovations in order to constantly reduce the environment impacts.

Sampling Location	Parameter	Y2021			Y2022		
		Results (mg/m^3)	Standard (mg/m^3)	Standard Compare	Results (mg/m^3)	Standard (mg/m^3)	Standard Compare
Wet Scrubber	TSP	1	400	Pass	0.5	400	Pass
	Sulfuric Acid	<0.1	25	Pass	<0.01	25	Pass
	Nickel Acetate (as Ni)	0.007	0.5	Pass	<0.003	0.5	Pass
	Sulfur Dioxide	<0.1	500	Pass	<1.3	500	Pass

In the past 3 years, the Company submitted air pollution quality inspection reports to the Department of Industrial Works and the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand on a constant basis. There are no complaints from stakeholders both directly and indirectly, as well as there are no legal litigations regarding pollutions at all.

Hazardous substance management

Hazardous chemicals are used as raw materials in the production process of the industry. Hazardous substances can cause a health risk to practitioners and users and pose various risks with respect to safety and the environment. The Company imports and possess chemicals as follows:

- 32 Hazardous substances

- 97 other chemicals

The Company has carried out its business in compliance with laws relating to hazardous chemicals and other chemicals according to the standards stipulated by the Thai laws on hazardous substances, namely:

1.Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535

2.Notification of Department of Industrial Works on Manual for Chemical and Hazardous Substances Storage B.E. 2550

3. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Hazard Classification and Communication System of Hazardous Substances B.E. 2555

4. Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances B.E. 2556

5. Notification of Ministry of Industry on Fact Notification of Producers, Importers, Exporters or Possessors of Hazardous Substances under the Responsibility of the Department of Industrial Works (Issue 2) B.E. 2563

The Company has carried out the policy and work regulations in hazardous substance management by considering the health risk to practitioners, users, along with controlling prohibitive chemicals in products in order to reduce the environmental risk and increase use and storage safety with the following practical procedures:

1. Use of chemicals within the Company

1.1 The SDS document (Safety information) is required from the seller before bringing a chemical into the Company for use and the chemical must be checked whether it is a new chemical or not. In case of a new chemical, a notification of chemical use according to the notification form for chemical use - cancellation – delivery for disposal (FO-SHE-054) is required.

1.2 The safety officer examines the SDS document by comparing with relevant laws, listing chemicals in the chemical registration and controlling SDS distribution in the Company (FO-SHE-011) and preparing a SDS document for reference at the work site and communicating to employees.

1.3 In case of cancelling use of chemicals / expired chemicals, a notification of chemical use according to the notification form for chemical use - cancellation – delivery for disposal (FO-SHE-054) is required and submitted to the safety officer to enter data in the chemical registration and for the purpose of SDS distribution control.

2. Chemical Acceptance, Mobility and Storage

2.1 Employees responsible for acceptance, mobility and storage of chemicals, hazardous substances and objects must be trained of correct storage methods that are appropriate for each chemical.

2.2 Upon accepting the chemical, it must be checked for the correct type of chemical with the delivery document from the manufacturer, the packaging condition and the label that must always be attached.

2.3 In moving the chemical, it must be done with carefulness and ensured that the container is adequately secured in order to prevent accidents from dropping that may cause chemical leakage.

2.4 Chemical storage should be done by appropriate classification based on practical guidelines from the recommendations in the Safety Information of such a chemical.

2.5 Employees responsible for a chemical storage place, should check for safety and security, tidiness of the place and record the results of packaging condition inspection on a periodical basis as appropriate.

3. Transfer, Use and Management of Chemical Wastes, Hazardous Substances and Objects

3.1 Persons responsible for transfer, use and management of chemical waste must be trained to know the danger of such a chemical used, the way to protect themselves, the use of personal protective equipment, first aid and the method to control chemical dispersion in case of leakage.

3.2 The head of the department has to prepare the personal protective equipment for employees who work with chemicals to wear adequately and appropriately.

3.3 Operators must wear the personal protective equipment provided and have understanding the methods and use of other related equipment in an appropriate way.

3.4 Upon completed chemical transfer, the lid of the chemical container should be tightly closed.

3.5 Contaminated chemical waste created during chemical use, chemical transfer, including containers, empty chemical bottles, used or degenerate chemicals, are classified as hazardous waste that must be disposed.

4. Quantity-used inspection and chemical storage

For hazardous chemicals and substances, the safety officer must inspect the method to manage hazardous chemicals and substances including the storage method, usage, disposal as well as the way to prevent and solve the emergency situation that may arise with the chemicals, at least once a month in order to inspect chemical management for each type of chemicals used within the Company. In addition, the inspection and management methods shall be improved to ensure correctness and appropriateness with the properties of each type of chemicals. The Company possesses 32 hazardous substances whose usage or cause impacts in the business operations are as follows:

- The metal plating process uses hazardous chemicals such as Top Alchlean 161, Sodium Hydroxide 98%, Sulfuric Acid 98%, TOP DESMUT N-20, etc.
- The production process uses hazardous chemicals such as Hysol X, Hocut 3380 B, Toolcool 589, etc.
- The cleaning process uses hazardous chemicals.
- The waste water treatment process uses hazardous chemicals such as Sodium Hydroxide 50%, Sulfuric Acid 98%, etc.
- The repair and maintenance process uses hazardous chemicals such as AAA TKH#4, Thinner 31, TOA Epoguard Enamal, TOA Woodstain of reflective type, Jotun Essence Tough Shield, etc.

Waste created from hazardous substances include:

1. Used chemicals will be managed within the Company

Waste water from the plating process that uses hazardous chemicals such as Top Alclean 161, Sodium Hydroxide 98%, Sulfuric acid 98%, TOP DESMUT N-20, etc. will be taken into the waste water treatment using chemicals of the Company. The waste water quality will be improved so that it follows the standard criterion according to the relevant laws, before releasing to the central treatment system of the Industrial Estate.

2. Degenerate/expired/unusable chemicals whose treatment must be paid for, are caused by the following:

2.1 Coolant that is degenerate/expired. Hazardous chemicals such as Hysol X, Hocut 3380 B, Toolcool 589 must be sent out for disposal by collecting together in IBCs tanks within the Company first and delivered for disposal to a Company authorized by the Department of Industrial Works only. The delivery for disposal is carried out once a week depending on the production process. For example, chemicals completing the round of chemical replacement in the machinery (approximately 6 months), chemicals created from a change in work piece samples in the production process, chemicals created from a change of work trials, etc.

2.2 Degenerate / expired / unusable chemicals

Chemicals are degenerate / expired / unusable due to various causes such as chemicals with less useful life, chemicals bought in quantity more than necessary. In solving these problems, the Company has calculated the quantity of chemical use for adequate use and emphasizes the least quantity stored within the Company in order to reduce degeneration / expiration / risks and dangers that may arise from chemicals.

Nonetheless, the Company has carried out the hazardous substance management method by using the First In First Out (FIFO) principle in the Company (Chemicals into the warehouse first will be used and circulated first in order to reduce degeneration and retain the value of the total assets).

3. Containers for produced chemicals are managed as follows:

Container type	**Picture**
3.1 Reusable container is a plastic chemical tank that is circulated and reused from the supplier including Sodium Hydroxide 98% and Ferric Chloride 46%	
3.2 Saleable container is a 200 liter chemical tank which will be sold to a Company registered with the Department of Industrial Works with the Manifest document which is legally correct.	
3.3 Container that must be sent for disposal is any container that is chemical contaminated and cannot reuse or sell. Delivery for disposal is arranged once a week to a Company registered with the Department of Industrial Works with the Manifest document which is legally correct.	

Performance during the past year. The Company has carried out the policy, practices according to the workplan / legal requirements as well as improvements of storage space as follows:

1. Submitted documents relating to chemicals such as WorOr./OrGor.7, SorOr.1, SorOr. 3, etc.

2. Air quality inspection in working areas and air ventilation was carried out with the inspection result passed the standard criteria in every parameter.

3. Organized a training on safety in working with hazardous chemicals / substances.

4. Organized the Safety Promotion activity and Morning Talk activity so that employees gained knowledge and participated in the activities. The activity formats included knowledge communication through public relations boards, e-mails, Line of the Company, then employees answered questions on safety in working with hazardous chemicals and prizes given to lucky persons.

5. Rehearsed the emergency plan such as:

- Emergency plan in case of chemical leakage – organized training for the emergency team of the Company and rehearsed the plan

- Emergency plan in case of fire (fire drills)

6. Improvement of chemical storage areas

6 . 1 Room space, acid – alkaline, improving and installing fire-proof door-wall, epoxy flooring to prevent corrosion, air ventilation, having fire extinguishers to cover the area.

6 . 2 Fuel storage area was carried out in compliance with the law such as fire-proof wall, epoxy flooring (preventing electrostatics), completely closed doors, fire alarm system and fire extinguishers, etc. covering the area in the fuel storage room.

In order to constantly follow the work plan and operational guidelines, the Company has a plan to evaluate the risk of hazardous chemicals in products that affect the operators' health and users. The Company has carried out the following:

1. Identify hazardous chemicals / substances.
2. Evaluate the risk by collecting and analyzing data relating to hazardous chemicals and danger that may arise from such substances.
3. Determine the danger nature of the substances.
4. Determine the risk control plan
5. Enforce the risk control measure
6. Improve the measure on a regular basis
7. Collect data on the risk control for the purpose of reviewing and developing the risk control. In the past 3 years, the Company has observed the law on hazardous substance and reduction of hazardous chemical / substance use B.E. 2535, with no litigation or penalty charges.

3.4 Sustainability management with respect to the society

Group (EPC) and Digital Assets

3.4.1 Social Policy and Guidelines

The construction contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets companies within the Group recognize the importance of conducting business operations in a socially responsible and sustainable manner. They focus on conducting business with morality, ethics, and a code of conduct, aiming to benefit the public and achieve growth for the Company in parallel. The Company has developed a Corporate Social Responsibility policy, which is divided into 7 categories, as follows:

(1) Operating business with fairness

The companies in the group of Construction Contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets prioritize conducting business with honesty, fairness, ethics, and commitment. They compete in accordance with the principles of business ethics, laws, and principles of fair-trade competition. The Company rejects any behavior that interferes with fair competition, such as seeking confidential information of trade competitors, demanding, and receiving benefits that are dishonest in trade, and setting abnormally low prices to remove competitors from the market. In addition, the Company respects the intellectual property rights of others. The Company has a policy for personnel to obey the law or requirements relating to intellectual property rights, such as the legal use of copyrighted computer programs. The Company also has a campaign to promote and instill a socially responsible mindset among personnel at all levels.

(2) Respect for human rights

The companies in the group of Construction Contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets have a policy to support and respect the protection of human rights by treating those involved, including employees, communities, and surrounding societies, with respect for human values. The companies take into account always sector and equal freedom, do not violate fundamental rights, and do not discriminate in terms of race, nationality, religion, language, skin color, sex, age, education, physical condition, or social status. The Company also takes care to prevent the Company's business from entering into human rights violations such as child labor and sexual harassment, etc. In addition, the Company encourages monitoring of compliance with human rights requirements by providing participation in expressing opinions and channels for complaints for those who have been damaged from rights violations arising from the Company's business operations and taking appropriate remedies. The Company has built an organization to impart knowledge of human rights and instill awareness in the Company's personnel to comply with human rights principles.

(3) Fair labor treatment

The companies in the group of Construction Contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets realize the importance of human resource development and treating workers fairly, which is a factor that will increase business value and enhance competitiveness, as well as sustainable growth of the Company in the future. The Company has established policies and guidelines as follows:

3.1 Respect the rights of employees according to human rights principles and comply with labor laws.

3.2 Provide an employment process and fair employment conditions, including the determination of remuneration and consideration of merit works under the evaluation process fair work.

3.3 Promote personnel development by providing training, seminars, and other opportunities to develop the knowledge, abilities, and potential of personnel, including instilling good attitudes, morality, ethics, and teamwork among personnel.

3.4 Provide various welfare benefits for employees as required by law, such as social security, etc., and in addition to those required by law, such as health insurance and accident insurance, provident fund, etc., as well as giving various types of assistance to employees, such as cremation assistance, etc.

3.5 Implement procedures to ensure that employees work safely and maintain good workplace hygiene by providing measures to prevent accidents and strengthen employees' safety consciousness, including organizing training and encouraging employees to have good hygiene and maintain a safe workplace.

3.6 Allow employees to express their opinions or complaints about unfair treatment or wrong actions in the Company, including providing protection for employees who report such matters.

(4) Anti-corruption

The companies in the Group of Construction Contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets have established an Anti-Corruption Policy to fight against all forms of corruption. This policy is intended to be understood and followed by all members of the organization, including those involved with the Company acknowledged the intention of the Company that is committed to combating corruption in all forms, promoting the implementation of the anti-corruption policy within the organization. This applies to directors, executives, employees, and employees, including intermediaries, agents, consultants or those working for the group companies.

The Company has adapted this policy in the work process of each department, from operational level employees up to the top executive of the organization. However, those who violate or do not follow the policy may be subject to penalties, up to and including termination of employment or termination of contract. If a violation is related to the law, violators may be subject to legal enforcement proceedings. Clues on violations can be reported through the Company's communication channels.

Additionally, the Company Group encourages people outside the organization and other stakeholders to acknowledge the anti-corruption policy through the Company's communication channels, encouraging everyone to comply with the policy as part of the Company's commitment to conducting business with integrity, fairness, and responsibility to society and stakeholders.

(5) Customer Responsibility:

The companies in the group of Construction Contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets are committed to improving the quality of services for customer satisfaction and practice customer responsibility by being honest and caring for customers as if they were members of the Company's family as follows:

1) Delivering of Quality products and services in accordance with contract terms and regulatory requirements, at fair prices.

2) A team with the necessary knowledge and abilities provides a quick response to customer needs and resolves issues in a timely manner.

3) All customer groups are treated equally in accordance with relevant laws.

4) Customer contact channels are designed to be convenient, fast, and easy to reach.

5) Technology is developed to reduce environmental impact.

6) Looking for new business opportunities together.

(6) Environmental Preservation

The companies in the group of construction contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets places importance on social responsibility in preserving the environment, particularly on resource utilization. It has a policy to reuse remaining construction materials, reduce effects in the Environmental Impact Report, and strictly comply with relevant laws.

(7) Participation in Community or Social Development

The Company is aware of its responsibility towards the community and society. It has a policy to help and develop society by focusing on donations and education support. It cooperates in various activities with the surrounding communities in the areas where the Company operates business as appropriate to the case, including responding to events that affect communities, society, and the environment due to the Company's operations with speed and efficiency. The Company is conscious and responsible for the environment and society as well.

3.4.2 Social Performance

As the companies in the group of construction contractors (EPC) and Digital Assets are undergoing restructuring and establishing a new one to support future business expansion, there is no information on social sustainability performance for the past year (2022).

AUTO Group

The Company always commits that in order to become a sustainable organization, it must be aware of the importance of business running with social responsibility as well as safety and occupational health. In doing so, the Company has to consider the impacts that may arise to all stakeholders while treating every stakeholder equally, fairly and justifiably as well as respecting the right of all groups of stakeholders through notifications, policies, risk assessment, determining control and impact reduction measures, monitoring and examination, reporting and improvements for development. In addition, activities and projects are organized to promote culture and raise conscience of honesty, diligence, patience and being responsible to the society so as to create balance and uplifting the society as a whole.

The Company commits to human right management throughout the value chain by announcing the use of Human Rights Policy in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: UNGP) in order to reduce the risk, prevent and avoid the violation of human rights of the Company Group throughout the value chain. Moreover, the Company runs its business along with the Human Rights Due Diligence Processes which consist of identification of human rights risk, affected groups of the population, prevention or preparation of solution plans as well as determination of a measure to mitigate and cure damages and monitor the results so as to ensure that the business running is based strictly on human rights protection. The Company has carried out various policies as follows:

Recognition of liberty in associations and protection of rights in joint negotiation

The Company is aware of the importance of employees which are the key mechanism to drive the business growth towards the organization’s goal. Therefore, the Company has set up a policy and guideline to support association and open an opportunity for every employee to share opinions, views, recommendations as well as complaints via elected employee representatives, i.e. the Welfare Committee, for which in the Company is called “the Well-being Promotion Committee” that is in line with the principle according to the Labor Protection Act concerning the welfare committee in an establishment specified for a Company as a private organization. In addition, this setup is in line with the content in the international document, namely the Convention No. 87 of the International Labour Organization with respect to the liberty of independent gathering of employees.

The Company aims to operate in such a way to show the recognition of gathering rights and acceptance of employees' demand as well as independent expression of opinions that are acceptable for both sides. Activities that reflect such targets are as follows:

1. First target: the Company invites an employee representative to participate in presenting the annual work plan and budget of the Well-being Promotion Committee and monitor its performance according to the plan, while the plan can also be adjusted as appropriate.

2. Second target: the Company has determined the adjustments of rules, regulations, requirements concerning the operations in compliance with the labour law (Labour Protection Act) and other laws such as the law on work safety, the law on the work environment, etc.

3. Third target: Improvements of employee welfare in line with the welfare payment of the Company of the same level in the Amata City Chonburi Industrial Estate.

Elimination of Forced Labour and All Forms of Labour Enrollment

The Company has a policy and practice of not supporting enforced labour. The Company's employment must be legal and fair. The Company is aware of the importance of determining working days, rest time, holidays and leaves as well as compensation payments both in normal cases and the case when working is required during holidays to follow the provisions of the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 with respect to a Company as a private organization. In addition, the Company does not strictly support any actions that go against the context and intention of the Convention No. 29 and No. 105 of the International Labour Organization.

The Company aims to operate in such a way to express the recognition of rights in fair use of labour and not using forced labour as presented in the activities that reflects such targets as follows:

1. .First target: the Company has organized the orientation in order to provide knowledge on the basic labour rights regarding legal employment. The Company's employees are aware of the importance of basic labour rights regarding legal employment and international practices by emphasizing the determination of working hours, working days, rest time, holidays, leave, compensation payment, and opening an opportunity for employee enquiries and opinions before putting into practice and during working time with the work regulations of the Company attached for employees to read at all times.

2. Second target: the Company has amended rules, regulations, requirements or guidelines regarding the determination of working time and compensation payment in full accordance with the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 for the maximum benefits of labour use. Moreover, the Company has a policy to use employees overtime only as necessary and the decision of working overtime is at independent discretion of employees. Overtime pay is paid to employees as stipulated by law.

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning fair use of labour on a constant basis without complaints or any problems that lead to any disputes. There have been amendments on rules and regulations regarding the Company's operations so that they are up-to-date with the Labour Protection Act in all aspects. Opportunity has opened to doubtful employees to directly ask for better understanding about legal provisions via superiors or employee representatives at all times.

Termination of Child Labour and the Worst Forms of Child Labour

The Company has a policy and practice of not supporting labour below the age stipulated by the law which is consistent with the provisions of the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 stipulated for a Company as a private organization. This is also in line with the content of the international document on termination of use of child labour and the worst form of child labour practice, namely the Convention No. 138 of the International Labour Organization on the minimum working age and the Convention No. 182 of the International Labour Organization on the worst form of child labour, as well as the United Nations Convention on Child Rights 1989 which contains the content on the recognition of child rights in getting development in both economic and social aspects.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to express the use of strict measure in using child labour according to the international laws and principles via activities that reflect such targets as follows:

1. First target: the Company notifies employees, work supervisors and all levels of superiors to acknowledge the nonacceptance of employees under the age of 18 years old as an employee of the Company.

2. Second target: the Company has amended rules, regulations, requirements and guidelines that apply to employees or intern students under 18 years of age who have to be treated according to the relevant laws, to have adequate rests, no overtime work as well as to be given skill development support and learning for the benefits of personal developments and growth.

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning correct use of child labour based on the relevant laws and international principles on a constant basis without complaints or any problems because the Company does not employ child labour.

Elimination of employment and profession discrimination

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting the elimination of employment and profession discrimination which is consistent with the provisions of the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 and the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 stipulated for a Company as a private organization. This is also in line with the content of the international document, namely the Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organization on the equal compensation and the Convention No. 111 of the International Labour Organization on the employment and profession discrimination.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to express the recognition of equality rights and elimination of discrimination via activities that reflect such targets as follows:

1. First target: the Company has organized the orientation for new employees in order to ensure awareness and mutual learning on the importance of equality and non-discrimination and that new employees can use such knowledge in actual work practice with colleagues.

2. Second target: the Company has amended rules, regulations, requirements and guidelines regarding employment and working conditions that are in line with the nature of the respect of equality and non-discrimination principles.

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning equality and discrimination on a constant basis in various aspects namely employment, employee life at the workplace, all that strictly follow the relevant laws without complaints or any disputes in this respect.

Provision of Good Occupational Safety and Health of the Working Environment

The Company aims to develop and improve efficiency in working with safety on a constant basis in order to reduce risks of illness, injuries or death and looks after the quality of life of employees and contractors appropriately. The Company has a policy and practice in supporting safety and good health at work which is consistent with the provisions of the Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E. 2554 stipulated for a Company as a private organization. This is also in line with the content of the international document, namely the Convention No. 155 of the International Labour Organization on the occupational safety that concerns arrangements of places, equipment and environmental context of the work place that are safe with good occupational health for employees working in the establishment.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to express the existence of a measure to ensure and promote occupational safety and health via activities that reflect such targets as follows:

1. First target: the Company has organized trainings on occupational safety and health in the orientation for new employees before starting to work, in order to ensure awareness on the importance of good occupational safety and health in working with good occupational safety and health according to respective duty and work position.

2. Second target: the Company has organized activities such as Safety Promotion, Morning Talk, CCCF Activity, New Year Safe Transport - Reduce Accidents, Song Kran Reduce Accidents Together, Asia Zero Accident, in order to show the readiness of employees to learn the measure on good occupational safety and health in addition to the basic knowledge that employees should have according to their positions. This will help employees in different positions to understand obligations that others should have with respect to occupational safety and health and that an employee shall coordinate in the measure on occupational safety and health of others. Upon mutual understanding in the regulations regarding occupational safety and health for the whole enterprise, the operations of all divisions in the Company will be occupationally safe and healthy.

During the past year, the Company has found and received information on accidents, non-safety and bad health conditions from operations or related activities of the Company, from employees, clients and other persons who come in contact or are related in any way with the Company's activities, altogether 19 cases. These cases include 19 accidents of which 15 work accidents, 4 vehicle accidents which are detailed as follows:

accident statistics	Property damage	Injured employee		Total	Correction	
		minor injury	stop working		Successed	Failed
Total	12	2	5	19	19	-

The Company has taken every action and found ways to solve the problems in order to reduce danger and difficulties arisen as well as looked for measures and appropriate ways to prevent these problems from happening again. This help to manage those 15 cases in such a way that satisfies all parties.

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning occupational safety, health and environment on a constant basis. Once a problem occurs, it will be brought into

consideration of the Occupational Safety and Health Committee (OSHC) in order to find a solution or propose to senior executives for approval of additional actions or looking for a way to prevent it from happening in the future. There have been no complaints from employees or any disputes.

Provision of Welfare and Social Security

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting provision of both economic and social welfare, benefits of compensation as well as provision of employee registration as a insured person under the Social Security Law which is consistent with the provisions of the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530, Social Security Act B.E. 2533, Workmen's Compensation Act B.E. 2537 and Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541. This is also in line with the content of the international document, namely the Convention No. 102 of the International Labour Organization on the social security (minimum standards) and the Convention No. 117 of the International Labour Organization on social policy (basic objectives and standards).

The Company aims to carry out its operations to express the support of labour welfare provision, access to compensation benefit rights with respect to compensation and social security via activities that reflect such targets as follows:

1. First target: the Company ensures all employees register as an insured person according to the Social Security Law and counts the total number of employees to calculate the counterpart fund to pay in the Compensation Fund. In addition, the Company has set up the Provident Fund so as for the Company's employees to be aware of the importance of savings for retirement or unemployment. All levels of employees are invited to join as a member of the Fund equally and freely according to employees' demand.

2. Second target: in order to help employees to know how to plan work for the future. The Company has an opportunity to help employees to solve debt problems. Those debt-free employees will also learn of savings and financial planning as well.

3. Third target: for employees with the age from 40 years old, the Company, together with Social Innovation Foundation, has invited employees to join the retirement preparedness project "Beyond Retirement".

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning good and efficient welfare provision on a constant basis. There are on-going projects continuing from the year 2021 that the Company is working on as follows:

Yearly	Project	Activity	Person
2022	Retire early	Assess the financial status, Health,Job, Suggest/recommend	44
	Pay off debt	Debt Survey, Negotiation	29

Participation of Employees and Stakeholders in the Organization Transparency

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting participation of employees and stakeholders in the organization transparency which is consistent with the provisions of the Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E. 2554 stipulated for a Company as a private organization. This is

also in line with the content of the international document, namely the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations No. 16.4, 16.5, 16.6 and 16.10.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to express that there is a measure to support and promote employee and stakeholder participation for the organization transparency via activities that reflect such targets as follows:

1. First target: the Company has organized the orientation for new employees in order to provide knowledge on corruption and good governance and other related issues.

2. Second target: the Company has organized activities to notify information to show readiness of employees in participating for the organization transparency. The result of this project has proposed appropriate channels that employees can inform information or wrongful behaviours to those who have authority to acknowledge and consider further actions.

During the past year, the Company has not received any information on corrupt behaviours and doubtful behaviours and the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning employee and stakeholder participation for the organization transparency on a constant basis without any complaints or disputes between the Company and employees. In addition to whistleblowing channels, employees have an opportunity to meet senior executives in order to share recommendations or enquiries in the annual bonus notification meeting.

Support of Gender and Sexuality Equality

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting the gender and sexuality equality throughout the supply chain which is consistent with the duty prescribed in the provisions of the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 stipulated for a Company as a private organization. This is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and a number of international documents on human rights such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the International Standards of the International Chamber of Commerce on the Advertisements and Marketing Principle, and GRI Standards 406 on non-discrimination.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to ensure gender and sexuality equality throughout the value chain in a concrete way. The Company has established rules, regulations and requirements to reflect the promotion and support of gender and sexuality equality.

Protection of Health and Safety Rights

The organization has set up the quality system ISO9001 by exempting the clauses relating to product design. Thus, all products will be designed by customers. Pieces and products related to safety will be approved of the production process and the product testing result mainly by customers. In producing pieces, the organization will control special control points or safety points according to the requirements of customers only. If such pieces are used in automobile assembly or used in such a way that result in defects of work functions until posing a safety risk to users, the organization cannot guarantee such functional defects of the pieces produced because the organization does not design the piece or such product. Therefore, the scope of responsibility the organization will be responsible only the product that does not comply with the clauses of IATF 16949, No. 8.3.3.3 Control of Special Characteristics, “SC Point” and “Safety Point” in the process. (Special Characteristics and Safety Point). In the production process, there is indication of controlling SC Point and Safety Point by determining a symbol “SC” point or as specified by customer in the Process Control Plan, PFMEA,

Flow Process, Working Standard and Working Instruction documents of every production stage that is determined to have SC Point control, in order to document monitoring records and to ensure consistency with the requirement in the management system.

The Company has considered the exemption of clauses, only in the part of product design and development as customers specify drawing for the Company, then it does not affect to ability and responsibility of the organization in provision according to the customer demand and related laws and regulations.

Clauses that are considered exempted: Quality System ISO9001:2015 are as follows: Clause 8.3 Design and Development for the Quality System IATF16949:2016

8.3.2.2 : Skill in product design

8.3.3.1 : Inputs for product design

8.3.5.1 : Result of design and development

Protection of Personal Rights and Personal Data

The Company has a policy and practice that aims to protect personal information of all employees, customers and clients. Even the Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 is not effective, the Company has adjusted the internal procedure and practices of the Company so as to comply with the standards based on such the Act, and to be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the International Document on Human Rights relating to privacy rights, as well as the EU, OECD international standards and GRI Standards 418 on Privacy Rights of customers.

The Company aims to carry out its operations to protect customers' personal data in a more concrete way such as:

1. The Company aims to amend rules, regulations and requirements of the Company relating to collection and processing personal data in compliance with the international standards and the Thai law to be effective.

2. In the past year, the Company has established agencies related to looking after data of employees, customers and clients including HR, IT, MARKETING and PURCHASING that are responsible for processing personal data in compliance with the standards stipulated by law and international standards with the aim that rules, regulations and regulations of the Company that relate to collection and processing of personal data have to be in line with the standards stipulated by law and international standards by at least 60 per cent by the year 2022.

During the past year, the Company has a policy to send 4 employees from related departments to get trainings on preparedness for the effectiveness of the law on personal data protection as the first group. After the first group has attended the trainings, those employees have to come back and drive the personal data protection so as to achieve the specified target.

During the past year, the Company has carried out the policy, operational guidelines and targets concerning personal data protection by sending employees to attend a training on personal data management that is consistent with the law and international standards.

In the past, the Company has never received any complaints concerning leakage of personal data with respect to employees, customers and clients that may affect the business running.

Protection of Child Rights

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting protection of child rights in the business running of the Company in addition to not using child labour so as to be in line with the Thai law and specified international practices such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Convention on the Rights of the Child. As the Company is well aware that child is a group that should be given special care and should not be discriminated against childhood. Moreover, the Company has a policy of anti-child trafficking and all forms of child utilization, as well as communicates and advertises in a responsible and respectful way to the rights of child.

The Company aims to operate its business to protect the rights of child in addition to not using child labour as follows:

1. First target: the Company plans to set up a system to look after employees' young children at the workplace during working hours of employees in order to reduce the child-raising burden of the employees' family and to provide quality raising for children.

2. Second target: the Company provides 63 education scholarships to employees' children for the primary education levels (Prathom 1 – 6) by the amount of 1,000 – 2,000 Baht per scholarship in order to mitigate the financial burden of employees and to create an education opportunity for employees' children.

During the past year, the Company has given 63 scholarships for Prathom 1 – 6 levels to employees' children. In the future, the Company may consider extending such scholarships to children in the community that the Company is incorporated, or to cover the higher education level so as to create education opportunity for children and youth the most that it can.

Protection of the Disability Rights

The Company has a policy and practice in supporting protection of the disability rights. The Company is well aware that every person, whether with disability, is equal under the law, and for the disabled to live independently, the Company has a policy and guidelines that aim to ensure accessibility and utilization of the Company's goods and services for the disabled on an equal basis. This is consistent with the standards stipulated by law and international standards such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the international standards of OECD and the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Company has provided the following facilities:

1.Disabled employees will be treated equally as general employees, no work separation so that employees feel indifferent.

2.Unlevelled floor. The Company has provided sloping passage for food hall to facilitate disabled employees with wheelchairs.

3.The Company has provided toilets for disabled employees in every building

4.Dining tables are provided in the first floor of the food hall as the food hall is a 2-leveled building.

5.After work, disabled employees with wheelchairs will finish work 10 minutes early in order to do the facial scan before normal employees.

6.There will be reviews and talks of problems, life in the Company, expectations, career advancement, etc. on a periodical basis.

4. Management Discussion and Analysis: MD&A

4.1 Overall operating results

From 2020 onwards, Asia Precision Public Company Limited operates as a Holding Company, which primarily engages in investment other companies, following the business restructuring plan approved by shareholders during the 2019 Annual General Meeting, dated on 20 April 2019. The whole of precision metal parts manufacturing division was transferred to Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd. ("APAT"); APAT was previously named P2 Precision Co., Ltd, and got changed on 25 February 2019, and APAT is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The purposes of this restructuring are to clearly separate companies into proper division for more effective management and to facilitate future expansion of the group. The new group structure is divided into 4 divisions as follows:

1. Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC)

- A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.
- APCS Technologies Co., Ltd,
- A2 Teeravat Joint Venture Co., Ltd. (The Former name is A2 teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd.)
- A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.
- Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd.

2. Distribution of Raw Water (WATER)

- Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.

3.Digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business

- Green energy mining Co., Ltd.

4. Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing (AUTO) – Discontinued Operation

- Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.
- Asia Precision Tech Co., Ltd.

The Board of Directors' Meeting No. 10/2022 dated 2 December 2022, which resolved to approve the disposal of assets of all ordinary shares of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") which is the Company's subsidiary of precision metal parts manufacturing business. The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 59.99% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") at Baht 15.37 per share, totaling Baht 507,209,954 (the "Share Sale Transaction"). As a result, APAT will no longer be a subsidiary of the Company on 4 January 2023.

Separated financial statements

Income from holding business, interest income in the year 2022 and 2021 is equal to 25.87 and 15.70 million baht, respectively. Other income in 2022 and 2021 is equal to 0.07 and 2.43 million baht, decreased due to the year 2020, there is a business transfer resulting in profit from the disposal of assets. Revenue from sales and services in 2022 was 7.50 and there are no sales and service revenues in 2021, and cost of sales and service costs in 2022 and 2020 were 4.81 and 0 million baht, increased. equal to 4.81 million baht or 100% due to business restructuring It is a business of investment and holding shares in other companies (Holding Company), so there is no income from sales and services.

Consolidated financial statements

Primary income and costs according to consolidated financial statements is divided into 3 parts as follows:

1. Revenue from sales and services for year 2022 and 2021 were Bt 303.77 m and Bt 287.00 m respectively, a increase of Bt 16.77 m or equivalent to 5.84%. Cost of sales for year 2022 and 2021 were Bt 320.61 m and Bt 228.49 m. Respectively, a reduction of Bt 92.12 m. or equivalent to 40.32%.
2. Revenue from construction for year 2022 and 2021 were Bt 1,470.20 m and Bt 1,072.53 m respectively, a increasing of Bt 397.67 m or equivalent to 37.08 %. Cost of sales for year 2022 and 2021 were Bt 1,494.26 m and Bt 958.09 m respectively, a reduction of Bt 536.17 m or equivalent to 55.96%.
3. Revenue from Digital asset business for year 2022 were Bt 43.40 m. Cost of Digital asset business for year 2022 were Bt 72.81 m

   Gross profit from operation 2022 and 2021 were (70.31) m and Bt 172.95 m respectively, a decreased of Bt 243.26 m or equivalent to 140.65%.

   Profit from operation for year 2022 and 2021 were Bt (102.86) m and Bt 210.69 m respectively, a decreased of Bt 313.55m or equivalent to 148.82%.

Analysis on operating performance of consolidated financial statements

In the consolidated financial statements, the main revenue for 2022 increased from that of 2021 (not included due to AUTO Business) due to :

1. Revenue from Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) business decreased due to the outbreak of COVID-19, which delay some clients' decisions to move forward with the projects in pipeline; although, the proportion of clients in this category is not high. Nevertheless, in 2022, the construction business has been recovered due to the unfolding of Coronavirus pandemic which resulting in resuming this business operation effectively and more investment from entrepreneurs who are interested in renewable energy.

2. Revenue of raw water distribution business in 2022 increased from the same ending date of the past year due to higher demand for water usage. However, in 2022, the seasonal rainwater volume was insufficient to support the purchasing orders from customers. So, the cost of raw water distribution business was increased.

3. Revenue from Digital asset business operated by subsidiary (Green energy mining Co., Ltd.) for year 2022 were Bt 43.40 m.

Separated financial statements: Revenue, cost of sales and gross profit

In 2022, the main revenue of the Company came from investment in other business as follows:

Structure of revenue

Revenue	Separate financial statement					
	2020		2021		2022	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Revenues for sale (Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing)	8.92	3.88	-	-	7.50	22.43
Dividend revenue	100.00	43.51	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	120.93	52.61	18.13	100.00	25.94	77.57
Total Revenues	229.85	100.00	18.13	100.00	33.44	100.00

Cost of service for year 2022 were Bt 4.81 million

Consolidated financial statements: Revenue, cost of sales and gross profit

Revenue consisted of several types of businesses as follows:

Business Operation	Consolidated financial statement					
	2020		2021		2022	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
1. Engineering, Procurement and Construction service (EPC)	**1,472.02**	**68.85**	**1,324.75**	**60.06**	**1,736.24**	**95.19**
2. Production and distribution of raw water	**27.08**	**1.26**	**34.78**	**1.57**	**37.73**	**2.07**
3. The Digital Asset	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**43.40**	**2.38**
Total revenue – not included discontinued operation	**1,499.10**	**70.11**	**1,359.53**	**61.63**	**1,817.37**	**99.64**
4. Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing - Discontinued Operation	**633.70**	**29.64**	**813.13**	**36.86**	-	-
Total revenue	**2,132.80**	**99.75**	**2,172.66**	**98.49**	**1,817.37**	**99.64**
Other income	5.29	0.25	33.21	1.51	6.33	0.36
Total	**2,138.09**	**100.00**	**2,205.87**	**100.00**	**1,823.70**	**100.00**

Overall consolidated financial statements for 2022 compared to that of 2022: Revenue decreased Bt 382.17 m or equivalent to 17.33 % as a result of fluctuation in construction material price and impact from exchange rate .

1. Construction and consultation business group (EPC)

In the consolidated financial statements, the subsidiary earned, in 2022 and 2021, Bt 1,736.24 million and Bt 1,324.75. million respectively; an decrease of Bt 411.49 million (31.06 percent) year on year. The subsidiary engages in civil engineering and electrical engineering services, designing and providing consultation on project construction and maintenances of every kind of alternative-energy power plants such as solar cell power plants, waste-fuelled power plants, wind-energy power plants at every installed capacity.

The subsidiary received construction projects in the area of power plant with fuel derived from communal waste, solar power plant, electricity substation, and etc. The subsidiary has a full team of engineers and specialists with high potentials to provide services for construction of power plants powered by alternative and renewable energies, which the government has been supporting the private sector and communities to go for alternative and renewable energies to reduce greenhouse effects, a starting point for Thailand to move into a low-carbon society.

2. Raw water group

Revenue from sales of raw water in consolidated financial statements in 2022 and 2021 were Bt 37.73 m and Bt 34.78 m respectively, a increase of Bt 2.95 m or equivalent to 8.48 %. This is in line with the contracts from customers.

3. Revenue from Digital asset business for year 2022 were Bt 43.40 m.

4. Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing (AUTO) – Discontinued Operation

Consolidated financial statements: Revenue, cost of sales and gross profit

For EPC business, the ratio of cost of sales to revenue for 2022 and 2021 were 103.14 % and 88.52 % respectively. Cost of sales includes supervisor engineer cost, construction cost, construction labor cost, consultant hiring fee, and etc. The ratio in 2022 was increased from last year because fluctuation in construction material price from the COVID-19 pandemic and from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation.

For raw water business, the ratio of cost of sales to revenue for 2022 and 2021 were were 63.51 % and 39.29 % respectively.

Sales and administration expenses

(Unit : Million Baht)

	Separate financial statement			Consolidated financial statement		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Selling expenses	-	-	-	5.20	0.01	-
Administrative expenses	26.69	19.32	12.78	221.48	126.14	128.21
Other Expenses	-	-	0.02	13.08	9.47	19.99
Total	**26.69**	**19.32**	**12.80**	**239.76**	**135.62**	**148.20**

Sales and administration expenses included sales expenses, exchange rate loss, administration expenses and other expenses. Most administration expenses went to the staff's monthly salary and welfare benefits, bonus, remuneration to directors, professional fees and depreciation.

Separate financial statements: Sales and administration expense for 2022 was Bt 12.78, consisted of salary, benefits and bonuses to employees, directors' remuneration, and professional fees.

Consolidated financial statements: Sales and administration expense for 2022 was Bt 128.21 m, as compared to Bt 126.14 m in 2021.

The financial cost

The financial cost in separated financial statements for 2022 were 17.37 and 2021 were negligible.

The financial cost in consolidated financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 26.56 m and Bt 8.66 m respectively, increased from issuing debentures for working capital.

1. Analysis of financial status

Assets

The separate financial statements showed totals assets in 2022 and 2021 at Bt 2,252.41 million and Bt 1,536.82 million respectively. In 2022, the total assets featured 44.24 % current assets and 55.76 % non-current assets, 0.43 % ,of the non-current assets were land, buildings and equipment and 99.55% long-term loans to related parties

The consolidated financial statements showed totals assets in 2022 and 2021 at Bt 4,508.41 million and Bt 3,560.48 million respectively. In 2022, the total assets featured 69.13 % current assets and 30.87 % non-current assets. Some 77.29% of the non-current assets were land, buildings and equipment.

In all, in The separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements, additional assets were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade receivables – others companies	944,945	915,115	-	-
Less expected credit loss	-	(1,647)	-	-
Total trade receivables	944,945	913,468	-	-
Unbilled construction revenues	627,362	576,582	-	-
Other current receivables				
Other receivables – others companies	3,781	312	-	21
Prepaid for contractor	22,038	164,755	-	-
Prepaid for inventories	121,221	1,084	-	-
Prepaid expenses	36,448	56,203	4	77
Advances	93,311	90,183	-	-
Withholding tax	43,494	11,736	1,300	238
Prepaid corporate tax	2,586	1,078	-	-
Revenue Department – Receivable	55,674	24,598	853	16
Input Tax Suspense	20,658	7,367	4	1
Deposit	45	302	-	-
Others	-	240	-	-
Total other current receivables	399,256	357,858	2,161	353
Total trade and other current receivables	1,971,563	1,847,908	2,161	353

Trade account receivables and other receivables-other businesses for separate financial statement as of the year ended 2022 and 2021 were Bt 2.16 million and Bt 0.35 million respectively, or 0.10% and 0.02% of total asset respectively. In 2022, it increased from 2021 for Bt 1.81 million.

Trade and other receivables-other third parties for consolidated financial statement as of the year ended 2022 and 2021 were Bt 1,971.56 million and Bt 1,847.91 million or 43.73% and 51.90% of total assets respectively, increased from 2021 for Bt 123.66 million.

The increase in trade receivables in consolidated financial statements was mainly from receivables from consultant and construction of subsidiaries.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade receivables				
Not yet due receivables	87,522	169,743	-	-
Overdue:				
Over 1 day to 30 days	48,006	105,481	-	-
Over 31 days to 90 days	138,865	168,348	-	-
Over 91 days to 180 days	144,220	70,150	-	-
Over 181 days to 365 days	107,482	86,613	-	-
Over 365 days	85,758	45,547	-	-
Total	611,853	645,882	-	-
Retention receivables to agreement	333,092	269,233	-	-
Total	944,945	915,115	-	-
Less Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(1,647)	-	-
Total trade receivables	944,945	913,468	-	-

Trade receivables at the end of the year are classified by aging as follows:The credit term policy for customers according to the con solidated financial statements is between 30 - 60 days, most of which is 30 days. When considering the age of trade receivables at the end of 2022, trade receivables that were 1-3 months overdue, most of which were due to the billing period of the company is different from the payment period of the customer. As a result, the average collection period of the company exceeds the credit term that the company gives to the customer.

Average collection periods for 2022 and 2021 284 days and 154 days respectively, as per consolidated financial

Trade and other receivable are shown at their invoice value less allowance for doubtful accounts. The Group has provided the allowance for doubtful accounts for the estimated losses that may be incurred in collection of receivables. The allowance is generally based on collection history, the current financial status of accounts receivable and analysis of debt aging.

Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Raw materials and supplies	52,684	37,250	-	-
Goods in transit	-	66,367	-	-
Work in process	-	35,953	-	-
Finished goods	994	40,971	-	-
Total	53,678	180,541	-	-
Less Allowance for decline values	-	(2,946)	-	-
	53,678	177,595	-	-

There was no inventory for 2022 in the separate financial statements.

The inventories in consolidated financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 53.68 m and Bt 177.60 m respectively.

Most of the inventory or 100 percent were raw materials and finished goods as APAT produced mainly according to clients' purchase order rather than producing general products and waiting for a purchase order. Most clients would notify APAT of their purchase plan at each period of the year. APAT consequently could efficiently set a production plan accordingly.

Most of the parts and components APAT manufactured were supplied to the automobile, air-compressor and chiller industries, in which technologies were not changing fast by nature. That's why APAT parts and components could be sold continuously, not easily outdated.

The Company has set the allowance for slow moving products mostly occurred in the period that the existing customer products were going to be changed into new models, affecting the remainder of the remaining parts that have not yet been entirely sold. Normally, few quantity has been available since the customers will notify the Company in advance. In addition, most of the Company's inventories were in the forms of raw materials and work in process such as steel and aluminum that the Company could store and apply for use with the works of other parts, affecting the Company's setting of just small allowance for slow moving products when compared with total inventory.

The Company's policy in setting of allowance for diminution in value of inventories of slow moving products has been in the rate of 100% for non-moving over than 1 year finished products, the rate of 10% for non-moving between 6-12 months raw materials , and in the rate of 20-80% between 1-5 years and in the rate of 100% from 5 years and over.

Other current assets

There were no other current assets in both the consolidated and separated financial statements as at end of 2022.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries as follows (please see the details of the subsidiaries in Part 1, Item of Business Operation).

Name of company	Paid-up capital	Investment portion (%)			Cost method (Unit : Million Baht)		
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	600	100	100	100	600	600	600
Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.	647.28	-	-	100	-	-	649.28*
Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. Asia	1	-	-	100	-	-	1
Precision AT. Co., Ltd.	550	100	100	100	550	550	-**
Total					1,150	1,150	1,250.28
Less Allowance for impairment investments					-	-	-
สุทธิ					1,150	1,150	1,250.28

* The Paid-up capital of Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2022, was 647.28 million baht, an investment in a subsidiary. According to the cost method, it is equal to 649.28 million baht.

** In 2022, Asia Precision AT. Co., Ltd. has the status of a discontinued operation.

In 2022, the Company acquires 100% of shares of Green energy mining Co., Ltd. (“GEM”) for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business and established a new subsidiary, Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. (“AWE”), with a registered capital of 1 million Baht for construction service for renewable energy power plants from biomass fuel

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)

PP&E in the separate financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 5.43 m and Bt 5.48 m respectively.

PP&E in the consolidated financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 1,075.50 m and Bt 697.10 m respectively.

Depreciation in separate financial statements for 2022 was Bt 0.06m and depreciation in consolidated financial statements for 2022 was Bt 95.93 m respectively.

Right of the raw water distribution contract

In the consolidated financial statements, the raw water sales contract in 2022 and 2021 were Bt 125.58 m and Bt 131.25m respectively. The contract arose from A2 Technologies, a subsidiary, invested in CK at 98.12% shareholding percentage. CK therefore is a subsidiary of the Company.

To book investment in CK in line with the accounting standards, the Management appointed an independent appraiser to assess a fair price for the assets and liabilities acquired.

The fair value of the property, plant and equipment was based on the appraisal of the independent appraiser, based on the market approach or cost replacement approach, and the net value of the rights in the raw water sales contract according to the independent appraiser’s report. The appraisal was based on the revenue approach, with the assumption of minimal quantity of water, specified in the raw water sales contract according to the remaining period of the contract or about 27 years, after deducting the fair value of property, plant and equipment.

The Management calculated the period in which the subsidiary would benefit from the rights in the raw water sales contract starting from the time the subsidiary had supervisory authority to the end of the raw water sales contract or about 350 months.

	(Unit:Million Baht)
Balance as at January 1, 2021	136.91
Increase from investment in subsidiary company	(5.66)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	131.25
Amortized during the year	(5.67)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	125.58

Other non-current assets

In the APCS's financial statements, other non-current assets as of 2022 and 2021 were Bt 0.18 million and Bt 0.02 million respectively, most of which were a guarantee for rent and guarantee for other assets in line with normal business operation.

In the consolidated financial statements, other non-current assets as of 2022 and 2021 were Bt 62.37 million and Bt 63.59 million respectively; the majority was from subsidiaries.

Liabilities

APCS's separate financial statement showed total liabilities as of the end of 2022 and 2021 at Bt 695.43 million and Bt 9.72million respectively, In 2022, they were classified into current liabilities for 1.35 % and non-current liabilities for 98.65%.

The consolidated financial statements showed total liabilities as of the end of 2022 and 2021 at Bt 2,381.22 million and Bt 11,598.48million respectively, In 2022, they were classified into current liabilities for 67.33% and non-current liabilities for 32.67 %.

Most amount of total liabilities according to separate financial statement and consolidated statement as following;

Trade and other payable - third parties

Trade payable – other parties in the separate financial statements in 2022 were Bt 6.47 million

Trade payable – other parties in the separate financial statements in 2022 and 2021 were Bt 1,252.28 m and Bt 1,140.92 m respectively increased from the year 2021 by Bt 111.36 m. The average repayment period is 224 days and 189 days respectively, which were still within the credit term received from the trade creditor.

As follows	Separate Financial Statement						Consolidated Financial Statement					
	2019		2020		2021		2019		2020		2021	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Trade payable – Relate parties	46.85	22.78%	-	-	-	-	526.44	67.87%	482.39	59.92%	818.69	71.76%
Trade payable – Other parties	24.10	11.72%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retention payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	127.28	16.41%	122.44	15.21%	115.66	10.14%
Advance Payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.85	0.75%	27.27	3.39%	19.85	1.74%
Unearned revenue from construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	4.70	0.41%
Cash advance received of contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.08	3.10%	95.45	11.86%	109.10	9.56%
Other current payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.07%	-	-	-	-
Advance received from goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.66	1.89%	-	-	-	-
Deposit of land – Relate parties	100.00	48.63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.01%	0.18	0.02%
Other payable – Other parties	2.81	1.37%	0.03	7.32%	0.02	0.77%	5.24	0.68%	6.48	0.80%	12.71	1.11%
Withholding Tax payables	-	-	0.08	19.51%	0.07	2.68%	-	-	22.97	2.85%	0.45	0.04%
Revenue department payables	12.96	6.30%	-	-	-	-	48.59	6.26%	9.50	1.18%	2.67	0.23%
Undue output tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.22	3.75%	30.74	2.69%
Short-term employee benefits	17.32	8.42%	-	-	1.73	66.28%	20.06	2.59%	2.43	0.30%	19.19	1.68%
Accrued expenses	1.58	0.77%	0.30	73.17%	0.79	30.27%	2.92	0.38%	4.91	0.61%	6.46	0.57%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91	0.11%	0.52	0.05%
Total	**205.62**	**100%**	**0.41**	**100%**	**2.61**	**100%**	**775.69**	**100%**	**805.09**	**100%**	**1140.92**	**100%**

Short-term borrowings

The consolidated financial statements showed short-term borrowings and accrued interest from related persons of Bt 81.67 million and Bt 79.76 million as of the end of 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Long-term loan form financial institution

Long term loan in consolidated financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 16.40 m and Bt 0 m, a decreased of Bt 16.40 m

Lease liabilites in consolidated financial statements for 2022 and 2021 were Bt 34.10m and Bt 25.89 m, a decreased of Bt 8.21 m

Debentures in 2022 amounted to 682.61 million baht. Because during the year 2022, debentures were issued to use as working capital and support the business expansion of the construction business group, EPC, and digital asset business.And to be used as a registered capital for a company that will be newly established to operate an EPC construction business in renewable energy from biomass fuel.

The debt to equity ratio in the APCS's financial statements as of 2022 and 2021 was 0.45 times and 0.01 times respectively, in the consolidated financial statements in 2022 and 2021, they were 1.12 times and 0.81 times, a just a slight increase.

Deferred tax liabilities

The consolidated financial statements showed Deferred tax liabilities of Bt 32.33 million and Bt 33.51 million as of the end of 2022 and 2021, respectively. (See details in thte Note to Financial Statements).

Employee benefit obligation

In 2022 and 2021, employee benefits were Bt 3.47 m. and Bt 7.12 m. respectively, in the separate financial statements and Bt 12.25 m. and Bt 34.34 m. respectively, in the consolidated financial statements. (See details in thte Note to Financial Statements).

Shareholders' equity

The APCS's separate financial statements, the shareholders' equity as of the end of 2022 and 2021 at Bt 1,556.98 million and Bt 1,527.10 million, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements, the shareholders' equity as of the end of 2022 and 2021 at Bt 2,127.19 million and Bt 1,962.00 million ,respectively.

Legal Reserve

The Company has to allocate at least 5 percent of net profit as legal reserve each year until this legal reserve reaches at least 10 percent of registered capital, following Public Company Limited Act, B.E. 1992. This reserve cannot be used for paying dividends.

Details of dividend payment in 2018-2020 are summarized as follows:

Opreating for year	Approval by	Total Share (Million share)	Par value (Baht per share)	Dividend Paid (Million Baht)	Dividend Paid per share (per share)	Paid date
2018	Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2019 On 12 Nov 2019	660	1	66.00	0.10	Dec 6, 2019
2019	AGM of 2020 On April 25,2020	660	1	39.60	0.06	May 22, 2020
2020	AGM of 2021 On April 25,2021	660	1	39.60	0.06	May 21, 2021
2022	AGM of 2022 On April 20,2023	660	1	No Dividend Payment	-	-

Liquidity

Cash flows :

(Unit : Million Baht)	Separate financial statement			Consolidated financial statement		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Profit from operations before Tax(expense)	101.83	195.70	(1.19)	306.96	36.08	260.13
Total Adjustmented to reconcile profit (loss)	119.03	(189.40)	(10.88)	(230.48)	77.48	35.32
Change of operating assets and liabilities	(30.80)	93.21	15.76	(71.93)	(44.93)	(40.53)
Net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	190.06	99.51	3.69	4.55	68.63	254.92
Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities	(297.45)	(66.69)	(34.97)	(32.81)	(92.73)	(32.44)
Net cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities	34.00	(139.60)	(39.60)	197.45	(43.67)	(170.38)
Effects Of Exchange Rates On Cash And Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	(0.56)	6.33
Net Increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(73.39)	(106.78)	(70.88)	169.19	(68.33)	58.43
Cash and Cash equivalents at beginning of year	274.71	201.32	94.54	437.10	606.29	537.96
Cash and cash equivalents of the subsidiary at the acquisition date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at ending of period	201.32	94.54	23.66	606.29	537.96	596.39

In the APCS's financial statements, in 2022 APCS had net cash of Bt 3.72 million from its operation as the Company managed

The net cash injected as investment was Bt 597.28 million. As a result , the company has invested in Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd. and the subsidiary has increased its registered capital from 136 million baht to 800 million baht

The net cash from financting activities in 2022 was Bt 629.40 million; in 2022, the Company financing from debentures.

Putting into consideration all the three net cash transactions, APCS had cash or cash equivalence as of the end of 2022 at Bt 52.06 million, sufficient for APCS's business operation.

Consolidated financial statements The Group's net cash from operating activities was 167.06 million baht.

Net cash used in investing activities was Bt 328.42 m; most of the cash was used to invest in subsidiaries and to buy assets and improve property for use in operations. The company used the cash to maintain machines, tools, appliances, old assets that have deteriorated according to usage, and improve and develop automatic machinery for higher potential and efficiency. In addition, a subsidiary that operates in EPC business invested in assets necessary to operate as it is in the process of expanding business.

The net cash from fund raising was Bt 511.46 million because of financing from debentures.

Putting into consideration all the three net cash transactions, APCS Group had cash or cash equivalence as of the end of 2022, sufficient for APCS Group business operation.

Current ratios

In the consolidated financial statements, for 2022 and 2021, current ratios were 1.94 times and 1.75 times respectively. Current ratio for both consolidated financial statements were increased from 2021.

The number of days' sales inventory (days) in the consolidated financial statements in 2022 and 2021 featured 23 days and 39 days, respectively. In all, the consolidated financial statements shorter inventory days on hand.

In the consolidated financial statements, for 2022 and 2021, cash cycles were 83 days and 8 days respectively. In all, the consolidated financial statements show a shorter cash cycle.

Return on assets in the consolidated financial statements as of 2022 and 2021, it was (2.78) percent and 6.11 percent respectively. The rate of return on assets increased from 2021 because in 2022 the Group's operating results decreased.

Contingentliabilities and commitments

1. Obligation and credit lines for loans from financial institutions

Collateral for credit facilities from financial institutions

Company	As of December 31, 2022, The Company group has obligations under the letter of guarantee, equal to 282 million baht with collateral from related companies as follows: 1.) Asia Precision Public Company Limited 2.) Advance Web Studio Company Limited 3.) APCS Technologies Company Limited 4.) Advance Web Studio Company Limited pledged 9,000,000 ordinary shares of Asia Precision Public Company Limited.
Subsidiaries	As of December 31, 2022, The Company group. has guaranteed long-term loans from financial institutions, equal to Bt 277 milliom (in 2021 : Bt 202 million) , related to the normal business obligations of the company group.

2. Commitment contracts

As at December 31, 2022, the subsidiary company has commitment as follows:

(Unit : Million Baht)

	Consolidated		
	Contract Amount	Payment	Outstanding
Construction agreement	1,408	(496)	912

4.2 Key factors and influences that may affect APCS's future operation or financial status

1. Risk from exchange rate fluctuation

The subsidiary company import construction materials from foreign countries such as solar panels and inverters, etc. The ordered construction materials were quite high in value and together with the uncertainty of the money market, causing foreign currency fluctuation; as a result, the subsidiary is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk. However, the subsidiary company is aware of this exchange rate risk. Therefore, risk control measures are in place by entering into a forward contract at an appropriate time, in order to prevent such risks from occurring.

2. Risks from having no long-term contracts

Most APCS business transactions, generally practiced in the industry, are not made as long-term service contracts, but only short-term contracts of about a year, or no contract at all, just a purchase order, depending on the policy of each customer.

At the termination of a contract or when it is due to change product models, customers will select new manufacturers and suppliers of parts and components. Consequently, APCS has risk of losing customers if it is not selected.

However, normally manufacturers in the automotive, air-conditioning and cold storage compressor and digital camera industries do not easily change their suppliers of parts and components to them. Selecting manufacturers or

suppliers of parts and components with quality and standards as they specify, with ability to deliver on time and ability to increase production capacity during the peak demand period will need additional procedures and time. This may affect their production procedures and quality risk. Normally, makers in the automotive industry, air-conditioning and cold storage compressor industry and digital cameras industry will select manufacturers or suppliers of parts and components to them in limited number of 1-3 suppliers for any parts, in which the steps and procedure to obtain manufacturers or suppliers of parts and components to supply them will have to be done in 3 months to 2 years. The said period may vary according to the designs and complexity of parts production in each product line. Hence, if a company is selected as a manufacturer of parts to any maker, the risk of termination of manufacturing contract is low, because the maker usually will not change their parts manufacturer until the end of the model of that product, which is on the average 5-7 years or more depending on the product designs and specifications in each industry.

Subsequently, being a company that manufactures and supplies standardized parts results in customers' confidence in APCS operation and products, with the trend to let APCS continue as the manufacturer and supplier of parts and components to the customers, and even continuously offering new products APCS to quote.

3. Risks from dependency on engineers and personnel

A subsidiary that is involved with construction requires people with expertise and experience in designing, planning, operating as well as construction of projects as planned. They are engineers at the level of assistant managing director, project managers and project engineers or foremen. If A2 loses these engineers and personnel, it will affect the company's ability to win projects and perform well in the future. However, with realization of the risks, A2 has focused on HR management with continuous personnel development through seminars both in and outside the country as well as incentives to be competitive in the market and retain the personnel.

4. Risks from the other contractual party failing to comply with the agreements

The subsidiary faces risks with the clients failing to comply with the agreements, especially payment according to the work progress, thus most likely causing damage to the subsidiary. The subsidiary has come up with such preventive measures as financial analysis of the client before taking a project, finding additional information about that client from other sources or demand advance payment as well as collection according the work progress.

5. Risks from weather conditions

The subsidiary that is involved with distribution of raw water faces risks with weather conditions and world climate change – not raining even in the rainy season and El Nino that makes rain less than it should have been. However, the volume of raw water collected is double the size of the annual sales for the first 3 years. Water will be sufficient for 3 years though some years may be dry. In the 4th year, the volume of water collected will be increased by 60 percent of the reservoir capacity. Additional reservoirs nearby will be located in case of drought for 2 consecutive years.

6. Risks from chemical contamination in water

The subsidiary that is involved with raw water production and distribution faces risks of chemical contamination in the raw water, thus affecting the quality of ground water due to such upstream activities as wastewater release from

industrial plants, livestock farming, chemical application in farm activities, etc. The subsidiary has come up with measures to cope with those risks – getting tools to check water quality prepared to check water quality in the stream before releasing to the reservoirs, monitoring community activities and upstream activities that may release wastewater to the stream by coordinating with the people and communities that may cause contamination.

7. Risks of Digital Asset Price Volatility

Digital asset prices are the foremost factor in the digital asset mining business as cryptocurrency is regarded as the main source of income. Therefore, the price of digital assets significantly affects the income and cash flow of a business. Although past data show that the price of digital assets constantly changes, and it is something that cannot be predicted in the future, the Company may be able to reduce the risk by considering the price trend and sell at a reasonable price according to the condition of the trading price at that time. Additionally, while the price of Bitcoin has been growing from 2020 to 2021, it may slow down in 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. Nevertheless, the Company still has confidence that digital assets will tend to increase in the future.

8. Risks from Technological Changes

Bitcoin mining requires computer processing power to decrypt the software quickly and earn rewards with bitcoins. The Company increase Hash rate as much as possible by purchasing state-of-the-art miners from Bitmain, the world's largest mining rig and application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) manufacturer for Bitcoin mining. However, technological innovations may emerge with more processing power, making existing mining machines less efficient than newer ones, resulting in lower expected returns. Nevertheless, the Company will follow up on the development of emerging innovations by studying the best performing mining equipment, and the Company can provide studies on technology change trends.

9. Risks of Cyber Theft

The mining business, Cryptocurrency, and investing in digital assets are transactions through the Internet, which may be subject to cyber theft incidents. If such events happen to the Company, it will significantly affect the Company's position, financial situation, and profitability. To prevent such risks, the Company is considering cyber theft prevention methods such as storing digital assets that can be mined in a Hardware Wallet without an internet connection and storing it in the Company's safety deposit box. The withdrawal of use must be approved by the person assigned by the board of directors of the subsidiary.

10. Risks Related to Laws and Regulations of Government Agencies or Regulatory Agencies

Currently, digital assets are still a new matter, and the rules and regulations governing the digital asset business of government agencies or regulators can be adjusted at any time, issuing new regulations governing the digital asset business. It may affect the operations and results of the Company, including investment limitations or taxation. However, the Company gives priority to such risks and closely follows relevant laws to adjust the business to be efficient and maximize benefits to the Company.

The impact of the covid situation that affects the operations of the company

Year 2021 Revenue from Engineering and Construction Services (EPC) business from a slowdown Due to the impact of the epidemic situation of the COVID-19 virus and in 2021 there is still a continuous epidemic. In addition, in the construction

business, there will be problems with moving equipment due to lockdowns in the country and abroad such as Vietnam. The Company has adjusted the revenue recognition target to be in line with the situation and reflect the reality.

The Thai auto parts industry has recovered from the economic situation. Although the COVID-19 epidemic situation persists, production activities in the automotive chain have begun to progress at full strength. until the order came in until it was almost back to normal.

5. General Information and Other Important Information

5.1 General Information

- **Registrar**

The Thailand Securities Depository Co., Ltd.

93 Ratchadaphisek Road, Din Daeng, Bangkok 10400.

Tel: (662) 009-9000, (662) 009-9999

Fax: (662) 009-9991

TSD Call center: 0 2009 9999

Email: SETContactCenter@set.or.th

Web site: www.set.or.th/tsd

- **Auditor**

Karin Audit Co., Ltd.

No. 72 CAT Telecom Building, 24th Floor, Charoenkrung Road, Bangrak Subdistrict, Bangrak District Province of Bangkok 10500

Tel: (662) 105-4661

Fax: (662) 026-3760

Auditor's Name

Miss Kannika Wipanurat Certified Public Accountant Registration Number 7305

5.2 Other Important Information

Asia Precision Public Company Limited ("Company" or "APCS") was established on March 14, 1995, and started out as a precision metal parts manufacturer. In 2016, the Company recognized the paramount opportunities in the alternative energy and utilities industries, and therefore expanded its operations into Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) business operates under A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. ("A2"), and Raw Water Distribution business, operates under Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. ("CK"). The Company intends to transform EPC business into the main business of the group. And in 2022, the Company invested in Green energy mining Co., Ltd. ("GEM") for the digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business.

APCS will operate as a holding company, with the main focus on investment in subsidiaries following the business restructuring plan. Currently, the group operates in 4 business streams: Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) business, Precision Metal Parts Manufacturing business, Raw Water Distribution business and Digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business

- **Dividend Policy**

The Company has a dividend policy to payout no less than 40 percent of net profit after tax in separated financial statements and after Legal Reserves. However, the Company may choose to payout dividend less than the aforementioned rate depending on the operational performance, financial position, cash flow, working capital

requirement, business expansion, and other factors that affect business operation; subject to approval of the board of directors and/or shareholders.

- **Subsidiaries dividend policy**

  The Company has a dividend policy to payout no less than 50 percent of net profit after tax in separated financial statements and after Legal Reserves. However, the Company may choose to payout dividend less than the aforementioned rate depending on the operational performance, financial position, cash flow, working capital requirement, business expansion, and other factors that affect business operation; subject to approval of the board of directors and/or shareholders

5.3 Legal Disputes

The Company has issued 31 promissory notes as evidence of a loan to a lender who holds existing shares by the total value of 44,933,076.75 Baht, with the interest rate 5.50 – 7.75 per cent per annum, due on demand and has accrued interests by the amount of 25,924,248.32 Baht, totaling the value of 70,857,325.07 Baht.

On 20th July 2020, the lender agreed to release the whole amount of accrued interests of 25,924,248.32 Baht with the condition for the Company to pay all debts on the promissory notes by 17th November 2020.

On 10th November 2020, the Company requested extension of principal payment by postponing to the date of 16th March 2021 with the conditions for the Company to pay a post-date cheque to the lender by the amount of 44,933,076.75 Baht and asked the lender to release the Company of the interests by the amount of 25,924,248.32 Baht. The Company should notify a lender bank to acknowledge and give consent to the conditions specified in the borrowing contract and to restructure bad debts before payment.

On 13th November 2020, the lender agreed to receive the post-date cheque from the Company and agreed to extend the payment duration for another 120 days.

On 30th November 2020, the lender sent out the follow-up letter requesting the delivery of cheque dated 16th March 2021 within 3 days from the date of receiving the letter.

On 18th December 2020, the lender filed the prosecution to the Civil Court to order Chollakij Sakon Co., Ltd. to pay the debts of promissory notes together with the interests by the amount of 71,970,957.24 Baht. The Court called for reconciliation on the date of 16th February 2021 but because of the Coronavirus 2019 pandemic, the Civil Court ordered the postponement to the date of 22nd June 2021.

On 12th March 2021, Chollakij Co., Ltd. defended the case that such debts had not yet due, so there was no right to prosecute and call for payment, and asked the Court to dismiss the case.

Later, the Civil Court issued a warrant to cancel the appointment on 22nd June 2021 and set out a new date of 26th April 2021 in order to negotiate the reconciliation. But due to the Coronavirus 2019 pandemic, on the date of 26th April 2021 the negotiation was online and was postponed to the date of 27th May 2021.

On 20th May 2021, Chollakij Co., Ltd. submitted an announcement expressing the demand not to reconcile, the Civil Court then appointed the date of investigating the prosecutor's witnesses on 25th August 2021 and the date of investigating the defendant's witnesses on 26th August 2021.

On 23rd September 2021, the Civil Court delivered judgement that Chollakij Co., Ltd. pay the principal of 44,933,076.75 Baht with the interest 5% per annum by the amount of 27,037,880.49 Baht, totaling of 71,970,957.24 Baht and the cost of Court fee on behalf of the lender of 200,000 Baht.

On November 23, 2021, Chollakij Co., Ltd. filed the appeal to oppose the Civil Court's judgement dated 23rd September 2021.

The Court of Appeal issued an order (No. 22-23/2565) on February 21, 2022, which prohibited the auction of 37 plots of land seized by the executing officer during the appeal. The Company believes that the aforementioned legal disputes do not significantly affect its business operations.

On April 29, 2022, the Appeal Court ordered Chonlakijsakol Co., Ltd. to pay the principal amount of 44,933,076.75 Baht (without interest). The expenses in litigation in the Court of First Instance and court fees in appeal shall be folded, except in accordance with the judgment of the Court of First Instance, made by Phra Khanong Civil Court. An appointment was scheduled to hear the judgment of the Court of Appeal on August 17, 2022. The Company believes that the judgment does not significantly affect its business.

Chonlakijsakol Co., Ltd. and the lender filed appeals against the judgment of the Court of Appeal on October 17, 2022, and October 19, 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022, Chonlakijsakol Co., Ltd. has recorded creditors, promissory notes, and accrued interest totaling 76.58 million Baht. The management of Chonlakijsakol Co., Ltd. believes that the amount is sufficient for the current situation.

Claims for damages from the employer

The Company's subsidiaries faced contingencies in 2022 due to a notification from the employer regarding damages from services provided under contract. In 2023, the employer requested approximately THB 490 million in damages, which the Company's subsidiary investigated and evaluated. The Board of Directors decided to reject the claim because it did not comply with the technical proposal. The subsidiary also claimed damages from the sub-contractor and filed a claim against relevant parties. Currently, the claim is being processed through arbitration, and the subsidiary expects that it will not cause significant damage to the Company.

Claims for damages from contractors

The Company's subsidiary had hired a contractor to construct Nam Yuen Power Station in Ubon Ratchathani Province for a portion of the work, and the contractor had placed a guarantee for the performance of the contract in the amount of 1,786,017 Baht.

However, the contractor was unable to operate according to the conditions in the contract, and on September 11, 2019, the Company's subsidiary issued a book on speeding up work and all rights reserved, referring to the employment contract, clause 6, which allows the employer to terminate the contract if there is reason to believe that the contractor is unable to complete the work on time. After issuing such a book, the contractor was still unable to perform the work according to the contract.

Consequently, on November 28, 2019, the Company's subsidiaries issued a notice of termination of the employment contract due to delayed construction work, which could negatively affect the overall work and result in the inability to deliver the work to the employer on time. During the construction period, the Company paid wages according

to the work period in the amount of 4,741,743.55 Baht (deducting a 10% performance guarantee in the amount of 474,174.35 Baht) and suspended payment according to the work period in the amount of 1,879,202.70 Baht.

After terminating the contract, the Company requested that the contractor refund the money as follows:

1. the Company requested that the contractor refund the money as follows:

1.1 a deposit according to the contract in the amount of 991,015.04 Baht

1.2 equipment cost in advance in the amount of 172,442.00 Baht,

totaling 1,163,457.04 Baht

2. forfeit the contract performance guarantees in the amount of 1,786,017 Baht.

On May 12, 2022, the Company's subsidiaries notified the contractor to agree and pay as requested above, stating that if the contractor pays such damages, the Company's subsidiary will agree to return the security under the contract.

on June 6, 2022, the contractor issued a letter to the Company's subsidiary requesting to set off the debt, with no debt, and requesting the return of the security under the contract.

On August 3, 2022, the Company's subsidiary delivered the book to the bank that issued the collateral for the performance of the contract to notify the right to claim from the letter of guarantee for the performance of the contract that the Company's subsidiary received from the contractor.

On October 29, 2022, the Company's subsidiary received a subpoena Black Case No. 000553/2565 from the Det Udom Provincial Court, in which the contractor, as the prosecution, sued the Company's subsidiary for breach of employment contract by paying the amount of capital in the sum of 1,959,400.91 Baht and recalling the collateral in the amount of 1,786,017 Baht.

Currently, the Company's subsidiary has hired a lawyer to investigate the indictment and draft a correction to submit to the court within the specified timeframe. The lawyer has already examined the preliminary documents and believes that the Company is not guilty as alleged and does not have to pay as requested above

5.4 Secondary Market

-None-

5.5 Regularly Contacted Financial Institutions (Bond Information)

Registrar

- Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited

  1222 Rama III Rd, Yan Nawa, Bangkok 10120

  Telephone : +66 2296 2000

Debenture Holder Representatives

- Asia plus securities company limited

  3/1 Floor, Sathorn City Tower, 175 South Sathorn Road, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120

  Telephone : +66 2680 1111 Fax +66 285 1900-1

Underwriter(s)

- Daol (Thailand) Public Company Limited

87/2 CRC Tower, 18th Fl., All Seasons Place, Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand

Telephone : +66 2351 1800

- CGS-CIMB Securities (Thailand) Co.,Ltd. (Lead Underwriter)

  130-132 Sindhorn Tower 2, 2nd, 3rd Floor and Sindhorn Tower 3, 12th Floor Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan Bangkok 10330 Thailand

  Telephone : +66 2841 9000 Fax : +66 2841 9096

- Pi securities public company limited

  Level 2, 3 , Sindhorn Tower 1 and Level 17, 18, 20, Sindhorn Tower 3,

  132 Wireless Road Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330132 อาคารสินธรทาวเวอร์ 1 ชั้น 2, 3 และอาคาร

  Telephone : +66 2205 7000

- Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

  18th Floor, The Offices at Central World

  999/9 Rama I Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330

  Telephone : +66 2658 9000 และ +66 2658 95000

2

Corporate Governance

Section 2

Corporate Governance

6. Corporate Governance Policy

Good corporate governance

The Company recognizes and pays attention to the effective, transparent, and traceable management system, which will build confidence to all parties involved and result in sustainable business growth under ethical operation and in accordance with applicable laws. Therefore, the Company establishes the good corporate governance policy to enhance existing operations to be systematic with clear standards, and distributes the practices to the Company's employees at all levels, which will truly create the culture of corporate governance. The Company has adopted the Principle of Good Corporate Governance for Listed Companies 2017 (In 2022, the Company formally restructured our business operations. As of 31 December 2022, the company and subsidiaries have 4 business operations. Therefore, The company improved their corporate governance to make it effective and consistent with changing business operations.) as defined by the Stock Exchange of Thailand with the following 8 principles.

Principle 1: Establish Clear Leadership Role and Responsibilities of the Board

1.1 The board should demonstrate a thorough understanding of its leadership role, assume its responsibilities in overseeing the company, and strengthen good governance, including:

(1) defining objectives;

(2) determining means to attain the objectives; and

(3) monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on performance.

1.2 To achieve sustainable value creation, the board should exercise its leadership role and pursue the following governance outcomes:

(1) competitiveness and performance with long-term perspective;

(2) ethical and responsible business;

(3) good corporate citizenship; and

(4) corporate resilience

Guideline : The Board of Directors as the leader of the organization creating value for sustainable business should consist of directors with knowledge, skills, and experiences in conducting business in order to define policies, visions, strategies, goals, missions, business plan, and measures, monitor the Company's operating results and budget, and supervise the management team to effectively and efficiently implement the established policies under the framework of the laws and strengthen good governance.

1.3 The board should ensure that all directors and executives perform their responsibilities in compliance with their fiduciary duties, and that the company operates in accordance with applicable law and standards.

Guideline : The board is responsible for the implementation of adequate systems and controls to ensure that the company complies with applicable law and standards for specified matters, including material investment, related party transaction, acquisition/disposal of assets, and dividend payment decisions.

1.4 The board should demonstrate a thorough understanding of the division of board and management responsibilities. The board should clearly define the roles and responsibilities of management and monitor management's proper performance of its duties.

Guidelines : The board should adopt a written policy (such as a charter) that clearly sets out the roles and responsibilities of the board and management. The board should regularly review the policy.

Principle 2: Define Objectives that Promote Sustainable Value Creation

2.1 The board should define objectives that promote sustainable value creation and governance outcomes as a framework for the operation of the company.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the company has clearly defined objectives that support the company's business model. The board should ensure company-wide communication of the objectives, for instance, in the form of the company's vision and values, or principles and purposes.

2.2 The board should ensure that the company's annual and medium-term objectives, goals, strategies, and plans are consistent with the long-term objectives, while utilizing innovation and technology effectively.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the company's annual objectives, goals, strategies, and plans correlate and align with the company's long-term objectives, while considering the business environment, opportunities, and the company's risk appetite. The board should ensure that the company's strategies and plans take into account all relevant factors influencing the value chain, including the company's ecosystem, risks, resources, competitiveness, and stakeholders.

Principle 3: Strengthen Board Effectiveness

3.1 The board should be responsible for determining and reviewing the board structure, in terms of size, composition, and the proportion of independent directors so as to ensure its leadership role in achieving the company's objectives.

Guidelines : The board should establish a skills to ensure that the board consists of directors with appropriate and the necessary qualifications, knowledge, skills, experience, character traits, with an appropriate gender and age balance and diversity to achieve the objectives of the company and stakeholder interests. At least one of the non-executive directors should be experienced and competent in the company's main industry. The composition of the board of directors must be in line with SEC regulations. There must be at least one third of independent directors out of total directors, and at least 3 persons.

3.2 The board should select an appropriate person as the chairman and ensure that the board composition serves the best interest of the company, enabling the board to make its decisions as a result of exercising independent judgement on corporate affairs.

Guidelines : The chairman's roles and responsibilities are different from those of the chief executive officer. The board should clearly define the roles and responsibilities of both positions. To ensure effective checks and balances of power, the two positions should be held by different individuals. The board should disclose the roles and responsibilities of the board and the committees, the number of meetings and the number of directors participating in meetings in the previous year, board and committee performance.

3.3 The board should ensure that the policy and procedures for the selection and nomination of directors are clear and transparent resulting in the desired composition of the board.

Guidelines : The board should establish a nomination committee. The majority of its members and the chairman should be independent directors. The nomination committee should set the nomination criteria and process consistent with the skills approved by the board and ensure that the candidate's profile meets the requirements set out in the skills and nomination criteria. Upon proposal to and approval by the board of a candidate, the candidate is presented to the shareholders' meeting for election and appointment as a director. Shareholders should receive adequate prior notice and sufficient information about candidates up for election at the shareholders' meeting.

3.4 When proposing director remuneration to the shareholders' meeting for approval, the board should consider whether the remuneration structure is appropriate for the directors' respective roles and responsibilities, linked to their individual and company performance, and provide incentives for the board to lead the company in meeting its objectives, both in the short and long term.

Guidelines

3.4.1 The remuneration of the board should be consistent with the company's strategies and long-term objectives, and reflect the experience, obligations, scope of work, accountability and responsibilities, and contribution of each director.

3.4.2 Directors who have additional roles and responsibilities, such as a member of a committee, should be entitled to additional remuneration, comparable to industry practice.

3.4.3 The remuneration should reflect the values that the company creates for shareholders taking a long-term perspective on company performance,

3.4.4 The board should disclose the directors' remuneration policy that reflects the duties and responsibilities of each individual, including the pay components and level received by each director. The remuneration disclosed for each director should also include remuneration for what each individual receives from holding directorship at the company's subsidiaries.

3.4.5 The remuneration level should not be too high so as to avoid the board excessively focusing on the company's short-term results.

Shareholders must approve the board remuneration structure, including level and pay components (both cash-based and non-cash compensation). The board should consider the appropriateness of each pay component, both in terms of fixed rates (such as retainer fee and attendance fee) and remuneration paid according to the company's performance (such as bonus and rewards).

3.5The board should ensure that all directors are properly accountable for their duties, responsibilities and (in-) actions, and allocate sufficient time to discharge their duties and responsibilities effectively.

3.6 The board should ensure that the company's governance framework and policies extend to and are accepted by subsidiaries and other businesses in which it has a significant investment as appropriate.

Guidelines : For businesses that the company has or plans to hold a significant investment in (such as between 20 percent and 50 percent of shares with voting rights), other than subsidiaries, the board should ensure that shareholder agreements or other agreements are in place to enable the company's performance monitoring and participation in the businesses'

management, including for approval of significant transactions and decisions. This is to ensure that the company has sufficient, accurate, and timely information for the preparation of its financial statements that conform with relevant standards.

3.7 The board should conduct a formal annual performance evaluation of the board, its committees, and each individual director. The evaluation results should be used to strengthen the effectiveness of the board.

Guidelines : The board's, committee's and individual directors' performance evaluation should be conducted at least once a year to facilitate consideration and improvement of the board's performance and effectiveness and resolution of any problems. Assessment criteria and process for the board's, committees' and directors' performance should be systematically set in advance.

3.8 The board should ensure that the board and each individual director understand their roles and responsibilities, the nature of the business, the company's operations, relevant law and standards, and other applicable obligations. The board should support all directors in updating and refreshing their skills and knowledge necessary to carry out their roles on the board and board committees.

Guidelines : The board should have knowledge and understanding of relevant law and standards, and other applicable obligations, risk factors, and the company's business environment. The board should receive accurate, timely and clear information, including timely and regular updates.

3.9 The board should ensure that it can perform its duties effectively and have access to accurate, relevant and timely information. The board should appoint a company secretary with necessary qualifications, knowledge, skills, and experience to support the board in performing its duties.

Guidelines : The number of board meetings should be appropriate to the obligations and responsibilities of the board and nature of the business, but the board should meet at least six times per financial year. If the board meetings are not held monthly, the board should receive a report on the company's performance for the months in which the board does not hold a board meeting, so that it can monitor management and company performance continuously and promptly.

Principle 4 : Recruitment and development of top executives and personnel management

4.1 The board should ensure that there is recruitment and development of the president and senior management to have the knowledge, skills, experience and characteristics necessary to drive the organization towards its goals.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the chief executive officer appoints knowledgeable, skilled, and experienced key executives. The board or the nomination committee together with the chief executive officer should establish the criteria and procedures for nomination and appointment of key executives.And the board should ensure that development and succession plans for the chief executive officer and key executives are in place. The board should annually request reporting on the implementation of the development and succession plans from the chief executive officer.

4.2 The board should ensure that an appropriate remuneration structure and evaluation are in place.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the compensation structure rewards individual performance, incentivises the chief executive officer, key executives, employees and staff at all levels to act in support of the company's objectives and values, and fosters long-term commitment by aligning incentives with future company performance

4.3 The board should understand the structure and relationship of shareholders that may affect the management and operation of the business.

Guidelines : The board should understand the company's shareholder structure and relationships, and consider their impact on the control over the company, including written and non-written family agreements, shareholder agreements, or group company policies.

4.4 The board should monitor the management and development of personnel to have the appropriate amount of knowledge, skills, experience and motivation.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the company is properly staffed, and that human resources management aligns with the company's objectives and furthers sustainable value creation. All employees and staff must receive fair treatment. The board should ensure that the company establishes require management to implement a training and development programme for employees and staff that promotes financial literacy, including on retirement savings, and educates employees and staff on life path investments that are suitable for their age and risk appetite.

Principle 5: Promote innovation and responsible business practices.

5.1 The board should give importance to and support the creation of innovations that create business value along with Creating benefits for customers or related parties and have social and environmental responsibility

Guidelines : The board should prioritise and promote a corporate culture that embraces innovation and ensure management's inclusion of innovation in corporate strategy, operational development planning, and operation monitoring.

5.2 The board should monitor and ensure that the management operates its business with social and environmental responsibility. And reflected in the Operational Plan to ensure that all departments of the organization are aligned with the objectives, key goals, and strategic plans of the entity.

Guidelines : The board should encourage management to ensure that the company's operations reflect the company-wide implementation of high ethical, environmental and social standards and ensure that appropriate company-wide policies and procedures are implemented to further the company's objectives, goals and strategies in support of sustainable value creation. Policies and procedures for running the business fairly and respecting and adhering to stakeholders' rights should at least cover:

(1) Responsibilities to Shareholder by committing to being a good representative of shareholders in carrying out their business with responsibility and to create satisfaction for shareholders. With regard to sustainable growth, able to generate suitable returns for the company with transparency, trustworthiness

(2) Responsibilities to employees, staff, and workers at least by adhering to applicable law and standards and providing fair treatment and respect for human rights, including a fair level of remuneration and other benefits, a level of welfare that is not less than the legal limit (but can be over the legal limit where appropriate), health care, non-discrimination and safety in the workplace, access to relevant training, potential skills development and advancement.

(3) Responsibilities to customers at least by adhering to applicable law and standards, considering impact on health, safety of products and services, customer information security, sales conduct, after-sales service throughout the lifespan of products and services, and following up on customer satisfaction measurements to improve the quality of products and services. In addition, advertising and public relations should promote responsible consumption and must be done responsibly, avoiding taking advantage of or misleading customers, or causing misunderstanding about the products and services offered by the company.

(4) Responsibilities to business partners by engaging in and expecting fair procurement and contracting, including fair contract or agreement conditions, providing access to training, developing potential and enhancing production and service standards in line with applicable law and standards, and expecting and supervising business partners to respect human rights, social and environmental responsibilities, and treat their employees, staff, and workers fairly including ensuring that business partners have implemented sustainable and values-based business policies and procedures.

(6) Responsibilities to the government agencies by operataing its business in strict compliance with the laws, rules and regulations and relevant regulatory requirements, as well as provides good cooperation with the government agencies.

(7) Responsibilities to the Community Society and Environment by operating its business based on corporate social responsibility (CSR) principles and support various activities to promote sustainable quality development of the society and environment. The company shall also build good relationships with the communities in which the bank operates. In addition, the board shall ensure that the company discloses its CSR activities and participation of the company's employees in the annual report

5.3 The board should supervise the management to allocate and manage resources efficiently and effectively, taking into account the impact and development of resources along the value chain in order to achieve the objectives and main goals sustainably.

Guidelines : The board should have a thorough understanding of how the business model affects resources optimisation in support of ethical, responsible, and overall sustainable value creation. So, the board should ensure that management continuously reviews, adapts, and develops the company's use and optimisation of resources, considering internal and external factors to meet the company's objectives.

5.4 The board should establish a governance and management framework for information technology at the organizational level that is aligned with the needs of the business. Including ensuring that it is used to increase business opportunities and develop operations. risk management In order for the business to be able to achieve its objectives and main goals.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the company has an IT resource allocation policy that ensures adequate and optimal investment in and allocation of IT resources with the company's risk management includes IT risk management.

Principle 6 Ensure that there is an appropriate risk management and internal control system.

6.1 The board should ensure that The company has a risk management system and internal control to achieve its objectives effectively. and to comply with relevant laws and standards

Guidelines : The board should ensure the establishment and implementation of risk management policies that are consistent with the company's goals, objectives, strategies and risk appetite. The risk management policies should support identification and prioritisation of early warning signals of material risks. The risk management policies should be reviewed regularly, such as annually.

6.2 The board must establish an audit committee that can perform duties efficiently and independently.

Guidelines : The board shall establish an audit committee that comprises at least three directors, all of whom must be independent directors, with required qualifications, and comply with applicable legal requirements, including those promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The board should ensure the designation of an internal auditor or establish an independent internal audit function that is responsible for reviewing and improving the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems, and reporting review results to the audit committee. The result of the internal audit review must be disclosed in the company's annual report.

6.3 The board should monitor and manage conflicts of interest that may arise between the company and the management, board members or shareholders. Including the prevention of undue use of assets. information and opportunities of the Company and transactions with persons associated with the Company in an inappropriate manner.

Guidelines : The board should ensure management and monitoring of conflict of interest situations and transactions. The board should adopt an ethics and conflicts of interest policy consistent with applicable law and standards (including fiduciary duties), and establish clear guidelines and procedures for disclosure and decision-making in conflict of interest situations. For example, any party who has a vested interest in a particular transaction, should disclose that interest, and not be involved in the decision-making.

6.4 The board should supervise the establishment of clear anti-corruption policies and practices and communicate them to all levels of the organization and to outsiders for practical implementation.

Guidelines : The board shall ensure that the company prepares whistle blowing policy and notifications relevant with employees' complaints so that all stakeholders are able to communicate, report, or complain about improper actions such as violations of laws and regulations, misconduct and unethical behaviors, embezzlement, frauds, and corruption.

The board shall ensure that the company provides channels to enable the stakeholders to conveniently report or make complaints either in writing or through the bank's website. Policies and procedures shall be in place to ensure that the complaints will be forwarded to the concerned work units for quick investigation and correction. The whistleblowers will be notified of the the company's action.

6.5 The board should ensure that the business has a mechanism for receiving complaints and taking action in case of whistleblowing.

Guidelines

<u>Principle 7</u> Maintain financial credibility and disclosure.

7.1 The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the financial reporting system and the disclosure of important information are accurate, adequate, and timely in accordance with relevant rules, standards and practices.

Guidelines : The board shall ensure that the company discloses its financial and non-financial information relevant to the business and operating results correctly, completely, sufficiently, reliably and timely. Such information shall demonstrate the true business operational condition and financial status of the company. This is to ensure the stakeholders have equal access to adequate information, in both Thai and English language, through channels including the company's website.

7.2 The board should monitor the adequacy of financial liquidity and debt serviceability.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that management regularly monitors, evaluates and reports on the company's financial status. The board and management should ensure that any threats to the company's financial liquidity and solvency are promptly addressed and remedied.

7.3 In the event that the business encounters financial problems or is likely to encounter problems, the board should ensure that The entity has a plan to solve the problem or has other mechanisms to solve the financial problem, taking into account the rights of the stakeholders

Guidelines : The board should ensure that the company has sound financial mitigation plans that consider stakeholder rights including creditor rights. The board should monitor management's handling of financial risk or difficulties and seek regular reports. In the event of financial risk or difficulties, the board should enhance monitoring of the affairs of the company, and duly consider the company's financial position and disclosure obligations.

7.4 The board should consider preparing a sustainability report as appropriate.

Guidelines : The board should consider and report data on the company's compliance and ethical performance (including anti-corruption performance), its treatment of employees and other stakeholders (including fair treatment and respect for human rights), and social and environmental responsibilities, using a report framework that is proportionate to the company's size and complexity and meets domestic and international standards. The company can disclose this information in the annual report and in separate reports, as appropriate.

7.5 The board should supervise the management to establish an investor relations unit or person responsible for communicating with shareholders. and other stakeholders such as investors and analysts in an appropriate, equitable and timely manner.

Guidelines : The board should ensure the creation of an Investor Relations function responsible for regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders and external parties. The company's designated Investor Relations contact should be suitable for the role and have a thorough understanding of the nature of the company's business, and its objectives and values. Examples of suitable Investor Relations contacts are the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, and the Investor Relations manager.

7.6 The board should promote the use of information technology in disseminating information.

Guidelines : In addition to the company's mandatory periodic and non-periodic disclosure of information pursuant to applicable requirements, the board should consider regularly disclosing relevant information in both Thai and in English through other channels, such as the company's website.

Principle 8: Encourage participation and communication with shareholders.

8.1 The board should ensure that Shareholders participate in making decisions on important matters of the company.

Guidelines : The company places importance on protection of the rights of the shareholders and encourages the shareholders to fully exercise their rights. This covers the shareholders' basic rights, i.e. sale/purchase or transfer of shares, business profit sharing, and receipt of relevant and adequate information of the company. The shareholders are also encouraged to exercise their rights to attend the shareholders' meeting and vote on appointment or discharge of directors, appointment of auditor and on other issues affecting the company such as dividend allocation, capital

increase/decrease, approval of connected transactions, and determination or adjustment of Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association, etc. In this regard, The company shall not commit any conduct infringing or undermining shareholders' rights.

8.2 The board should oversee that the proceedings on the day of the shareholders' meeting are carried out smoothly, transparently and efficiently. and facilitates shareholders to exercise their rights

Guidelines : The Company prepared the minutes of the meeting completing with important information within 14 days from the date of the meeting. The report was sent to the Stock Exchange and the Ministry of Commerce within the period stipulated by law as well as disseminating on the Company's website.

8.3 The board should ensure that the disclosure of meeting resolutions and the preparation of minutes of the shareholders' meeting are accurate and complete.

Guidelines : The board should ensure that minutes of the shareholders' meeting is submitted to the Stock Exchange of Thailand within 14 days from the shareholders' meeting date.

6.2 Good Corporate Governance Principle Observance in Other Matters

- **Code of Conduct**

The Board of Directors holds on to running the business with honesty and fairness. It has a policy to establish the Code of Conduct in writing so a to be used and disseminated to employees as a practical guideline to express the intention to run the business in a transparent, moral and responsible for stakeholders while taking into account the society and the environment. This is done through trainings and communications within the organization in different forms. Such the Code of Conduct will reflect the value and work practices that every employee should follow and work according to the ethical framework specified in various aspects. They include respect and observance of laws, stake holding and a conflict of interest, use of insider information and confidential information security, a control system and internal audit, acceptance and giving of gifts, assets or other benefits, and responsibility to the stakeholders, and complaint channels upon finding an offender of the Code of Conduct. The Company has announced and informed every employee to acknowledge and strictly observe as well as to follow such a guideline (additional information can be found at www.apcs.co.th)

In 2022, there was no complaint on misconduct of the Code of Conduct of the Company, to the Audit Committee.

6.3 Key changes and developments of policies, practices and corporate governance system during the year

The Company adheres to and observes the good corporate governance principle. This includes domestic corporate governance criteria for example the corporate governance for registered companies in the year 2006 (CG Principles 2549) of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (the Stock Exchange), the corporate governance for registered companies in the year 2007 or Corporate Governance Code (CG Code) issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These criteria are considered and proposed by the Executives Committee and the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee, to the Board of Directors for approval that the Company has determined the policy and put the criteria into practice.

Revision of Adoption of the Good Corporate Governance Principle or Corporate Governance Code of the SEC

In 2022, the Board of Directors by recommendations from the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee, asked for a revision of 8 principles based on the good corporate governance principle for the registered companies in 2017 (CG

Code) based on recommendations of the Office of the Securities and Stock Exchange Commission, adapted to the context of the Company's business. The Board of Directors considered and was aware of the role and duty as a leader of the organization. Every member of the Board considered such practices carefully and in details, and understood the benefits and significance of putting practices according to the CG Code in creating sustainable value to the business well. For any criteria that has not yet determined as a policy or put into practice from the CG Code, the management will report to the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee as well as the Board of Directors for acknowledgement and revision consideration at least once a year as it sees appropriate.

And consider revision of CG Code practices of the Board of Directors and replacement measures for any practices that are not consistent with the CG Code in the annual data report form, Form 56-1 One Report. The CG Code practices consist of:

The following 8 main categories are also complete.

Principle 1 Establish Clear Roles and Responsibilities of the Board

Principle 2 Define Objectives and Central Ideas

Principle 3 Strengthen Board Effectiveness

Principle 4 CEO and People Management

Principle 5 Nurture Innovation and Responsible Operations

Principle 6 Strengthen Effective Risk Management and Internal Control

Principle 7 Ensure Disclosure and Financial Integrity

Principle 8 Ensure Engagement and Communication with Shareholders

The Company has implemented the CG Code principles in the business context of the Company since 2012 together with the CG Principles 2549. However, for inappropriate practices to the Company's business, the Board of Directors has considered to determine an appropriate replacement measure and recorded it as a part of the Board's resolution so that it will be revised every year. In 2021, there are issues that the Company has not yet implemented as follows:

1. The Board should determine that an independent director holds a director position consecutively no more than 9 years from the date of first appointment. In case of continuation of such an independent director in the position, the Board has to consider with a reasonable reason for such continuation necessity.

At present, the Company has 2 independent directors who have been in the position consecutively for more than 9 years namely Mr. Narong Warongkriangkrai who have been independent directors more than 9 years, can express opinions independently and still have all the qualifications according to the qualification requirements for an independent director of the Company. Moreover, they have brought in knowledge, experiences and expertise and provide recommendations that are useful in formulating strategies and business operation policy of the Company based on the sustainable development guideline and are still able to perform the duty as an independent director well.

2. Determine the longest number of terms to be in position consecutively for a director such as no more than 3 consecutive terms, and determine the longest number of terms to be in position consecutively for a member of subcommittee. Currently, the Board considers the terms in position of committees and subcommittees according to the

term in position of each director and qualifications of each director as well as considers diversity of specialized expertise necessary to have in committees as supplementary information in director recruitment consideration.

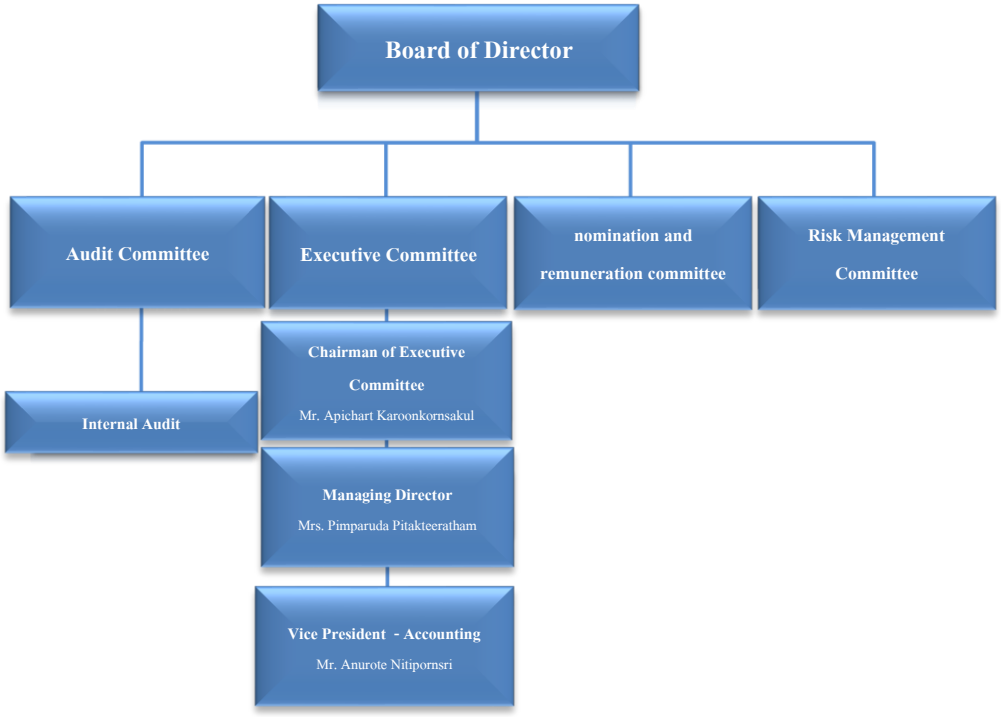
However, the Company will consider selection of members in various subcommittees annually. A member of subcommittee will be selected based on qualification and appropriateness according to those specified in the Charter of each subcommittee. Most issues that the Company has not yet implemented are issues relating to structure of committees where the management will propose such an issue to the meeting of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee in order to revise annually. Due to importance of corporate governance, the Board of Directors has established a clear guideline in giving independence to the management in initiating and carrying out constant adjustments of the Company's corporate governance under recommendations of the Executives Committee, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee. In 2021, the Company has been assessed corporate governance as follows: the 2020 annual CGR survey by IOD, the Company obtained the "Very Good" level (overall average score of 80 per cent) and received an assessment on quality of the 2021 annual meeting of ordinary shareholders (AGM Checklist) by the Thai Investors Association by the score of 95. In addition, in 2022 the Company has implemented revisions of policies, practices and the corporate governance system or the Charter of committees and subcommittees, so that the Company has a continuous corporate governance system, increases supervision efficiency and shows upgrading the standard of corporate governance of the Company which is in line with the CG Code for the year 2022 as follows:

1) Revise the Charter and Performance Assessment Form of committees and subcommittees;
2) Determine the meeting attendance policy;
3) Revise the policy to determine the number of registered companies that a director can hold a position;
4) Determine a personal data protection policy;
5) Revise the performance assessment form for the Committees, Subcommittees and the Managing Director;
6) Revise the policy on inviting minor shareholder to propose a meeting agenda and propose a person's name to be elected as a director, in advance of the date of shareholders' meeting.

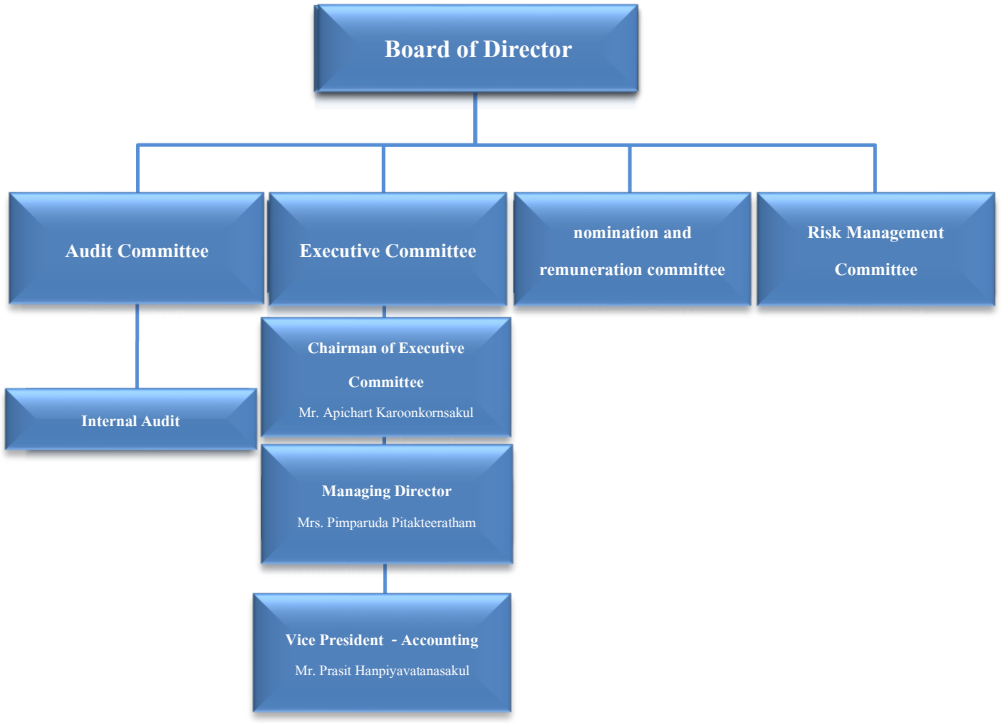
7. Governance Structure and Key Data on the Board of Directors, Specific Committees, Management, Employees and Others

7.1 Governance Struchure as of December 31,2022

As of 31 December 2022



From 4 January 2022 onward



1. The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on December 17, 2022, the Board of Directors resolution not to appoint Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham for Managing Director
2. The Board of Directors meeting No.1/2022 on December 2, 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Chief of Administration replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned on December 31, 2022

APCS organization structure consists of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Executive Committee. Its executives are qualified as stipulated in Section 68 of the Public Limited Companies Act 1992 and in accordance with the relevant notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board. The Company has organized its management structure as follows:

7.2 Information on a Committee

7.2.1 Components of a Committee

The Board of Directors consist of persons with qualifications consistent with the business operation strategy of the Company, equipped with knowledge, acceptable capability and plays a vital role in determining a policy, vision and missions of the Company. Together with senior executives, the Board of Directors determine the objectives and a plan for short-term and long-term operations as well as the financial policy, risk management though the risk management team and the Audit Committee, and the overall picture of the organization. Policies and important plans of the Company will be revised every year and supervision of the audit and assessment of the Company's performance and performance of senior executives have to be in line with the specified plan in an independent manner.

According to the Articles of Association No. 1 5 Determine the number of members of the Board of Directors at least 5 persons and the number of directors no less than a half of the total number of directors must reside in the country, currently the Company has 7 directors consisting of 3 directors who are not executives and 4 directors from the management, namely the Chief Executive Officer, the Managing Director and Executive Director. More than a half of non-executive directors have knowledge and experiences from work relating to the main business of the Company.

Board of Directors

As of 31 December 2022, the Board of Directors is composed of nine members below:

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai [1]	Chairman of the Board Director / Independent Director
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant [2]	Vice Chairman / Independent Director
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Director / Independent Director
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director / CEO
5.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham[3]	Director / Managing Director
6.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Director
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul [4]	Director / Secretary

Since 1 January, 2023, Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul is the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

1) Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai was appointed as The Chairman of the Board of Director, replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned on September 13, 2022

2) Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant was appointed as director, replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned on September 13, 2022

3) Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham was appointed as director, replaced Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit who resigned on June 15, 2022

4) Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul was appointed as director, replaced Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman who resigned on March 15, 2022

7 members of the Board of Directors do not have the following prohibited qualification

1. No criminal records for civil cases with corrupt intention.

2. No background on preparation of a report that may cause a conflict of interest with the Company in the past year.

Details as shown in the biographies of members of the Board of Directors in Attachment 1 which ha been disseminated on the Company's website.

Authorized Directors

Directors authorized to sign on behalf of the Company are two of the three directors, namely Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul, Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul, and Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham to co-sign documents with the Company seal affixed.

Independent directors of the Company

the Company has 4 directors who are qualified as an independent director according to the Company's definition which is stricter than the criteria of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, which is consistent with the criteria of the Securities and Exchange Commission who has no business relations or provides no professional services whose value is more than that specified by the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board on permission request and permission to offer newly issued shares. Such independent directors do not have authority to sign any commitments on behalf of the Company and are responsible for examining the operations of the management, expressing opinions, supporting policies that benefit shareholders, or objecting any decisions made unfairly or not transparently by the Company that may affect the interests of the Company's shareholders and various groups of stakeholders. In addition, the independent directors are responsible for supervising the Company to determine and disclose the policy on connected items preparation so as to ensure that the Company and shareholders obtain the maximum benefits. As follow:

1. Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai

2. Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant

3. Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn

The Recruitment and Remuneration Committee considers recruitment of qualified persons to be an independent director by using the criteria and the method of recruiting qualified persons based on the recruitment guideline for qualified persons suitable for a director position of the Company that has been approved from the Board of Directors with details as in the topic on business supervision concerning the responsibility of the Board of Directors, and propose to the Board of Directors for consideration. This is consistent with the policy and guideline of the Board of Directors on broad diversity of the committee structure with respect to both professional skills and specialized expertise. The meeting of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee on 18th February 2022 has revised the qualification requirements for an independent director of the Company and has been approved by the Board.

1. Holding shares not more than 1% of the total voting shares of the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company, including the shareholding of related parties of such independent director

2. Not being or having been a director involved in management, employees, workers, advisors receiving regular salaries, or controlling persons of the Company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, same-level

subsidiaries, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company, unless he/she has been discharged from the aforementioned characteristics for at least 2 years

3. Not being a person with a blood relationship or legal registration in the manner of a parent, spouse, siblings, and children, including the spouse of the children of other directors, executives, major shareholders, controlling persons, or persons to be nominated as a director, executive or a controlling person of the Company or its subsidiaries

4. Not having or never had a business relationship with the Company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company in the manner that may impede the use of its independent discretion, including not being or never been a significant shareholder or a controlling person of a person having a business relationship with the Company, its parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company, unless he/she has been discharged from the aforementioned characteristics for at least 2 years

5. Not being or never been an auditor of the Company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company, and not being a significant shareholder, a controlling person, or a partner of the audit office for which the auditor of the Company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company works, unless he/she has been discharged from the aforementioned characteristics for at least 2 years

6. Not being or never been a professional service provider, including a legal advisor or a financial advisor which receives service fees of exceeding 2 million Baht per year from the Company, parent company, subsidiaries, associated companies, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company, and not being a significant shareholder, a controlling person, or a partner of the professional service provider, unless he/she has been discharged from the aforementioned characteristics for at least 2 years

7. Not being a director who is appointed as the representative of directors of the Company, major shareholders, or shareholders related to major shareholders of the Company

8. Not undertaking any business of the same nature and in significant competition with the business of the Company or its subsidiaries or not being a significant partner in partnerships or an executive director, workers, employees, advisors receiving regular salaries, or holding more than 1% of the voting shares of other companies, which operate a business of the same nature and in significant competition with the business of the Company or its subsidiaries

9. There is no other manners that prevents them from giving independent opinions on the Company's operations, such as partners, creditors and business partners, which may cause conflict of interest.

10. Having good knowledge and understanding of the nature of the Company's business operations as well as knowledge and skills that are useful to business operations of the Company

11. Independent directors shall report to the Board of Directors immediately if they deem that there are any events that may result in their lack of independence qualification as an independent director.

12. Independent directors have a term of office of no more than 9 years from the date of the first appointment as an independent director. In the case where it is necessary to appoint such independent director to continue holding the position, the Board of Directors shall reasonably consider such necessity.

13. Independent directors shall not hold directorship in more than 5 listed companies after being appointed as an independent director with the above-mentioned characteristics. Independent directors may be assigned by the Board of Directors to make decisions on the operations of the Company, subsidiaries, associated companies, same-level subsidiaries, major shareholders, or controlling persons of the Company by using the collective decisions

After appointing an independent director with qualifications according to No. 1 – 13 mentioned above, an independent director may be assigned from the Board of Directors to make decision on the operations of the Company, major companies, subsidiary companies, joint and subsidiary companies with the same ranking or a juristic person that may have a conflict of interest. Collective decision can be made without treating an independent director as a director that participates in work administration of the Company.

In case a person appointed by the Company to hold an independent director position is a person who has, or used to have business relations or provide professional service with the value more than specified in No. 4 or No. 6, the Company is permitted to allow for the prohibition regarding having a business relation or providing professional service beyond the value specified upon the Company organizes to obtain opinions from the Board of Directors that shows that consideration is made according to the principles in Article 29/7 of the Securities and Stock Exchange Act, that appointment of such a person has no impact to performing the duty and giving independent opinions

7.2.2 Board of Directors and individual company controllers

Information on holding positions in various sub-committees (As of 31 December 2022)

No.	Director	Board of Director	Audit Committee	Recruitment and Remuneration Committee	Risk Management Committee	Executive Committee
		(7)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(4)
1	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Chairman of the Board / Indepe Director	Audit Committee	Recruitment and Remuneration Committee		
2	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Vice Chairman/ Independent Director	Chairman of the Audit Committee	Recruitment and Remuneration Committee	Chairman of the Risk Management Committee	
3	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Director / Independent Director	Audit Committee	Chairman of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee		
4	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director			Risk Management Committee	Chairman of Executive Committee
5	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	Director			Risk Management Committee	Executive Committee
6	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteerathan	Director			Risk Management Committee	Executive Committee
7	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director			Risk Management Committee	Executive Committee

7.2.3 Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is a body that drives the organization, plays a role and has the duty to determine strategies and policies in running the business of the Company. The Board of Directors has to perform their duty with responsibility, carefulness and thoroughness and honesty for the maximum benefits of the Company based on social and environmental

responsibility while being fair to all parties under the good corporate governance principle. In addition, the Board of Directors plays a role and has the duty to supervise and evaluate performance of the management and the Managing Director in managing the Company to achieve the specified targets. Therefore, the Board of Directors has reached a resolution to determine this Charter of the Board of Directors so that all directors are aware of the duty and responsibility and perform accordingly in a complete and correct manner so that sustainable value can be created to the Company, customers, stakeholders and the society as a whole.

Term of office of the Board of Directors

1. According to the Company's Articles of Association, at every annual general meeting, at least one-third of the Company shall be decided by drawing lots. In following years, the directors who remained in office for the longest time shall vacate office. Directors retiring by rotation may be re-elected

2. Vacation of office

2.1 Director shall vacate office immediately upon:

- Death
- Resignation
- Being disqualified or being under any of the prohibited characteristics under the laws
- Being removed by a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting by the votes of not less than three-fourths of the number of the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote and having shares in aggregate no less than half of the shares held by the shareholders attending the meeting and entitled to vote
- Being removed by an order of the Court

2.2. In the event that the entire board of directors retires from office, the retiring directors shall retain their positions in order to continue operating the Company's business only as necessary until the new Board of Directors holds the positions.

2.3. In the event that the director position is vacant due to reasons other than the retire by rotation, a director shall elect any person who has qualifications to be a director in replacement at the next Board of Directors' meeting. Unless the remaining term of the director is less than 2 months, the person being replaced such director shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the director whom he/she replaces.

3. Directors authorized to sign on behalf of the Company Directors authorized to sign on behalf of the Company shall be in accordance with Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Association, "Regarding the number or the name of the directors authorized to sign on behalf of the Company, two directors shall jointly sign and affix the Company's seal. The Shareholders' Meeting or the Board of Directors' Meeting shall have the authority to determine the list of directors authorized to sign and bind the Company.".

Scope of authority, duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for corporate governance and the Company's mission in accordance with the shareholders' approval and the laws applicable to the Company, including objectives, regulations, resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and resolutions of the Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors shall use discretion and prudence to make business decisions and perform its duties with responsibility, integrity, and caution in order to maintain the best interests of the Company

1. The Board of Directors has the authority, duties and responsibilities to manage the Company to be in accordance with laws, objectives, the Company's Articles of Association, and resolutions of the Board of Directors as well as resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting based on the principles of "Best Practices for Directors of Listed Companies" as specified by the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

2. Preparing the balance sheet and income statement of the Company at the end of the Company's accounting period which are reviewed by the auditor and presenting to the Shareholders' Meeting for consideration and approval

3. Defining vision, mission, goal, strategy, approach, policy, business plan, budget, risk management policy, and appropriate internal control system, preparing succession plan for CEO of the organization as well as reviewing changes as appropriate

4. Reviewing and approving the Company's vision, mission or strategy in the past fiscal year and monitoring to ensure the implementation of the Company's strategy

5. Monitoring and Supervising administration and management in accordance with the specified policies, action plans, and budgets effectively and efficiently as well as determining remuneration and reviewing the succession plan

6. Supervising the Company to comply with securities and exchange laws, notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, requirements of the SET, such as connected transactions, acquisition or disposition of important assets, laws relating to the Company's business

7. Determining the structure of the management, having the authority to appoint the Executive Committee, Managing Director, and other sub-committees as deemed appropriate, and defining the scope of authority of the appointed Executive Committee, Managing Director, and other sub-committees; The authorization under the specified scope of authority and duties shall not be in the manner that authorizes such Executive Committee, Managing Director and sub-committee to consider and approve transactions that may cause conflicts, interests or any conflicts of interest with the Company or its subsidiaries (if any), unless it is the transaction approved in accordance with the policies and guidelines considered and approved by the Board of Directors.

8. The Board considers and clearly segregate authority, duties, and responsibilities for the formulation of supervision and daily administration policy. However, the Chairman of the Board does not perform the daily administration but regularly supports and gives advice on business operations of the Management through the Managing Director. In the meantime, the Managing Director is responsible for managing the Company under the framework of authority assigned by the Board of Directors.

9. Preparing the annual report of the Board of Directors and being responsible for the preparation and disclosure of financial statements to represent the financial position and operating results in the past year and presenting them to the Shareholders' Meeting for consideration and approval

10. The Board may authorize one or several directors or any other person to perform one of any acts their behalf under the control of the Board of Directors or may authorize such persons to have the authority as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors and within the period as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors. The Board may cancel, revoke, change or amend such authorization as deemed appropriate. However, such authorization shall not be in the manner that authorizes such person to consider and approve transactions possibly cause conflicts, interests or any conflicts of interest with the Company or its subsidiaries (if any) as defined in the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or

the Stock Exchange of Thailand and/or any other notifications of the relevant authorities, unless it is the transaction approved in accordance with the policies and guidelines considered and approved by the Board of Directors.

11. The Board of Directors encourages at least 1 director to participate in the courses or seminars which help enhance operational knowledge continuously, including seminars enhancing operational knowledge in the past year.

12. Appointing a Company Secretary to be responsible for performing any operations on behalf of the Company or the Board of Directors, such as register of directors, letter of invitation to the Board of Directors' Meeting, letter of invitation to the Shareholders' Meeting

13. Providing self-assessment at least once a year to take the results of the assessment to be jointly considered

However, the directors are responsible for regularly attending the Board of Directors' meeting. Therefore, on average, the entire board of directors should attend the Board of Directors' meeting not less than 80% of all meetings throughout the year, while all directors should attend the Board of Directors' meeting at least 75% of all meetings throughout the year

Authority and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

1.Being a leader of the Board of Directors, responsible for supervising, monitoring, and overseeing the management of the Board of Directors and other sub-committees to achieve the objectives in accordance with the specified plan

2.Presiding over the Board of Directors' Meeting and having a casting vote at the Board of Directors' meeting in the case of a tie vote

3.Presiding over the Shareholders' Meeting and supervising the meeting to be in accordance with the specified agenda

4. Strengthening the good corporate governance standards of the Board of Directors

7.3 Sub-Committee

7.3.1 Audit Committee

As of 31 December 2022 the Audit Committee is composed of three members below:

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Chairman of the Audit Committee
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Audit Committee
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Audit Committee

-The Board of Directors meeting No.9/2022 on 14 November 2022 resolved in appointing the audit committee with a 3-year term (from 24 December 2022 to 23 December 2025), with Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin as the secretary of the committee.

- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on 17 June 2022 resolved in appointing Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn as audit committee, replaced Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as audit committee, replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.
- Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant is knowledgeable and experienced enough to review the credibility of the financial statements.

Term of Office/Dismissal of the Audit Committee

1. Audit Committee has a term of office for a period of 3 years and upon termination may be reappointed, but not more than 3 consecutive terms (first term of continuous tenure starting from the Charter dated February 18, 2022, approved by the Board of Directors No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022)

2. When there are grounds for the Audit Committee to be removed from the position, resulting in the incomplete number of members of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors will appoint a new member of the Audit Committee to

replace such position so that the number of members will reach the specified quantity within 3 months from the date of incomplete number of members of the Audit Committee. The person appointed to be a member of the Audit Committee shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the member of the Audit Committee whom he/she replaces. However, the Company shall notify the dismissal of the member of the Audit Committee together with reasons of dismissal to the SET without delay.

The audit committee shall immediately vacate office upon:

- Death
- Resignation
- Retirement from a position of director
- Dismissal by a resolution of the Board of Directors
- Retirement by rotation
- Being sentenced to imprisonment according to the final judgment or a legal order, except an offense committed by negligence or a petty offense
- Being a bankruptcy
- Being an incompetent or quasi-incompetent person
- ack of qualifications to be a member of the Audit Committee according to this Charter or rules of the SEC and the SET

3. In the event that the Audit Committee resigns before the expiration of his/her term of office, a written notice should be provided in advance to the Company, e.g. at least 1 month with reasons, so that the Board of Directors can consider the appointment of new member of the Audit Committee for replacement. The company shall notify the resignation and submit a copy of the resignation letter to the SET for acknowledgment. In the case that the entire members of the Audit Committee vacate their positions, the retiring member of the Audit committee shall retain his/her position in order to continue performing operations until the new Audit Committee holds the positions.

4. In the event that the member of the Audit Committee is removed from the position prior to his/her expiration of term of office, the Company shall notify the removal with reasons to the SET for acknowledgement.

Scope, authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Audit Committee

1. Reviewing the Company's financial report to ensure its accurate and reliability as well as adequate disclosure of information in accordance with international accounting standards by coordinating with external auditors and executives responsible for preparing quarterly and annual financial reports, and disclosing sufficient information of the Company before presenting it to the Board of Directors.

2. Reviewing the Company's appropriate and effective risk management and supervision system and internal control system, considering the independence of the internal audit section, approving appointment, transfer, and termination of employment of the head of the internal audit section or any other sections responsible for internal audits, suggesting the auditor to review or audit any transactions deemed necessary and important during the audit of the Company, and presenting any important and necessary suggestions on the improvement of the internal control system to the Board of Directors by reviewing them together with external auditors and the head of the internal audit section or internal audit firms

3. Reviewing to ensure that the Company has an appropriate and effective internal audit system from both Insource and Outsource

4. Reviewing to ensure that the Company complies with securities and exchange laws, policies, rules, regulations and other laws relating to the Company's businesses

5. Considering, selecting, and nominating the appointment of an independent person to act as the Company's auditor, considering the remuneration of the Company's auditors, including the termination of employment of external auditors, and proposing such matter to the shareholders' meeting for approval, and coordinating with the auditor about the objectives of conducting the audit of scope, guidelines, action plans, and problems found during the audit, and issues that auditors consider material

6. Reviewing related party transactions or transactions with potential conflict of interest to be accurate and complete and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the SET to ensure that such transactions are reasonable and for the best interests of the Company

7. Holding at least 3 meetings a year without the attendance of the Management, divided into 1 meeting with external auditor, 1 meeting with the internal auditor, and 1 Audit Committee's meeting

8. The Audit Committee may seek independent opinions from other professional advisors or specialized experts when deemed necessary at the expense of the Company with the approval of the Board of Directors.

9. To perform operations according to the scope of duties, the Audit Committee shall have the authority to invite the Management, executives, or relevant employees of the Company to express opinions, attend meetings, or submit documents deemed relevant or necessary.

10. Reporting the performance of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors at least 4 times a year

11.The Audit Committee shall perform self-assessment for performances and report the results of the assessment, including operational obstacles and problems that may cause the failure of operation to achieve the objectives of the establishment of the Audit Committee, to the Board of Directors every year.

12. The Chairman of the Audit Committee and members of the Audit Committee shall attend the shareholders' meeting of the Company.

13. Preparing the Audit Committee's corporate governance report and disclosing it in the Company's annual report, which must be signed by the Chairman of the Audit Committee and contain at least the following information:

- Opinion on the accuracy and reliability of the Company's financial reports
- Opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system
- Opinion on the compliance with the law on securities and exchange, requirements of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or other laws relating to the Company's business operations
- Opinion on the appropriateness of the auditor
- Opinion on transactions with potential conflicts of interest
- Number of Audit Committee's meetings and the meeting attendance of each member of the Audit Committee
- Opinion or overall observations received by the Audit Committee from the performance of their duties in accordance with the Charter
- Other items that shareholders and general investors should acknowledge under the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Board of Directors

14. In the performance of the duties of the Audit Committee, if it is found or suspected that there are any of the following transactions or actions, which may have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performances, the Audit Committee shall report it to the Board of Director to perform corrective action within the period as deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee.

List of conflicts of interest

- Corruption or irregularities or significant deficiencies in the internal control system

- Violation of the law on securities and exchange, requirements of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, or other laws relating to the Company's business operations

If the Board of Directors or executives do not perform corrective action within the above period, any of members of the Audit Committee may report the transaction or action under Paragraph One to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Stock Exchange.

15. Performing other acts as assigned by the Board of Directors within the abovementioned scope of duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee; The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors is still responsible for the Company's operations to third parties.

7.3.2 Executive Committee

As of 31 December 2022 the Executive Committee is composed of five members below:

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Chairman
2.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Director
3.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Director
4.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director

- The Board of Directors meeting No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022 resolved in appointing The Executive Committee with term period of 3 years (from February 26, 2022 to February 25, 2025), with Miss. Wichaya Tansukhee as the Secretary of Executive Committee.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.2/2022 on March 15, 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon and Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Company's Executive Committee Member, replaced Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman and Mr. Rajeev Vijayan who resigned, with the serving term equals to all other Executive Committee Members.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on June 17, 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham as the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.6/2022 on August 11, 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul as the Company's Executive Committee Member, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned, with the serving term equals to all other Executive Committee Members.
- On September 27, 2022, Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul resigned from the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- On October 28, 2022, Mr. Sompote Valyasevi resigned from the Company's Executive Committee Member.

Term of office of Executive Director

The executive director has a term of office of 3 years. The executive director who vacates office at the end of the term may be re-elected to another position. The Executive Committee is directly responsible to the Board of Directors and has the powers, duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board of Directors.

Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Executive Committee

The Board of Directors has the authority, duties and responsibilities to manage in relation to the normal operation and management of the Company, define the Company's policies, business plans, budgets, management structures and administrative authority, guidelines on business operations in accordance with economic conditions to propose them to the Board of Directors' Meeting to consider and approve, and audit and monitor the Company's performance in accordance with the policies set by the Board of Directors. Important authorities and responsibilities can be summarized as follows:

1. Conducting business and managing the Company in accordance with the objectives, Articles of Association, policies, rules, regulations, orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors' Meeting. and/or resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting

2. Considering and screening the Management's proposals, establishing the organizational structure, policies, directions and strategies of the Company's business operations, expanding businesses, and setting up financial plans, budgets, human resource management, and investment in information technology to be presented to the Board of Directors' Meeting for further consideration

3. Having the authority to appoint sub-committees and/or working groups for the implementation or management of the Company and the determination of the authority, duties and responsibilities of sub-committees and/or working groups as well as supervising the operation of the appointed sub-committees and/or the working group to achieve the specified policies and goals

4. Monitoring the Company's performance to be in accordance with the Board's specified policies and goals and supervising the quality and efficiency of operations

5. Considering the annual budget allocation as proposed by the Management before presenting it to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval

6. Having the authority to approve financial expenditure on normal business operations of the Company, but not exceeding the budget approved by the Board of Directors

7. Approving the expenditure on major investments defined in the annual expenditure budget as assigned by the Board of Directors or as approved by the Board of Directors

8. Having the authority to consider and approve loans, provision of credit limits or any loan application of the Company within the limit of not exceeding 100 million Baht and not exceeding the budget approved by the Board of Directors; in the case where the Company's assets is required as collateral, it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

9. Considering the profit and loss of the Company and proposing interim dividend payment or annual dividend payment to the Board of Directors for approval

10. Defining the organizational structure, the organizational management authority, including the appointment, employment, transfer, termination of employment, determination of wages, remuneration, and bonuses for executive employees from department director level or equivalent or above, except the position of President

11. Authorizing one or more persons to perform any operations under the control of the Executive Committee, or authorizing such persons as deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee, within the period deemed appropriate by the

Executive Committee, which the Executive Committee may cancel, revoke, change or amend the authorized person or such authorization as deemed appropriate

12. Having the authority to approve loans and expenditures on normal business operations of the Company within the limit of not exceeding 20 million Baht; In the event that the limit exceeds the budget approved by the Board of Directors, it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement at the next meeting.

13. Performing any other acts as assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time

However, the delegation of the authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Executive Committee shall not be the authorization or sub-delegation in which the authorized person of the Executive Committee can approve transactions that they may have conflicts (as defined by the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand and/or related agencies), interests, or any other conflicts of interest with the Company or its subsidiaries and/or related companies. The Board of Directors does not have the authority to approve such matters. Such matters shall be presented to the Board of Directors' Meeting and/or the Shareholders' Meeting (as the case may be) for further approval, unless it is an approval of transactions in accordance with normal course of business and normal trading terms as specified by the Notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand and/or related agencies.

7.3.3 Recruitment and Remuneration Committee

As of 31 December 2022, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee of three members as follows:

No.	Name	Position
1.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Chairman
2.	Mr.Narong Varongkriengkrai	Director
3.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Director

- The Board of Director Meeting No.1/2020 on February 28,2020 resolved in appointing he Recruitment and Remuneration Committee with term period of 3 years (from March 9, 2020 to March 8, 2023), with Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Secretary of Recruitment and Remuneration Committee.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee Member , replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.

Term of office of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee

1. Recruitment and Remuneration Committee has a term of office for a period of 3 years and upon termination may be reappointed, but not more than 3 consecutive terms. (first term of continuous tenure starting from the Charter dated February 18, 2022, approved by the Board of Directors No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022.)

2. The Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall immediately vacate office upon:

(1) Due by agenda

(2) Retirement from a position of director

(3) Resignation

(4) Death

(5) Dismissal by a resolution of the Board of Directors

3. In the event that any member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee resigns before the expiration of his/her term of office, such member shall notify the Company at least 1 month with reasons in advance. The Board of

Directors shall be an approver. In the case that the entire members of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee vacate their positions, the retiring member of the Committee shall retain his/her position in order to continue performing operations until the new Committee holds the positions.

4. In the event that the position of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee is vacant due to reasons other than the retire by rotation, the Board of Directors shall elect any person who has qualifications to be a member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee within 90 days so that the number of members of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee will reach the quantity specified by the Board of Directors. The person being replaced such member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee whom he/she replaces.

Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee.

Recruitment

1. Defining the qualifications of directors to be nominated in accordance with the structure, size, and composition of the Board of Directors, and determining the appropriate Recruitment method based on knowledge, experiences, and specialized capabilities that benefit the Company, experiences in the main business or industry in which the Company operates, preparing a Board Skill Matrix to make the Recruitment consistent with the Company's business strategies

2. Nominating the appropriate person to serve as a director, executive director, and senior executive of the Company and its subsidiaries based on the Directors Pool or using a professional search firm to recruit new directors and senior executives

3. Considering and screening the list, inspecting the background and qualifications according to the laws and requirements of the official agency of the nominee, and proposing it to the Board of Directors

4.Performing operations to approach and contact those who have passed the consideration from the Committee for interview to ensure that such person is willing to hold the position

5. Considering the performances, qualifications and suitability of directors who retire by rotation and deserve to be re-elected and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval and proposing at the Shareholders' Meeting to appoint as a director

6. Considering and reviewing the appropriateness of the director position in the event that there is any change relating to the qualifications of director

7. Providing an orientation of new directors and developing knowledge to the current directors

8. Planning a succession plan of senior executives to prepare potential individuals for the positions in the case that the managing director or senior executive retires, resigns, or fails to perform his/her duties

9. Performing duties in other matters as assigned by the Board of Directors

Remuneration

Determining and establishing a written remuneration policy

1. Proposing guidelines and procedures for remuneration payment to the Board of Directors and sub-committees appointed by the Board of Directors

2. Considering and approving the form, rules, and determination of the value of remuneration in the form of salary and other benefits paid to directors, executive directors, senior executives and executive advisor of the Company and its subsidiaries individually

3. Establishing the criteria for the assessment of the Chief Executive Officer and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval

4. Evaluating the performances of the President every year and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval; Such evaluation results shall be taken into consideration to increase the remuneration of the President and further present it to the Board of Directors for approval.

Good Governance

1. Setting the direction of good corporate governance policy and the ethics of the first 4 directors and executives according to the definition of the SEC to be in accordance with the Code of Conduct, including the implementation of corporate social responsibility to propose it to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval

2. Supervising the performances of the Board of Directors, sub-committees and the Management to be in accordance with good corporate governance principles, ethical practices, and code of conduct

3. Reviewing the Company's good corporate governance practices by comparing them with the good corporate governance principles of international standards and the Stock Exchange of Thailand and presenting it to the Board of Directors for regular revision

Other Responsibility

1. The Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall hold at least 2 meetings a year and have the authority to summon additional meetings as necessary.

2. At the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee's Meeting, the members attending the meeting shall be no less than one half of the total members of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee to constitute a quorum.

3. The Chairman of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall preside over the meeting. In the case that the Chairman of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee is not present at the meeting or unable to perform duties, the members of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee attending the meeting shall elect one of the members of the Committee to preside over the meeting.

7.3.4 Risk Management Committee

As of 31 December 2022, Risk Management Committee of three members as follows:

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Chairman
2.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director
3.	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	Director
4.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director

- The Board of Directors meeting No.1/2020 on February 28, 2020 resolved in appointing the Risk Management Committee with a 3-year term (from March 9, 2020 to 8 March 2023), with Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin as the secretary of the committee.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on June 17, 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham as the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as the Risk Management Committe Member , replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining and appointing Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Risk Management Committe Member.

Term of office

1. Risk Management Committee has a term of office for a period of 3 years and upon termination may be reappointed, but not more than 3 consecutive terms (first term of continuous tenure starting from the Charter dated February 18, 2022, approved by the Board of Directors No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022)

2. The Risk Management Committee shall vacate office upon:

(1) Retirement by rotation

(2) Retirement from a position of director

(3) Resignation

(4) Death

(5) Dismissal by a resolution of the Board of Directors

3. When the Risk Management Committee vacates office prior to the expiration of the term of office, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall nominate a qualified person to be a member of the Risk Management Committee to the Board of Directors so that the Board of Directors shall consider and appoint a member of the Risk Management Committee to reach the quantity as defined in this Charter. The person who is appointed to be the member of the Risk Management Committee shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the member of the Risk Management Committee whom he/she replaces.

Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

1 .Considering and approving the risk management policy, objectives, and Enterprise Risk Management Framework for the implementation framework of the organization's risk management process to be in the same direction and in line with the Company's goals and strategies; The policy, objectives and enterprise risk management framework are reviewed annually or when there are new significant risks to the formulation of the Company's goals and strategies in order to present them to the Board of Directors.

2. Supervising the identification of risks by considering external and internal factors that may cause the Company to be unable to achieve defined objectives and assessing impact and likelihood of identified risks to prioritize risks and apply risk treatment efficiently and analyze, monitor, and report s

3. Having the authority to appoint a risk management working group as deemed necessary

4. Monitoring risk management operations as well as analyzing, evaluating, following up, and reporting systemically

5. Reporting regularly to the Board of Directors regarding management, implementation and risk status of the Company, changes, and improvements to be in accordance with the policies and strategies set forth

6. Being responsible for assessing the likelihood and impact of corruption to establish effective preventive measures or mitigate risks, as well as monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the adequacy of policies and risk management guidelines

7. Acknowledging, considering, and expressing opinions on risk assessment results, risk management guidelines and measures, and action plans to manage the remaining risks of the Company to ensure that the Company has adequate and appropriate risk management

8. Coordinating with the Audit Committee on significant risks and providing the internal audit section to review them to ensure that the Company has adequate and appropriate internal control system

9. Providing advices and consultation relating to risk management to the working group as well as considering appropriate guidelines for correcting information relating to the development of the risk management system

10. The Risk Management Committee shall attend the meeting with the Audit Committee at least once a year.

11. Performing other acts relating to risk management as assigned by the Board of Directors.

12. the Management and sections shall report or present relevant information and documents to the Risk Management Committee in order to support the operations of the Risk Management Committee to achieve its assigned duties.

7.4 Executives

As of 31 December 2022, there are five Executive members as follows.

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Chairman of Executive Committee
2.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Managing Director /Executive Director
3.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Executive Director
4.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Executive Director

1) Administration Department are as follows: Accounting, Financial, Information Technology, and BOI

*** since January 1, 2023, Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul was appointed, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned.

Executives of the Company are assigned the authority to perform their duty under the policy, strategies and goals specified by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved the authority to determine a clear scope of duty so that operations can be done transparently and flexibly. Moreover, executives are responsible for controlling expenses and investments according to the scope the Board of Directors approved in the annual workplan, carrying out the personnel policy, solving problems or conflicts that affect the Company and maintaining efficient and effective communications to related parties.

Scope of duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of Executive Committee

1 Supervise, manage and perform the duties of normal business conducts for the Company's interest in accordance with the objectives and the Articles of Association, rules, regulations, resolutions, policies, work plans and budgets endorsed by the Board's and/or the shareholders' meeting under relevant laws and/or scope of authority designated by the Board of Directors.

2.Control and oversee the business operations and/or daily administration of the Company.

3. Determine and propose the Company's business policies, business plans, targets, operational plans, business strategies, annual budgets for the Company's operations, budgets shown in annual report, management authority to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors for approval.

4. Implement the policies of Board of Directors by translating them into directions, guidelines, strategies and business targets (mission) which will be assigned to the management team for further action.

5.Oversee and follow up the performance of the executives; give advice on rectifications of problems and obstacles to ensure that the executives and management team act in accordance with the strategies and business plan and in line with the Company's policy.

6. Monitor and evaluate performances of duties of the management team; report the results of operations, management and progress of the operations to the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

7. To issue an order, regulation, notification and memorandum to ensure that the Company's business operation goes in line with the Company's policy and benefits as well as organizational discipline.

8. To specify an organizational structure, management methodology covering such details as selection, training, employment and termination of the staff, and specify wages, salary, remuneration, bonus and other welfare benefits for the staff.

9.To have authority to appoint or remove an officer holding a position lower than the President.

10. To have authority to approve spending for the Company's normal business operation, for instance, an asset purchase, significant investment for corporate benefits and other beneficial transactions. The said approval authority is applicable to normal business transactions with a maximal spending of not more than Bt100 million/transaction but not exceeding the budget already approved by the Board of Directors.

11.Perform any other duties as assigned by the Executive Committee or the Board.

In undertaking any matter that the President or his authorized person or other person that may have conflicts of interest (as defined in the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the SET, and/or other notifications of relevant agencies) or conflicts of interest in any other nature with the Company or its subsidiary and/or associated companies, the President has no authority to approve the said matter. Hence, he must propose to the meeting of the Board of Directors and/or shareholders (as the case may be) for its approval, except the case of approving a normal transaction under normal trade conditions in accordance with the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the SET, and/or other notifications of relevant agencies.

Information of directorship in subsidiary which is the Company's main business (As of 28 February 2023)

	Name	Asia Precision Public Company Limited	Subsidiaries						
			A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	APCS Technology Co., Ltd.	A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.	Cholkij Sakol Co.,Ltd.	Green energy mining Co., Ltd.	Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd.
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	PD,PA,C,ID							
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	VPD,PR,A,C,ID							D,ID
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	D,PC,**A,**ID							
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	D,PE,R,M							
5.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	D,E,R,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M		D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE, M
6.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	D,E,R,M	D,E,M	D,E,M		D,E,M	D,E,M		
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	D,E,R,M	D,E,M				D,E,M	D,E,M	D,E, M
8.	Dr.Somchai Wongrassamee		D,A,ID						

- **Executive**

Remuneration

Remuneration of senior executives of the Company, structure of remuneration of senior executives of the Company have been determined appropriately based on clear, transparent and reasonable criteria. Remuneration consists of monthly remuneration and annual bonuses by considering from operational performance in comparison with the pre-specified targets, the Company's performance, the overall business conditions and a survey of remunerations of leading companies in the Stock Exchange and in the same industry

Remuneration of the top management of the company holding the position in 2022 The Group paid remuneration to the management. In 2022, the Company paid remuneration executives as salary and bonus total amount of 40.23 Million Baht

- **Other Remuneration**

- None -

Changes in APCS shares Held by Director and Executives

Detail as of 30 December 2022						
No	Name	Position	No. of shares[1)] As of 31 December		Increase in APCS shares held in 2021	Percentage of shares held (%)
			2021	2022	Net Buy (Sell)	2022
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Independent Director	-	-	-	-
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Vice Chairman /	-	-	-	-

Detail as of 30 December 2022						
No	Name	Position	No. of shares[1)] As of 31 December		Increase in APCS shares held in 2021	Percentage of shares held (%)
			2021	2022	Net Buy (Sell)	2022
		Chairman of the Risk Management Committee / Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Independent Director				
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Director /Chairman of Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Audit Committee / Independent Director	3,399,900	5,200,000	1,800,100	0.79
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director / Risk Management Committee / Chairman of Executive Committee	94,345,812	16,455,862	(77,889,950)	2.49
5.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Director / Risk Management Committee / Executive Committee / Managing Director	852,400	852,400	-	0.13
6.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Director / Risk Management Committee / Executive Committee	-	-	-	-
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul ***	Director / Risk Management Committee / Executive Committee	-	-	-	-
8.	Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri *** (resigned on 31 December, 2022)	Director / Executive Committee / Chief Finance Officer / Company Secretary	441,663	441,663	-	0.07

Note : 1) Shares Held include Spouse and Child (Children) not over 20 years old

*** The Board of Directors meeting No.10/2022 on 2 December 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Chief Finance Officer and Company Secretary, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned on 31 December, 2022.

7.5 Human Resources

As of December 31, 2022 APCS and its subsidiaries had 743 employees (executives not included) in the following business lines:

Department	No. of Employee (คน)		
	2020	2021	2022
Business Development	13	14	15
Supply Chain	11	10	12
Engineering &Technical	120	98	111
Operation	510	534	537
Human Resource	13	13	16
Administration	53	49	52
Total	**720**	**718**	**743**
Employee wages (million baht/year)	**241.44**	**275.34**	**310.57**

- **Staff Remuneration**

In 2022, APCS and its subsidiaries paid an average of 743 employees, totaling THB 310.57 million in the forms of monthly salary, cost of living, brokerage, provident fund, social security, staff benefits and others.

- **Provident Fund**

APCS set up a Provident Fund on January 1, 2006 with Bangkok Bank Public Co., Ltd. with an objective of boosting employees' moral and encouragement as well as motivation for the employees to work for the Company for a long time.

- **Other Remunerations**

- None -

- **Human resource development policy**

APCS has in place a human resource development policy for every level in order to increase their knowledge and for the Company to have efficient manpower for better corporate productivity. An annual training plan includes in-house and outsourced training to increase employees' skills. In 2022, APCS facilitated staff training at the total 10,145.05 hours or average 17.62 hours/person/year.

7.6 Other important information

7.6.1 Person assigned to be responsible

Company Secretary

At the 10/2022 meeting of the Board of Directors on 2 December 2022, the meeting appointed Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Company Secretary. Also Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul is knowledgeable and have sufficient experience.

In accordance with Section 15/89 of the Securities and Exchange Act 1992 as amended by the Securities and Exchange Act No.4, 2008 with the following scope of duties and responsibilities.

1. Provide basic advice to the Board of Directors concerning compliance with the laws, rules, regulations and the Company's Articles of Association, and monitor correct practices regularly;
2. Be responsible for disclosing Company information in line with the regulations and requirements of the SET and the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission;
3. Prepare and maintain the following documents;
    a. Registration of the Company's directors;
    b. Invitation letters to the Directors meeting and minutes of the meetings;
    c. Invitation letters to shareholders for meeting and minutes of the shareholders' meeting;
    d. Company's annual reports;
    e. Reports of conflicts of interest of Directors and executives.

A person who is assigned to be responsible directly for controlling accounts preparation

The Board of Directors meeting No.10/2022 on 2 December 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Chief Finance Officer (Supervising finance and accounting) to be responsible directly for controlling accounts preparation of the Company, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned on 31 December, 2022. The person must possess qualifications of a person being assigned a direct responsibility to controlling accounts preparation. Also Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul is knowledgeable and have sufficient experience.

A person supervises internal audit

The Audit Committee meeting No.1/2023 on 28 February 2023 resolved in appointing Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin, Internal Audit Supervisor, to be responsible for supervising internal audit of the Company. The person must possess qualifications of a person being assigned a direct responsibility to internal audit.

Head of Investor Relations

The Company assigns Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul, an executive director (supervising finance and accounting) who is well equipped with knowledge and financial capability and investments. He is the head of Investor Relations responsible for communicating with investors, institutions, minor investors including analysts and related public agencies on an equal and fair basis. If investors require additional information, they can contact Investor Relations directly via the following channels:

Head Office : 223/53, 13th Floor, Country Complex Tower A, Sunphawut Road, Bangna Tai, Bangna, Bangkok, 10260

Tel. : (660) 2-361-5494

Fax. : (660) 2-361-5496

Email : ir@apcs.co.th

The auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration	2020	2021	2022
1. Audit Fee	757,000	500,000	470,000
2. Other expenses which cover miscellaneous expenses during work		Per actual	Per actual

Auditor for the year 2022 of the Company is Miss Kannika Vipanurat, the certified public accountant No. 7305 of Karin Audit Co., Ltd., has been an auditor of the Company for 4 years.

Nonetheless, the auditor and persons or businesses related to the auditor and the audit office affiliated with the auditor of the Company, and subsidiary companies must not have any relationships and no stake holding with the Company, executives, major shareholders or those related to such persons.

*Persons or businesses related to the auditor and the audit office affiliated to the auditor shall include:

1). Spouse and children who are dependent or under care of the auditor;

2). Business with the authority to control the audit office, business that is being controlled by the audit office, and business that is under the same control as the audit office, whether directly or indirectly;

3). Business that is under materialistic influence of the audit office;

4). Partner or equivalent of the audit office;

5). Spouse and children who are dependent or under care of persons in No. 4)

6). Business that the auditor, persons in No. 1), 4) or 5) has a control authority or materialistic influence, whether directly or indirectly.

8. Corporate Governance Milestones

8.1 Performance of the Board of Directors in 2022

In the past year, the performance of the Board of Directors can be summarized as follows. The Board of Directors plays a leadership role or is the top responsible body of the organization who has to run and manage the business under the good corporate governance and ethical framework of the Company so as to achieve good business turnovers, reliability and creating confidence to shareholders and investors in the future. In addition, the business running must be fair and responsible to all stakeholders in order to strengthen competitiveness and create sustainable growth to the business.

Through the years, the Board of Directors has established and reviewed its policies, measures and practices in managing the organization based on the good governance principles in order for directors, executives and employees to follow as the business running guideline with respect to responsibility, transparency and fairness. Examples of key business performances include:

• **Reviewed the use of CG Code** practices in creating sustainable values for the Company by considering the practice evaluation results according to each item of the CG Code practices of the Company. This is to ensure that such practical results and the development plan are suitable for the Company's business while any issues that the Company has not adapted to its context, they have been replaced by appropriate measures.

• **Reviewed of the Charter of the Board of Directors and various Sub-committees** in order to identify the scope of responsibilities that is consistent with the CG Code and the currently changing business running so as to enhance the Company's competitiveness.

• **Establishment of the Personal Data Protection Policy (Privacy Policy)** so that the Company has criteria, mechanisms, regulatory measures and management of personal data in an explicit and appropriate manner while respecting the privacy of customers, shareholders, employees and other persons relating to the Company. These people can be assured that their rights are protected according to the law on personal data protection as well as the directors have been acknowledged.

The Board of Directors has regulated and assured that the established policy and the Company's operations follow adequate practical mechanisms efficiently as well as monitored practical performance and reviewed the policy and practices on a regular basis.

The Board of Directors has appointed the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee to verify the efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management procedures. This is carried out by setting up a risk management working group responsible for determining the structure, responsible parties, policy, strategy, risk management framework and risk management plan, including risk revision and monitoring risk management for the whole organization. In doing so, the Internal Audit agency will be responsible for preparing a risk report and risk management in the form of Risk Dashboard by focusing on the Emerging Risk which considers significant risks that are likely to occur in the future.

8.1.1 Nomination, Development and Performance Assessment of the Board

Selection, development and evaluation of the Board of Directors' performance is highly important according to the good governance principle of the Company. This is because the Board of Directors plays important role in determining the business strategy and guideline towards sustainable growth and that the Company has informed information and details of the criteria and procedures involved in selecting directors and the managing director.

(1) Nomination Independent Directors

The Board of Directors, by recommendation of the Recruitment and Remuneration, and Good Governance Committee, will together consider qualifications of a person who will hold an independent director position by considering the qualifications and prohibited characteristics of a director according to the Public Limited Companies Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, Notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board as well as related notifications, rules and/or regulations. Moreover, the Board of Directors will also consider selection of independent directors from experts with working experiences and other appropriate qualifications. Then, the selection will be proposed to the meeting of shareholders to consider for the director position of the Company. In case of appointing an independent director, who has held the position consecutively more than 9 years from the date of first appointment, to continue in the position, the Board has to consider with a reasonable reason for such continuation necessity.

The Company has 4 directors who are qualified as an independent director according to the Company's definition which is stricter than the criteria of the Capital Market Supervisory Board, which is consistent with the criteria of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such independent directors do not have authority to sign any commitments on behalf of the Company and are responsible for examining the operations of the management, expressing opinions, supporting policies that benefit shareholders, or objecting any decisions made unfairly or not transparently by the Company that may affect the interests of the Company's shareholders and various groups of stakeholders. In addition, the independent directors are responsible for supervising the Company to determine and disclose the policy on connected items preparation so as to ensure that the Company and shareholders obtain the maximum benefits.

(2) Recruitment of directors and senior executives

The Recruitment and Remuneration, and Good Governance Committee is responsible to recruiting a person with appropriate qualifications to hold a director position in replacement of a director who is completing terms or leaving with other causes, and proposing to the Board of Directors and/or the meeting of shareholders for consideration. Candidates shall be selected from an expert with basics and expertise from various professions, with leadership, broad vision, having virtue and morality. In addition, they should have transparent and unblemished work experiences while being capable of independently expressing opinions. For senior executive recruitment, the Company has a personnel selection plan for each executive position that is appropriate and transparent so as to ensure that the Company has selected a professional executive and capable of managing independently of major shareholders or other parties. Also, the Recruitment and Remuneration, and Good Governance Committee is responsible for preparing the position succession plan for the managing director position by recommendation of the Executives Committee, to be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration.

Regarding the right of shareholders in voting for a director, the Company has arranged a voting confirmation card for each individual director by all shareholders in presence voting for each nominated person to be a director individually. The Rules of the Company No. 17 has stipulated the criteria as follows:

No. 17 The meeting of shareholders shall vote for a director by using the majority of votes according to the following criteria and procedures:

(1) Each shareholder has the number of votes equal to the number of shares held.

(2) Each shareholder can use his/her existing votes to vote for one person or more than one persons as a director/ directors. In case of voting for more than one person as directors, the casting votes shall not be shared unequally among the voted candidates.

(3) Persons with the highest votes consecutively in order, shall be elected as directors by the number of directors that there should be or should be voted in that particular election. In case that the persons in consecutive orders have the same number of votes more than the number of directors that there should be or should be voted in that particular election, the Chairperson shall have the deciding vote.

8.1.2 Meeting attendance and individual directors' Remuneration

Board meetings

The Company's directors must attend the meetings of the Board of Directors on a regular basis in order to acknowledge and mutually decide business operation issues of the Company. The meetings should be held at least 4 times a year with a specified meeting timetable in advance for each year and informs each director in advance in the meeting of the Board of Directors held in the last quarter of the previous year so that each director plans attendance. Additional meeting may also be held in order to consider urgent and important agendas.

In the meeting, the Executives Committee determines the meeting agenda and considers the issues to be put into the agenda of the meeting of the Board of Directors. Each member of the Committee can propose an issue to be put into the meeting agenda.

In 2022, the Board of Directors approved the determination of the Board of Directors' meeting attendance policy in order to encourage attendance of directors on a regular basis. In addition, the Board of Directors approved the regulations and practices for the Board of Directors' meetings via electronic media (e-Meeting Rules) to be consistent with technological advancement and efficient management by authorizing the Chairman of the Board or the Chairperson of the meeting to determine whether to hold the meeting via electronic media according to the Emergency Decree on Electronic Meetings or to open an option for a director to attend via an electronic channel or any other channels while a quorum is counted based on relevant rules.

In 2022, there were 4 meetings of the Board of Directors which had been set in advance. The Board of Directors attended the meetings 100 per cent. There were directors attending and expressing opinions via electronic channels consistent with the Board of Directors' meeting attendance policy and the e-Meeting Rules mentioned above. All directors (excluding directors leaving the position during the year) had the meeting attendance proportion more than 75 per cent of the total number of meetings. For each meeting, the Company sent out each meeting agenda's documents to each director prior to the meeting so that each director had sufficient time to study information for each agenda.

In considering each agenda, the Chairman is acting as a chairperson of the meeting and adequately allocates the meeting time and opens an opportunity for directors to independently express their opinions. In casting votes in the Board of Directors' meeting, the majority of the votes win. Each director has one vote. An interested director shall not attend the meeting and/or will not exercise the right to vote in that particular agenda. If the votes are equal, the chairperson of the meeting will cast another vote which is the deciding vote.

In the meeting of the Board of Directors, the executives also attend the meeting to support useful information and acknowledge a policy directly so that they put such a policy into practice efficiently. Except for some agendas, the meeting is reserved only for the Board of Directors or the non-executive directors for the reason of independent consideration of the agendas.

Nonetheless, the Board of Directors places importance to the management of the conflict of interests of related parties in a careful, fair and transparent manner. Complete disclosure of information in such an issue is emphasized. In case that a director of the Company has an interest in an issue being considered, the interested director must not have any stake in the decision making of that issue.

Upon finishing the meeting, the Company's secretary is responsible for preparing the minutes of the meeting and proposing to the Board of Directors for approval in the first agenda in the next meeting. The Chairman of the Board signs to certify correctness of the minutes. The directors of the Company can express their opinions, correct and amend the minutes of the meeting as most detailed and correct as possible. The approved minutes of the meeting will be kept systematically in the form of confidential document of the Company at the Company's Secretariats, and in the form of electronic documents together with supplementary documents to different agendas for convenient search and reference. Records of meeting attendance of the Board of Directors for the year 2022 (1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022)

Board and Specific Committee Meetings in 2022							
Name	Board of Directors (Total 10)	Audit Committee (Total 8)	Nominating & Remuneration Committee (Total 6)	Risk Management Committee (Total 2)	Executive Committee (Total 8)	Annual General Meeting (AGM) (Total 1)	Appointment during the year
1.Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	10/10	8/8	6/6			1/1	
2.Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	4/4	2/2	2/2				(replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam)
3.Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	10/10	4/4	6/6			0/1	
4.Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	10/10			2/2	8/8	1/1	
5.Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	6/6				5/5		(replacing Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit)
6.Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	8/8				8/8	1/1	(replacing Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman)
7.Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	10/10			2/2	8/8	1/1	
8.Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam	6/6	5/5	3/3			1/1	(resigned on 13 September 2022)
9.Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit	4/4	3/3		1/1		1/1	(resigned on 15 June 2022)
10.Mr. Sompote Valyasevi	8/8				5/5	1/1	(resigned on 28 October 2022)
11.Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman	1/1						(resigned on 15 March 2022)
12.Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri	5/5				3/3	1/1	(resigned on 9 August 2022)
13.Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul	4/5				2/2		(replacing Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned since 21 December 2022)
Total Attendances	9	3	3	3	4	8	
Total Directors	9	3	3	3	4	9	

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and various sub-committees According to the Company's Articles of Association Article 33 stipulates that the directors have the right to receive Remuneration from the company in the form of salary, reward, meeting allowance, bonus Other benefits in accordance with the regulations or as the shareholders' meeting

will consider. which may be defined as the amount definite or put as a rule and may be fixed from time to time or may be effective indefinitely until there is a change. The general meeting of the Company for the year 2022, on April 23, 2022, resolved to approve the remuneration of the Board of Directors and various sub-committees for the year 2022, the same rate was not changed at the general meeting. Shareholders of the Company for the year 2022, on April 23, 2022, passed a resolution stipulating the following details:

The meeting in the 2022 Annual General Meeting of shareholders on April 23, 2022 resolved to specify monetary remuneration and make payment accordingly to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee as follows.

Position	Board of Directors			Audit Committee			Nominating & Remuneration			Risk Management Committee			Total		
	Time	Meeting Amount	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Amount	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Amount	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Amount	Remuneration	Meeting Fees	Remuneration	Total
Chairman	6	150,000	120,000	4	40,000	120,000	2	20,000		2	20,000		230,000	240,000	470,000
Vice Chairman	6	90,000	120,000										90,000	120,000	210,000
Director	6	180,000	120,000	4	40,000	120,000				2	20,000		240,000	240,000	480,000
Executive Director	6	450,000					2	20,000					470,000		470,000
Total		870,000	360,000		80,000	240,000		40,000			40,000		1,030,000	600,000	1,630,000
Commission for directors (allocation based on operating results)															870,000
Total remuneration for directors for the year 2022 of no more than															2,500,000

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Executives 2022

No.	Name	Position	Board of Directors			Audit Committee			Nominating & Remuneration Committee			Risk Management Committee			Total		
			Time	Meeting Fees	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Fees	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Fees	Remuneration	Time	Meeting Fees	Remuneration	Time	Remuneration	Total
1	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai [1]	Chairman of the Board Director / Independent Director Chairman of the Audit Committee Recruitment and Compensation Committee	10/10	190,000	120,000	8/8	80,000	120,000	6/6	35,000					305,000	240,000	545,000
2	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant [2]	Vice Chairman / Independent Director Audit Committee Chairman of the Risk Management Committee	4/4	60,000	30,000	2/2	10,000	15,000	2/2	10,000					80,000	45,000	125,000
3	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Director / Independent Director Chairman of the Recruitment and Compensation Committee Audit Committee	10/10	150,000	60,000	4/4	20,000	30,000	6/6	55,000					225,000	90,000	315,000
4	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director Risk Management Committee Chairman of Executive Committee	10/10	150,000								2/2	10,000		160,000	-	160,000
5	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham [4]	Director Executive Committee Managing Director	6/6	90,000											90,000	-	90,000
6	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul [3]	Director Executive Committee	8/8	120,000											120,000	-	120,000
7	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Director Risk Management Committee	10/10	150,000								2/2	10,000		160,000	-	160,000
8	Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam [2]	Chairman of the Board Director Chairman of the Recruitment and Compensation Committee Audit Committee	6/6	150,000	90,000	5/5	25,000	45,000	3/3	35,000					210,000	135,000	345,000
9	Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit [4]	Director Audit Committee Chairman of Risk Management Committee	4/4	60,000	30,000	3/3	15,000	30,000				1/1	10,000		85,000	60,000	145,000
10	Mr. Sompote Valyasevi [6]	Director Executive Committee	8/8	120,000											120,000	-	120,000
11	Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman [3]	Director Executive Committee Managing Director	1/1	15,000											15,000	-	15,000
12	Mr. Amurote Nitipornsri [5]	Director Executive Committee Secretary to the Board	5/5	75,000											75,000	-	75,000
13	Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul [5]	Director Executive Committee	4/5	60,000											60,000	-	60,000
Total				1,390,000	330,000		150,000	240,000		135,000	-		30,000	-	1,705,000	570,000	2,275,000

Remarks :

1 Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai

On September 14, 2022, was appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, who resigned from the position on September 13, 2022

2 Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant

On September 14, 2022, was appointed as the Board of Directors replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, who resigned from the position on September 13, 2022

On September 14, 2022, was appointed as the Audit Committee replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, who resigned from the position on September 13, 2022

On September 14, 2022, was appointed as the Risk Management Committee replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, who resigned from the position on September 13, 2022

On September 14, 2022, was appointed as the Nominating & Remuneration Committee replacing Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, who resigned from the position on September 13, 2022

3 Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul

On March 15, 2022, was appointed as the Board of Directors replacing Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman, who resigned from the position on March 15, 2022

4 Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham

On June 17, 2022, was appointed as the Board of Directors replacing Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit, who resigned from the position on June 15, 2022

5 Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul

On August 11, 2022, was appointed as the Board of Directors replacing Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri, who resigned from the position on August 9, 2022

On December 21, 2022 resigned from the position of Board of Directors.

6 Mr. Sompote Valyasevi

On October 28, 2022 resigned from the position of Board of Directors.

8.1.3 Governance of Subsidiaries and Associates

Supervision of subsidiary companies. In order to supervise operations of the subsidiary companies following the business operation policy determined by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors has established a mechanism for supervising and controlling subsidiary companies by decentralizing authority to the managing director of the Company and/or the management to supervise on behalf of the Board of Directors. For example, consideration of a person as a representative of the Company, to be a director, executive or the authorized person in a subsidiary company so as to ensure that the subsidiary company efficiently follow the policy as well as goals, vision, business plan and strategic plan for the Company's growth by reporting to the Company's Board of Directors for acknowledgement. And, in order to monitoring reasonable interests from the Company's investments, the managing director and/or the management of a subsidiary company must submit the performance of the subsidiary company to the Executives Committee of the Company for acknowledgement in the regular meeting of the Executives Committee and propose to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement in the meeting of the Board of Directors each quarter.

For the supervising mechanism for disclosure of information on financial position and performance, preparation of items between the subsidiary company and connected persons, acquisition or disposal of assets, or preparation of complete and correct important items, the Internal Audit agency, the Secretariate and the management of the Company will together supervise such operations or items aforementioned to follow the criteria and procedures as specified and enforced according to the Notification of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

8.1.4 Corporate Governance Policy and Guideline Compliance Control

The Company applies the Good Corporate Governance for a Registered Company, B.E. 2560 or Corporate Governance Code (CG Code) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SET) with the Company's business context for the benefits and sustainable value of the Company, by establishing the Board of Directors' responsibility based on the CG Code in the Charter of the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, the revision of policies and corporate governance guidelines is ensured on a regular basis as appropriate. Employees are encouraged to be aware of the Company's ethics by having the Company's directors and senior executives as a role model and translating into work practices that is consistent with the business operation ideology with morality that will lead to creating truly sustainable value of the Company.

Moreover, the Company has monitored to ensure observance of the good corporate. Governance in 4 issues as follows:

(1.) Prevention of the Conflict of Interests

The Company is aware of the importance of the management of the conflict of interests of related parties, namely the Board of Directors, the management and employees, in a thorough, fair and transparent. The Board of Directors has established the policy and practical guidelines on the conflict of interests as follows:

- Directors and senior executives are required to report their own stakes and those of related persons which are stakes relating to business management of the Company or subsidiary companies upon taking a director position or senior executive for the first time, and report every time of change and on an annual basis.
- The secretary of the Board of Directors and the secretary of the Company have to prepare a copy of the stakeholder report to the chairman and the chairman of the Audit Committee for acknowledgement within 7 days from the date of receiving the report by the Company. This is in line with the Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 2535 and to use such information for examination and prevention of the conflict of interests
- Disclosure of the shareholding structure in the business with joint controlling authority and other companies explicitly including authorized shareholders so that shareholders are confident that the Company has a clear and transparent shareholding structure, without cross shareholding and major shareholders so that there is no conflict of interests to any party.
- In the meeting of the Board of Directors, if any director has a stake and interest in the issue being considered, such a director must not participate in the decision making of that issue by not attending the meeting or refraining from voting so that the decision making of the Board of Directors is fair truly for the benefits of shareholders. In case of the preparation of connected items that has to be approved by shareholders, shareholders with special interests will not have the right to vote in such an agenda.

(2) Use of insider information for benefit seeking

The Company supervises the use of insider information by complying with laws, rules and regulations stipulated by the SEC, Stock Exchange of Thailand and other public agencies as well as strictly observing the good corporate governance and monitoring changes on a regular basis. This is to ensure that laws and regulations the Company observes are correct and assure shareholders of transparent and straightforward business running. They include:

1. Prepare reports according to laws relating to those in director and senior executive positions.

1.1 Report of change in the Company's security holding via the SEC website when there are purchases, disposals, transfers or taking transfers of securities of the Company (Form 59-2) within 3 days from the date of change.

1.2 A list of names in the name list system for directors and senior executives of the Company that issue securities (Form 35-E1) within 7 days from the date of holding the position.

2. Determine a policy to ensure that directors and senior executives report their stakes and those of related persons which are stakes relating to the management of the Company's business, with the reporting criteria and methods as follows:

2.1 Report when taking the director or senior executive position for the first time.

2.2 Report every time there is a change of stakeholder information.

2.3 Report on an annual basis.

2.4 In case that a director retires from the position and returns to the position continuously, that director needs not submit a new report if there is no change of stakeholder information.

2.5 Directors and senior executives are required to submit a stakeholder report to the Company's secretary and the secretary has to send a copy of this stakeholder report to the chairman and the chairman of the Audit Committee for acknowledgement within 7 days from the date of receiving the report.

3. Determine a policy to ensure that directors are required to disclose/report purchasing-selling/holding ordinary shares of the Company to the meeting of the Board of Directors and senior executives every time a meeting is held, as well as to report holdings of debentures and ordinary shares of affiliated companies of directors and senior executives including ordinary share holding of spouses and underage children of such persons to the Board of Directors every quarter of the year. Moreover, disclosure of securities holding information of senior executives whether directly or indirectly (spouses or underage children of senior executives) is required. A policy on disclosure of changes in securities holding of directors and senior executives is established by presenting the number of shares held at the beginning of the year, the end of the year and at the time of trading during the year in the annual report.

4. Prepare a report on the Board of Directors' responsibility to financial reports and present it together with the certified public accountant report in the annual report.

5. Disclose financial data and non-financial data in a correct, complete and timely manner.

6. Disclose the role and responsibility of the Board of Directors and different subcommittees, the number of meetings and the number of each individual director's meeting attendance.

7. Disclose the date, month and year of being appointed as a member of the Board of Directors in the annual report.

8. Disclose the director recruitment method and the Board of Directors' performance evaluation method.

9. Disclose a policy on remuneration payment to directors and senior executives including forms, characteristics and the amount of remuneration each individual director receives from being a member in various subcommittees.

10. Disclose information on participating in courses arranged for directors by the Thai Institute of Directors (IOD) on an individual basis.

11. Clearly disclose the operational structure.

12. Disclose the audit fee and other service fees in addition to the audit fee in the annual report.

13. Disclose the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association on the Company's website.

14. Disclose a policy on the environmental and society care and policy implementation.

15. Disclose a policy on corporate governance and policy implementation.

16. Disclose important investment projects and their impacts on the investment projects by disclosing information via Set Link of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Company's website so that shareholders, investors, analysts, mass media and related parties acknowledge information correctly, thoroughly and transparently.

(3) Anti-corruption

As the Board of Directors of the Asia Precision Group Public Company Limited ("the Group") has appreciated the importance of anti-corruption and therefore establishes an anti-corruption policy in order to inform the Company's intention to counter all forms of corruption and ensure that everyone in the organization understand anti-corruption under the same policy. In addition, parties relating to the Company well acknowledge the anti-corruption intention of the Company.

To promote the implementation of the anti-corruption policy within the organization, the anti-corruption policy is enforced on directors, executives, employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group. In the stage of implementing such a policy, the Company has adapted it in work processes of each agency, inserted in work operations starting from operating employees to the chief executive of the organization. Nonetheless, those who violate or do not comply with these anti-corruption practical guideline and operations, may receive the maximum penalty, i.e. termination of employment or contract cancellation. In case of legal violation, those who violate or do not comply, may be litigated by law enforcement. Whistleblowing can be done via communication channels of the Company if any violations are found.

Besides, the Group promotes outsiders and other stakeholders to acknowledge this anti-corruption policy via communication channels of the Company so that they know of the Group's intention to seriously counter corruption.

Promotion of adherence and observance of the anti-corruption policy is a part of the focus of creating a good person with morality which is consistent with the determination of the Company, namely "Create good people, show gratitude to the country". Such the determination is the ultimate goal of the organization. Nonetheless, cooperation of everyone in the organization will be the goodness force arising at "Asia Precision".

The Company sees to the importance and is aware of the problem arisen from corruption. The Board of Directors has established the anti-corruption policy according to the resolution of the meeting of the Board of Directors No. 5/2556, dated 13th November 2013, and has revised the anti-corruption policy at least once a year so that the Company and subsidiary companies understand and practice the same way and announce their shared intention to counter all forms of corruption which can be summarized as follows:

- **Anti-Corruption Policy**

Directors, executives, employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group, are not permitted to carry out any actions relating to all forms of corruption for direct or indirect benefits for themselves, families, friends and acquaintances. Whether they are in the position of recipients, givers or bribers, whether monetary or non-monetary, to public or private agencies that the Company deals business with or contacts, the anti-corruption policy will be strictly observed.

According to this anti-corruption policy, directors, executives, employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group, are responsible for observing relevant Thai and international laws, rules and regulations on prevention and anti-corruption, giving or taking bribery in all regions or all countries that the Company and subsidiary companies deal business with.

The Company has disseminated the anti-corruption policy on various communication channels such as the Company's websites and notification boards. In 2022, there were no complaints concerning corruption actions or any

actions that have negative impacts to the Company, submitted to the Audit Committee. Additional details can be found at the website: www.apcs.co.th

In addition, in 2015 the Company joined the Collective Action Coalition (CAC) of the Thai private sector in anti-corruption, and was acknowledged as a member of Collective Action Coalition in anti-corruption on 5th November 2018, which is a project that the government and the Office Of National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) together with other 8 organizations, namely Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD), International Chamber of Commerce, Thai Listed Companies Association, The Thai Bankers' Association, Federation of Thai Capital Market Organizations, The Federation of Thai Industries, and Tourism Council of Thailand. The Company has also participated in self-assessment on the anti-corruption measure.

And, the Company is between requesting for the first extension of the certification of Certified Company. "Anti-corruption Policy" with the essence of the policy as follows. The anti-corruption policy prohibits directors, executives and employees of the Company to carry out or accept all forms of corruption, whether directly or indirectly, and to verify the observance of this anti-corruption policy on a regular basis. Moreover, a revision of operational guidelines and implementation requirements is carried out in consistence with changes of business, regulations, rules and legal clauses with definition of "corruption" clearly defined for correct and the same understanding as follows:

The scope of corruption used in this policy refers to any bribery of any forms by offering to give, promising to give, giving, committing to give, claiming, or receiving money, assets or any other benefits which are not appropriate to public officials, public agencies, private agencies or any responsible person whether directly or indirectly so as for such a person to conduct or refrain from conducting the duty that aims to acquire or maintain the business or business recommendations specifically for the Company, or to acquire of maintain other benefits that are not suitable for the business, unless allowed for by laws, rules, regulations, notifications, local traditions, or trading customs.

Determination of practices and responsibility for each level of employees in complying with the anti-corruption policy

1. The Board of Directors is responsible for considering and approving a policy and providing support the anti-corruption in the Company, so as to ensure understanding of everyone in the Company and to be aware of the importance of problems arising from corruption. In addition, in case that the Audit Committee reports corrupt practices that affect the Company, the Board of Directors shall provide advice, recommendations, penalty consideration and find a solution to the problem and propose to the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director.

2. The Audit Committee has the duty and responsibility as follows:
    2.1 Consider the anti-corruption policy obtained from the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director to ensure its appropriateness with the business model, the Company's environment, and the organizational culture, and propose to the Board of Directors for approval.
    2.2 Consider and review the appropriateness of the change in the anti-corruption policy obtained from the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director, and propose to the Board of Directors for approval.

2.3 Verify the audit report on the internal control system and the risk assessment concerning corruption as proposed by the Internal Control Division. This is to ensure that such a system has a risk of corruption that affects the financial position and the Company's performance the least and appropriate to the Company's business model.

2.4 Receive trace information concerning corrupt practices that involve anyone in the organization, examine the facts based on the informed traces, and propose the issue to the Board of Directors to together consider the penalty or a solution to solve such an issue.

3. The Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director has the duty and responsibility as follows:

3.1 Determine the anti-corruption policy to be proposed to the Audit Committee.

3.2 Communicate with personnel within the organization and related persons to acknowledge the anti-corruption policy.

3.3 Review the appropriateness of the anti-corruption policy with the business change or legal regulations to be proposed to the Audit Committee.

3.4 Assist the internal audit team and the Audit Committee in searching for facts as informed or work assigned by the Audit Committee with respect to the corruption investigation by assigning a team of executives that is likely to be able to look for the facts.

3.5 Assign an executive in each agency to be responsible for campaigning and promoting personnel in his/her agency to comply with the anti-corruption policy, and report to the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director. The Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director has to report the result of such practices to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis, as well as communicate to executives in each agency that if any corrupt practices are found, it must be notified to the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director immediately so that the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director will report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for acknowledgement.

3.6 Set up a system and provide support and promote the anti-corruption policy so that it is put into practice.

4. Executives have the duty and responsibility as follows:

4.1 Observe and promote morality, ethics as a model to employees. Set up a system to promote the anti-corruption policy in order to communicate to employees and all related parties.

4.2 Review the appropriateness of the operational system and measures that prevents corruption such as division of duty of operators so as to cross-check for correction, etc.

4.3 Provide an internal control to prevent the corruption risk in the agency and work procedures under responsibility.

4.4 Verify and monitor employees' operational performance so as to ensure that they follow the policy, rules, regulations and announcements of the Company.

4.5 Report any corruption cases to the Audit Committee, or the Board of Directors, or the Chief Executive Officers, or the Managing Director for acknowledgement, whoever is as appropriate.

4.6 Protect employees who counter corruption, for example, no demotion, no penalty, or no giving negative effects to employees who deny corruption in any cases, even though such actions may result in the Company losing the trading opportunity. The employees must be protected from any negative impacts.

5. The internal audit division has the duty and responsibility as follows:

5.1 Prepare a corruption risk assessment plan, monitor and regulate such that the anti-corruption policy is put into practice, and report to the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director in order to find a solution in preventing such a risk from occurring. Then, report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for acknowledgement.

5.2 Perform the duty according to the specified internal audit plan and propose a report on internal control system audit and the corruption risk assessment resulted from the internal control system audit to the Audit Committee for acknowledgement.

5.3 Perform work assigned by the Audit Committee with respect to the examination of corruption relating to the organization in addition to the specified internal audit plan.

6. Employees have the duty and responsibility as follows:

6.1 Perform the duty according to the policy, rules and regulations of the Company in relation to anti-corruption including the observance of the business ethics and morality manual.

6.2 Report any suspect event or corrupt behaviours of committees, executives and employees as well as other persons such as clients, customers and related persons, based on the procedure specified by the Company.

6.3 Support and participate in preventing and suppressing corruption.

6.4 Every employee has to disclose their conflicts of interests with the Company.

Anti-corruption practices

Directors, executives, employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group to strictly follow the anti-corruption policy and the business ethics, whether relating to corruption directly or indirectly by:

1. Do not conduct any behaviours that indicate taking or giving bribery to stakeholders for an issue under responsibility whether directly or indirectly in order to acquire benefits unlawfully by performing as follows:

1.1 Do not receive or give gifts, souvenirs that are in the form of cash, cheques, bonds, shares, gold, jewelry, real property or anything alike, to related persons with whom have been coordinated both in government agencies and private agencies.

1.2 Do not receive assets, articles, gifts or other benefits that may lead to refraining from performing the duty. Before taking a souvenir, one should ensure that practices comply with laws and the regulations of the Group. Articles or gifts given in duty should not have a high price and appropriate with the occasion.

1.3 Do not give assets, articles, presents or gifts, or other benefits, in order to induce decision making or have an effect in such a way that the recipient does not perform the same trading practices as to other clients. Article giving according to occasions or incidents must not have unusually high values.

1.4 Do not act as an intermediary in offering money, assets, articles or other benefits to a person relating to the business, public agencies or any organizations in exchange for a privilege that should have not received, or causing a public official to refrain from performing according to rules, regulations and practices specified by law.

2. In the procurement process, it must follow the steps specified in the regulation of the Group that are transparent and verifiable.

3. Business entertainment expenses and other expenses based on business contracts may be paid but at a reasonable and verifiable manner.

4. In making charitable donation, it must be as follows:

4.1 Any payments or uses of assets of the Company for charitable donation must be only be done on behalf of the Group. Donations for charity must be for foundations, charitable organizations, temples, hospitals, infirmary or social organizations which must be certified or reliable and verifiable.

4.2 Charitable donations on a person's behalf may be done but must not be related, or cause any doubts to corrupt acts that seek for any benefits.

4.3 Charitable donations must be done with reliable and verifiable evidence and through procedures according to the relevant regulation with the appropriate authorization based on the level of authority assignment of the Group.

5. In giving a subsidy, it must be as follows:

5.1 Any payments or uses of assets of the Group to subsidize a project must be only be done on behalf of the Group. A subsidy paid must aim for the business of the Group, good image and reputation of the Group.

5.2 A subsidy paid must be proved that such a subsidy or any other benefits must be calculated in monetary terms such as accommodation and food, etc. There is no relation with reciprocal benefits to any person or agency, except for commemorative certificates that are obtained from usual business traditions.

5.3 A subsidy paid must have verifiable evidence and through procedures according to the relevant regulation with the appropriate authorization based on the level of authority assignment of the Group.

6. The Group does not have any political assistance to any political parties, whether directly or indirectly. Thus, directors, executives, employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group must not conduct any acts that relate to politics within the Group and do not use the Group's resources for such a purpose. The Group adheres to political neutrality, supports legal observance and the democracy. (Expense disbursements of the Group comply with the relevant regulations which have to follow otherwise the expenses could not be disbursed).

7. If any corrupt acts or any acts leading to corruption which affect the Group, both directly or indirectly, are found, such behaviours must not be neglected or ignored, they should be reported to the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director immediately or via the whistleblowing channel specified in this policy.

8. Directors and executives must be aware of the importance of disseminating knowledge, providing advice in order to create understanding to related persons of the Company such as employees and workers including intermediaries, representatives, consultants or those who work for the Group so that they perform in compliance with this anti-corruption policy as well as to be a good model with respect to honesty, morality and ethics.

Monitoring to ensure observance of ethics and the anti-corruption policy

The Company has determined that it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to formulate a policy and supervise to ensure a system to support efficient anti-corruption practices. The Managing Director and the management has the duty and responsibility to provide a system and encourage, support the anti-corruption policy while also communicating to all related employees in order to create understanding and ensure correct practices. In addition, the management has to review the appropriateness of the system and measures to be in line with the changes of business, rules, regulations, and requirements of the law on a regular basis. Employees who corrupt or violates the anti-corruption policy including committing an offence against the ethics will have to get disciplinary consideration according to the Company's regulations and penalty stipulated by the law if such an offence is unlawful.

Moreover, the internal audit agency will assess and monitor good governance, ethical observance and the anti-corruption policy every time it comes to examine and report to the Audit Committee at every meeting. In 2022, there has been no corruption in the Company.

Recommendations on anti-corruption measures

If directors, executives and employees have any doubts regarding their conducts whether they are correct according to the anti-corruption policy and measures, considerations should be done before practicing or deciding a particular act as follows:

1. Is the act lawful or in line with the official regulations or the Company's regulations?
2. Is the act acceptable to the society? Can be disclosed to the society?
3. Is the acts go against the morality and may lead to disgrace to the person who acts or others, or to the reputation of the Company at the time or in the future?

If in doubt when considering by oneself, inform information of facts about the act to superiors for consideration or enquiry from the Office of the Managing Director, Business Regulatory Section, so that factors and ways to correctly proceed are considered together.

Issues to be taken or corruption complaints

1. A corrupt act relating to the Group, whether directly or indirectly is found, such as a person in the organization is seen to bribe or take bribes from an official of a government agency or private agency.
2. An act is performed at the wrong procedure according to the regulation of the Group, or it affects the internal control system of the Company that may cause a doubt of corrupt channel.
3. An act that costs interests of the Group is found and affects the Group's reputation.
4. An act that is unlawful, immoral and breaches of business ethics, is found.

Whistleblowing channels or complaints of corruption

The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee to to consider receiving the whistleblower Complaints of actions that may cause suspicion of corruption incurred directly or indirectly to the Company through the channels set forth in this policy

Stakeholders can communicate their opinions, complaints or notifications of irregularities or anything that may affect APCS through the following channels:

1. email address : audit_committee@apcs.co.th ;
2. email address : Chairman of Executive Committee : apichart@apcs.co.th ;
3. email address : Managing Director : pimparuda@apcs.co.th ;
4. www.apcs.co.th : IR contact / Whistle-Blowing ;
5. Telephone number 02-361-5494-5 ext. 888 (General Management / Company Secretary)
6. Whistleblowing box (located in the HR room and each sub-factory)

However, if the whistleblower or the complainant have complaints Executive Chairman or managing director Please send complaints directly to the Audit Committee.

A person who can give a whistleblower Or complaints about corruption are all groups of stakeholders, i.e. shareholders, customers, competitors, Supplier, government sectors, communities, society, executives and employees of the Company. However, regardless of how you notify by any of the above methods. The company will keep your confidentiality.

Privacy protection and confidentiality

In order to protect the rights of a petitioner or informant who acts in good faith, the Company will conceal the name, address or any information that may identify the petitioner or informant, and keep information of the petitioner or informant confidential. Such information is only limited to those responsible for examining the complaints who can access.

In case of a complaint of corrupt act of the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director, an Audit director or the Company's director, the Board of Directors shall appoint a middle person, while a related director will not have the right to obtain the information, to be responsible for protecting a person who provides trace or the petitioner, witness and the informant in the investigation for the facts, to be safe from danger or unfairness arising from giving the trace, complaints, being witness or giving information. The petitioner is asked to submit the complaints to the Company's director who is not relating to the complaints directly.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director is responsible for using judgment to order as he/she sees appropriate in order to protect the person who gives trace or the petitioner, witness and the person who gives information in the investigation for the facts to be safe from danger or unfairness arising from giving the trace, complaints, being witness or giving information.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director can assign work to an executive to act on behalf in judging to order protection of the performer who gives trace, or the petitioner, witness and the person who gives information. The assigned executive must not involve in the issue being informed the trace or the complaints, whether directly or indirectly (for example the accused is a direct subordinate).

Those who receive information from performing the duty relating to the complaints has the duty to keep information, complaints and evidence documents of the petitioner and the informant confidential. Disclosure of such information to other unrelated persons is strictly not permitted unless disclosed as stipulated by the law.

Procedures for investigation and penalty

Investigation procedure

1. When receiving the trace, the Chief Executive Officer, the Managing Director and the Audit Committee will scrutinize and investigate the facts.
2. During the fact investigation, the Chief Executive Officer, the Managing Director and the Audit Committee may appoint a representative (executive) to report the progress on a periodical basis to the trace informer or the petitioner.
3. If the fact investigation finds that existing information and evidence can reliably lead to a belief that the accused has actually conducted corrupt acts, the Company will allow the right to the accused to acknowledge the accusation and prove himself by finding additional information or evidence to clarify himself not relating to the accused corrupt acts.
4. If the accused has truly committed a corrupt act, such corruption is considered as breaching the anti-corruption policy, the Company's business ethics, the accused must be considered a disciplinary action according to the regulations specified by the Company. If such the corrupt act is unlawful, the offender may get a legal penalty. Nonetheless, for the disciplinary action according to the regulation of the Company, the judgment of the Managing Director is final.

In case that the accused of corrupt act is the Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, a member of the Audit Committee or a member of the Board of Directors, he/she can prove himself/herself by finding additional information or evidence that can prove him/her unrelated with the accused corrupt act. The Board of Directors appoints a person to be a middle person who will be receiving, finding information and verifying the facts as obtained in order to report to the Board of Directors for consideration. The penalty will be decided according to the regulation and discipline of the Company. If such a corrupt act is unlawful, the offender may get a legal penalty. Nonetheless, the judgment of the Board of Directors is final.

The Company will not demote, give penalty or give a negative effect to directors, executives and employees who counter corruption even though such an act will cost the Company to lose the business opportunity.

Disciplinary action upon violation of the anti-corruption policy

Breach of this anti-corruption policy will get disciplinary action according to the regulation of the Company, from verbal warning, written warning, work suspension and dismissal. In some cases, the penalty is as specified by law.

The penalty consideration for the violator, the senior supervisor of the violator shall consider the penalty. In case that the violator commits a serious act (dismissal), the penalty must be approved by the Managing Director. In case that the violator has a dispute over the penalty, the judgment of the Managing Director is final. In case that the violator holds a director position or the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director, the judgment of the Board of Directors is final. In the meeting to conclude the penalty, interested directors must leave the meeting room until the resolution of the penalty is reached.

Anti-Corruption Policy Dissemination and Training

1. Provide an announcement of the anti-corruption policy. in a prominent place Anyone in the Group can read and be informed.
2. Dissemination of anti-corruption policies. through the company's communication channels such as electronic mail (E-Mail), company website Annual Report (56-1 One-report) annually
3. When the anti-corruption policy is updated Arrange for the dissemination of anti-corruption policies through various communication channels to the public, stakeholder groups to be notified when there is an update Change the Anti-Corruption Policy

Training

1. Provide training on anti-corruption policy to new employees.
2. Review understanding Make all employees aware of the importance of anti-corruption. through various media activities at least once a year
3. Provide content related to anti-corruption. It is part of the course for considering the promotion of employees at the supervisor level.
4. Directors and executives participate in educating employees as a role model in implementing anti-corruption policies.
5. The company will review the anti-corruption policy. regularly every year

8.2 Report on the performance of the Audit Committee in the last year

8.2.1 The number of meeting times and attendance of the individual audit committee members

As of 31 December 2022 the Audit Committee is composed of three members below:

No.	Name	Position	No. of Meeting attendances	Remarks
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Chairman of the Audit Committee	8/8	
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Audit Committee	4/4	
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof.	Audit Committee	2/2	
4.	Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam Mr.Teeral	Audit Committee	5/5	13/9/2022
5.	Sangsanit	Audit Committee		resigned
			3/3	15/6/2022
				resigned

-The Board of Directors meeting No.9/2022 on 14 November 2022 resolved in appointing the audit committee with a 3-year term (from 24 December 2022 to 23 December 2025), with Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin as the secretary of the committee.

- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on 17 June 2022 resolved in appointing Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn as audit committee, replaced Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.

- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as audit committee, replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.

- Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant is knowledgeable and experienced enough to review the credibility of the financial statements.

8.2.2 Performance of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is performing its duty independently according to the scope of duty stipulated in the Charter of the Audit Committee. This is revised in line with the current situation and approved by the Board of Directors

on an annual basis. In 2022, the Audit Committee, supervision, strategy determination, operations and result monitoring, at the end of the year, the Audit Committee evaluates the performance of the Audit Committee by having 2 types of evaluations, namely:

1) Performance assessment of the entire Audit Committee.

2) Self-assessment which has a good result. Topics being assessed include structure and qualifications, role, duty and responsibility, work performance and meetings, making a summary of comments, performance of the secretary of the Audit Committee and performance of the Audit agency.

In case of finding doubts of following items or acts which may have a significant impact to the financial position and the Company's performance, the Audit Committee shall report to the Board of Directors in order to make improvements within a specified time period as seen appropriate by the Audit Committee.

(a) Item arising from the conflict of interests

(b) Corruption or abnormal matters or important defects in the internal control system

(c) Violation of the law on securities and stock exchange, requirements of the stock exchange or the law relating to the Company's business

Moreover, like the past year, in 2022, the Audit Committee has a meeting with the auditor without the management in presence, in order to consult independently about materialistic information on the preparation of financial statements and disclosure of information that comply with the standards and benefits users of the financial statements. In addition, to acknowledge the report of doubtful behaviours of directors and executives according to the Article 89/25 of the Securities and Exchange Act which the Managing Director reports that there is none of such behaviours. Thus, this makes the preparation of financial statements of the Company show the financial position, performance and cash flow as correct, true and fair in the materiality based on the financial reporting standards and also reliable and transparent. The auditor is independent and accountable. The Company has hired Karin Audit Co., Ltd. to audit the accounts in order to examine the financial statements of the Company without other services apart from the audit.

The materiality of the 2022 performance includes verification of the financial statements, verification of related items or items with potential conflict of interests, verification of good corporate governance, verification of the risk management assessment, verification of the internal control system, the internal audit, verification of complaint and trace examination, consideration of auditor appointment and the audit fee for the year 2022 as presented in the Attachment 6: Report of the Audit Committee.

8.3 Summary of the performance of the various sub-committees

8.3.1 Executive Committee

As of 31 December 2022, there are five Executive Committee members as follows.

No.	Name	Position	No. of meeting attendances 2022	Remarks
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Chairman	8/8	
2.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Director	8/8	
3.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Director	8/8	
4.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director	5/5	
5.	Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman	Director	5/5	28/10/2022 resigned

No.	Name	Position	No. of meeting attendances 2022	Remarks
6.	Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri	Director	3/3	9/8/2022 resigned
7	Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul	Director	2/2	27/9/2022 resigned

- The Board of Directors meeting No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022 resolved in appointing The Executive Committee with term period of 3 years (from February 26, 2022 to February 25, 2025), with Miss. Wichaya Tansukhee as the Secretary of Executive Committee.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.2/2022 on March 15, 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon and Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Company's Executive Committee Member, replaced Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman and Mr. Rajeev Vijayan who resigned, with the serving term equals to all other Executive Committee Members.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on June 17, 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham as the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.6/2022 on August 11, 2022 resolved in appointing Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul as the Company's Executive Committee Member, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned, with the serving term equals to all other Executive Committee Members.
- On September 27, 2022, Mr. Veeradej Tejapaibul resigned from the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- On October 28, 2022, Mr. Sompote Valyasevi resigned from the Company's Executive Committee Member.

8.3.1.1 Term of office

Executive Committee members have a term of service for three years. The retiring members may be re-elected for another term. The Executive Committee shall report to the Board of Directors and have power, duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Board.

8.3.1.2 Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Executive Committee

The Board of Directors has the authority, duties and responsibilities to manage in relation to the normal operation and management of the Company, define the Company's policies, business plans, budgets, management structures and administrative authority, guidelines on business operations in accordance with economic conditions to propose them to the Board of Directors' Meeting to consider and approve, and audit and monitor the Company's performance in accordance with the policies set by the Board of Directors. Important authorities and responsibilities can be summarized as follows:

1. Conducting business and managing the Company in accordance with the objectives, Articles of Association, policies, rules, regulations, orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors' Meeting. and/or resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting

2. Considering and screening the Management's proposals, establishing the organizational structure, policies, directions and strategies of the Company's business operations, expanding businesses, and setting up financial plans, budgets, human resource management, and investment in information technology to be presented to the Board of Directors' Meeting for further consideration

3. Having the authority to appoint sub-committees and/or working groups for the implementation or management of the Company and the determination of the authority, duties and responsibilities of sub-committees and/or working groups as well as supervising the operation of the appointed sub-committees and/or the working group to achieve the specified policies and goals

4. Monitoring the Company's performance to be in accordance with the Board's specified policies and goals and supervising the quality and efficiency of operations

5. Considering the annual budget allocation as proposed by the Management before presenting it to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval

6. Having the authority to approve financial expenditure on normal business operations of the Company, but not exceeding the budget approved by the Board of Directors

7. Approving the expenditure on major investments defined in the annual expenditure budget as assigned by the Board of Directors or as approved by the Board of Directors

8. Having the authority to consider and approve loans, provision of credit limits or any loan application of the Company within the limit of not exceeding 100 million Baht and not exceeding the budget approved by the Board of Directors; in the case where the Company's assets is required as collateral, it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

9. Considering the profit and loss of the Company and proposing interim dividend payment or annual dividend payment to the Board of Directors for approval

10. Defining the organizational structure, the organizational management authority, including the appointment, employment, transfer, termination of employment, determination of wages, remuneration, and bonuses for executive employees from department director level or equivalent or above, except the position of President

11. Authorizing one or more persons to perform any operations under the control of the Executive Committee, or authorizing such persons as deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee, within the period deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee, which the Executive Committee may cancel, revoke, change or amend the authorized person or such authorization as deemed appropriate

12. Having the authority to approve loans and expenditures on normal business operations of the Company within the limit of not exceeding 20 million Baht; In the event that the limit exceeds the budget approved by the Board of Directors, it shall be presented to the Board of Directors for acknowledgement at the next meeting.

13. Performing any other acts as assigned by the Board of Directors from time to time

However, the delegation of the authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Executive Committee shall not be the authorization or sub-delegation in which the authorized person of the Executive Committee can approve transactions that they may have conflicts (as defined by the Notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand and/or related agencies), interests, or any other conflicts of interest with the Company or its subsidiaries and/or related companies. The Board of Directors does not have the authority to approve such matters. Such matters shall be presented to the Board of Directors' Meeting and/or the Shareholders' Meeting (as the case may be) for further approval, unless it is an approval of transactions in accordance with normal course of business and normal trading terms as specified by the Notifications of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the Stock Exchange of Thailand and/or related agencies.

8.3.2 Recruitment and Remuneration Committee

As of 31 December 2022, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee of three members as follows:

No.	Name	Position	No. of meeting attendances 2022	Rematrks
1.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn	Chairman	6/6	
2.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Director	6/6	
3.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Director	2/2	

No.	Name	Position	No. of meeting attendances 2022	Rematrks
4.	Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam	Director	3/3	13/9/2022 resigned

- The Board of Director Meeting No.1/2020 on February 28,2020 resolved in appointing he Recruitment and Remuneration Committee with term period of 3 years (from March 9, 2020 to March 8, 2023), with Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Secretary of Recruitment and Remuneration Committee.

- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee Member , replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining.

8.3.2.1 Term of office of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee

1.Recruitment and Remuneration Committeehas a term of office for a period of 3 years and upon termination may be reappointed, but not more than 3 consecutive terms. (first term of continuous tenure starting from the Charter dated February 18, 2022, approved by the Board of Directors No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022.)

2. The Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall immediately vacate office upon:

(1) Due by agenda

(2) Retirement from a position of director

(3) Resignation

(4) Death

(5) Dismissal by a resolution of the Board of Directors

3. In the event that the position of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee is vacant due to reasons other than the retire by rotation, the Board of Directors shall elect any person who has qualifications to be a member of the number of members of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee will reach the quantity specified by the Board of Directors. The person being replaced such member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the member of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee whom he/she replaces.

8.3.2.2 Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

1. <u>Nomination</u>

1.1 Defining the qualifications of directors to be nominated in accordance with the structure, size, and composition of the Board of Directors, and determining the appropriate nomination method based on knowledge, experiences, and specialized capabilities that benefit the Company, experiences in the main business or industry in which the Company operates, preparing a Board Skill Matrix to make the nomination consistent with the Company's business strategies

1.2 Nominating the appropriate person to serve as a director, executive director, and senior executive of the Company and its subsidiaries based on the Directors Pool or using a professional search firm to recruit new directors and senior executives

1.3 Considering and screening the list, inspecting the background and qualifications according to the laws and requirements of the official agency of the nominee, and proposing it to the Board of Directors

1.4 Performing operations to approach and contact those who have passed the consideration from the Committee for interview to ensure that such person is willing to hold the position

1.5 Considering the performances, qualifications and suitability of directors who retire by rotation and deserve to be re-elected and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval and proposing at the Shareholders' Meeting to appoint as a director

1.6 Considering and reviewing the appropriateness of the director position in the event that there is any change relating to the qualifications of director

1.7 Providing an orientation of new directors and developing knowledge to the current directors

1.8 Planning a succession plan of senior executives to prepare potential individuals for the positions in the case that the managing director or senior executive retires, resigns, or fails to perform his/her duties

1.9 Performing duties in other matters as assigned by the Board of Directors

2. Remuneration

2.1 Determining and establishing a written remuneration policy

2.2 Proposing guidelines and procedures for remuneration payment to the Board of Directors and sub-committees appointed by the Board of Directors

2.3 Considering and approving the form, rules, and determination of the value of remuneration in the form of salary and other benefits paid to directors, executive directors, senior executives and executive advisor of the Company and its subsidiaries individually

2.4 Establishing the criteria for the assessment of the Chief Executive Officer and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval

2.5 Evaluating the performances of the President every year and presenting it to the Board of Directors for approval; Such evaluation results shall be taken into consideration to increase the remuneration of the President and further present it to the Board of Directors for approval.

3. Good Governance

3.1 Setting the direction of good corporate governance policy and the ethics of the first 4 directors and executives according to the definition of the SEC to be in accordance with the Code of Conduct, including the implementation of corporate social responsibility to propose it to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval

3.2 Supervising the performances of the Board of Directors, sub-committees and the Management to be in accordance with good corporate governance principles, ethical practices, and code of conduct

3.3 Reviewing the Company's good corporate governance practices by comparing them with the good corporate governance principles of international standards and the Stock Exchange of Thailand and presenting it to the Board of Directors for regular revision

Other duties as follows:

1. Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings must be held at least twice a year and have the power to call additional meetings as necessary.
2. At the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting There must be no less than half of the total number of directors attending the meeting. therefore considered a quorum
3. Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to chair the meeting. In case the chairman is not present at the meeting or is unable to perform his duties, the members present shall elect one among themselves to preside over the meeting.

4. Voting The Nomination and Remuneration Committee voted with the right to vote one vote each and using a majority vote as a criterion. In the event that a resolution is made by equal votes, the chairman has the right to vote one more vote in order to decide.
5. Nomination and Remuneration Committee Able to invite relevant persons to attend the meeting to clarify various facts let the meeting know

8.3.3 Risk Management Committee

As of 31 December 2022, Risk Management Committee of three members as follows:

No.	Name	Position	No. of meeting attendances 2022	Remarks
1.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	Chairman	0/0	
2.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director	2/2	
3.	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	Director	2/2	
4.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Director	0/0	
5.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director	0/0	
6.	Mr. Teeralak Sangsanit	Director	1/1	15/6/2022 resigned
7.	Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD	Director	0/0	13/9/2022 resigned

- The Board of Directors meeting No.1/2020 on February 28, 2020 resolved in appointing the Risk Management Committee with a 3-year term (from March 9, 2020 to 8 March 2023), with Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin as the secretary of the committee.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.5/2022 on June 17, 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham as the Company's Executive Committee Member.
- The Board of Directors meeting No.7/2022 on 14 September 2022 resolved in appointing Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant as the Risk Management Committe Member , replaced Prof. Udomsil Srisaengnam, MD who resigned, with tenure of office equal to the original director remaining and appointing Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Risk Management Committe Member.

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8.3.3.1 Term of office

1. Risk Management Committee has a term of office for a period of 3 years and upon termination may be reappointed, but not more than 3 consecutive terms (first term of continuous tenure starting from the Charter dated February 18, 2022, approved by the Board of Directors No. 1/2022 on February 18, 2022)
2. The Risk Management Committee shall vacate office upon:
    (1) Retirement by rotation
    (2) Retirement from a position of director
    (3) Resignation
    (4) Death
    (5) Dismissal by a resolution of the Board of Directors
3. When the Risk Management Committee vacates office prior to the expiration of the term of office, the Recruitment and Remuneration Committeeshall nominate a qualified person to be a member of the Risk Management Committee to the Board of Directors so that the Board of Directors shall consider and appoint a member of the Risk Management Committee to reach the quantity as defined in this Charter. The person

who is appointed to be the member of the Risk Management Committee shall retain his/her office only for the remaining term of office of the member of the Risk Management Committee whom he/she replaces.

8.3.3.2 Scope of authority, duties, and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee

1. Considering and approving the risk management policy, objectives, and Enterprise Risk Management Framework for the implementation framework of the organization's risk management process to be in the same direction and in line with the Company's goals and strategies; The policy, objectives and enterprise risk management framework are reviewed annually or when there are new significant risks to the formulation of the Company's goals and strategies in order to present them to the Board of Directors.

2. Supervising the identification of risks by considering external and internal factors that may cause the Company to be unable to achieve defined objectives and assessing impact and likelihood of identified risks to prioritize risks and apply risk treatment efficiently and analyze, monitor, and report s

3. Having the authority to appoint a risk management working group as deemed necessary

4. Monitoring risk management operations as well as analyzing, evaluating, following up, and reporting systemically

5. Reporting regularly to the Board of Directors regarding management, implementation and risk status of the Company, changes, and improvements to be in accordance with the policies and strategies set forth

6. Being responsible for assessing the likelihood and impact of corruption to establish effective preventive measures or mitigate risks, as well as monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the adequacy of policies and risk management guidelines

7. Acknowledging, considering, and expressing opinions on risk assessment results, risk management guidelines and measures, and action plans to manage the remaining risks of the Company to ensure that the Company has adequate and appropriate risk management

8. Coordinating with the Audit Committee on significant risks and providing the internal audit section to review them to ensure that the Company has adequate and appropriate internal control system

9. Providing advices and consultation relating to risk management to the working group as well as considering appropriate guidelines for correcting information relating to the development of the risk management system

10. The Risk Management Committee shall attend the meeting with the Audit Committee at least once a year.

11. Performing other acts relating to risk management as assigned by the Board of Directors; the Management and sections shall report or present relevant information and documents to the Risk Management Committee in order to support the operations of the Risk Management Committee to achieve its assigned duties.

12.The Risk Management Committee is able to invite relevant parties to attend the meeting to clarify the facts to the Meeting.

13. The Risk Management Committee may consult with an independent expert, if necessary, at the expense of the Company, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

8.3.4 Executives

As of 31 December 2022, there are five Executive members as follows

No.	Name	Position
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Chairman of Executive Committee
2.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Executive Director / Managing Director
3.	Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Executive Director
4.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Executive Director / Chief of Administration [1)]
5.	Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri ***	Executive Director

[1)] Administration Department are as follows: Accounting, Financial, Information Technology, and BOI

*** since January 1, 2023, Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul was appointed, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned.

Scope of duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of Executive Committee

1. Supervise, manage and perform the duties of normal business conducts for the Company's interest in accordance with the objectives and the Articles of Association, rules, regulations, resolutions, policies, work plans and budgets endorsed by the Board's and/or the shareholders' meeting under relevant laws and/or scope of authority designated by the Board of Directors.
2. Control and oversee the business operations and/or daily administration of the Company.
3. Determine and propose the Company's business policies, business plans, targets, operational plans, business strategies, annual budgets for the Company's operations, budgets shown in annual report, management authority to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors for approval.
4. Implement the policies of Board of Directors by translating them into directions, guidelines, strategies and business targets (mission) which will be assigned to the management team for further action.
5. Oversee and follow up the performance of the executives; give advice on rectifications of problems and obstacles to ensure that the executives and management team act in accordance with the strategies and business plan and in line with the Company's policy.
6. Monitor and evaluate performances of duties of the management team; report the results of operations, management and progress of the operations to the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis.
7. To issue an order, regulation, notification and memorandum to ensure that the Company's business operation goes in line with the Company's policy and benefits as well as organizational discipline.
8. To specify an organizational structure, management methodology covering such details as selection, training, employment and termination of the staff, and specify wages, salary, remuneration, bonus and other welfare benefits for the staff.
9. To have authority to appoint or remove an officer holding a position lower than the President.
10. To have authority to approve spending for the Company's normal business operation, for instance, an asset purchase, significant investment for corporate benefits and other beneficial transactions. The said approval authority is applicable to normal business transactions with a maximal spending of not more than Bt100 million/transaction but not exceeding the budget already approved by the Board of Directors.
11. Perform any other duties as assigned by the Executive Committee or the Board.

In undertaking any matter that the President or his authorized person or other person that may have conflicts of interest (as defined in the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the SET, and/or other notifications of relevant agencies) or conflicts of interest in any other nature with the Company or its subsidiary and/or associated companies, the President has no authority to approve the said matter. Hence, he must propose to the meeting of the Board of Directors and/or shareholders (as the case may be) for its approval, except the case of approving a normal transaction under normal trade conditions in accordance with the notification of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and/or the SET, and/or other notifications of relevant agencies.

8.3.5 Company Secretary

At the 10/2022 meeting of the Board of Directors on 2 December 2022, the meeting appointed Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as the Company Secretary, replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri who resigned.

In accordance with Section 15/89 of the Securities and Exchange Act 1992 as amended by the Securities and Exchange Act No.4, 2008 with the following scope of duties and responsibilities.

1. Provide basic advice to the Board of Directors concerning compliance with the laws, rules, regulations and the Company's Articles of Association, and monitor correct practices regularly;
2. Be responsible for disclosing Company information in line with the regulations and requirements of the SET and the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission;
3. Prepare and maintain the following documents;
    - 3.1. Registration of the Company's directors;
    - 3.2. Invitation letters to the Directors meeting and minutes of the meetings;
    - 3.3. Invitation letters to shareholders for meeting and minutes of the shareholders' meeting;
    - 3.4. Company's annual reports;
    - 3.5. Reports of conflicts of interest of Directors and executives

9. Internal Control and Interrelated transactions

9.1 A summary of the Board of Directors' opinions

In the 1/2023 Board meeting on 28 February, 2023, the Board of Directors assessed APCS's internal control from the assessment report, prepared by the Audit Committee, and came to the conclusion that all the 5 aspects of the internal control as follows:

(1) Control Environment

(2) Risk Assessment

(3) Control Activities

(4) Information & Communication

(5) Monitoring Activities

The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the Company has sufficient and appropriate internal control systems, including follow-up and operation supervising systems which can protect properties of the company and its subsidiaries from the management misuse them or without authorization, inclusive of sufficient internal control on business transaction with major shareholders, directors, managers or persons connected to the said persons. In terms of other aspects, the Board felt that APCS had proper and sufficient internal control and there was nothing to concern.

In 2021, the Board itself was responsible for risk management under APCS's risk management framework and policy as well as analysis of other related risk factors. The Board reviewed the internal audit report, prepared by the Audit Committee and found that the risks were under an acceptable level. However, the Board closely monitored risk management.

The Board meeting resolved to set up a Risk Management Committee, responsible for formulating risk management policy for the overall organization, assessing risks and managing risks as well as keeping risks at an acceptable level. The Risk Management Committee reported directly to the Board of Directors.

For in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, the auditors of the Company not found Note the significant to report to management.

In terms of internal control in subsidiary companies, APCS required all its subsidiaries to have an internal control similar to their mother company. All its subsidiaries had sufficient internal control similar to APCS.

9.2 Internal Control

The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee to supervise and review the internal control system to make sure that APCS has proper and efficient control system as well as compliance with related legal provisions and regulations, prevention of conflict of interest, proper interrelated transactions and prevention of APCS's assets and properties from losing or exploiting, preventing APCS's intellectual property from being violated, introducing auditing mechanisms, checks and balance. An internal audit department is under direct supervision of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will make sure that APCS has proper and efficient internal control and internal audit and consider independency of the internal audit department as well as appoint, remove or terminate internal audit supervisor or heads of other departments, responsible for internal audit.

The appointment of a chief or responsible for the monitoring and control. Must be approved by the Board of Directors approval.

In 2012, the Board of Directors set up an Internal Audit Department, responsible for auditing and assessing sufficiency of APCS's internal control to make sure that APCS had had in place a policy and framework for proper working procedures and systems. Internal auditors prepared regular reports to the Audit Committee to ensure proper good corporate governance. The Audit Committee would review to make sure that APCS had proper and adequate internal control. The Audit Committee had a meeting at least once a quarter to review the financial statements to make sure that APCS had prepared correct and adequate financial reports, disclosing adequate information including interrelated transactions or transactions that might cause a conflict of interest in line with the law and requirements by the Stock Market of Thailand and Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the 1/2023 meeting on February 28, 2023, the Audit Committee appointed Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin as chief of the internal audit as she had direct internal audit experience and had a good understanding of APCS's business operation and activities. She had attended several internal control courses. The Audit Committee felt that she was well qualified and capable enough to handle the internal control.

The internal auditors of the Company from 2018-2022 were as follows:

Year	Internal audit Unit	Internal Audit Supervisor*
2019	Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Duangduan Hirunruk
2020	Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Duangduan Hirunruk
2021	Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Duangduan Hirunruk
2022	Internal Audit Department	Mrs. Duangduan Hirunruk
2023	Internal Audit Department	Ms.Parichad Kajohnklin

* Details about the Internal Audit Supervisor are in the enclosure.

9.2 Interrelated transactions

9.2.1 Summary of Interrelated Transactions between APCS and its subsidiaries and other persons who may have a conflict of interest, made in 2022

APCS made the following transactions with persons who may have a conflict of interest, whose relationship may be summarized as at 31 December 2022, as follows:

Person which/who may have a potential conflict.	Asia Precision Plc. ("APCS")	A2 Technology Co., Ltd. ("A2")	APCS Technology Co.,Ltd. ("APT")	A2teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd. ("A2T")	Cholkij Sakol Co.,Ltd ("CK")	A2 Technologies Vietnam Co.,Ltd ("A2V")	Green energy mining Co., Ltd. ("GEM")	Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. ("AWE")	Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd.	AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Asia Precision A.T Co.,Ltd [1] ("APAT")	Asiaprecisiontech Co.,Ltd ("AST")
Registered Capital	659,999,962	600,000,000	10,000,000	75,000,000	120,000,000	1,000,000			3,000,000	1,000,000	550,000,000	1,000,000
Par Value at Baht	1	10	1,000	10	100	10			100	100	10	5
Asia Precision Plc.		Holding 99.99999%									Holding 59.99999 %	
Asia Precision A.T Co.,Ltd. [1]												Holding 99.9985%
A2 Technology Co., Ltd.			Holding 99.97%	Holding 100.00 %	Holding 98.12 %	Holding 100.00 %						
Mr. Apichart Karoonkomsakul	Director/Executive and Holding 2.49%	Holding stock 1 share									Director/Executive and Holding stock 1 share	Director/Executive and Holding stock 1 share
Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham		Director/Executive	Director/Executive and Holding stock 1 share	Director/Executive	Director/Executive	Director			Director/Executive Holding stock 1 share	Director/Executive Holding 99.98%		
Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon	Executive	Director/Executive	Director/Executive and Holding stock 1 share	Director/Executive and Holding preferred stock 1 share	Director							
Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director/Executive	Director/Executive	Director/Executive	Director/Executive	Director/Executive							
Mr. Krissana Mahasantana					Executive						Holding stock 1 share	Holding stock 1 share
Mr. Thanakorn Pummaithong		Executive									Holding stock 1 share	Holding stock 1 share
Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd.	Holding 22.12%											
AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd.									Holding 99.9933 %			
Mr. Chairoj Vetnaruman											Director/Executive and Holding 1.87%	Director/Executive and Holding stock 1 share
Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri***	Director/Executive and Holding 0.07%										Director/Executive	Director/Executive
TNA Co.,Ltd. [2]											Hplding 40.00%	

1) February 25, 2019 P2 Precision Company Limited changed the company's name to Asia Precision A.T.Company Limited

2) On June 30, 2022, the Company sold 22 million shares which is equivalent to 40% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA")

On January 4, 2023, The Company sold 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 60% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA").

APAT will cease to be a subsidiary of the Company "

***At the 10/2022 meeting of the Board of Directors on 2 December 2022, the meeting appointed Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul as CFO/Company Secretary replaced Mr. Anurote Nitipornsri

9.2.2 Type of transaction

Details of connected transactions between the Asia Precision Public Company Limited and a company or a person which/who may have a potential conflict.

Type of transaction	Baht	Amount as at 31 December 2022 (Million Baht)						Necessity and Appropriateness of Interrelated Transactions
		APAT	AST	A2	APT	A2W	GEM	
Short-term loans	Baht							Promissory notes, due at call.
Beginning balance		-	-	342.30	15.00	-	385.00	Short term loan used for working capital. Interest rate
Increase		-	-	740.00	-	-	-	of commercial bank and Interest rate of debentures
Decrease		-	-	(470.00)	(15.00)	-	(385.00)	plus cost of issuing debentures.
Ending balance		-	-	612.30	-	-	-	
Accrued interest income	Baht							
Beginning balance		-	-	-	-	-	0.07	
Increase		-	-	22.20	0.25	-	3.37	
Decrease		-	-	(22.20)	(0.25)	-	(3.44)	
Ending balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Short-term loans	Baht							
Beginning balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase		91.50	-	-	-	-	-	
Decrease		(91.50)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ending balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accrued interest expense	Baht							
Beginning balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase		88.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Decrease		(88.00)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ending balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	

Type of transaction	Baht	Amount as at 31 December 2022 (Million Baht)						Necessity and Appropriateness of Interrelated Transactions
		APAT	AST	A2	APT	A2W	GEM	
Income from sales assets	Baht	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest income	Baht	-	-	22.20	0.25	-	3.44	
Rental Expense	Baht	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest expense	Baht	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	

Guarantee of liabilities related and other

- As of December 31, 2022, A2 Technologies Co., Ltd., has guaranteed credit facilities to Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. received from banks in the total amount of Baht 210 million.
- As of December 31, 2022, the Group has outstanding letters of guarantee issued by banks on behalf of the group, amounting to Baht 282 million in relation to the group's normal performance obligations.
- The Group didn’t charge any guarantee fees among its related parties.

Details of connected transactions between the A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. and a company or a person which/who may have a potential conflict.

Type of transaction	Baht	Amount as at 31 December 2022 (Million Baht)						Necessity and Appropriateness of Interrelated Transactions
		APT	A2W	CK	A2V	GEM	SHAREHOLDER	
Receivables	Baht	-	-	-	-	2.92	-	Inter transactions-Construction revenues Pricing policy is market price close to the general market price.
Current receivables	Baht	0.01	0.11	0.01	-	-	-	
Rental Expense	Baht	0.08	-	0.07	-	-	-	The area used for operations. Pricing policy is market price close to the general market price.
Construction income	Baht	-	-	-	-	2.92	-	Inter transactions-Construction revenues
Interest income	Baht	3.13	-	0.03	-	-	-	Interest income from subsidiaries
Short-term loans	Baht							Promissory notes, due at call.
Beginning balance		75.20	-	2.50	-	-	-	Short term loan used for working capital.
Increase		168.68	4.00	3.50	-	-	-	
Decrease		(156.19)	-	(6.00)	-	-	-	
Ending balance		87.69	4.00	-	-	-	-	
Accrued interest income	Baht	0.95	0.05	-	-	-	-	

Type of transaction	Baht	Amount as at 31 December 2022 (Million Baht)						Necessity and Appropriateness of Interrelated Transactions
		APT	APT	APT	APT	APT	APT	
Rental Expense	Baht	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	Pricing policy is market price close to the general market price.
Interest Expense	Baht	22.20	0.09	0.31	-	-	-	
Short-term loans	Baht							
Beginning balance		342.30	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase		740.00	11.00	17.70	-	-	-	Promissory notes, due at call.
Decrease		(470.00)	(11.00)	-	-	-	-	Short term loan used for working capital.
Ending balance		612.30	-	17.70	-	-	-	
Accrued interest expense	Baht	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	

9.3.3 Necessity and appropriateness of interrelated transactions

Interrelated transactions made are quite necessary and reasonable. Product and services purchased from subsidiaries are normal business practice. Purchases from companies in the group go in line with trading conditions with other companies. Loans to subsidiaries are aimed for the subsidiaries to have liquidity and sufficient working capital to manage their businesses but the interest charged is lower than loans from financial institutions. Machinery purchase among companies in the group is made because APCS and its subsidiaries manufacture similar products. The purchase is made according to the market price.

The Audit Committee has inspected and reviewed those interrelated transactions and felt that they are necessary and reasonable, and most important of all, beneficial to APCS. (See each interrelated transaction in the Table 9.2.1)

9.3.4 Measures or procedures in approving interrelated transactions

APCS appointed an Audit Committee on December 23, 2010, and the Board of Directors in their meeting on January 19, 2011 set measures and procedures in approving interrelated transactions and interrelated transaction policy, which requires the Audit Committee's prior approval, primarily based on APCS benefits. The Audit Committee has found that the past interrelated transactions had been made in accordance with those measures and procedures.

In terms of future interrelated transactions with persons who may have a conflict of interest, APCS will ask the Audit Committee to view and opine on their necessity and appropriateness. In case, the Audit Committee is not specialized in those interrelated transactions, APCS will get independent experts or certified auditor to give opinions on those interrelated transactions, which will help in decision making by the Board of Directors and/or Audit Committee and/or shareholders as the case may be. Persons who may have a conflict of interest or benefits from those transactions have no right to vote on those interrelated transactions. Disclosure of interrelated transactions in the Annual Report has come from Notes to the Financial Statements certified by the APCS auditor.

9.3.5 Policy or trend of interrelated transactions

APCS has a policy to set trade terms for interrelated transactions in line with normal business operation. Selling prices shall be set at competitive levels with other sellers. In the future, in case of sale transaction or guarantees by APCS Directors to apply for financial support from a financial institution, and other transactions with a person having a conflict of interest in accordance with normal business operation or normal business support, those interrelated transactions will be made based on necessity and for APCS's business operation efficiency, having clear-cut pricing policy for interrelated transactions according to appropriate market prices and terms, fair, not siphoning but mainly based on APCS interest. The Audit Committee will double-check and provide opinions on interrelated transactions that are normal business transactions or to support normal business, on a quarterly basis.

However, the interrelated transactions which may cause a conflict of interest in the future, the APCS Board of Directors shall proceed according to the laws pertaining to securities and stock market as well as the Stock Exchange of Thailand's rules, regulations, notification, orders or requirements as well as compliant with the regulations on disclosure of interrelated transactions, acquisition and distribution of assets of APCS and its subsidiaries and compliant with the accounting standards, specified by the

Federation of Accounting Professions. However, APCS will disclose interrelated transactions in the Notes to the Financial Statements, certified by APCS's auditor.

3

Financial Information

Section 3

Financial Information

1. Statement of Financial

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31,	Separate financial statement						Consolidated financial statement					
	2020		2021		2022		2020		2021		2022	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Assets												
Current assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	94.54	6.00	23.66	1.54	52.06	2.31	537.95	16.99	596.39	16.75	214.37	4.75
Trade and other current receivables	0.73	0.05	0.36	0.02	2.16	0.10	1,562.36	49.33	1,847.91	51.90	1,971.56	43.73
Short-term loan and interest receivables	312.32	19.83	357.30	23.25	612.30	27.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.41	2.35	177.59	4.99	53.68	1.19
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	330.00	14.65	-	-	-	-	877.25	19.46
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	0.05	-	-
Total current assets	407.59	25.88	381.32	24.81	996.52	44.24	2,174.72	68.67	2,623.82	73.69	3,116.86	69.13
Non – current assets												
Investments in subsidiaries	1,150.00	73.01	1,150.00	74.83	1,250.28	55.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.25	0.10	3.25	0.09	3.25	0.07
Property, plant and equipment	5.54	0.35	5.48	0.36	5.43	0.24	728.71	23.01	697.10	19.58	1,075.50	23.86
Right – of – use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.24	1.05	35.59	1.00	44.48	0.99
Right under the raw water distribution contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.91	4.32	131.25	3.69	125.58	2.79
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.09	0.13	5.84	0.16	3.22	0.07
Digital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.81	0.82
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.91	0.06	0.04	0.00	40.34	0.89
Other non – current assets	11.97	0.76	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.01	84.12	2.66	63.59	1.79	62.37	1.38
Total non – current assets	1,167.51	74.12	1,155.50	75.19	1,255.89	55.76	992.23	31.33	936.66	26.31	1,391.55	30.87
Total assets	1,575.10	100.00	1,536.82	100.00	2,252.41	100.00	3,166.95	100.00	3,560.48	100.00	4,508.41	100.00
Liabilities and shareholders' equity												
Current liabilities												
Bank overdrafts and short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.18	4.58	124.67	3.50	109.72	2.43
Trade and other current payables	0.41	0.03	2.61	0.17	6.47	0.29	805.09	25.42	1,140.92	32.04	1,252.28	27.78
Current portion of long – term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.52	0.43	47.90	1.35	18.00	0.40
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.70	1.98	88.36	2.48	12.15	0.27
Short-term loan and interest payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.78	2.42	79.76	2.24	81.67	1.81
Corporate income tax payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.80	0.40	18.28	0.51	0.09	0.00
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.42	0.23
Current provisions for employee benefit	-	-	-	-	2.88	0.13	-	-	-	-	2.89	0.06
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.07	2.57
Total current liabilities	0.41	0.03	2.61	0.17	9.35	0.42	1,116.07	35.24	1,499.89	42.13	1,603.29	35.56
Non – current liabilities												
Long – term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.90	1.51	-	-	16.40	0.36
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.04	3.95	25.89	0.73	34.10	0.76
Debenture	-	-	-	-	682.61	30.31	-	-	-	-	682.61	15.14
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.69	1.10	33.51	0.94	32.33	0.72
Non – current provisions for employee benefit	5.21	0.33	7.11	0.46	3.47	0.15	24.97	0.79	34.34	0.96	12.25	0.27
Other non – current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.78	0.88	4.85	0.14	0.24	0.01
Total non – current liabilities	5.21	0.33	7.11	0.46	686.08	30.46	260.38	8.22	98.59	2.77	777.93	17.26
Total liabilities	5.62	0.36	9.72	0.63	695.43	30.87	1,376.45	43.46	1,598.48	44.90	2,381.22	52.82
Shareholders' equity												
Issued and paid share capital	660.00	41.90	660.00	42.95	660.00	29.30	660.00	20.84	660.00	18.54	660.00	14.64
Share premium on ordinary shares	369.18	23.44	369.18	24.02	369.18	16.39	369.18	11.66	369.18	10.37	369.18	8.19
Retained earnings												
Legal reserve	66.00	4.19	66.00	4.29	66.00	2.93	66.00	2.08	66.00	1.85	66.00	1.46
Unappropriated	474.30	30.11	431.92	28.10	461.80	20.50	588.11	18.57	753.43	21.16	602.08	13.35
Other components of shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.78	3.18	106.88	3.00	125.30	2.78
Total shareholders' equity of the parent company	1,569.48	99.64	1,527.10	99.37	1,556.98	69.13	1,784.07	56.33	1,955.49	54.92	1,822.56	40.43
Non – controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.43	0.20	6.51	0.18	304.63	6.76
Total shareholders' equity	1,569.48	99.64	1,527.10	99.37	1,556.98	69.13	1,790.50	56.54	1,962.00	55.10	2,127.19	47.18
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,575.10	100.00	1,536.82	100.00	2,252.41	100.00	3,166.95	100.00	3,560.48	100.00	4,508.41	100.00

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	Separate financial statement						Consolidated financial statement					
	2020		2021		2022		2020		2021		2022	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Revenues												
Revenues from sales and services	8.92	100.00	-	-	7.50	22.43	952.26	44.65	287.00	21.11	303.77	16.71
Revenues from digital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.40	2.39
Contract revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180.54	55.35	1,072.53	78.89	1,470.20	80.90
Other income	220.92	2,476.68	18.13	100.00	25.94	77.57	5.29	0.25	32.52	2.39	6.32	0.35
Total revenues	229.84	2,576.68	18.13	100.00	33.44	100.00	2,138.09	100.25	1,392.05	102.39	1,823.69	100.35
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs of sales and costs of services	7.44	83.41	-	-	4.81	14.38	779.84	36.56	228.49	16.81	320.61	17.64
Costs of digital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.81	4.01
Contract Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,064.33	49.90	958.09	70.47	1,494.26	82.22
Profit (loss) from sale of investment	-	-	-	-	(88.00)	(263.16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.20	0.24	0.02	0.00	-	-
Administrative expenses	26.69	299.22	19.32	106.56	12.77	38.19	221.48	10.38	126.14	9.28	128.21	7.05
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	13.08	0.61	9.47	0.70	19.99	1.10
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	17.37	51.94	18.08	0.85	8.66	0.64	26.56	1.46
Total expenses	34.13	382.62	19.32	106.56	(53.03)	(158.58)	2,102.01	98.56	1,330.87	97.89	2,062.44	113.48
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	195.71	2,194.06	(1.19)	(6.56)	86.47	258.58	36.08	1.69	61.18	4.50	(238.75)	(13.14)
Tax (expense) income	(19.63)	(220.07)	-	-	(16.99)	(50.81)	(27.25)	(1.28)	(15.06)	(1.11)	25.35	1.39
Profit (loss) for the year	176.08	1,973.99	(1.19)	(6.56)	69.48	207.78	8.83	0.41	46.12	3.39	(213.40)	(11.74)
Discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation - net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.57	12.10	110.53	6.08
Profit (loss) for the year	176.08	1,973.99	(1.19)	(6.56)	69.48	926.40	8.83	0.41	210.69	15.50	(102.87)	(5.66)
Other comprehensive income (expense):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:												
Exchange differences on translating of financial statement												
in foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.36)	(0.02)	6.10	0.45	(0.89)	(0.05)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains(losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.59)	(6.61)	(1.59)	(8.77)	-	-	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.42)	(0.03)	0.54	0.03
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	(0.59)	(6.61)	(1.59)	(8.77)	-	-	(0.47)	(0.02)	5.68	0.42	(0.35)	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year from continuing operation	175.49	1,967.38	(2.78)	(15.33)	69.48	207.78	8.36	0.39	51.80	3.81	(213.75)	(11.76)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.27)	(0.39)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.27)	(0.39)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.30	11.72	110.53	6.08
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1.59)	(8.77)	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.03	(0.35)	(0.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year	175.49	1,967.38	(2.78)	(15.33)	69.48	926.40	8.36	0.39	211.10	15.53	(103.22)	(5.68)
Profit (loss) attributable to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of parent	176.08	1,973.99	(1.19)	(6.56)	69.48	207.78	14.07	0.66	46.04	3.39	(213.42)	(11.74)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.24)	(0.25)	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.00
	176.08	1,973.99	(1.19)	(6.56)	69.48	207.78	8.83	0.41	46.12	3.39	(213.40)	(11.74)
Total Comprehensive income (expense) attributable to:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of parent	175.49	1,967.38	(2.78)	(15.33)	69.48	207.78	13.59	0.64	51.72	3.80	(213.77)	(11.76)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.23)	(0.25)	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.00
	175.49	1,967.38	(2.78)	(15.33)	69.48	207.78	8.36	0.39	51.80	3.81	(213.75)	(11.76)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation attributable to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.57	12.10	101.13	5.56
Non – controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	0.52
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.57	12.10	110.53	6.08
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operation attributable to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.30	11.72	101.13	5.56
Non – controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	0.52
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.30	11.72	110.53	6.08
Basic earnings (loss) per share												
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operation	0.27		(0.00)		0.11		0.02		0.07		(0.32)	
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operation	-		-		-		-		0.25		0.15	
Issued and paid-up share capital (Million : share)	660.00		660.00		660.00		660.00		660.00		660.00	
Par value (Baht)	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	

(Million Baht)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022	Separate financial statements			Consolidated financial statements		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Profit (loss) before income tax expense from continuing operations	195.70	(1.19)	86.47	36.08	61.19	(238.74)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	198.94	123.82
Adjusted financial costs	-	-	17.37	18.08	14.11	28.22
Adjusted interest received	(14.26)	(15.76)	(25.94)	(0.74)	(0.38)	(0.69)
Adjusted dividend income	(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted trade and other receivables (increase) decrease	220.66	0.35	(0.67)	(102.64)	(286.39)	(227.13)
Adjusted inventories (increase) decrease	4.82	-	-	2.05	(101.97)	29.41
Adjusted digital assets (increase) decrease	-	-	-	-	-	(43.40)
Adjusted other assets (increase) decrease	0.11	-	-	(29.77)	(1.44)	4.74
Adjusted trade and other payable increase (decrease)	(205.20)	2.20	0.19	39.56	306.14	114.66
Adjusted other liabilities increase (decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.60)
Depreciation and amortization	2.50	2.00	0.06	103.76	88.41	80.05
Estimated loss of construction projects increases	-	-	-	-	-	18.41
Adjusted unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange	-	-	-	17.82	6.47	6.64
Adjustment of unrealized loss (gain) of financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	12.35
Adjustment impairment loss recognized in profit or loss (reversal)	(0.16)	-	-	3.11	6.63	0.97
Adjustment expected credit loss (reversal)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.23)
Adjustment with impairment loss of digital assets	-	-	-	-	-	6.59
Adjusted loss on value of goods (reversal)	-	-	-	-	(1.22)	4.30
Adjusted loss (gain) from sale of investment in subsidiary	-	-	(88.00)	-	-	-
Adjusted loss (gain) from retirement of right-of-use-assets	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Adjusted other provisions for employee benefits	0.57	0.33	1.60	15.31	4.80	6.22
Adjusted loss (gain) from assets disposals	(98.44)	-	-	1.65	-	10.70
Adjusted by the expenses of business transformation	-	-	-	9.29	-	-
Other adjustments on non-cash	-	-	-	-	0.16	-
Total adjust from reconciliation of gain (loss)	(189.40)	(10.88)	(95.39)	77.48	35.32	47.20
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating	6.30	(12.07)	(8.92)	113.56	295.45	(67.72)
Cash received from dividend	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	(0.01)	-	(0.09)	(15.09)	(10.62)	(9.11)
Interest received	14.24	15.78	25.94	0.75	0.38	0.69
Income tax pay out	(19.63)	-	(18.29)	(16.08)	(29.18)	(94.50)
Cash paid for transfer to employee benefit plans for subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	4.88
Cash received (paid) for employee benefit	(1.39)	(0.02)	(2.36)	(14.51)	(1.11)	(1.30)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	99.51	3.69	(3.72)	68.63	254.92	(167.06)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash Paid for non - controlling interests	-	-	-	(53.75)	-	-
Deposits at financial institution with commitment (increase) decrease	-	-	-	(5.24)	(5.37)	2.60
Cash paid for investment of subsidiaries undertakings net of cash of subsidiary	-	-	(650.28)	-	-	(441.69)
Cash received from sale investment of subsidiary	(350.00)	-	308.00	-	-	308.00
Cash received from sale property, plant and equipment	445.61	-	-	0.75	0.36	1.55
Cash paid to purchase property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(21.18)	(24.35)	(197.48)
Cash paid to purchase intangible assets	-	-	-	(4.02)	(3.08)	(1.40)
Cash received from loans to related parties	-	10.03	-	-	-	-
Cash paid for loans to related parties	169.00	15.00	870.00	-	-	-
Cash payment for purchase of general investment	(331.30)	(60.00)	(740.00)	-	-	-
Cash paid for expense of business transformation	-	-	(385.00)	(9.29)	-	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(66.69)	(34.97)	(597.28)	(92.73)	(32.44)	(328.42)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Bank overdrafts increase (decrease)	-	-	-	(163.79)	(2.09)	(13.69)
Cash received from borrowings from the financial institutions	-	-	-	194.77	74.59	-
Cash received from borrowings from related parties	-	-	91.50	-	-	-
Cash received from issuing debentures	-	-	691.70	-	-	691.70
Cash paid financial costs	-	-	(22.70)	-	-	(22.70)
Cash paid to pay borrowings from the financial institutions	-	-	-	(171.97)	(113.43)	(13.50)
Cash paid to pay the person and related paties borrowings	(100.00)	-	(91.50)	(0.19)	-	-
Cash paid to pay lease liabilities	-	-	-	(62.89)	(89.85)	(90.75)
Cash paid to dividend	(39.60)	(39.60)	(39.60)	(39.60)	(39.60)	(39.60)
Cash received from sale and lease back	-	-	-	255.00	-	-
Cash paid for deposit for sale and lease back	-	-	-	(55.00)	-	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(139.60)	(39.60)	629.40	(43.67)	(170.38)	511.46
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES	(106.78)	(70.88)	28.40	(67.77)	52.10	15.98
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-	-	-	(0.56)	6.33	(0.89)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(106.78)	(70.88)	28.40	(68.33)	58.43	15.09
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	201.32	94.54	23.66	606.29	537.96	596.39
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	(397.11)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	94.54	23.66	52.06	537.96	596.39	214.37

2. New financial reporting standards

2.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised and new financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards and interpretations, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Group believes that the revision of this standard will not have any significant impact on the Group financial statements.

3. AUDITOR

Year	Name of Auditor	Certified Public Accountant Registration Number	Name of Company
2020	Ms. Kannika Wipanurat	7305	Karin Audit Co., Ltd.
2021	Ms. Kannika Wipanurat	7305	Karin Audit Co., Ltd.
2022	Ms. Kannika Wipanurat	7305	Karin Audit Co., Ltd.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

A) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position and as at December 31, 2020, the related consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and Asia Precision Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2020, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. My responsibility is stated in the paragraph in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions as relevant to my audit of the consolidated financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the 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 judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Revenue recognition by percentage of work completion, valuation of work, and service cost estimated The Group have service revenue recognition by percentage of completion which estimated by physical check of the Group's engineer, parallel with percentage of actual cost to total estimate cost. I focus on these because cost estimated has to subjective on discretion and work environment factors, economic and raw material and labor market in future. The actual cost might be different from estimating, which effected to revenue recognition as described in note to financial statement no. 34 and significant accounting policy.	I have to understanding and evaluating for percentage of completion, physical check work in progress in term of nearly ending accounting period, check the physical report of engineer, check the evident of estimated cost and actual cost, moreover I considered the percentage of work completion calculated by actual cost and estimated cost compared with the percentage of work completion by physical.

A) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position and as at December 31, 2021, the related consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and Asia Precision Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2021, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted our audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Federation of Accounting Professions' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Revenue recognition by percentage of work completion, valuation of work, and service cost estimated The Group have service revenue recognition by percentage of completion which estimated by physical check of the Group's engineer, parallel with percentage of actual cost to total estimate cost. I focus on these because cost estimated has to subjective on discretion and work environment factors, economic and raw material and labor market in future. The actual cost might be different from estimating, which effected to revenue recognition.	My audit, I understood and assessed the estimated total contract cost prepared by management, in particular, the key assumptions including the expected recovery, and the historical financial performance and forecast out-turn against budget of other contracts of a similar nature and size. Compared gross profit from the start of projects up to now for analysis and assessment for the appropriateness of estimated costs. Performed site visit for significant projects, inquired the progress of projects from engineers and compared and assessed the appropriateness of the progress of construction projects for comparison with the

	progress measuring using input method. In addition, I also checked actual costs against supporting documents, tested the calculation of the progress of work based on actual construction costs incurred, and compared the progress as evaluated by the project engineer to the progress based on actual construction costs incurred.

A) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Opinion

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

In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and Asia Precision Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2022, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (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 (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Revenue recognition by percentage of work completion, valuation of work, and service cost estimated The Company has revenues from construction contracts which are recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation according to the contract over time by transferring control of asset from construction to a customer based on input method which is calculated from the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. The management is required to make significant judgments in the estimation of the construction project costs. Therefore, the key audit matter is the accuracy and occurrence of calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method and the accuracy of recognition of total relevant costs of construction.	I have performed in accordance with Thai Standard on Auditing 600, "Special considerations — audits of group financial statements (including the work of component auditors)". that is, I have jointly planned and supervised key audit guidelines and sent questionnaires to other auditors who audited the financial statements of that subsidiary whose accounts were included in the financial statements of that subsidiary. In addition, I would like to see the audit paper of that auditor as well, which contains: • Understanding the revenue recognition process and internal control related to the estimation of total costs of construction, calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method which is calculated from the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. • Testing design and implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal control relating to the estimation of total costs of construction, calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method. • Performing substantive testing as follows: - Testing terms and condition of the construction contract, testing supporting documents and assumptions used in the estimation of total costs of construction. - Testing calculation of revenues from construction contracts based on input method and performing an analysis of proportion of significant components of costs of construction contracts and the estimation of total costs of construction. - Observing at sites of the construction projects to consider the progress of the construction projects against the progress as reported in the construction progress report. - Testing costs of construction incurred during the year and near the year end with supporting documents.

Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Bitcoin Mining Business 1. Measurement of assets with indications of impairment As disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements, the Group has fixed assets related to the bitcoin mining business. which consists of plant and equipment of a subsidiary consisting of two mines that are considered to be the same cash-generating unit. As at December 31, 2022, the book value of assets in such business according to the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 614 million. representing 63 % of the property, plant and equipment and representing 63 % of total assets in the consolidated financial statements. During the year 2022, Bitcoin price (digital assets) has decreased, the company has made an estimate of the recoverable value of the cash-generating unit as of December 31, 2022. I have focused on the materiality of the amount from the estimation related to the recoverable amount. and the use of discretion in estimating future bitcoin selling prices against internationally accepted reference data. 2. Measurement of intangible assets – digital assets As disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the Group has intangible assets – digital assets generated from bitcoin mining of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022. The book value in the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 37 million, representing 0. 82% of total assets for the consolidated financial statements. I am interested in the reliability of the source of information that the Group has referenced in the measurement and the estimation of the recoverable amount at the end of the period. 3. Revenue recognition from digital assets The Group has revenues from digital assets from bitcoin mining in the amount of 43 million baht in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. I am interested in the credibility of the sources of information that the Group uses to record mining revenue recognition, as well as the collection and reporting processes. Consequently, I consider that this is a key audit matter.	I have performed in accordance with Thai Standard on Auditing 600, “Special considerations — audits of group financial statements (including the work of component auditors)”. that is, I have jointly planned and supervised key audit guidelines and sent questionnaires to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the subsidiary companies that have the items in items 1 to 3 in the financial statements of the subsidiary. In addition, I also asked to see the audit paper of that auditor. and know that The subsidiary's management has arranged for the accounting under the digital asset mining business, I.e. building and equipment, digital assets which has credible evidence. The consideration of asset impairment by considering the recoverable amount from future estimates and reference to reliable information at an international level, and the recognition of revenue from digital assets is in accordance with financial reporting standards. with reports from internationally recognized programs

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 33.3 of the notes to financial statements, which describes the contingent liabilities as a result of the subsidiary being notified by a hirer regarding the claim for damages under service agreement. The subsidiary is currently negotiating with the hirer on such claim. However, I do not express a conditional opinion on this matter.

4. Financial Ratio

Ration	Separate financial statement			Consolidated financial statement		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Liquidity Ratio						
Current ratio (times)	988.92	146.20	106.52	1.95	1.75	1.94
A/R turnover ratio (times)	0.12	N/A	N/A	2.47	1.49	1.29
Inventory turnover raio (times)	3.20	N/A	N/A	23.96	9.42	16.32
A/P turnover ratio (times)	0.32	N/A	N/A	2.58	1.32	1.63
Profitability Ratio						
Gross Margin (%)	16.49	N/A	35.91	13.53	12.72	(3.87)
Net Profit Margin ratio (%)	76.61	(6.55)	207.77	0.66	14.76	(6.16)
Return on Equity (%)	11.73	(0.08)	4.51	0.81	10.99	(5.94)
Efficiency Ratio						
Return on Asset (%)	10.61	(0.08)	3.67	0.45	6.11	(2.78)
Return on Fixed Asset (%)	3,206.25	14.81	1,274.48	15.50	41.22	(3.64)
Financial Policy Ratio						
Debt to Equity ratio (times)	0.00	0.01	0.45	0.77	0.81	1.12
Time interest earned ratio (times)	13,702.63	N/A	151.08	7.35	26.43	(20.13)

4

Data Authentication

Data Authentication

The Company has carefully reviewed the information in this Annual Report. The Company endorses that such information is correct, complete, and does not mislead others or lack of essential information that should be reported. Furthermore, the Company endorses that:

(1) Financial statements and financial information summarized in the Annual Report presents accurate and complete information on essential matters relating to the financial position performance and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(2) The Company has established a proper information disclosure system to ensure that the company and its subsidiaries disclose essential information correctly and completely, as well as to control and supervise the implementation of the system.

(3) The Company has set up a proper internal control system, and supervises to ensure compliance with the system. The company has informed the results of internal control system assessment to financial auditors and the audit committee on December 31, 2022. This covers deficiencies and significant changes in the internal control system, including wrongful acts that may affect the preparation of financial reports of the Company and its subsidiaries.

In this regard, as evidence that all documents are the same set of documents that the Company has certified; the Company has assigned Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul and Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul to sign on every page of the document. For any documents that do not contain signature of assigned Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul and Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul, the Company will assume that it is not the information that the Company has certified.

	Name	Position	Signature
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Authorized Director/ President	
2.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Authorized Director / Executive Committee / Chief Finance Officer / Company Secretary	

Assignee

	Name	Position	Signature
1.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Authorized Director/ President	
2.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Authorized Director / Executive Committee / Chief Finance Officer / Company Secretary	

Section 89/20 Securities and Exchange Act B.E. 1992, which was amended by Securities and Exchange Act (No.4) B.E. 2008, stipulates that directors and executives must jointly be responsible damage caused for any person who trades in the Company's securities due to disclosure to shareholders or the general public that is materially false or conceals material facts that should have been disclosed in the case of financial statements and reports relating to the financial position and results of operations of the Company under Section 56. The responsibilities are not limited to only the Authorized Directors. Nevertheless, directors and executives who can prove that, by their position, cannot foresee the authenticity of the information or the lack of information that should be reported would not be guilty under section 89/20.

ATTACHMENT 1

Profile of the Directors and Executives

Profile of the Directors and Executives

List of the Director and Executive as of 31 December 2022

Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai
Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Independent Director

Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant
Vice Chairman of the Board /Chairman of the Risk Management Committee / Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Independent Director

Maj.Gen Assoc.Prof Dr. Kriengchai Prasongsukarn
Chairman of Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Audit Committee / Independent Director Director

Profile of the Directors and Executives

Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul
Director / Chairman of Executive Committee Risk Management Committee

Mr. Suriyon Udcharchon
Director / Executive Director / Risk Management Committee

Mrs.Pimparuda Pitakteeratham
Director / Executive Director / Risk Management Committee / Managing Director

Mr.Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul
Director/ Company Secretary / Executive Director

1. Profile of the Directors, Executives and Authorized Persons (as of 18 February 2022)

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	Chairman / Chairman of the Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Independent Director	71	- Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, FACHHOCHSCHULE NIEDERRHEIN , GERMANY. - Master Mechanical Engineering, UNIVERSITAET SIEGEN, GERMANY. - Thai Institute of Directors (DAP 99/2012)	None	None	September 2022- Present 2011- September 2022 Feb 2019- Present 2016- Feb 2019 2014-Present 2012-Present 2016-Present 2017-Mar 2021 2016-2018	Chairman / Independent Director Vice Chairman / Independent Director Audit Committee Chairman Audit Committee Recruitment and Remuneration Committee Director Director Director Director / Audit Committee Chairman	Asia Precision PLC Thai Auto tool and Die Co., Ltd Thai - Germany Institute Bank of Thailand Nippon Kikai Engineering Co.,Ltd.
2.	Ms. Ratana Anupasanant	Director / Vice Chairman of the Board / Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee /Chairman of the Risk Management Committee / Independent Director	67	- Master of Business Administration (MBA), University of Detroit, Michigan, USA . - Bachelor of Law, Thammasat University - Bachelor of Business Administration, Thammasat University - Graduate Diploma in Public Law, Thammasat University	No	No	2022-Present 2022-Present 2021 – Present 2016 – Present	Director / Vice Chairman of the Board / Audit Committee / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Chairman of the Risk Management Committee / Independent Director Director Audit Committee / Independent Director / Chairman of the Recruitment and Remuneration Committee	Asia Precision PLC Asia Waste Energy Co.,LTD Chaopraya Mahanakorn PCL Techno Medical PCL

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				- Advanced Management Program (AMP 171) Harvard Business School, Harvard University, USA. - International Management Program (IMP) Sloan School of Management Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA - Executive Development Program (EDP81) Kellogg School of Management Northwestern University, USA - Advanced Executive Program (AEP120) Kellogg School of Management Northwestern University, USA - Senior Executive Program, Class 6/2008, Capital Market Academy (CMA) - Director Accreditation Program (DAP) รุ่น 123/2016, IOD - Director Certification Program (DCP) รุ่น 224/2016, IOD - Ethical Leadership Program (ELP) รุ่น 8/2017, IOD - Anti-Corruption : The Practical			2016 – 2020 2012 – Present 2010 – Present 2009 – Present 1997 – Present 2023	Audit Committee / Independent Director Special Instructor, Faculty of Law Special Instructor, Faculty of Business Administration Special Instructor, Faculty of Accountancy Special Instructor, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy Special Instructor	Government Housing Bank Ramkhamhaeng Universit Krirk University Rangsit University Thammasat University Western University

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				Guide (ACPG) 37/2017, IOD - Advanced Audit Committee Program (AACP) 26/2017, IOD - Role of the Chairman Program (RCP) 41/2017, IOD - Board Matters and Trends (BMT) 4/2017, IOD - Risk Management Program for Corporate Leaders (RCL) 9/2017, IOD - Board that Makes a Difference (BMD) 5/2017, IOD - Board Recruitment and Remuneration Program (BNCP) 3/2018, IOD - Financial Statements for Director (FSD) 35/2018, IOD - Driving Company Success with IT Governance (ITG) 7/2018, IOD - Strategic Board Master Class (SBM) 5/2018, IOD - Corporate Governance Course For Directors and Executives - High Level of State-owned Enterprises and Public Organization Class 19/2018					

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				Director and Executive Development Institute High-Level of government, King Prajadhipok's Institute - Digital Economy for Management (DE4M) 10/2019, IRDP - Successful Formulation & Execution of Strategy (SFE) 31/2019, IOD - Audit Committee Meeting of Listed Companies in 2021, SEC - Online discussion "Vision Challenges with the next step of female referee, SEC - Easy Listening: Knowledge Accounting aspects that AC should not miss 2021-2022, SEC					
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof.Kriengchai Prasongsukarn, MD. (Appointed as director on April 25,2021)	Director / Chairman of Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Audit Committee / Independent Director	55	- Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School. Batch 27 - Doctor of Medicine Program (Second Class Honors) from Phramongkutklao College of Medicine. -Diploma, Thai Board of Surgery. -Diploma, Thai Board of Thoracic Surgery.	None	0.79	September 2022-present Apr 2021- September 2022 May26 1997 – present May10 2010 – present	Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Audit Committee Director Nomination and Remuneration Committee/ Independent Director Surgeon Associate Professor	Asia Precision Public Company Limited Phramongkutklao Hospital Phramongkutklao College of

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				-Certification, Directors Accreditation Program (DAP 93/2011) Thai Institute of Director -Certification, Directors Certification Program (DCP 155/2012) Thai Institute of Director			Oct1 2015–Sep30 2018 Oct1 2018–Sep30 2019 Oct1 2019–Sep30 2020 Oct1 2020 - present	Expert Army Specialist Chief of staff Director of Army Institute of Pathology Director	Medicine Royal Thai Army (Maj.Gen.) Phramongkutklao Medication Center Phramongkutklao Medication Center Fort Suranari Hospital
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	Director / Risk Management Committee / Chairman of Executive Committee	59	- Bachelor of Business Administration (Marketing), Assumption University. - Master of MBA, University of Washington, USA. - Thai Institute of Directors (DAP 86/2010)	None	2.49	1994-Present 2014-Present 2010-Present 2018-Present 1992-Present 1993-Present 1997-Present 2004-Present 2006-Present 2010-2016	Director / Chairman of Executive Committee / President Risk Management Committee President / Chairman of Executive Committee / Director President / Chairman of Executive Committee / Director Director Director Director Director Director Director / Chairman of Executive Committee	Asia Precision PLC Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd. [2)] AsiaPrecisionTech Co., Ltd. Park Terrace Co., Ltd. Demac Group Co., Ltd. Thepthanyapa Co., Ltd. Qlustec Co., Ltd. M Dicp Holding Co., Ltd. A2 Technologies Co.,Ltd.
5	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	Director / Executive Director	39	- Bachelor of Business Administration, International Program, Chulalongkorn University - Master Degree of MSc	No	No	2022-Present 2020-Present 2018-Present	Director/ Executive Director Director/ Executive Chairman of the Board/ Executive	Asia Precision PLC A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd. A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				Management, Cass Business School, United Kingdom - Certification of Directors Accreditation Program (DAP 185/2021), Thai Institute of Directors			2017-Present 2017-Present 2016-Present 2014-Present 2016-Present	Chairman of the Board/ Executive Chairman of the Board/ Executive Director/ Chairman of Executive Director Director Director	Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. APCS Technologies Co., Ltd. A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. Pro Solar One for Society Co., Ltd. AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd.
6.	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	Director / Executive Director / Risk Management Committee	56	- Bachelor of Engineering, Chiang Mai University - Master of Science, Naresuan University - Certification of Directors Accreditation Program (DAP 162/2019), Thai Institute of Directors	No	No	2018-Present 2018-Present 2017-Present 2016-Present 2020 -Present	Director / Executive Director / Risk Management Committee Director / Executive Director / Executive Director / Executive Director / Recruitment and Remuneration Committee / Executive Director	Asia Precision PLC A2 Water Management Co., Ltd. APCS Technologies Co., Ltd. A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	Director/ Company Secretary/ Executive Director/ Executive	51	- Bachelor of Accountancy, 2nd class honors, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce - Company Secretary Program (CSP) 124/2021 - Boardroom Success through Financing & Investment (BFI) 9/2020 - Certification of Directors	-	-	2023-Present 2022-Present 2022-Present 2022-Present 2021-Present 2021-Present 2019-2021	Company Secretary/ Executive Director/ Executive Director Director Director Director/Managing Director Director Director/Executive Director / Company Secretary/ Executive Director/ Executive Director /	Asia Precision PLC Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd. Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd. APCS Technologies Co., Ltd. A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. Unimit Engineering PCL

No.	Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with other Directors	Shares Holding (%)[1]	Work experience in the last 5 years		
							Years	Position	Company
				Accreditation Program (DAP) 168/2020, Thai Institute of Directors - Chief Financial Officer in Practice Program 9/2019 - The Board's Role in Mergers and Acquisitions (BMA) 2/2022			2006-2019	Executive (AVP Finance and Account) Director/ Executive/ Co-Branch Manager	Amec Larastia Sdn. Bhd. (JV) (Director) Foster Wheeler Management Operations Limited, South Korea Branch Foster Wheeler (Thailand) Limited, Foster Wheeler International Corporation, Thailand, and Bangladesh Branch

Note :

Shares Held include Spouse and Child (Children) not over 20 years old

2. Details of position of executives and controlling person of the company and subsidiary (as of 28 February 2023)

	Name	Asia Precision Public Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary						
			A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	APCS Technology Co., Ltd.	A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.	Cholkij Sakol Co.,Ltd.	Green energy mining Co., Ltd.	Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd.
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	PD,PA,C,ID							
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	VPD,PR,A,C,ID							D,ID
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof.Kriengchai Prasongsukarn, MD	D,PC,**A,**ID							
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	D,PE,R,M							
5.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	D,E,R,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M		D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M
6.	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	D,E,R,M	D,E,M	D,E,M		D,E,M	D,E,M		
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	D,E,R,M	D,E,M				D,E,M	D,E,M	D,E,M
8.	Mr.Somchai Wongrassamee		D,A,ID						
9.	Mr. Thanakorn Pummaithong		E,M						
10.	Mr. Krissana Mahasantana						M		

remarks :

Position	Board Of Director	Audit Committee	Executive Member Committee	Recruitment and Remuneration Committee	Risk Management Committee	Executive
Chairman	PD	PA	PE	PC	PR	-
Vice Chairman	VPD	-	-	-	-	-
Director	D	A	E	C	R	-
Independent Director	ID					
Executive	-	-	-	-	-	M

Attachment 2

Details of Directors and Subsidiaries

Positions held by The Management and Authorized Controllers of APCS Plc., Subsidiaries, for 2022

	Name	Asia Precision Public Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary						
			A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	APCS Technology Co., Ltd.	A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.	Cholkij Sakol Co.,Ltd.	Green energy mining Co., Ltd.	Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd.
1.	Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai	PD,PA,C,ID							
2.	Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant	VPD,PR,A,C,ID							D,ID
3.	Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof.Kriengchai Prasongsukarn, MD	D,PC,**A,**ID							
4.	Mr. Apichart Karoonkornsakul	D,PE,R,M							
5.	Mrs. Pimparuda Pitakteeratham	D,E,R,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M		D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M	D,PE,M
6.	Mr.Suriyon Udcharchon	D,E,R,M	D,E,M	D,E,M		D,E,M	D,E,M		
7.	Mr. Prasit Hanpiyavatanasakul	D,E,R,M	D,E,M				D,E,M	D,E,M	D,E,M
8.	Mr.Somchai Wongrassamee		D,A,ID						
9.	Mr. Thanakorn Pummaithong		E,M						
10.	Mr. Krissana Mahasantana						M		

remarks :

Position	Board Of Director	Audit Committee	Executive Member Committee	Recruitment and Remuneration Committee	Risk Management Committee	Executive
Chairman	PD	PA	PE	PC	PR	-
Vice Chairman	VPD	-	-	-	-	-
Director	D	A	E	C	R	-
Independent Director	ID					
Executive	-	-	-	-	-	M

ATTACHMENT 3

Details on the Head of Internal Auditor

Details on the Head of Internal Auditor (as of February 28, 2023)

Name	Position	Age (Year)	Education	Relationship with the Company	Shares Holding (%)	5 Years' Experience Background		
						Years	Position	Company
Ms. Parichad Kajohnklin	Manager Internal Audit	30	- Bachelor of Accountancy, (1st class honors), University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce - Master of Science, Faculty of Internal Auditing, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce	-	-	2023 – Present 2022 – 2022 2019 – 2022 2014 – 2018	Manager Internal Audit Chief Compliance Senior Finance and Accounting (Leader) Senior Auditor	Asia Precision PLC A2 Technology Co., Ltd. Globish Academia (Thailand) Co., Ltd. KPMG Phoomchai Audit Co. Ltd.

*****Ms. Parichad Kajohnklin is the manager Internal Audit replacing Mrs. Duangduan Hirunruk who resigned on January 4, 2023.

ATTACHMENT 4

Assets used in Business Incorporation and

Details of Asset Price Assessments

Assets used in Business Incorporation and Details of Asset Price Assessments

4.1 Fixed assets used In Business Incorporation

Fixed assets used in business incorporation of the Company and subsidiary companies based on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 st December 2 0 2 2 , the net book value less depreciation amounts to 1,075.50 million Baht with details as follows:

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation	Obligations
-Land and land improvements used for personnel development (Total land 1 Title Deeds, area 25-2-44 rais).	The Company owns	4,184,226.81	None
-Land for reservoir (Total land of 43 Title Deeds, area 438-2-97.5 rais)	The Company owns	309,351,837.65	Some comes with mortgage with a financial institution with the mortgage to be paid including constructions 271 million Baht.
Land Improvement	The Company owns	9,329,225.45	None
Total Land and land improvements		**322,865,289.91**	
Building and Building Improvement	The Company owns	53,947,487.07	None
Construction in progress	The Company owns	254,152,459.55	None
Machinery and Equipment	The Company owns	436,677,671.01	None
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	7,051,701.47	None
Motor Vehicles	The Company owns	809,246.94	None
Total		**1,075,503,855.95**	

4.1. Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for Asia Precision Public Company as of 31st December 2021 have the net book value less depreciation of 5.48 million Baht.

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation	Obligations
Land used for personnel development (Total land 1 Title Deeds, area 25-2-44 rais).	The Company owns	4,184,226.81	None
Building and Building Improvement	The Company owns	1,243,757.55	None
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	4.00	None

Motor Vehicles	The Company owns	1.00	None
Total		**5,427,989.36**	

4.1.2 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for for A2 Technologies Company Limited as of 31st December 2022

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation	Obligations
Building and Building Improvement	The Company owns	22,226,411.76	None
Construction in progress	The Company owns	19,072,114.63	None
Machinery and Equipment	The Company owns	47,914,106.44	None
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	6,438,818.26	None
Motor Vehicles	The Company owns	795,837.40	None
Total		**96,447,288.49**	

4.1.3 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for A2 Water Management Company Limited (A2teeravat joint venture Company Limited) as of 31st December 2022

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	59,860.96	None
Total		**59,860.96**	

4.1.4 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for A2 Technologies Vietnam Company Limited as of 31st December 2022

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	83,751.86	None
Motor Vehicles	The Company owns	13,408.54	None
Total		97,160.40	

4.1.5 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for Cholkij Sakol Company Limited as of 31st December 2022

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Land for reservoir (Total land of 43 Title Deeds, area 438-2-97.5 rais)	The Company owns	273,606,965.15	The Company has brought the land at factor cost by the amount

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
			of 271 million Baht to guarantee credits with a commercial bank. The Company has recorded a negative pledge with a commercial bank as a guarantee for long-term borrowing credits.
Land Improvement	The Company owns	1	None
Total Land and land improvements		**273,606,966.15**	
Building and Building Improvement	The Company owns	9,557,654.48	None
Machinery and Equipment	The Company owns	41,826,097.86	None
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	14,255.36	None
Construction in progress	The Company owns	265,220.00	None
Total		**325,270,193.85**	

4.1.6 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for Green Energy Mining Company Limited as of 31st December 2022

Type / Asset Nature	Ownership Type	Net book value less depreciation (Baht)	Obligations
Land Improvement	The Company owns	9,329,224.45	None
Building and Building Improvement	The Company owns	20,444,879.52	None
Cryptocurrency Mining and Equipment	The Company owns	349,442,420.69	None
Furniture and Office Equipment	The Company owns	455,011.00	None
Construction in progress	The Company owns	234,815,124.92	None
Total		614,486,660.58	

4.1.7 Fixed assets used in business incorporation based on the financial statements specifically for Asia Waste Energy Company Limited as of 31st December 2022

- None –

4.2 Details of Intangible Assets

As of 31st December 2022, intangible assets of the Company and subsidiary companies namely computer programmes with the value according to the net book value of the consolidated financial statements, totaling of 3.22 million Baht.

4.3 Investment Policy in Subsidiary Companies and Joint Subsidiary Companies

At present, the Company has incorporated and has main revenue from shareholding in other companies and there is no significance business incorporation of their own. Investments can be in domestic companies or foreign companies. A holding company will hold all shares or securities or more than 50 per cent of other companies with the objective to control rather than to invest. The company established to specifically control another company is regarded as a Pure Holding Company.

The Company has a policy to invest in related businesses and promotes the business operations of the Company to enhance the business potentials. It also distributes risks from dependent on one particular group of customers, or one particular industry. At present, the Company has invested in 3 business groups.as follow:

1. Engineering Procurement Construction ("EPC") ("Core Business")
2. Water distribution business
3. Digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business
4. Precision metal parts manufacturing

ATTACHMENT 5

Good Corporate Governance

and

Code of Conduct business

- **The Corporate Governance Policy and Code of Conduct business are posted on the Company's website at http://www.apcs.co.th**
- **The Company has disclosed guidelines on corporate governance related to directors, shareholders and stakeholders in the topic "Corporate Governance".**

ATTACHMENT 6

2022 Audit Committee's Report

2022 Audit Committee's Report

The Audit Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, features 3 independent Directors, namely, Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai as Chairman of the Audit Committee and Independent Mrs. Ratana Anupasanant and Maj.Gen.Assoc.Prof.Kriengchai Prasongsukarn, MD. It as Audit Directors and Independent Directors. The term of office of the current Audit Committee has been renewed for another 3 years, Board of Directors' Meeting no.6/2022 on November 14, 2022 resolved approval which will complete that period in December 23, 2025.

In the accounting cycle of 2022, the Audit Committee performed its duties under the scope of responsibilities in the charter approved by the Board, attending 4 meetings with the internal auditor and certified public auditor without presence of the executives. Every Audit Director had attended all the four meetings. The Audit Committee had reported its review of the internal control, presented by the internal auditor and financial statements presented by the certified public auditor and presented them with its opinions to the Board of Directors at every quarter. Those can be summarized as follows:

1. Audit quarterly and annual financial statements of 2022, and the Audit Committee had similar opinions with the auditors that said financial reports had revealed complete and correct financial information in accordance with the accounting standards generally recognized.
2. Review of the internal control: The Audit Committee reviewed the internal audit reports, performed according to the annual audit plan, approved, covering significant working systems in APCS and reviewed the adequacy of the internal control in accordance with requirements by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
3. Audit to make sure that APCS observes the laws pertaining to securities and stock exchange and other related laws.
4. Consider operation information disclosure, audit and offer opinions towards interrelated transactions or transactions that may trigger conflict of interest, agreement to make transactions whether it's reasonable and maximizes APCS business operation, transparent, correct and complete data disclosure.
5. Screening a certified public auditor: The Audit Committee screened an auditor for APCS based on the applicant's independency, reliability, experience, track records and qualifications as well as appropriateness of the audit fees, and then made a proposal to the Board of Directors to present to the general assembly for shareholders to appoint an auditor for 2022.

An evaluation in "self-evaluation of the Audit Committee" in 2022 showed that the Audit Committee had fulfilled its duties in accordance with the charter and under the scope of duties and responsibilities, assigned by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee had worked prudently out of their knowledge, capability and independence without restrictions or conditions from corporate governance to ensure that APCS has an efficient management system in line with good governance principles, transparency, clarity, reliability and providing worthwhile advice on various matters concerned.

The Audit Committee has come to a conclusion that APCS has prepared correct financial statements in line with the accounting principles, generally recognized, has had adequate and efficient internal control and risk management without significant defects; complied with related legal provisions, rules and regulations; correctly disclosed interrelated transactions; complied with the good corporate governance principles in a sufficient, transparent and reliable manner; received no complaints about offenses or irregularities but regularly and continuously improved the quality of working systems in line with the prevailing business environment.

(Mr. Narong Varongkriengkrai)

Chairman of the Audit Committee

February 28, 2023

Attachment 7

Financial Statement 2022

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KARIN
A Member Firm of KLC Asian Network

บริษัท กรินทร์ ออดิท จำกัด
Karin Audit Company Limited
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Asia Precision Public Company Limited

Opinion

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

In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and Asia Precision Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2022, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (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 (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Revenue recognition by percentage of work completion, valuation of work, and service cost estimated The Company has revenues from construction contracts which are recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation according to the contract over time by transferring control of asset from construction to a customer based on input method which is calculated from the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. The management is required to make significant judgments in the estimation of the construction project costs. Therefore, the key audit matter is the accuracy and occurrence of calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method and the accuracy of recognition of total relevant costs of construction.	I have performed in accordance with Thai Standard on Auditing 600, "Special considerations — audits of group financial statements (including the work of component auditors)". that is, I have jointly planned and supervised key audit guidelines and sent questionnaires to other auditors who audited the financial statements of that subsidiary whose accounts were included in the financial statements of that subsidiary. In addition, I would like to see the audit paper of that auditor as well, which contains: • Understanding the revenue recognition process and internal control related to the estimation of total costs of construction, calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method which is calculated from the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. • Testing design and implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal control relating to the estimation of total costs of construction, calculation and recognition of revenues from construction contracts over time based on input method. • Performing substantive testing as follows: - Testing terms and condition of the construction contract, testing supporting documents and assumptions used in the estimation of total costs of construction. - Testing calculation of revenues from construction contracts based on input method and performing an analysis of proportion of significant components of costs of construction contracts and the estimation of total costs of construction. - Observing at sites of the construction projects to consider the progress of the construction projects against the progress as reported in the construction progress report. - Testing costs of construction incurred during the year and near the year end with supporting documents.

Key audit matters	Audit procedures respond risk
Bitcoin Mining Business 1. Measurement of assets with indications of impairment As disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements, the Group has fixed assets related to the bitcoin mining business. which consists of plant and equipment of a subsidiary consisting of two mines that are considered to be the same cash-generating unit. As at December 31, 2022, the book value of assets in such business according to the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 614 million. representing 63 % of the property, plant and equipment and representing 63 % of total assets in the consolidated financial statements. During the year 2022, Bitcoin price (digital assets) has decreased, the company has made an estimate of the recoverable value of the cash-generating unit as of December 31, 2022. I have focused on the materiality of the amount from the estimation related to the recoverable amount. and the use of discretion in estimating future bitcoin selling prices against internationally accepted reference data. 2. Measurement of intangible assets – digital assets As disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the Group has intangible assets – digital assets generated from bitcoin mining of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022. The book value in the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 37 million, representing 0. 82% of total assets for the consolidated financial statements. I am interested in the reliability of the source of information that the Group has referenced in the measurement and the estimation of the recoverable amount at the end of the period. 3. Revenue recognition from digital assets The Group has revenues from digital assets from bitcoin mining in the amount of 43 million baht in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. I am interested in the credibility of the sources of information that the Group uses to record mining revenue recognition, as well as the collection and reporting processes. Consequently, I consider that this is a key audit matter.	I have performed in accordance with Thai Standard on Auditing 600, "Special considerations — audits of group financial statements (including the work of component auditors)". that is, I have jointly planned and supervised key audit guidelines and sent questionnaires to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the subsidiary companies that have the items in items 1 to 3 in the financial statements of the subsidiary. In addition, I also asked to see the audit paper of that auditor. and know that The subsidiary's management has arranged for the accounting under the digital asset mining business, I.e. building and equipment, digital assets which has credible evidence. The consideration of asset impairment by considering the recoverable amount from future estimates and reference to reliable information at an international level, and the recognition of revenue from digital assets is in accordance with financial reporting standards. with reports from internationally recognized programs

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 33.3 of the notes to financial statements, which describes the contingent liabilities as a result of the subsidiary being notified by a hirer regarding the claim for damages under service agreement. The subsidiary is currently negotiating with the hirer on such claim. However, I do not express a conditional opinion on this matter.

Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report of the Group, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Kannika Wipanurat.

Ms. Kannika Wipanurat
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 7305
Karin Audit Company Limited
Bangkok
February 28, 2023

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	214,369,225.36	596,386,988.05	52,062,509.43	23,661,997.09
Trade and other current receivables	8	1,971,563,188.51	1,847,907,850.69	2,161,366.84	353,002.79
Short-term loan and interest receivables	6.2	-	-	612,300,000.00	357,300,000.00
Inventories	9	53,677,717.26	177,595,104.39	-	-
Other current financial assets	10	-	1,931,409.26	-	-
Assets classified as held for sale	11.1	877,245,389.69	-	329,999,970.00	-
Total current assets		3,116,855,520.82	2,623,821,352.39	996,523,846.27	381,314,999.88
Non – current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	11	-	-	1,250,279,770.00	1,149,999,940.00
Investment property	12	3,252,787.35	3,252,787.35	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	13	1,075,503,855.95	697,100,123.04	5,427,989.36	5,484,676.39
Right – of – use assets	14	44,481,028.98	35,588,321.36	-	-
Right under the raw water distribution contract	15	125,580,589.88	131,245,879.66	-	-
Other intangible assets	16	3,219,975.96	5,842,825.86	-	-
Digital assets	17	36,808,514.62	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	18	40,338,844.68	37,956.82	-	-
Other non – current assets	19	62,365,875.45	63,587,416.52	178,845.42	23,134.76
Total non – current assets		1,391,551,472.87	936,655,310.61	1,255,886,604.78	1,155,507,751.15
Total assets		4,508,406,993.69	3,560,476,663.00	2,252,410,451.05	1,536,822,751.03

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts and short-term borrowings from financial institutions	20	109,717,322.73	124,667,057.08	-	-
Trade and other current payables	21	1,252,277,293.92	1,140,923,182.82	6,470,117.83	2,608,146.74
Current portion of long – term liabilities	23	18,000,000.00	47,901,768.19	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	24	12,154,196.86	88,358,271.99	-	-
Short-term loan and interest payables	22	81,671,640.63	79,760,337.33	-	-
Corporate income tax payable		90,728.25	18,277,773.08	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	10	10,424,192.29	-	-	-
Current provisions for employee benefit		2,885,000.00	-	2,885,000.00	-
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	11.1	116,065,283.75	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,603,285,658.43	1,499,888,390.49	9,355,117.83	2,608,146.74
Non – current liabilities					
Long – term borrowings	23	16,401,768.10	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	24	34,104,349.08	25,892,889.01	-	-
Debenture	25	682,607,673.41	-	682,607,673.41	-
Deferred tax liabilities	18	32,326,520.47	33,506,987.83	-	-
Non – current provisions for employee benefit	26	12,250,067.78	34,341,865.97	3,466,002.75	7,118,227.03
Other non – current liabilities		242,280.86	4,843,788.22	-	-
Total non – current liabilities		777,932,659.70	98,585,531.03	686,073,676.16	7,118,227.03
Total liabilities		2,381,218,318.13	1,598,473,921.52	695,428,793.99	9,726,373.77
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Authorized share capital					
Ordinary shares Baht 1.00 par value 659,999,962 shares		659,999,962.00	659,999,962.00	659,999,962.00	659,999,962.00
Issued and paid share capital					
Ordinary shares Baht 1.00 par value 659,999,862 shares		659,999,862.00	659,999,862.00	659,999,862.00	659,999,862.00
Share premium on ordinary shares		369,183,857.00	369,183,857.00	369,183,857.00	369,183,857.00
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	27	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00
Unappropriated		602,083,602.27	753,433,839.67	461,797,938.06	431,912,658.26
Other components of shareholders' equity		125,294,461.83	106,877,861.96	-	-
Total shareholders' equity of the parent company		1,822,561,783.10	1,955,495,420.63	1,556,981,657.06	1,527,096,377.26
Non – controlling interests		304,626,892.46	6,507,320.85	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		2,127,188,675.56	1,962,002,741.48	1,556,981,657.06	1,527,096,377.26
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		4,508,406,993.69	3,560,476,663.00	2,252,410,451.05	1,536,822,751.03

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Continuing operation					
Revenues from sales and services	30	303,773,864.57	287,001,902.49	7,500,000.00	-
Revenues from digital assets	30	43,397,431.21	-	-	-
Contract revenues	30	1,470,197,216.96	1,072,528,657.06	-	-
Costs of sales and costs of services	30	(320,612,145.93)	(228,493,706.24)	(4,806,767.66)	-
Costs of digital assets	30	(72,806,566.16)	-	-	-
Contract Costs	30	(1,494,264,788.01)	(958,085,922.18)	-	-
Gross profit (loss)		(70,314,987.36)	172,950,931.13	2,693,232.34	-
Profit (loss) from sale of investment	11.1	-	-	88,000,000.00	-
Other income		6,325,401.84	32,521,814.55	25,940,574.18	18,131,898.03
Distribution costs		-	(15,647.05)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(128,205,568.18)	(126,138,875.66)	(12,777,227.89)	(19,319,656.95)
Other expenses		(19,989,884.09)	(9,465,523.06)	(19,883.70)	-
Financial costs		(26,558,268.35)	(8,664,072.85)	(17,367,049.30)	-
Profit (loss) before income tax expense from continuing operation		(238,743,306.14)	61,188,627.06	86,469,645.63	(1,187,758.92)
Tax (expense) income	18	25,345,838.94	(15,068,301.04)	(16,986,192.11)	-
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operation		(213,397,467.20)	46,120,326.02	69,483,453.52	(1,187,758.92)
Discontinued operation					
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation - net of income tax	11.1	110,532,497.71	164,566,485.73	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		(102,864,969.49)	210,686,811.75	69,483,453.52	(1,187,758.92)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operation					
Items that will be reclassified					
to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Exchange differences on translating of financial statement					
in foreign currency		(887,742.11)	6,097,746.22	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	26	536,819.40	(417,615.05)	-	(1,591,548.05)
Other comprehensive income for the year from continuing operation		(350,922.71)	5,680,131.17	-	(1,591,548.05)
Total comprehensive income for the year from continuing operation		(213,748,389.91)	51,800,457.19	69,483,453.52	(2,779,306.97)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operation					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	26	-	(5,269,842.02)	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operation		-	(5,269,842.02)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operation		110,532,497.71	159,296,643.71	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		(350,922.71)	410,289.15	-	(1,591,548.05)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(103,215,892.20)	211,097,100.90	69,483,453.52	(2,779,306.97)

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit (loss) from continuing operation attributable to					
Owners of parent		(213,421,879.62)	46,041,197.38	69,483,453.52	(1,187,758.92)
Non – controlling interests		24,412.42	79,128.64	-	-
		(213,397,467.20)	46,120,326.02	69,483,453.52	(1,187,758.92)
Total comprehensive income from continuing operation attributable to					
Owners of parent		(213,773,097.14)	51,720,768.52	69,483,453.52	(2,779,306.97)
Non – controlling interests		24,707.23	79,688.67	-	-
		(213,748,389.91)	51,800,457.19	69,483,453.52	(2,779,306.97)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operation attributable to					
Owners of parent		101,133,291.35	164,566,485.73	-	-
Non – controlling interests		9,399,206.36	-	-	-
		110,532,497.71	164,566,485.73	-	-
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operation attributable to					
Owners of parent		101,133,291.35	159,296,643.71	-	-
Non – controlling interests		9,399,206.36	-	-	-
		110,532,497.71	159,296,643.71	-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operation	29	(0.3234)	0.0698	0.1053	(0.0018)
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operation	29	0.1532	0.2493	-	-
		(0.1702)	0.3191	0.1053	(0.0018)

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

		Consolidated financial statements										
		Shareholders' equity of the parent company										
						Other components of shareholders' equity						
						Other comprehensive income						
				Retained earnings			Exchange differences					
	Notes	Issued and paid share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Appropriated for Legal reserve	Unappropriated	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	on translating of financial statement in foreign currency	Change in the interest of the parent in subsidiary	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total equity of the parent company	Non – controlling interests	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2021		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	588,112,965.38		(366,362.36)	101,146,478.10	100,780,115.74	1,784,076,800.12	6,427,632.18	1,790,504,432.30
Changes in equity for the year 2021:												
Dividend payment	28	-	-	-	(39,598,791.72)	-	-	-	-	(39,598,791.72)	-	(39,598,791.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	210,607,683.11	(5,688,017.10)	6,097,746.22	-	409,729.12	211,017,412.23	79,688.67	211,097,100.90
Transferred to retained earnings		-	-	-	(5,688,017.10)	5,688,017.10	-	-	5,688,017.10	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	753,433,839.67	-	5,731,383.86	101,146,478.10	106,877,861.96	1,955,495,420.63	6,507,320.85	1,962,002,741.48
Changes in equity for the year 2022:												
Change in the interest of the parent in subsidiaries	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,304,341.98	19,304,341.98	19,304,341.98	-	19,304,341.98
Increased non-controlling interests from sale of investment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288,695,658.02	288,695,658.02
Dividend payment	28	-	-	-	(39,598,173.72)	-	-	-	-	(39,598,173.72)	-	(39,598,173.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(112,288,588.27)	536,524.59	(887,742.11)	-	(351,217.52)	(112,639,805.79)	9,423,913.59	(103,215,892.20)
Transferred to retained earnings		-	-	-	536,524.59	(536,524.59)	-	-	(536,524.59)	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	602,083,602.27	-	4,843,641.75	120,450,820.08	125,294,461.83	1,822,561,783.10	304,626,892.46	2,127,188,675.56

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

		Separate financial statements						
				Retained earnings		Other components of shareholders' equity		
						Other comprehensive income		
	Notes	Issued and paid share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Appropriated for Legal reserve	Unappropriated	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at January 1, 2021		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	474,290,756.95	-	-	1,569,474,475.95
Changes in equity for the year 2021:								
Dividend payment	28	-	-	-	(39,598,791.72)	-	-	(39,598,791.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(1,187,758.92)	(1,591,548.05)	(1,591,548.05)	(2,779,306.97)
Transferred to retained earnings		-	-	-	(1,591,548.05)	1,591,548.05	1,591,548.05	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	431,912,658.26	-	-	1,527,096,377.26
Changes in equity for the year 2022:								
Dividend payment	28	-	-	-	(39,598,173.72)	-	-	(39,598,173.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	69,483,453.52	-	-	69,483,453.52
Balance as at December 31, 2022		659,999,862.00	369,183,857.00	66,000,000.00	461,797,938.06	-	-	1,556,981,657.06

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Profit (loss) before income tax expense from continuing operations		(238,743,306.14)	61,188,627.06	86,469,645.63	(1,187,758.92)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense from discontinued operations	11.1	123,817,354.69	198,943,424.44	-	-
Adjustment to reconcile profit (loss) before income tax expense					
to net cash provided (paid)					
Adjusted financial costs		28,224,106.63	14,113,104.36	17,367,049.30	-
Adjusted interest received		(685,133.40)	(379,526.06)	(25,940,574.18)	(15,756,440.48)
Adjusted trade and other receivables (increase) decrease		(227,129,494.28)	(286,394,396.40)	(666,729.49)	348,337.58
Adjusted inventories (increase) decrease		29,407,130.87	(101,969,151.56)	-	-
Adjusted digital assets (increase) decrease		(43,394,472.85)	-	-	-
Adjusted other assets (increase) decrease		4,741,723.04	(1,438,685.47)	2,000.00	-
Adjusted trade and other payable increase (decrease)		114,657,318.72	306,135,662.05	193,025.34	2,195,991.45
Adjusted other liabilities increase (decrease)		(4,596,507.32)	-	-	-
Estimated loss of construction projects increases		18,414,339.41	-	-	-
Adjustment of unrealized loss (gain) of financial assets		12,355,601.55	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization		80,048,517.74	88,413,297.18	56,687.03	2,004,077.15
Adjustment impairment loss recognized in profit or loss (reversal)		965,274.90	6,630,625.06	-	-
Adjustment expected credit loss (reversal)		(234,447.66)	-	-	-
Adjustment with impairment loss of digital assets		6,585,958.23	-	-	-
Adjusted loss on value of goods (reversal)		4,301,644.55	(1,220,796.88)	-	-
Adjusted other provisions for employee benefits		6,215,012.45	4,802,355.03	1,592,136.54	330,762.01
Adjusted unrealized loss (gain) on foreign exchange		6,641,256.29	6,473,475.01	-	-
Adjusted loss (gain) from sale of investment in subsidiary		-	-	(88,000,000.00)	-
Adjusted loss (gain) from assets disposals		10,698,817.33	(609.07)	-	(3,332.96)
Adjusted loss (gain) from retirement of non – current assets		-	1.00	-	1.00
Adjusted loss (gain) from retirement of right-of-use-assets		(12,605.92)	-	-	-
Other adjustments on non-cash		-	157,644.51	-	-
Total adjust from reconciliation of gain (loss)		47,204,040.28	35,322,998.76	(95,396,405.46)	(10,880,604.25)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating		(67,721,911.17)	295,455,050.26	(8,926,759.83)	(12,068,363.17)
Interest expense		(9,106,404.74)	(10,616,374.94)	(88,397.25)	-
Interest received		685,133.40	379,526.06	25,940,574.18	15,776,522.45
Income tax pay out		(94,499,666.11)	(29,175,590.96)	(18,285,537.33)	-
Income tax refund		4,884,294.69	-	-	-
Cash received (paid) for employee benefit		(1,304,880.00)	(1,118,800.00)	(2,359,360.82)	(15,000.00)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		(167,063,433.93)	254,923,810.42	(3,719,481.05)	3,693,159.28

ASIA PRECISION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unit: Baht

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Deposits at financial institution with commitment (increase) decrease		2,597,140.34	(5,366,652.26)	-	-
Cash paid for investment of subsidiaries undertakings net of cash of subsidiary		(441,686,914.11)	-	(650,279,800.00)	-
Cash received from sale investment of subsidiary		308,000,000.00	-	308,000,000.00	-
Cash received from sale property, plant and equipment		1,547,480.46	355,055.25	-	-
Cash paid to purchase property, plant and equipment		(197,483,742.56)	(24,348,148.41)	-	-
Cash paid to purchase intangible assets		(1,395,271.56)	(3,079,822.64)	-	-
Cash received from other long-term assets		-	-	-	10,026,000.00
Cash received from loans to related parties		-	-	870,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Cash paid for loans to related parties		-	-	(740,000,000.00)	(60,000,000.00)
Cash paid for loans to other parties		-	-	(385,000,000.00)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		(328,421,307.43)	(32,439,568.06)	(597,279,800.00)	(34,974,000.00)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Bank overdrafts increase (decrease)		(13,692,659.15)	(2,090,788.51)	-	-
Cash received from borrowings from the financial institutions		-	74,593,528.12	-	-
Cash received from borrowings from related parties		-	-	91,500,000.00	-
Cash paid to pay the person and related paties borrowings		-	-	(91,500,000.00)	-
Cash paid to pay borrowings from the financial institutions		(13,500,000.09)	(113,432,693.88)	-	-
Cash paid to pay lease liabilities		(90,745,253.66)	(89,850,366.88)	-	-
Cash received from issuing debentures		691,700,000.00	-	691,700,000.00	-
Cash paid financial costs		(22,702,032.89)	-	(22,702,032.89)	-
Cash paid to dividend		(39,598,173.72)	(39,598,791.72)	(39,598,173.72)	(39,598,791.72)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		511,461,880.49	(170,379,112.87)	629,399,793.39	(39,598,791.72)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES		15,977,139.13	52,105,129.49	28,400,512.34	(70,879,632.44)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(887,578.51)	6,325,367.23	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		15,089,560.62	58,430,496.72	28,400,512.34	(70,879,632.44)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7	596,386,988.05	537,956,491.33	23,661,997.09	94,541,629.53
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	11.1	(397,107,323.31)	-	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	7	214,369,225.36	596,386,988.05	52,062,509.43	23,661,997.09

Additional cash flow disclosures:

Non – cash are significant in the consolidated and separate financial statements are as follows:

Assets purchased on credit	-	6,746,300.00	-	-
Assets purchased by lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Right – of – use assets increased by lease liabilities	23,077,900.80	15,548,765.83	-	-

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Asia Precision Public Company Limited ("the Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is listed on Stock Exchange of Thailand. The address of the Company's registered office is 700/331, Moo 6, Donhualor, Muang Chonburi, Chonburi.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has the largest shareholder is Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd. held 22.12% (As at 31 December 2021 held 22.12%)

The Company, subsidiaries and joint venture ("the Group") is principally engaged in engineering and construction businesses both domestically and internationally, Construction contractor for a waste-to-energy power generation project, The digital asset business operates on the bitcoin mining business, Water distribution business and Including parts manufacturing.

On March 29, 2021, a subsidiary company established a project management office of A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. (Project Management Office) in Vietnam. To provide materials, equipment and construction of transmission lines and expansion ports in Bac Lieu under a joint agreement between A2 Technologies Co., Ltd. and A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.

2. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai generally accepted accounting principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547, and the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

An English version of the 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.

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht. All financial information presented in Thai Baht has been rounded to the nearest thousand or million unless otherwise stated.

3. New financial reporting standards

a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised and new financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

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

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards and interpretations, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Group believes that the revision of this standard will not have any significant impact on the Group financial statements.

4. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

4.1 The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Asia Precision Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries which are under its control with more than 50 percent voting rights as follows:

Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries Company	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of holding (%) December 31, 2022	Percentage of holding (%) December 31, 2021
Direct Subsidiaries Company				
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	Providing services in Engineering Service, Automation Solution, Project Construction Services and provide maintenance services for all types of renewable energy power plants.	Thailand	100.00	100.00
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd. (The related party transaction ended on January 4, 2023.)	Manufacturing and sales of metal parts.	Thailand	100.00	100.00
Green energy mining Co., Ltd.	Trading, mining, cryptocurrency exchange.	Thailand	100.00	-
Asia waste energy Co., Ltd.	Provide engineering service, project construction service and maintenance service for renewable energy power plants from biomass fuel.	Thailand	100.00	-

Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries Company	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of holding (%) December 31, 2022	Percentage of holding (%) December 31, 2021
Indirect Subsidiary Company (Held by Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.)				
Asia Precision Tech Co., Ltd. (The related party transaction ended on January 4, 2023.)	Manufacturing and sales of metal parts.	Thailand	100.00	100.00
Indirect Subsidiaries Company (Held by A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.)				
Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.	Production and distribution of raw water	Thailand	98.12	98.12
APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.	Distributed materials, equipment and spare parts are used for the structural construction of electrical enterprises and various energy businesses. Water treatment plants, water purification plants and chemical equations, environmental and design services. Engineering consulting services.	Thailand	100.00	100.00
A2 water management Co., Ltd. (Former name "A2 Teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd.")	Construction project to increase water pumping capability.	Thailand	100.00	100.00
A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Project consultant and construction	Vietnam	100.00	100.00

4.2 Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly through other subsidiaries, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

4.3 Subsidiaries are fully consolidated as from the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

4.4 The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.

4.5 Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

4.6 The assets and liabilities in the financial statements of overseas subsidiary companies are translated to Baht using the exchange rate prevailing on the end of reporting period, and revenues and expenses translated using monthly average exchange rates. The resulting differences are shown under the caption of "Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency" in the statements of changes in shareholders' equity.

4.7 Non – controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The separate financial statements, prepared for the public use, present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

5.2 Finished goods and work in process

Finished goods and work in process are valued at the lower of cost calculated by moving average or net realizable value. The costs of purchased inventories cost directly attributed to the acquisition of goods, direct labor, other direct costs and an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Raw materials are valued at the lower of cost calculated by moving average and net realizable value and are charged to production costs and cost of services whenever consumed. The costs of purchased inventories comprise of the purchase price, conversion cost and other costs directly attributed to the acquisition of goods.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Allowance for diminution in value of inventories is recorded by considering obsolete inventories and slow – moving inventories.

5.3 Financial instruments

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

Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Such financial assets include derivatives.

Classification and *measurement* of financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

5.4 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

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

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

5.5 Investments in subsidiary companies

Investments in subsidiary companies in the separate financial statements are recorded under the cost method net by the allowance for impairment (if any) and the recognition of the change in the investment in profit or loss is recorded when the investment is disposed or the impairment of the investment incurred.

5.6 Disposal assets (liabilities) groups classified as held for sale

Disposal assets (liabilities) groups is classified as held for sale if its carrying value will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, such asset (liabilities) is available for immediate sale in its present and its sale is highly probable.

Disposal assets (liabilities) groups classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

5.7 Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including directly attributable costs and borrowing costs. Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Land is not depreciated.

5.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses of assets (if any).

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

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income or other expense in profit or loss.

Subsequent cost, the cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day – to – day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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

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

	Useful life (years)
Building and building improvements	25 –30
Machinery and equipment	5 – 10
Utilities systems	5 – 10
Furniture and office equipment	4 – 10
Vehicles	4 – 5

No depreciation is provided on land or assets under construction.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year – end and adjusted if appropriate.

5.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are shown at cost less by accumulated amortized expense and allowance for impairment (if any) of that asset. Amortization is calculated over the cost of the assets less its residual value (if any). Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight – line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer Software	3 – 10	years

No amortization of intangible assets during installation

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year – end and adjusted if appropriate.

5.10 Digital assets

Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue from cryptocurrency mining

The Group, together with the Bitcoin mining pool, provides verification and validation of blockchain transactions and is compensated with cryptocurrencies by the Bitcoin mining pool. Revenue from cryptocurrency mining is recognised when the Group has provided a service and received cryptocurrency from the Bitcoin mining pool, at the fair value of the cryptocurrencies on the date of receipt, measured at the closing price on www.coinmarketcap.com ("CoinMarketCap"), a central source for cryptocurrency prices.

Cryptocurrency assets

The cryptocurrency business is a new business globally and there are not yet any directly applicable financial reporting standards. Therefore, since the Group considers the objective of investing in cryptocurrency assets to be for long-term investment. The Group has adopted the principles of TAS 38, Intangible Assets, and classifies them as non-current assets.

The Group initially recognises cryptocurrency assets at cost, which is the fair value on the asset on the date of receipt. Following initial recognition, the assets are carried at cost (weighted average method) less any accumulated impairment losses (if any). The Group does not amortise cryptocurrency assets because they are indefinite useful lives. The assessment of their status with indefinite useful lives is reviewed annually.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group performs impairment reviews on cryptocurrency assets. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount is higher than the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period, with fair value measured using the closing price at the end of the reporting period on CoinMarketCap. and converted into Thai baht at the exchange rate at the end of the period from the Bank of Thailand.

Cryptocurrency assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

5.11 Leases

At inception of contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

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

Right – of – use assets

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

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

Buildings	2.5 – 8	years
Vehicle	3	years

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short – term leases and leases of low – value assets

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

5.12 Impairment of assets

Impairment of assets, the carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each financial reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of on asset or its cash – generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

5.13 Trade and other accounts payable

Trade and other accounts payable are stated at cost.

5.14 Employee benefits

Short – term employee benefits

The Group recognizes salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to Social Security Fund as expense when incurred.

Post – employment benefits (Defined contribution plans)

The Group and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Group. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Group' contributions are recognized as expenses in profit or loss in the in which they aside.

Post – employment benefits (Defined benefit plans)

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments, under labor law and benefits for the long service. The Group treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plans is determined by a professionally qualified actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method on a regular basis. The projected unit credit method considers each of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. Past service costs are recognized on a straight – line basis over the average until the amended benefits become vested.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post – employment benefits are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the in which they arise and accumulated amounts are recognized as retained earnings in equity.

Other long – term employment benefits

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method, in order to determine present value of the obligation and be recognized as a liability in the statements of financial position. Current service cost, past service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized as expenses in profit or loss. Remeasurements of the net other long – term benefit liability or asset, including actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss immediately.

5.15 Provision

Provision is recognized in the statements of financial position when the Group have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre – tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

5.16 Revenue recognized

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

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods, generally on delivery of the goods to the customers. For contracts that permit the customers to return the goods, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Therefore the amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for estimated returns, which are estimated based on the historical data.

b) Revenues from construction contract

Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. Construction revenue is recognized when the company fulfills an obligation to fulfill a contract over the period by assigning control over the construction assets to the customer. Revenues from construction contract will be recognized over time on an input method based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. It is considered a reasonable method to mirror the transfer of the service.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue from construction contract is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probably will be recoverable.

Contract loss

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the Group will recognize the expected loss on a contract in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Unbilled construction revenues and unearned construction revenues

The Group becomes entitled to invoice customers for construction based on achieving a series of performance – related milestones. When a particular milestone is reached the customer is sent a relevant statement of work signed by a third – party assessor and an invoice for the related milestone payment. The Group recognizes unbilled construction revenues as part of trade and other current receivable in the statement of financial position. Such amount will be classified as trade receivables which it is invoiced to the customer. If the milestone payment exceeds the revenue recognized to date under the input cost method, the Company recognizes different amount as unearned construction revenues in the statement of financial position.

Work in progress

Costs that relate to future activity on the contract are recognized as work in progress provided it is probable that they will be recovered.

c) Service income is recognized when the services are completed and delivered.

d) Interest and other income are recognized on an accrual basis.

5.17 Expenses recognized

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

5.18 Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly – controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group's takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group's believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

5.19 Segment information

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

Segment information is presented in business segments consist of; investment, Manufacture and sale of metal parts, construction, production and distribution of raw water distribution of materials and spare parts for the construction and construction consultation. Revenue less than 10 percent of total revenue, the consolidated financial statements not present information in segment information.

5.20 Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year.

5.21 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Baht at the rates ruling on the occurrence dates. Assets and liabilities or losses are included as incomes or expenses in profit or loss.

5.22 The related parties and related companies

The related parties and related companies with the Group meant individuals or enterprises which have the controlling power over the Group or are controlled by Group either directly or indirectly, or under the same control with the Group. Furthermore, the related parties or related companies also meant the associated companies and the parties whose holding the shares with voting rights, either directly or indirectly, and have significant influence to the Group, important management, directors or the employees of the Group who have the power to plan and control the operations of the Group including the family members close to the said persons which could persuade or power to persuade to act in compliance with the said persons and business that the said persons have control power or significant influence, either directly or indirectly.

5.23 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company and its subsidiaries apply a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company and its subsidiaries measure fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

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

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

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

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

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

5.24 Significant use of accounting judgments and estimations

In the application of the Company's accounting policies described above, the management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Although these estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant accounting estimates are as follows:

5.24.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Identification of performance obligations

In identifying performance obligations, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether each promise to deliver goods or services is considered distinct, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. In other words, if a good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and if the customer can benefit from it, it is accounted for separately.

Determination of timing of revenue recognition

In determining the timing of revenue recognition, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. The Group recognizes revenue over time in the following circumstances:

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

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

In calculating the revenue recognized over time, the management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, measuring based on information provided by the Group's project managers and certificates of works from its customers.

5.24.2 The Company estimates costs of each construction project based on details of the construction work taking into account the volume and value of construction materials to be used in the project, including labor costs and other miscellaneous costs to be incurred to complete construction service with consideration of trend of changes in construction materials price, labor and other expenses. The Company reviews estimated construction cost on a regularly basis and whenever actual costs significantly differ from estimated cost of each construction contract. In addition, the Company considers contract loss on each project by comparing total construction costs by contract revenue of each project.

5.24.3 Property, plant and equipment/ Depreciation

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

In addition, the management is required to review property, plant and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses when it is determined that its recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the asset subject to the review.

5.24.4 Deferred tax assets

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

5.24.5 Post – employment benefits under defined benefit plans and other long – term employee benefits

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

5.24.6 Leases

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

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

Lease classification – The Group as a lessor

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

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

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

5.24.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The management has used judgment in assessing the outcome of the litigation. And confident that no material losses will be incurred, and no provision for legal liability is recorded in the financial statements.

6. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and based agreed upon between the Group and those related parties which is normal business.

6.1 Relationship type

Name	Type of Relationship
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary by direct shareholding and common management team.
Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd	Direct shareholding.
Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.	Direct shareholding. **
APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.	Indirect shareholder via subsidiary.
A2 Water Management Co., Ltd. (Former name "A2 Teeravat joint venture Co., Ltd.")	Indirect shareholder via subsidiary.
A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Indirect shareholder via subsidiary.
Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.	Indirect shareholder via subsidiary.
Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd.	Major Shareholders in Asia Precision Public Company Limited/ common management team.
AWS Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Major Shareholders in Advance Web Studio Co., Ltd./ common management team in a subsidiary.
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary by direct shareholding and common management team. *
Asia Precision Tech Co., Ltd.	Indirect shareholder via subsidiary. *

* The related party transaction ended on January 4, 2023.

** Started as a related party transaction on July 1, 2022 (Note 11.2).

6.2 The significant balances with related company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term loans and accrued interest receivables				
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.				
Principle				
Beginning balance year	-	-	342,300	297,300
Increase during the year	-	-	740,000	60,000
Decrease during the year	-	-	(470,000)	(15,000)
Ending balance year	-	-	612,300	342,300
Accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	22,196	14,944
Decrease during the year	-	-	(22,196)	(14,944)
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	612,300	342,300
APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.				
Principle				
Beginning balance year	-	-	15,000	15,000
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	(15,000)	-
Ending balance year	-	-	-	15,000
Accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	20
Increase during the year	-	-	252	761
Decrease during the year	-	-	(252)	(781)
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	15,000

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.				
Principle				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	-
Net assets acquired from business acquisition (Note 11.2)	-	-	385,000	-
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	(385,000)	-
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest receivables				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	-
Net assets acquired from business acquisition (Note 11.2)	-	-	73	-
Increase during the year	-	-	3,368	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	(3,441)	-
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Grand total	-	-	612,300	357,300

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, short – term loans are promissory note, due at call, interest at the rate of 3.00% - 7.05% per annum. (2021: 3.40% per annum).

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short – term loan and interest payables				
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.				
Principle				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	91,500	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	(91,500)	-
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest payables				
Beginning balance year	-	-	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	88	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	(88)	-
Ending balance year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

During the year, the Company borrowing from a subsidiary in the amount of 91.50 million baht, due at call. The interest rate is 3.00% - 6.85% per annum.

6.3 The significant transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Revenues and expenses with related parties.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		For the years ended December 31,			
		Consolidated		Separate	
	Pricing Policy	2022	2021	2022	2021
Income from sales assets					
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	-	10,026
Interest Income					
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	22,196	14,944
Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	3,368	-
APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	252	761
Rental Expense					
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	24	24
Interest Expense					
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.	Agreement contract	-	-	88	-

Management remuneration.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended December 31,			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short – term benefits	38,013	29,293	9,915	9,660
Post – employment benefits	2,215	1,109	1,548	250
Total	40,228	30,402	11,463	9,910

6.4 Guarantee and others

The Group have guarantees of liabilities in accordance with Note 33.2

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	78	273	22	20
Cash at banks – saving accounts	68,822	376,122	51,625	23,272
Cash at banks – current accounts	144,478	219,992	416	370
Cheque on hand	991	-	-	-
Total	214,369	596,387	52,063	23,662

Savings have floating rates as set by the bank.

8. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade receivables – others companies	944,945	915,115	-	-
Less expected credit loss	-	(1,647)	-	-
Total trade receivables	944,945	913,468	-	-
Unbilled construction revenues	627,362	576,582	-	-
Other current receivables				
Other receivables – others companies	3,781	312	-	21
Prepaid for contractor	22,038	164,755	-	-
Prepaid for inventories	121,221	1,084	-	-
Prepaid expenses	36,448	56,203	4	77
Advances	93,311	90,183	-	-
Withholding tax	43,494	11,736	1,300	238
Prepaid corporate tax	2,586	1,078	-	-
Revenue Department – Receivable	55,674	24,598	853	16
Input Tax Suspense	20,658	7,367	4	1
Deposit	45	302	-	-
Others	-	240	-	-
Total other current receivables	399,256	357,858	2,161	353
Total trade and other current receivables	1,971,563	1,847,908	2,161	353

Outstanding balances of receivable classified by ages are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade receivables				
Not yet due receivables	87,522	169,743	-	-
Overdue:				
Over 1 day to 30 days	48,006	105,481	-	-
Over 31 days to 90 days	138,865	168,348	-	-
Over 91 days to 180 days	144,220	70,150	-	-
Over 181 days to 365 days	107,482	86,613	-	-
Over 365 days	85,758	45,547	-	-
Total	611,853	645,882	-	-
Retention receivables to agreement	333,092	269,233	-	-
Total	944,945	915,115	-	-
Less Allowance for expected credit losses	-	(1,647)	-	-
Total trade receivables	944,945	913,468	-	-

9. INVENTORIES

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Raw materials and supplies	52,684	37,250	-	-
Goods in transit	-	66,367	-	-
Work in process	-	35,953	-	-
Finished goods	994	40,971	-	-
Total	53,678	180,541	-	-
Less Allowance for decline values	-	(2,946)	-	-
	53,678	177,595	-	-

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the movements of allowances for obsolete of inventories are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Beginning balance as at January 1	2,946	4,167	-	-
Increase	6,188	1,908	-	-
Reversal/ Disposal during the year	(1,886)	(3,129)	-	-
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	(7,248)	-	-	-
Ending balance as at December 31	-	2,946	-	-

10. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

Hedge instruments

The Subsidiaries entered into many foreign currency forward contracts for foreign currency. The term of each contract was 5 to 8 months.

The balance of foreign currency forward contract (bank bought) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to USD 5.89 million, amounted to USD 5.05 million and amounted to JPY 400.00 million, respectively.

Fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts and unrealized gain (loss) from hedging as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Forward contract		
Fair value at end of year	200,850	285,126
Balance as per contract	211,274	283,195
Unrealized gain (losses) from hedging	(10,424)	1,931

Unrealized gains (losses) from hedging as the above mentioned were presented in the statement of financial position in the items of assets (liabilities) under foreign currency forward contracts and aggregately presented in "Other income" and "Other expense" in statement of comprehensive income.

11. INVESMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 which are stated at cost are as follow:

(Unit: Million baht)

	Paid share capital		Percentage of shareholding		Cost		Dividend income	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Subsidiaries directly held by the Company								
A2 Technologies Co., Ltd.	600	600	100	100	600	600	-	-
Asia Precision A.T. Co., Ltd.	550	550	60	100	-	550	-	-
Green Energy Mining Co., Ltd.	647	-	100	-	649	-	-	-
Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd	1	-	100	-	1	-	-	-
Subsidiaries held through A2 Technologies Company Limited								
Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd.	120	120	98	98	-	-	-	-
APCS Technologies Co., Ltd.	10	10	100	100	-	-	-	-
A2 Water Management Co., Ltd.	19	19	100	100	-	-	-	-
A2 Technologies Vietnam Co., Ltd.	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries held through Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited								
Asia Precision Tech Co., Ltd.	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries – net					1,250	1,150	-	-

11.1 Sale of ordinary shares in a subsidiary

Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited

No. 1

On May 6, 2022, accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 3/2022, resolved to approve the sale of ordinary shares that the Company holds in Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT"), a subsidiary of the Company (in which the Company holds 54,999,997 shares, representing 99.99% of the total registered capital and paid-up capital of APAT) in the amount of 22,000,000 shares, representing 40% of the total number of shares with voting rights of APAT, at a price of 14 Baht per share, a total trading value of Baht 308 million.

On June 30, 2022 (disposal date), the Company sold 40% of the ordinary shares in Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") in cash amounting to Baht 308 million, resulting in a reduction in the interest. decreased from 99.99% to 59.99% without a change in controlling power in the subsidiary The Company recognized the change in the parent company's interest in subsidiaries amounting to Baht 19.30 million and the Company had profited from the sale of such investment in the separate financial statements totaling Baht 88 million.

No. 2

According to the resolution of the Board of Directors Meeting of Asia Precision Public Company Limited No. 10/2022 held on December 2, 2022 which resolved to approve the disposal of assets of all ordinary shares of Asia Precision A.T. Company Limited ("APAT") which is the Company's subsidiary. The Company shall sell 32,999,997 shares which is equivalent to 59.99% of APAT's total paid-up shares to TNA Company Limited ("TNA") at Baht 15.37 per share, totaling Baht 507,209,954

On December 26, 2022, the company entered into a share purchase agreement. The contract specifies the payment terms as follows.

a) The buyer will pay the first amount of money 50,720,995.40 baht or 10 percent of the total share purchase price. (The company received payment on January 4, 2023)

b) The buyer will pay the remaining amount 456,488,958.60 baht or 90 percent of the total share purchase price. The buyer has issued two promissory notes, which agree to use the money to solve the seller. Details are as follows:

    1) Promissory note amount 50,720,995.40 baht, with the payment due on February 15, 2023 or any other date as agreed by the parties.

    2) Promissory note amount 405,767,963.20 baht, with the payment due on April 15, 2023 or any other date as agreed by the parties.

    In such promissory notes, the purchaser has pledged shares of Asia Precision AT Co., Ltd. as collateral.

The Group's management has assessed that it is highly probable that the agreement will be completed. As a result, the Company has reclassified related assets and liabilities of the project as assets and liabilities held-for-sale in the consolidated statement of financial position and measured them at the lower than between carrying amount and fair value less costs of sell. The lower amount is the carrying amount

To comply with the requirements of TFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the Company separately presented the assets, liabilities and equities relating to above companies under the caption of "Assets classified as held for sale", "Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale" and "Amount recognised in equities relating to assets classified as held for sale" in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022. The operating results of the above companies were separately presented under "Profit (Loss) from discontinued operation for the year" in the consolidated profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 presented for comparative purposes.

Details of assets, liabilities and equity relating to above companies as at December 31, 2022 and the operating results and cash flow of above companies for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	Separate
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	397,107	-
Trade and other current receivables	145,685	-
Inventories	91,405	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	330,000
Property, plant and equipment	239,930	-
Other intangible assets	2,464	-
Other non – current assets	654	-
Current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale	877,245	330,000
Trade and other current payables	92,594	-
Provisions for employee benefit	23,466	-
Other current liabilities	5	-
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	116,065	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Income statement for the year ended December 31		
Income	802,712	823,282
Expenses	(678,895)	(624,339)
Profit before income tax	123,817	198,943
Income tax	(13,285)	(34,377)
Profit for the year from discontinued operation	110,532	164,566

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Statements of cash flows		
Cash flows provided by (used in) from discontinued operation		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	146,689	243,627
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,346)	(15,293)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(79,387)	(81,509)
Net cash provided by (used in) from discontinued operation	62,956	146,825

11.2 Subsidiary purchase

Green Energy Mining Company Limited (Formerly known as "Super Green Mining Company Limited")

On June 17, 2022 according to the resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting of Asia Precision Public Company Limited ("the Company") No. 5/2022 approved the purchase of ordinary shares of Super Green Mining Company Limited ("SGM") (registered capital of Baht 136 million, paid-up capital of Baht 64 million) in the amount of 13,599,998 shares, representing 100% of the total number of shares with voting rights of SGM from Super Energy Corporation Public Company Limited ("SUPER" or "Seller") with a total purchase value of Baht 66 million. Then it will proceed to change the name of SGM from Super Green Mining Company Limited to Green Energy Mining Company Limited, and proceed to call for the remaining shares of Baht 72 million and increase the registered capital of Baht 664 million, totaling Baht 736 million. Investment plan for asset acquisition and working capital for mining crypto assets will gradually increase Capital according to the appropriate use of funds.

On June 28, 2022, the Company paid shares in the amounts of Baht 66 million to SUPER, and on July 1, 2022, the transfer of shares has been completed and the change in the list of shareholders has been completed.

On June 30, 2022, the Company have loan to Green energy mining Co., Ltd. In amount of Baht 385.00 million, due at call at an interest rate of 6.85 percent per annum, without collateral.

The total value that the company paid for the purchase was Baht 451 million.

The acquisition is considered an asset acquisition because the fair value of the total assets acquired is almost entirely concentrated in property, plant and equipment. The value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of July 1, 2022 (date of acquisition of assets) consists of the following items:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Net book value as of the asset purchase date	Adjust the value according to the purchase price	Realized value at asset purchase date
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,313	-	9,313
Other current receivables	50	-	50
Property, plant and equipment (work in progress)	445,833	290	446,123
Other non – current assets	9,069	-	9,069
Liabilities			
Trade and other current payables	(12,339)	-	(12,339)
Corporate income tax payable	(1,081)	-	(1,081)
Other – current liabilities	(135)	-	(135)
Purchase value			451,000

Purchase value	
Cash and cash equivalents	66,000
Short term -- loan	385,000
	451,000
Net cash received from purchases	(9,313)
Net purchase price	441,687

On July 8, 2022, the Company received a letter requesting for additional payment of shares from Green Energy Mining Company Limited amounting to shares 9.60 million at a par value of Baht 7.5 per share, totaling Baht 72.00 million. The Company has made payment for such shares on 18 July 2022.

According to the resolution of the Board of Directors Meeting No. 6/2022, dated August 11, 2022, it was resolved to approve Green Energy Mining Company Limited to increase the registered capital from the original registered capital of Baht 136 million (shares 13.60 million, at a par value of Baht 10 per share). is a new registered capital of Baht 800 million (shares 80.00 million, at a par value of Baht 10) and approves the Company to purchase additional shares in Green Energy Mining Company Limited according to the existing shareholding proportion.

During the period of 2022, the company paid for the total capital increase of Baht 583.28 million.

11.3 Establishment of a new subsidiary

Asia Waste Energy Company Limited

According to the resolution of the Executive Committee of Asia Precision Public Company Limited No. 5/2022 held on September 13, 2022, it was resolved to approve Asia Precision Public Company Limited to invest in Asia Waste Energy Co., Ltd., a new company registered on September 16, 2022 with a registered capital of Baht 1 million (10,000 ordinary shares, Baht 100 per share) held by Asia Precision Public Company Limited. 9,997 shares or 99.99% of the registered capital.

12. INVESMENT PROPERTY

On April 1, 2020, The Subsidiary rented 1 plot of land from private company. It has a total area of 4 Rai with a rental period of 3 years from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2023.

On December 15, 2020, The Subsidiary rented 1 plot of land from private company. It has a total area of 1-1-0.1 Rai with a rental period of 3 years from December 15, 2020 to December 15, 2023.

The Subsidiary pledged land at cost of Baht 3 million to secure credit with a commercial bank.

As at December 31, 2022, the Subsidiary's land has fair value, not significantly different from cost. According to the summary of appraisal of land capital from a local source the fair value is level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movements in these items for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated							
	Land	Building and Building Improvement	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Land Improvement	Construction in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance as at January 1, 2021	349,522	147,675	1,452,461	18,101	22,565	814	582	1,991,720
Purchase	-	3,569	13,497	2,163	31	-	14,265	33,525
Transfer in (out)	-	-	44,844	(2,346)	-	-	-	42,498
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	(2,710)	(152)	(1,022)	-	-	(3,884)
Exchange differences on translating of financial statement	-	-	-	47	5	-	-	52
Balance as at December 31, 2021	349,522	151,244	1,508,092	17,813	21,579	814	14,847	2,063,911
Purchase	-	24,741	16,955	5,939	1,186	9,432	187,322	245,575
Transfer in (out)	-	6,643	383,651	1,410	(1,650)	-	(392,650)	(2,596)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	(28,516)	(274)	(86)	-	-	(28,876)
Net assets acquired from business acquisition	-	-	290	-	-	-	445,833	446,123
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	(35,986)	(118,843)	(1,384,008)	(8,212)	(8,403)	-	(1,200)	(1,556,652)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	313,536	63,785	496,464	16,676	12,626	10,246	254,152	1,167,485

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated							
	Land	Building and Building Improvement	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Land Improvement	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at January 1, 2021	-	(68,722)	(1,167,059)	(11,011)	(15,679)	(534)	-	(1,263,005)
Depreciation for the year	-	(5,038)	(55,904)	(3,044)	(1,918)	(163)	-	(66,067)
Transfer (in) out	-	-	(37,253)	950	-	-	-	(36,303)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	2,559	90	913	-	-	3,562
Exchange differences on translating of financial statement	-	-	-	(13)	(2)	-	-	(15)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-	(73,760)	(1,257,657)	(13,028)	(16,686)	(697)	-	(1,361,828)
Depreciation for the year	-	(6,177)	(85,115)	(2,869)	(1,550)	(221)	-	(95,932)
Transfer (in) out	-	-	-	(250)	615	-	-	365
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	22,183	218	44	-	-	22,445
Exchange differences on translating of financial statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	-	70,100	1,260,804	6,304	5,761	-	-	1,342,969
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-	(9,837)	(59,785)	(9,625)	(11,816)	(918)	-	(91,981)
Impairment loss on assets								
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-	-	(4,983)	-	-	-	-	(4,983)
Impairment loss on assets	-	-	(7,298)	-	-	-	-	(7,298)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	6,333	-	-	-	-	6,333
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	-	-	5,948	-	-	-	-	5,948
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	349,522	77,484	245,452	4,785	4,893	117	14,847	697,100
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	313,536	53,948	436,679	7,051	810	9,328	254,152	1,075,504

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate				
	Land	Building and Building Improvement	Furniture and Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
Balance as at January 1, 2021	4,184	1,935	709	6,050	12,878
Purchase	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	4,184	1,935	709	6,050	12,878
Purchase	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	4,184	1,935	709	6,050	12,878
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at January 1, 2021	-	(578)	(709)	(6,050)	(7,337)
Depreciation for the year	-	(56)	-	-	(56)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-	(634)	(709)	(6,050)	(7,393)
Depreciation for the year	-	(57)	-	-	(57)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-	(691)	(709)	(6,050)	(7,450)
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	4,184	1,301	-	-	5,485
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	4,184	1,244	-	-	5,428

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has pledged land with a net book value of Baht 285.45 million as collateral against bank overdrafts and short-term borrowings from financial institutions (Note 20) and long-term borrowings (Note 23).

Measurement of asset units with impaired indications

The Group determines the recoverable amount of any cash-generating unit (CGU) associated with the bitcoin mining business. The subsidiary company's buildings and equipment consisted of two mines considered to be the same cash-generating asset unit (CGU). During the year 2022, the Bitcoin price (Digital assets) has fluctuated, the company, therefore, has assessed the expected recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) as of December 31, 2022.

The recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit (CGU) was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the cash-generating unit (CGU). As of 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount exceeded the book value of the cash-generating unit (CGU).

The management has considered the key assumptions used in determining value in use based on future Bitcoin price based on www.buybitcoinworldwide.com which is an internationally accepted source of information on future forecasts on the cryptocurrency asset market and a pre-tax discount rate of 20%

14. RIGHT – OF – USE ASSETS

The movements in these items for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	Separate
Cost		
Balance as at January 1, 2021	46,869	-
Addition	15,549	-
Transfer in (out)	2,346	-
Disposal/ Written off	(330)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	64,434	-
Addition	23,078	-
Transfer in (out)	(21,891)	-
Disposal/ Written off	1,400	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	67,021	-
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at January 1, 2021	(13,631)	-
Depreciation for the year	(14,594)	-
Transfer (in) out	(950)	-
Disposal/ Written off	330	-
Balance as at January 1, 2021	(28,845)	-
Depreciation for the year	(14,908)	-
Transfer (in) out	21,578	-
Disposal/ Written off	(365)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	(22,540)	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	35,589	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	44,481	-

15. RIGHT UNDER THE RAW WATER DISTRIBUTION CONTRACT

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Consolidated
Balance as at January 1, 2021	136,911
Amortized during the year	(5,665)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	131,246
Amortized during the year	(5,665)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	125,581

The value of the right under the raw water distribution contract is based on the report of an independent appraiser dated June 23, 2016, using the income approach (based on the minimum volume of water to be supplied throughout the remaining term of the contract of 29 years) less the fair value of the property, plant and equipment.

The Management estimates the estimated duration of the benefit from the right under the raw water distribution contract starting from the date the Company exercises control over the subsidiary throughout the term of the contract of 350 months. The amortization is charged to profit and loss on a straight – line basis.

16. OTHER INTANGILBLE ASSETS

The movements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		
	Computer program	Intangible assets during installation	Total
Cost			
Balance as at January 1, 2021	12,333	-	12,333
Increase during the year	358	2,722	3,080
Disposal/ Written off	(6,467)	-	(6,467)
Transfer in (out)	(3)	-	(3)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	6,221	2,722	8,943
Increase during the year	953	442	1,395
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-
Transfer in (out)	2,900	(2,900)	-
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	(4,774)	-	(4,774)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	5,300	264	5,564
Accumulated amortization			
Balance as at January 1, 2021	(8,248)	-	(8,248)
Amortization charge	(1,320)	-	(1,320)
Disposal/ Written off	6,467	-	6,467
Transfer (in) out	1	-	1
Balance as at December 31, 2021	(3,100)	-	(3,100)
Amortization charge	(1,554)	-	(1,554)
Disposal/ Written off	-	-	-
Transfer (in) out	-	-	-
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	2,310	-	2,310
Balance as at December 31, 2022	(2,344)	-	(2,344)
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	3,121	2,722	5,843
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	2,956	264	3,220

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Separate
	Computer program
Cost	
Balance as at January 1, 2021	6,467
Increase during the year	-
Disposal/ Written off	(6,467)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-
Increase during the year	-
Disposal/ Written off	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-
Accumulated amortization	
Balance as at January 1, 2021	(6,467)
Amortization charge	-
Disposal/ Written off	6,467
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-
Amortization charge	-
Disposal/ Written off	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2021	-
Net book value as at December 31, 2022	-

17. DIGITAL ASSETS

The movements for the years ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	Separate
Beginning balance at January 1, 2022	-	-
Increase during the year	43,395	-
Less Allowance for impairment of digital assets	(6,586)	-
Ending balance at December 31, 2022	36,809	-

The Group measures the fair value of digital assets based on the closing price from CoinMarketCap. The fair value measurement is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

18. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets	40,339	38	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(32,327)	(33,507)	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) – net	8,012	(33,469)	-	-

Income tax recognized in the statement of income

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current tax:				
Income tax expenses for the year from continuing operations	16,249	13,054	16,986	-
Income tax expenses for the year from discontinued operation	13,285	34,377	-	-
	29,534	47,431	16,986	-
Deferred income tax:				
Expenses (income) deferred income tax from continuing operations	(41,595)	2,014	-	-
Expenses (income) deferred income tax from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-
	(41,595)	2,014	-	-
Expenses (income) tax from continuing operations	(25,346)	15,068	16,986	-
Expenses (income) tax from discontinued operation	13,285	34,377	-	-
Total	(12,061)	49,445	16,986	-

The reconciliation between accounting profit (loss) and income tax expenses is shown below :

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit (loss) before tax	(114,926)	260,132
Corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit (loss) before income tax expense multiply the tax rate	(22,985)	52,026
Deductible temporary differences and unrealized tax losses in prior periods led to a reduction in income tax expenses	(3,279)	-
Tax implications for:		
Forbidden expenses	14,001	3,892
Non – taxable income/ Deductible expenses	(17,881)	(6,460)
Benefits from tax losses carried forward	(988)	-
Unused tax losses	7,314	-
Inter – company transactions	11,687	-
Foreign income tax expenses	-	1,057
Tax on foreign tax rate difference adjustments	-	1,951
Other	70	(3,021)
Total	14,203	(2,581)
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in profit or loss	(12,061)	49,445

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit (loss) before tax	86,470	(1,188)
Corporate income tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit (loss) before income tax expense multiply the tax rate	17,294	(238)
Tax implications for:		
Forbidden expenses	16	4
Expenses that are not considered tax expenditures	318	66
Increased deductible eligible expenses	(472)	(3)
Current year loss not recognized as deferred tax asset	(170)	171
Total	(308)	238
Income tax expenses reported in the income statement	16,986	-

19. OTHER NON – CURRENT ASSETS

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		Consolidated		Separate	
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deposits at financial institution with commitment					
Type	Guarantee				
– Saving accounts	Credit line	6,147	5,882	-	-
– Fixed deposits	Credit line and letter of guarantee	531	530	-	-
	Raw Water Buy and Sell Contract	4,617	7,582	-	-
	Fleet Card	767	665	-	-
		12,062	14,659	-	-
Other non – current assets		12,946	19,917	-	2
Deposit		4,509	-	-	-
Withholding tax over 1 year		32,849	29,011	179	21
		62,366	63,587	179	23

20. BANK OVERDRAFTS AND SHORT – TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Interest rate (% p.a.)		Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bank overdrafts	MOR	MOR	4,629	4,737	-	-
Promissory note from financial	2.00 – 3.40	2.00 – 3.40	74,800	51,938	-	-
Trust receipts and letter of credit	3.00 – 3.40	3.00 – 3.40	30,288	67,992	-	-
Total			109,717	124,667	-	-

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 The Group has an overdraft line of Baht 10.00 million and Baht 47.00 million, secured by bank deposits and part of the Subsidiary's land.

Trust receipts and letters of credit / short – term loans from financial institutions guaranteed by the Company and Advance Web Studio Company Limited and APCS Technology Company Limited as discussed in Note 33.2

21. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade payable				
Trade payable	535,510	818,691	-	-
Retention payables	143,924	115,662	-	-
Advance payment	577	19,847	-	-
Unearned revenue from construction	27,382	4,704	-	-
Advance received from contract	116,302	109,097	-	-
Unearned revenue from services	918	513	-	-
Unearned revenue from land rental	184	179	-	-
Advances received from goods	3	3	-	-
Other current payable				
Other payable	73,796	12,713	62	23
Revenue department payables	4,088	2,675	-	-
Withholding tax-payable	911	447	911	69
Accrued employee benefits	2,037	19,188	1,375	1,729
Accrued expenses	314,906	6,462	4,122	787
Suspense output tax	31,739	30,739	-	-
Other	-	3	-	-
Total trade and other current payables	1,252,277	1,140,923	6,470	2,608

22. SHORT – TERM LOAN AND ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLES

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short – term loan and accrued interest payables				
Loans from former shareholders	48,033	48,033	-	-
Accrued interest payables	33,639	31,727	-	-
Total loans and accrued interest payables	81,672	79,760	-	-

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the above short – term loans are loans from former shareholders of two subsidiaries in the form of promissory notes. The payment was due at call with interest rates of 5.50% - 7.75 per annum. On December 18, 2020, a former shareholder of the subsidiary sued the subsidiary for repayment. Details as mentioned in Note 32.

23. LONG – TERM BORROWINGS

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long – term borrowings from financial institutions	34,402	47,902	-	-
Current portion of long – term liabilities	(18,000)	(47,902)	-	-
	16,402	-	-	-

Movements of long – term borrowings for years ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	Separate
Balance as at January 1, 2022	47,902	-
Add Additional	-	-
Less Repayment	(13,500)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	34,402	-

Long – term borrowing has detail of interest and repayment term which can be summarized as follows:

Credit limit (Unit: Million Baht)					
Credit limit	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Period	Interest rate	Amount (Per Installments)
1	210	210	September 2017 to December 2024	MLR p.a.	- Shall monthly repay at least 1,500,000 Baht from January 2021 to July 2022 - Shall monthly repay from at least 1,500,000 Baht November 2021 to December 2022 - Shall monthly repay at least 2,000,000 Baht from January 2023 to July 2024 - Shall monthly repay from at least 2,000,000 Baht November 2023 to December 2024 and remaining debts must be repaid within December 2024.

Long-term loan from financial institutions, credit line of Baht 210 million, interest rate MLR per annum. Subsidiary's land (Note 12, 13) Subsidiary's fixed deposit (Note 19) Subsidiary's directors jointly guarantee and authorize to receive money from a company to a lender.

The above loan agreement contains certain requirements that must be met in relation to dividend payments. Maintaining financial ratios for borrowing from related parties or parties Increasing liabilities and maintaining shareholder structure, etc.

24. LEASE LIABILITIES

The carrying amount of leases liabilities and movements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
As at January 1	114,251	187,736
Increases	28,116	18,203
Increases interest under finance lease agreements	(5,039)	(1,838)
Decrease from contract termination	(325)	-
Payment	(90,745)	(89,850)
As at December 31	46,258	114,251
Less: Current portion	(12,154)	(88,358)
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	34,104	25,893

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has leases liabilities which arises from the right – of – use assets Baht 46.26 million and Baht 37.81 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2021, lease agreement machinery Baht 76.44 million.

The Group has commitments to pay the minimum lease payments as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	2022	2021
Over 1 and up to 5 years	27,675	109,602
Over 5 years	6,429	4,649
Total	34,104	114,251

25. DEBENTURES

During the year, the Group issued long-term unsubordinated and unsecured debentures. The value is Baht 1,000 per unit, with details as follows:

Debentures	Number of shares	Deal date	Due date	Interest rate (%)
APCS246A	385,100	June 16, 2022	June 16, 2024	6.00
APCS24NA	306,600	November 11, 2022	November 11, 2024	6.20

Movements of debentures for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated/ Separate
As at January 1, 2022	-
Increases	691,700
Cost of issuing debentures	(11,117)
Cost of issuing debentures - amortization	2,025
As at December 31, 2022	682,608

Such debentures There are certain important conditions that the company must comply with throughout the bond life, such as maintenance of the debt-to-equity ratio shareholders, etc.

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OBLIGATION

Movements of the present value of employee benefits obligation and employee benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated					
	For the years ended					
	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Severance benefits	Other long – term employee benefits	Total	Severance benefits	Other long – term employee benefits	Total
Beginning balance	31,943	2,399	34,342	22,587	2,384	24,971
Amounts recognized in profit or loss:						
Service cost – Compensation	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-
Current service cost	3,513	406	3,919	3,712	962	4,674
Interest cost	870	31	901	455	23	478
Current provisions for employee benefit	(2,885)	-	(2,885)	-	-	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income:						
(Gain) loss from actuarial assumptions	(650)	-	(650)	5,687	-	5,687
Benefits paid during the years	(287)	(875)	(1,162)	(498)	(970)	(1,468)
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale (Note 11)	(21,504)	(1,961)	(23,465)	-	-	-
Ending balance	12,250	-	12,250	31,943	2,399	34,342

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate					
	For the years ended					
	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Severance benefits	Other long – term employee benefits	Total	Severance benefits	Other long – term employee benefits	Total
Beginning balance	7,101	17	7,118	5,135	76	5,211
Amounts recognized in profit or loss:						
Service cost – Compensation	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-
Current service cost	271	2	273	305	(45)	260
Interest cost	69	-	69	69	1	70
Current provisions for employee benefit	(2,885)	-	(2,885)	-	-	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income:						
(Gain) loss from actuarial assumptions	-	-	-	1,592	-	1,592
Cash paid to transfer employee benefits	(2,340)	(19)	(2,359)	-	-	-
Benefits paid during the years	-	-	-	-	(15)	(15)
Ending balance	3,466	-	3,466	7,101	17	7,118

Long – term employee benefit expenses included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated	
	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Recognized in profit or loss:		
Costs of sales	910	1,190
Selling expenses	81	63
Administrative expenses	3,288	3,534
Executive compensation	1,791	365
Total	6,070	5,152
Recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (profit) loss arising from defined benefit plan	(650)	5,687

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate	
	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Recognized in profit or loss:		
Administrative expenses	43	81
Executive compensation	1,547	250
Total	1,590	331
Recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (profit) loss arising from defined benefit plan	-	1,592

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below :

	Consolidated	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Discount rate (% per annum)	1.20 – 3.46	1.20 – 3.03
Average salary increases rate (% per annum)	3.65 – 6.19	3.65 – 6.69
Turnover Rate	Age band	Age band
Retirement age	60 years old	60 years old

	Separate	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Discount rate (% per annum)	1.20	1.20
Average salary increases rate (% per annum)	6.04	6.04
Turnover Rate	Age band	Age band
Retirement age	60 years old	60 years old

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long – term employee benefit obligations as at December 31, 2022 are summarized below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Change of the present value of the employee benefit obligations increase (decrease)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(0.9)	1.7	(0.1)	0.1
Salary increase rate	1.6	(0.9)	0.2	(0.2)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in employee benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

As at December 31, 2022, the maturity analyses of undiscounted cash flows of benefit payments are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated	Separate
Within 1 year	6.00	3.60
Over 1 and up to 5 years	21.40	4.60
Over 5 years	22.80	0.40

27. LEGAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of the Public Company Limited Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as legal reserve at least 5% of its net income at each dividend declaration until the reserve reaches an amount not less than 10% of the authorized common share capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

28. DIVIDEND

On April 25, 2021 according to the minute of Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting 2021 has approved dividend in the rate of Baht 0.06 per share amounting to Baht 39.60 million. The payment made on May 21, 2021.

On April 30, 2022 according to the minute of Annual General of Shareholders' Meeting 2022 has approved dividend in the rate of Baht 0.06 per share amounting to Baht 39.60 million. The payment made on May 30, 2022.

29. BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing earnings (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the number of issued and paid – up ordinary shares during the year.

(Unit : Thousand Baht / Thousand Share)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit (loss) of parent Company for the years				
Profit (loss) used to calculate earnings per share from continuing operations	(213,422)	46,041	69,483	(1,188)
Profit (loss) used to calculate earnings per share from discontinued operations	101,133	164,567	-	-
	(112,289)	210,608	69,483	(1,188)
The number of ordinary shares by the weighted average method	660,000	660,000	660,000	660,000
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht : share)				
Basis Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	(0.3234)	0.0698	0.1053	(0.0018)
Basis Earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	0.1532	0.2493	-	-
	(0.1702)	0.3191	0.1053	(0.0018)

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group presents financial information by business segments. Based on the management system. The Group's management and internal reporting structure is a component of segment reporting.

Performance by segment and segment assets Include items directly related to the division. Or that can be rationalized to the segment. Most unallocated items consist of assets, other income, selling expenses, administrative expenses and financial costs.

The Group operates in two geographic segments are Thailand and Vietnam.

Details of information classified by operating segments of the Company and its subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated											
	For the years ended December 31											
	Revenues from digital assets		Revenues from sales and services						Revenues from construction contract			
	Mining		Precision Part		Sales of building materials and administration		Water resources management		Engineering and Construction (EPC)		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Timing of revenue recognition												
Point in Time	43	-	-	-	229	105	38	35	223	-	533	140
Over Time	-	-	-	-	37	147	-	-	1,247	1,073	1,284	1,220
Total revenues	43	-	-	-	266	252	38	35	1,470	1,073	1,817	1,360
Revenues	43	-	-	-	266	252	38	35	1,470	1,073	1,817	1,360
Costs	(73)	-	-	-	(296)	(215)	(24)	(14)	(1,494)	(958)	(1,887)	(1,187)
Gross profit (loss)	(30)	-	-	-	(30)	37	14	21	(24)	115	(70)	173
Unallocated income and expenses:												
Other income											6	33
Administrative expenses											(128)	(126)
Other expenses											(20)	(10)
Financial costs											(27)	(9)
Profit (loss) before income tax expense											(239)	61
Tax (expense) income											26	(15)
Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operation											(213)	46
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation											110	165

(Unit: Million Baht)

Assets classified by business segments of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:	Consolidated	
	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	1,076	697
Other assets	3,432	2,863
Total assets	4,508	3,560

Geographical segments information

Revenue of the Group's Geographical segments information for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Segment revenue				
Thailand	1,757	931	8	-
Foreign	60	429	-	-
	1,817	1,360	8	-

Gross profit for each segment

Geography is based on sales minus cost of sales. This is calculated based on the gross profit of the Company and its subsidiaries. Other assets Most of them consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable, inventories and others.

Major customer

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has 5 major customers amounting to approximately Baht 650 million, Baht 357 million, Baht 250 million, Baht 214 million and Baht 213 million, which come from the service segment under the contract for the construction of solar power plants, services under construction contracts for power stations, services under construction contracts related to water and sales of building materials. (2021: revenue from 2 major customers amounting to Baht 203 million and Baht 218 million, which came from the services under construction contracts for power stations and services under construction contracts for waste power plants).

31. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Significant expenses by nature of expense for years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Construction cost, costs of service and cost of sales	1,836,270	1,186,580	-	-
Change in finished goods and work in process	116	(18,558)	-	-
Raw material and consumables used	297,392	279,349	-	-
Salary, wages and other employee benefits	292,357	304,631	7,201	13,406
Depreciation	79,179	82,561	57	2,004
Amortization – intangible assets	872	1,320	-	-

32. LAWSUIT

On December 18, 2020, a former shareholder of subsidiary sued the subsidiary to repay the promissory note (Note 22) plus interest totalling Baht 71.97 million. (Principal amount Baht 44.93 million and accrued interest of Baht 27.04 million), On September 23, 2021, the Civil Court has ordered the subsidiary to pay the amount of Baht 71.97 million to the former shareholder with interest at a rate of 5% per annum of the principal amounting to Baht 44.93 million from December 18, 2020 until the payment is completed.

Subsequently, On August 17, 2022, the Court of Appeal pronounced a judgement ordering the subsidiary to repay only loan principal of Baht 44.93 million. The subsidiary and the claimant filed a petition against the ruling of the Court of Appeal on October 17, 2022 and October 19, 2022, respectively.

Currently, the Supreme Court is considering whether to accept the petitions filed by the subsidiary and the claimant.

33. LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

33.1 Contractor agreement commitments

As at December 31, 2022, the subsidiary company has commitment as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		
	Contract Amount	Payment	Outstanding
Construction agreement	1,408	(496)	912

33.2 Guarantee of liabilities related and other

As at December 31, 2022, A2 Technologies Co., Ltd., has guaranteed credit facilities to Cholkij Sakol Co., Ltd. received from banks in the total amount of Baht 210 million.

As at December 31, 2022, the Group has outstanding letters of guarantee issued by banks on behalf of the group, amounting to Baht 282 million in relation to the group's normal performance obligations.

The Group didn't charge any guarantee fees among its related parties.

33.3 Contingent liabilities.

In 2021, the Subsidiary Company had contingent liabilities as a result of the Subsidiary Company being notified by a hirer regarding the damages incurred from the Subsidiary Company's provision of services under service agreement. Subsequently, on February 21, 2022, August 4, 2022, October 21, 2022, December 8, 2022, December 28, 2022 and January 12, 2023, the hirer sent letters to the Subsidiary Company seeking payment of damages in connection with the Subsidiary Company's provision of services under service agreement amounting to Baht 490 million. The Subsidiary Company is currently negotiating such claim with the hirer, meanwhile, the Subsidiary Company is negotiating with its subcontractors to demand responsibility for such claim. The Subsidiary Company's management were of the opinion that no significant effect as a result thereof.

33.4 Stopping operations on community waste power plants

On April 8, 2022, the Subsidiary Company received an order to cease operations on the community waste power plant. The Subsidiary Company has a management service agreement with an employer. As a result, the Subsidiary Company is unable to provide management services to such power plants from the date of receiving the order by the department. The Subsidiary Company's management believes that the Subsidiary Company will not suffer material damage from such an event. On August 1, 2022, the Subsidiary Company was allowed to resume operations on the community waste power plant.

Subsequently, on February 16, 2023, the Subsidiary Company was ordered to stop operating at the municipal waste power plant. However, the Subsidiary Company can appeal or dispute such order within 30 days. the Subsidiary Company's management believes that the Subsidiary Company will not suffer material losses from the event.

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

Policy on financial risk management

The Group is exposed to normal risk regarding to the change of market interest rate and currency exchange rate and non – performance of contractual obligations by counter parties. The Group will consider to use appropriate financial instruments when it considers necessary to manage such risks. However, the Group has no policy to use financial instruments for speculating or for trading.

Risk on credit provision

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade accounts receivable. The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore do not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, The Group does not have high concentrations of credit risk since they have a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable and notes receivable as stated in the statement of financial position.

Risk on interest rate

Interest rate risk is occurred from changes in market interest rates which will affect the results of the Group operations and its cash flows. The Group exposure to interest rate risk relates to their cash at banks and loans. However, since most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal, Details are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated				
	For the year ended December 31, 2022				
	Fixed interest rate				
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	Floating interest bearing	Non -- interest bearing	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	86	128	214
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	1,971	1,971
Other non – current assets	5	-	7	50	62
Total	5	-	93	2,149	2,247
Financial liabilities:					
Bank overdrafts and Short – term loans from financial institution	105	-	5	-	110
Trade and other current payable	-	-	-	1,252	1,252
Short-term loan and interest payables	48	-	-	34	82
Long – term borrowings	-	-	34	-	34
Debenture	-	683	-	-	683
Lease liabilities	-	-	46	-	46
Total	153	683	85	1,286	2,207

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated				
	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
	Fixed interest rate				
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	Floating interest bearing	Non – interest bearing	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	376	220	596
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	1,848	1,848
Other non – current assets	9	-	6	49	64
Total	9	-	382	2,117	2,508
Financial liabilities:					
Bank overdrafts and Short – term loans from financial institution	52	-	5	68	125
Trade and other current payable	-	-	-	1,141	1,141
Short-term loan and interest payables	48	-	-	32	80
Long – term borrowings	-	-	48	-	48
Lease liabilities	-	-	114	-	114
Total	100	-	167	1,241	1,508

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate				
	For the year ended December 31, 2022				
	Fixed interest rate				
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	Floating interest bearing	Non – interest bearing	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	51	1	52
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	2	2
Short-term loan and interest receivables	-	-	612	-	612
Total	-	-	663	3	666
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other current payable	-	-	-	6	6
Debenture	-	683	-	-	683
Total	-	683	-	6	689

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate				
	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
	Fixed interest rate				
	Within 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	Floating interest bearing	Non – interest bearing	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	23	1	24
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Short – term loans and interest receivables	-	-	357	-	357
Total	-	-	380	1	381
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other current payable	-	-	-	3	3
Total	-	-	-	3	3

Risk on exchange rate

The Group has a foreign currency risks in respect of the sales purchase transactions. The Group Company manages its exposure to foreign currency risk by natural balancing net position of receipt and payment of the foreign currency transactions. In each period, The Group seeks to reduce the risk on net position by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within one year.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding balances of the Group's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which did not perform the forward contract so as hedge against risk of currencies are as follows:

(Unit: Million)

	Consolidated			
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Currencies:				
USD	0.04	5.36	7.00	4.43
EUR	-	0.24	-	-
JYP	-	-	-	225.30
VND	-	45.03	-	-

(Unit: Million)

	Separate			
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Currencies:				
USD	0.04	-	-	-

Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non – financial assets and liabilities. The fair value is the price at which an orderly transaction to sell an asset or to transfer a liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable, short – term loans, other current assets, bank overdrafts, short – term borrowings, trade and other accounts payable and other current liabilities is taken to approximate the carrying value.

The fair value of long – term borrowings is taken to approximate the carrying value because most of these financial instruments bear interest at market rates.

Risk on credit provision

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade accounts receivable. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore do not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, The Company does not have high concentrations of credit risk since they have a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable and notes receivable as stated in the statement of financial position.

35. PROVIDENT FUND

The Group and their employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 1987. The Group and their employees will contribute the same amount at 2% of staffs' salary to this fund. A local financial institution is managing the provident fund and will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in the consolidated financial statements, the Group contributions amounted to approximately Baht 1.69 million and Baht 2.13 million, respectively and separate financial statements amounted to approximately Baht 0.16 million and Baht 0.20 million, respectively.

36. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain assurance of shareholder, investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board monitors the return on capital which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity, excluding non – controlling interests and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, in the consolidated financial statements, debt to equity ratio is 1.1194 : 1 and 0.8147 : 1 respectively and the separate financial statements, debt to equity ratio is 0.4467 : 1 and 0.0064 : 1 respectively.

37. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

The Group has reclassified some accounting entries in the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2021 to conform to the current period accounting classification. which has no effect on shareholders' equity.

(Unit: Baht)

	As reported in the previous period	Reclassified	As reported in the new classification
Current portion of long – term borrowings	13,500,000.00	34,401,768.19	47,901,768.19
Long – term borrowings	34,401,768.19	(34,401,768.19)	-
Shareholder's equity	1,962,002,741.48	-	1,962,002,741.48

38. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

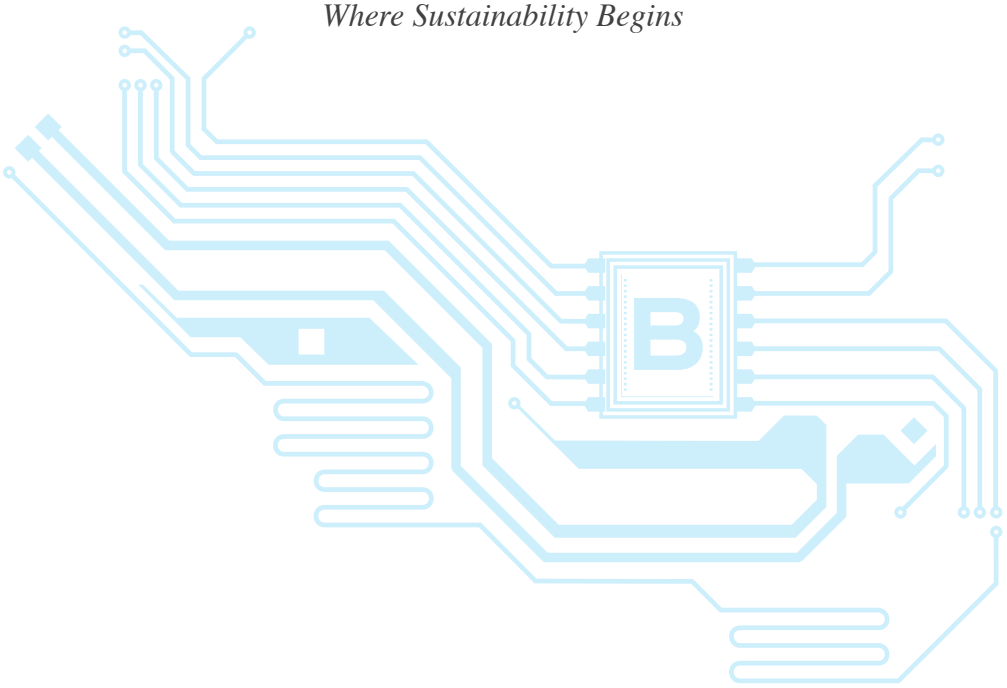
According to the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors Meeting No. 1/2023 dated February 28, 2023, it was resolved to approve A2 Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company to increase its registered capital by no more than 400 million baht from the registered capital of 600 million baht to a registered capital of no more than 1,000 million baht.

39. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved to be issued by the Company's board of directors on February 28, 2023.

Engineering for Tomorrow.

Where Sustainability Begins



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