

DEXON TECHNOLOGY PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Dexon Technology Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Dexon Technology Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	Audit procedures
Revenue recognition on service contracts Refer to Note 4.19 Accounting Policy 'Revenue recognition' and Note 7 'Critical estimates and judgements' to the financial statements. One of the Group's significant business activities is providing engineering inspection services of production structures and equipment in the petroleum, energy, and other industries, which contributed an equal 98% of total revenue in the consolidated financial statements for the year 2023. The Group considers it to be a continuous type of service. The Group recognises revenue from continuous services by the output method based on the stage of completion determined by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed over the contract term. I focused on this area as revenue recognition from each contract involves significant judgement and estimates from management including the following matters: • Determining whether performance obligations in each contract should be considered revenue recognised for separately; • Determining the most appropriate revenue recognition method for each identified performance obligation; and • Reviewing the stage of completion for each project, as well as considering any potential provision for project loss.	The key procedures in relation to revenue recognition on service contract included: • Discussing the Group's accounting policy with the management, including the related key judgements and estimates. • Evaluating the design of internal controls over the service revenue recognition process. This included testing the effectiveness of internal controls over the revenue process, including the degree of completion of service contracts. • Examining sample revenues to assess how management made significant estimates and judgements applying the accounting policy for revenue recognition of contracts over time, using the following methods: - Evaluating the appropriateness of determining the performance obligations in each contract and the method of revenue recognition for each obligation. - Testing calculations for the stage of project completion in the progress report prepared by the engineer and inspecting the supporting evidence such as delivery document and timesheet, including testing the accuracy of revenue recognition for each contract. - Comparing the stage of completion with the physical proportion of the contract work completed as assessed by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed over the contract term and customers and by reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total cost of the project. Then considering the differences to determine. - Evaluating the reasonableness of the project loss provision set by the management. Based on these procedures, I found that the revenue recognition of such service contract was reasonable and consistent with supporting documents.

Key audit matter	Audit procedures
Impairment assessment of investment in a subsidiary Refer to Note 7 'Critical accounting estimates and judgements related to assessment of impairment of a subsidiary' and Note 13 'Investment in subsidiaries' to the financial statements. As at 31 December 2023, Investment amount of Baht 116.85 million was presented in the separate financial statements. This comprises of the investment in a subsidiary amount of Baht 60.46 which has been set aside for impairment in the amount of Baht 8.91 million. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the management performed an impairment assessment over the investment in a subsidiary by: - Using the value in use method to calculate the recoverable amount, by discounting cash flow for 5 years, with constant terminal growth rate applied from the 5th year onwards. These cash flows were then discounted to the net present value using the weighted average cost of capital; and - Comparing the recoverable amount to the book value of the investment in a subsidiary. Based on the impairment test, the management identified no allowance for impairment of the investment in a subsidiary required for additional or reversal recognition during the year. The key assumptions for discounted cash flows included gross profit, growth rate and discount rate. I focused on this area because the assessment of impairment in the investment in a subsidiary as complex based on judgements and assumptions that were affected by expectation of future market and economic conditions, particularly those related to the cash flows forecasts.	I obtained an understanding over the impairment assessment used by the management, using the following testing methods: • Obtaining an understanding of evaluating of management's recoverable amount and the component in cash flows, including testing the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations. • Comparing the cash flow forecast to the approved budgets and business plans by the Board of Directors of the Company and other evidence of future intentions. • Comparing current year actual results with the figures included in the prior year forecast to consider whether the forecasts included assumptions had been reasonable. • Assessing the management's key assumptions, especially for the gross profit and growth rate by comparing them to historical results and the economic outlook. • Testing the parameters used to calculate the weighted average cost of capital, which is used as a discount rate and re-performed the calculations. • Comparing the recoverable amount determined from the discounted cash flow forecasts with the respective book value of the investment in a subsidiary to assess impairment. Based on my procedures above, I considered management's key assumptions used in assessing of recoverable amount in the investment in a subsidiary were reasonable based on available evidence.



Other information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Group and Company's financial reporting process.

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

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



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

I communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the audit committee with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "V. Khingmontri".

Vichien Khingmontri
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3977
Bangkok
28 February 2024

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	148,946,021	26,121,703	120,033,295	14,647,092
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	11	8,736,137	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	10	141,439,814	182,463,713	138,434,581	174,610,770
Contract assets	21.1	114,212,377	17,751,165	72,831,538	15,713,080
Inventories, net	12	60,293,137	39,070,519	60,133,782	39,373,308
Other current assets		2,794,107	828,933	1,689,180	487,531
Total current assets		476,421,593	266,236,033	393,122,376	244,831,781
Non-current assets					
Investments in subsidiaries, net	13	-	-	116,845,049	54,583,070
Property, plant and equipment, net	14	426,652,341	292,562,385	433,517,151	296,791,274
Intangible assets, net	15	61,110,313	45,842,187	60,873,132	45,517,411
Right-of-use assets, net	16	20,877,072	14,259,146	18,265,698	12,954,253
Deferred tax assets, net	17	5,169,987	7,121,081	4,837,588	6,941,160
Other non-current assets	18	44,606,865	17,031,599	42,076,149	14,880,718
Total non-current assets		558,416,578	376,816,398	676,414,767	431,667,886
Total assets		1,034,838,171	643,052,431	1,069,537,143	676,499,667

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts	20.1	-	15,600,808	-	15,600,808
Trade and other payables	19	68,901,310	88,004,884	82,754,776	84,533,863
Contract liabilities	21.2	513,650	8,415,035	230,900	5,000,905
Short-term loans from financial institution	20.2	57,472,853	104,972,853	57,472,853	104,972,853
Current portion of long-term loan from financial institution	20.3	-	33,203,198	-	33,203,198
Current portion of lease liabilities	20.4	8,901,501	7,038,582	6,680,018	6,056,003
Accrued dividend	29	-	10,235,600	-	10,235,600
Other current liabilities		3,711,558	20,307,777	2,181,233	19,504,270
Total current liabilities		139,500,872	287,778,737	149,319,780	279,107,500
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans from financial institution	20.3	-	54,799,487	-	54,799,487
Lease liabilities	20.4	12,071,386	6,896,586	11,579,542	6,557,456
Employee benefit obligations	22	24,766,340	20,483,163	23,104,346	19,283,689
Total non-current liabilities		36,837,726	82,179,236	34,683,888	80,640,632
Total liabilities		176,338,598	369,957,973	184,003,668	359,748,132

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (continued)					
Equity					
Share capital	23				
Authorised share capital					
476,500,000 ordinary shares					
of par value Baht 0.50 each		238,250,000	238,250,000	238,250,000	238,250,000
Issued and paid-up share capital					
476,500,000 ordinary shares					
of paid-up Baht 0.50 each		238,250,000	-	238,250,000	-
353,316,800 ordinary shares					
of paid-up Baht 0.50 each		-	176,658,400	-	176,658,400
Retained earnings					
Share premium		474,939,483	-	474,939,483	-
Appropriated - legal reserve	24	9,608,570	7,781,940	9,408,570	7,581,940
Unappropriated		150,057,178	102,319,156	149,803,049	119,378,822
Share-based reserve	32	13,132,373	13,132,373	13,132,373	13,132,373
Currency translation differences		5,016,138	5,706,758	-	-
Shortage from business combination					
under common control		(32,504,569)	(32,504,569)	-	-
Non-controlling interest		400	400	-	-
Total equity		858,499,573	273,094,458	885,533,475	316,751,535
Total liabilities and equity		1,034,838,171	643,052,431	1,069,537,143	676,499,667

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Notes		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenues					
Revenues from services		643,503,391	607,938,340	531,874,818	559,369,908
Revenues from sales		694,864	567,318	739,984	570,118
Other income		3,506,247	1,966,160	7,032,830	11,614,394
Total revenues		647,704,502	610,471,818	539,647,632	571,554,420
Expenses					
Cost of services		(423,186,631)	(353,776,570)	(359,986,260)	(315,793,669)
Cost of sales		(225,762)	(297,958)	(260,782)	(297,958)
Selling expenses		(48,668,891)	(40,672,154)	(47,547,063)	(39,547,794)
Administrative expenses		(115,163,534)	(94,448,519)	(89,084,237)	(83,668,513)
(Loss on) Reversal of expected credit loss on financial assets		(253,446)	1,192,855	(231,226)	1,445,114
Gain (loss) on exchange rate, net		(1,548,495)	1,665,875	(1,543,662)	1,751,603
Finance cost	25	(6,124,169)	(10,070,694)	(5,910,240)	(10,015,541)
Total expenses		(595,170,928)	(496,407,165)	(504,563,470)	(446,126,758)
Profit before income tax		52,533,574	114,064,653	35,084,162	125,427,662
Income tax	27	(2,203,169)	(8,911,641)	(2,249,519)	(8,949,943)
Profit for the year		50,330,405	105,153,012	32,834,643	116,477,719
Other comprehensive income:					
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations	22	(957,191)	(548,969)	(729,733)	(696,477)
Income tax relating to item that will not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		191,438	117,169	145,947	139,296
Total item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax		(765,753)	(431,800)	(583,786)	(557,181)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income (continued):					
<i>Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Currency translation differences		(690,620)	1,269,352	-	-
Total item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(690,620)	1,269,352	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>(1,456,373)</u>	<u>837,552</u>	<u>(583,786)</u>	<u>(557,181)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>48,874,032</u>	<u>105,990,564</u>	<u>32,250,857</u>	<u>115,920,538</u>
Earnings per share	28				
Basic earnings per share		<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.48</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Consolidated financial statements											
Attributable to owners of the parent											
Notes		Other components of equity									
		Retained earnings					Other comprehensive income			Shortage from business combination under common control	
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Appropriated reserve	Unappropriated reserve	Baht	Currency translation difference	Share-based reserve	Baht	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022											
	Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	75,819,400	-	2,000,000	139,855,779	4,437,406	13,132,373	-	(32,504,569)	400	202,740,789
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	104,721,212	1,269,352	-	-	-	-	105,990,564
	Common shares issuance	100,839,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,839,000
29	Dividends paid	-	-	-	(136,475,895)	-	-	-	-	-	(136,475,895)
24	Legal reserve	-	-	5,781,940	(5,781,940)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	176,658,400	-	7,781,940	102,319,156	5,706,758	13,132,373	-	(32,504,569)	400	273,094,458
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023											
	Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	176,658,400	-	7,781,940	102,319,156	5,706,758	13,132,373	-	(32,504,569)	400	273,094,458
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	49,564,652	(690,620)	-	-	-	-	48,874,032
23	Common shares issuance	61,591,600	474,939,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,531,083
24	Legal reserve	-	-	1,826,630	(1,826,630)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Closing balance as at 31 December 2023	238,250,000	474,939,483	9,608,570	150,057,178	5,016,138	13,132,373	-	(32,504,569)	400	858,499,573

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Separate financial statements					
		Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		Share premium	Other components of equity
				Appropriated - legal reserve	Unappropriated		
			Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022							
Total comprehensive income for the year			75,819,400	2,000,000	145,515,144	13,132,373	236,466,917
Common shares issuance			-	-	115,920,538	-	115,920,538
Dividends paid	29		100,839,000	-	-	-	100,839,000
Legal reserve	24		-	-	(136,474,920)	-	(136,474,920)
			-	5,581,940	(5,581,940)	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022							
			176,658,400	7,581,940	119,378,822	13,132,373	316,751,535
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023							
Total comprehensive income for the year			176,658,400	7,581,940	119,378,822	13,132,373	316,751,535
Common shares issuance	23		-	-	32,250,857	-	32,250,857
Legal reserve	24		61,591,600	-	-	-	536,531,083
			-	1,826,630	(1,826,630)	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023							
			238,250,000	9,408,570	149,803,049	13,132,373	885,533,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		52,533,574	114,064,653	35,084,162	125,427,662
Adjustments for:					
(Reversal) allowance for expected credit loss		257,632	(1,241,855)	231,226	(1,494,114)
(Reversal) provision for inventory obsolete	12	(30,942)	(19,250)	(30,942)	(19,250)
(Gain) Loss on disposals and write-off of assets		(680,372)	768,461	(680,372)	768,461
Gain on lease termination of right-of-use assets		-	(4,818)	-	(4,818)
Depreciation	14,16	96,377,643	79,793,740	91,971,719	76,063,872
Amortisation	15	17,524,042	6,933,033	17,333,075	6,714,420
Employee benefit expenses	22	3,325,986	3,461,927	3,090,924	3,206,582
Unrealised loss on exchange rate		191,783	627,465	1,495,240	634,266
Dividend income		-	-	-	(6,499,025)
Interest income		(1,012,839)	(323)	(564,505)	(323)
Finance cost	25	6,124,169	10,070,694	5,910,240	10,015,541
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities					
		174,610,676	214,453,727	153,840,767	214,813,274
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :					
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		(8,555,825)	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables		40,498,485	(84,788,164)	34,646,469	(79,761,863)
Contract assets		(96,461,212)	26,419,675	(57,118,458)	22,815,646
Inventories		(21,191,676)	(12,685,060)	(20,729,533)	(12,640,238)
Other current assets		(6,254,492)	2,518,380	(5,328,604)	2,406,996
Other non-current assets		1,818,759	1,239,753	215,816	1,459,459
Trade and other payables		(41,780,799)	42,856,699	(24,618,513)	41,125,503
Contract liabilities		(7,901,385)	6,955,785	(4,770,005)	3,627,505
Other current liabilities		(12,770,259)	1,103,180	(13,659,440)	983,505
Cash generated from operations		22,012,272	198,073,975	62,478,499	194,829,787
Interest received		832,528	323	564,506	323
Interest paid		(5,550,974)	(9,598,621)	(5,337,044)	(9,543,468)
Income tax paid		(13,984,141)	(12,516,281)	(11,940,727)	(11,787,660)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,309,685	175,959,396	45,765,234	173,498,982

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Notes		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payment of investment in a subsidiary	13	-	-	(62,261,979)	-
Purchase of plant and equipment		(213,314,976)	(83,784,186)	(213,824,977)	(87,896,104)
Purchase of intangible assets		(32,792,103)	(28,950,461)	(32,688,796)	(28,753,996)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment		1,311,257	-	1,099,364	-
Dividend received	31.1	-	-	-	6,499,025
Net cash used in investing activities		(244,795,822)	(112,734,647)	(307,676,388)	(110,151,075)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Bank overdrafts	20.1	(15,600,808)	109,479	(15,600,808)	109,479
Repayment of short-term loans from financial institution	20.2	(47,500,000)	(15,000,000)	(47,500,000)	(15,000,000)
Repayment of long-term loans from financial institution	20.3	(88,564,290)	(31,790,000)	(88,564,290)	(31,790,000)
Payments of lease liabilities	16	(9,820,414)	(9,338,469)	(7,537,869)	(7,388,527)
Dividend paid	29	(10,235,600)	(126,240,295)	(10,235,600)	(126,239,320)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	23	554,324,400	100,839,000	554,324,400	100,839,000
Payment for transaction costs related to share issuance		(17,588,476)	-	(17,588,476)	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		365,014,812	(81,420,285)	367,297,357	(79,469,368)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		123,528,675	(18,195,536)	105,386,203	(16,121,461)
Currency translation differences		26,121,703	43,211,158	14,647,092	30,768,553
		(704,357)	1,106,081	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year					
		148,946,021	26,121,703	120,033,295	14,647,092
Non-cash transactions:					
Purchase of plant and equipment which was not yet paid		9,889,071	2,359,441	9,778,527	2,359,441
Right-of-use assets under lease liabilities	16	16,792,120	8,900,623	13,183,970	7,046,578
Accrued dividend	29	-	10,235,600	-	10,235,600

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

1 General information

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in Thailand on 10 May 1996. The address of its registered office is as follows:

78/4-5 Moo 6, Sukhumvit Road, Ban Chang, Ban Chang, Rayong 21130.

The principal business operations of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are providing non-destructive inspection services, inspection training across the board of inspection standards and distributor of tools, spare parts and equipment used for inspection of goods quality.

On 22 July 2022, the Company registered with the Department of Business Development converting from a limited company to a public limited company and changed its name from Dacon Inspection Technologies Company Limited to Dexon Technology Public Company Limited.

The Company's shares traded in the Stock Exchange of Thailand commencing on 31 March 2023.

These financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2024.

2 Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as mentioned in the notes to the financial statements.

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

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

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and related to the Group

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.

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

These financial reporting standards do not have the significant impact to the Group.

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and related to the Group

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Group has not early adopted them.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revised the disclosure from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revised to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

c) Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes

- c.1) Companies must recognise any deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or any other component of equity, as appropriate.

- c.2) Companies must apply all income taxes arising from the tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an international organisation.

In December 2021, the OECD released the Pillar Two model rules to apply the Global Anti-Base Erosion Proposal, or 'GloBE') to reform international corporate taxation. Large multinational enterprises within the rules' scope must calculate the GloBE effective tax rates for each territory in which they operate and pay a top-up tax for the differences between these and the 15% minimum rate.

In December 2023, the amendments to TAS 12 provide a temporary relief from the requirement to recognise and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantively enacted tax law that implements the Pillar Two model rules, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules. The amendments also require affected companies to disclose:

- the fact that they have applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes
- their current tax expense (if any) related to the Pillar Two income taxes, and
- during the period between the legislation being enacted or substantially enacted and the legislation becoming effective, known or reasonably estimable information that would help users of financial statements to understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. If this information is not known or reasonably estimable, entities are instead required to disclose a statement to that effect and information about their progress in assessing the exposure.

The management is in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of the revised financial reporting standards.

3.3 Amended financial reporting standards that is effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts These revised financial reporting standards do not have the significant impact to the Group and the Group has not early adopted them.

4 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below:

4.1 Principles of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

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

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method. Direct costs are recorded as cost of initial investment. Dividend income is recognised as revenue in profit or loss.

b) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

4.2 Business combination

Business combination under common control

The Group accounts for business combination under common control by measuring acquired assets and liabilities of the acquiree at their carrying values presented in the highest level of the consolidation. The Group retrospectively adjusted the business combination under common control transactions as if the combination had occurred on the later of the beginning of the preceding comparative period and the date the acquiree has become under common control.

Consideration of business combination under common control are the aggregated amount of fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity instruments issued by the acquirer at the date of which the exchange in control occurs.

The difference between consideration under business combination under common control and the acquirer's interests in the carrying value of the acquiree is presented as "surplus or shortage from business combination under common control" in equity and is derecognised when the investment is disposed of by transferred to retained earnings.

4.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

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

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or the date of revaluation where items are re-measured.

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

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

c) Group companies

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

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

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date. In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

4.5 Trade receivables

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

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

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 4.7 f).

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value .

Cost of inventories is determined by the weighted average method. Cost of raw materials comprise all purchase cost and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and directly attributable costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group set up allowance, where necessary, for reduction in the value of the inventories, obsolete inventories, or defective inventories.

4.7 Financial asset

a) Classification

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

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

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

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

b) Recognition and derecognition

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

c) Measurement

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

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

d) Debt instruments

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

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

e) Equity instruments

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

f) Impairment

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

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

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

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

Impairment and reversal of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item.

4.8 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

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

Buildings	20 years
Tools and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixture	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer	3 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in other profit or loss.

4.9 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised as intangible assets on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company will be recognised as intangible assets when the criteria of intangible assets are met.

Directly attributable costs of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet the criteria of intangible assets are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development cost previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an intangible asset in a subsequent period.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

The Group amortises on the straight-line basis over the useful life of 3 and 10 years.

4.10 Impairment of assets

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

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

4.11 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on the net present value of the following lease payments:

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

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

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

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

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

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflecting that the lessee will use the purchase right. The lessee has to depreciate the right-of-use assets from the effective date of the lease until the end of underlying asset's useful life.

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

4.12 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

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

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

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

b) Recognition and measurement

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

c) Derecognition and modification

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

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

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

4.13 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets (assets that take long period to get ready for its intended use or sale) are added to the cost of those assets less investment income earned from those specific borrowings. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is ceased when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

4.14 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

4.15 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

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

b) Defined contribution plan

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

c) Retirement benefit plans

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

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

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

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

4.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

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

4.17 Share-based payment

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Group. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

4.18 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options (net of tax) are shown as a deduction in equity.

4.19 Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is recorded net of cashback and discount. It is recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectibility of the consideration is probable.

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

a) Services

The Group recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue based on the stage of completion determined by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed over the contract term, regardless of the payment pattern.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised where the Group records revenue for fulfillment of a contractual performance obligation before the customer pays consideration or before the requirements for billing.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Group fulfills a contractual performance obligation.

For each customer contract, contract liability is set off against contract asset.

b) Sales

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring goods to customers. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time.

c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

d) Other income

Other income is recognised on the accrual basis.

4.20 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under TFRS 9; and
- the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of TFRS 15.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between a) the contractual payments required under the debt instrument; and b) the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of associates are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of the cost of the investment.

5 Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

5.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group are exposed to foreign exchange risk from commercial transactions, net investments in foreign operations, and net monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

Exposure

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2023			As at 31 December 2022		
	US Dollar Baht	SG Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	US Dollar Baht	SG Dollar Baht	Euro Baht
Cash and cash equivalents	13,933,203	1,717,194	3,327,930	385,305	6,155,658	45,800
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,736,137	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables - net	19,396,017	25,164,694	15,455,713	41,735,883	6,191,098	5,170,737
Trade and other payables	2,137,287	1,732,589	1,172,672	1,321,585	457,066	210,975

	Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2023			As at 31 December 2022		
	US Dollar Baht	SG Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	US Dollar Baht	SG Dollar Baht	Euro Baht
Trade and other receivables - net	56,616,256	1,891,451	-	41,735,883	40,507	3,066,124
Trade and other payables	1,999,353	-	202,362	1,321,585	(231,551)	195,328

Sensitivity

The Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht and US Dollar, SG Dollar and Euro exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar.

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 5% *	1,996,403	2,039,980
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	(1,996,403)	(2,039,980)
Singapore Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 5%*	1,257,465	594,485
Singapore Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	(1,257,465)	(594,485)
Euro to Baht exchange rate - increase 5%*	880,549	250,278
Euro to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	(880,549)	(250,278)

* Holding all other variables constant

	Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 5% *	2,730,845	2,020,715
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	(2,730,845)	(2,020,715)
Singapore Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 5%*	94,573	(9,483)
Singapore Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	(94,573)	9,483
Euro to Baht exchange rate - increase 5%*	(10,118)	143,540
Euro to Baht exchange rate - decrease 5%*	10,118	(143,540)

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group has interest rate risk arising from borrowings and debentures with floating and fixed interest rates. However, the Group has not entered into interest rate swap contract covering the interest rate risk because the management believes that effect of interest rate fluctuation will not materially affect the Group.

Classification of borrowings by interest rate and term is as follows:

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Consolidated financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht		
As at 31 December 2023						
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	57,472,853	-	57,472,853	MLR - 2.50
Lease liabilities	8,901,501	12,071,386	-	-	20,972,887	1.71 - 7.94
	8,901,501	12,071,386	57,472,853	-	78,445,740	
Consolidated financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht		
As at 31 December 2022						
Financial liabilities						
Bank overdrafts	-	-	15,600,808	-	15,600,808	MOR - 1.75
Short-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	104,972,853	-	104,972,853	MLR - 2.50
Long-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	33,203,198	54,799,487	88,002,685	MLR - 2.40
Lease liabilities	7,038,582	6,896,586	-	-	13,935,168	1.71 - 5.85
	7,038,582	6,896,586	153,776,859	54,799,487	222,511,514	
Separate financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Fixed interest rates		Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht		
As at 31 December 2023						
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	57,472,853	-	57,472,853	MLR - 2.50
Lease liabilities	6,680,018	11,579,542	-	-	18,259,560	1.71 - 7.94
	6,680,018	11,579,542	57,472,853	-	75,732,413	
Separate financial statements						
	Fixed interest rates		Fixed interest rates		Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht		
As at 31 December 2022						
Financial liabilities						
Bank overdrafts	-	-	15,600,808	-	15,600,808	MOR - 1.75
Short-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	104,972,853	-	104,972,853	MLR - 2.50
Long-term loans						
from financial institution	-	-	33,203,198	54,799,487	88,002,685	MLR - 2.40
Lease liabilities	6,056,003	6,557,456	-	-	12,613,459	1.71 - 5.85
	6,056,003	6,557,456	153,776,859	54,799,487	221,189,805	

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive as a result of changes in interest rates as follows:

	Impact to net profit			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Interest rate - increase 1% (2022: 1%) *	574,729	2,091,380	574,729	2,091,380
Interest rate - decrease 1% (2022: 1%) *	(574,729)	(2,091,380)	(574,729)	(2,091,380)
* Holding all other variables constant				

c) **Price risk**

The Group determines selling price using the cost-plus pricing method. The Group's main costs comprise labour and equipment costs. There is change in price of other factors, it has no significant effect to profit of the Group.

5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with bank as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

a) **Risk management**

The Group manages credit risk by a group of risks. For cash at banks and financial institutions, the Group makes transactions with financial institutions that have high credit rating.

The Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on the assessments in accordance with limits set by credit committee. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Sales to retail customers and high credit risk customers are required to be settled in cash to mitigate credit risk.

b) **Impairment of financial assets**

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

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Trade and other receivables
- Contract assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, however, the identified impairment loss is immaterial.

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities); and ii) cash and cash equivalents. In addition, the Group considers the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2023				
Trade and other payables	68,901,310	-	68,901,310	68,901,310
Short-term loans from financial institution	57,472,853	-	57,472,853	57,472,853
Lease liabilities	9,806,185	12,829,529	22,635,714	20,972,887

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2022				
Bank overdrafts	15,600,808	-	15,600,808	15,600,808
Trade and other payables	88,004,884	-	88,004,884	88,004,884
Short-term loans from financial institution	104,972,853	-	104,972,853	104,972,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	37,953,304	55,838,419	93,791,723	88,002,685
Lease liabilities	7,651,177	7,369,942	15,021,119	13,935,168
	Separate financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2023				
Trade and other payables	82,754,776	-	82,754,776	82,754,776
Short-term loans from financial institution	57,472,853	-	57,472,853	57,472,853
Lease liabilities	7,464,098	12,331,290	19,795,388	18,259,560
	Separate financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2022				
Bank overdrafts	15,600,808	-	15,600,808	15,600,808
Trade and other payables	84,533,863	-	84,533,863	84,533,863
Short-term loans from financial institution	104,972,853	-	104,972,853	104,972,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	37,953,304	55,838,419	93,791,723	88,002,685
Lease liabilities	6,625,687	7,022,365	13,648,052	12,613,459

5.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

6 Fair Value

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

Level 1 : The fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.

Level 3 : The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

Short-term financial assets and liabilities have carrying amounts approximate fair value.

7 Critical estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements are as follows:

a) Revenues from services

The Group recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue based on the stage of completion determined by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed over the contract term.

b) Retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in note 22.

c) Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Group.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

e) Impairment of investment in a subsidiary

The Group tests whether investment in a subsidiary has suffered any impairment when indicators of impairment trigger. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations. In calculating value-in-use, the Group estimates the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit.

f) Allowances for obsolete and slow-moving inventories

The Company estimates the allowances for obsolete and slow-moving inventories to reflect the impairment. The allowances are taken into account inventory aging, recent sales experience and other factors that affecting obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

8 Segment information

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		Consolidated financial statements															
		Advance inspection technology										Research and development		Total			
		Conventional inspection		Non-destructive testing		Advance technology		In-line inspection		Advance technology		Research and development		Total			
		Domestic		Overseas		Domestic		Domestic		Domestic		Domestic		Domestic			
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
For the year ended																	
31 December 2022																	
Revenues from sales and service		126,254,200	8,229,976	162,283,513	77,138,226	89,265,023	144,694,795	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	485,118,007	18,875,652	570,118	639,047,953	(30,542,295)	608,505,658
Cost of sales and services		(83,910,822)	(6,290,422)	(88,996,454)	(48,842,763)	(63,502,305)	(71,772,835)	(2,307,340)	-	(5,229,630)	(276,272)	(280,867,599)	(12,160,412)	(297,958)	(383,427,213)	29,352,685	(354,074,528)
Segment operating profit (loss)		42,443,378	1,939,554	73,347,059	28,295,463	25,762,718	72,921,960	775,768	-	2,850,489	296,951	204,250,408	6,715,240	272,160	255,620,740	(1,189,610)	254,431,130
Unallocated income (expenses)																	1,966,160
Other income																	(40,672,154)
Selling expenses																	(94,448,519)
Administrative expenses																	1,192,855
Reversal of expected credit loss on financial assets																	1,665,875
Gain on exchange rate, net																	(10,070,694)
Finance cost																	(8,911,641)
Income tax expense																	105,153,012
Profit for the year																	
Timing of revenue recognition																	
At a point in time		126,254,200	8,229,976	162,283,513	77,138,226	89,265,023	144,694,795	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	485,118,007	18,875,652	570,118	638,477,835	(2,800)	567,318
Overtime																	607,938,340
		126,254,200	8,229,976	162,283,513	77,138,226	89,265,023	144,694,795	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	485,118,007	18,875,652	570,118	639,047,953	(30,542,295)	608,505,658

Management consider overall assets and liabilities for the common use of all segments by aggregating assets and liabilities of all segments.

Information about major customers

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group had no revenue from major customer which contributed equal or over 10% of the Group's total revenue. (2022: the Group had no revenue from major customer which contributed equal or over 10% of the Group's total revenue).

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
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Revenue recognition from contracts with customers in the separate financial statements as follows:

	Separate financial statements													
	Advance inspection technology												Total	
	Conventional Non-destructive Inspection		Advance Non-destructive Testing Technology		Advance In-line Inspection Technology		Research and development innovation		Asset Integrity Management Service		Advance Inspection Technology			
			Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht		
For the year ended 31 December 2023	80,010,711	733,521	153,804,910	16,546,019	66,744,090	155,623,083	42,992,182	-	10,778,614	3,517,359	450,006,257	739,984	532,614,802	
Revenues from sales and service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timing of revenue recognition	80,010,711	733,521	153,804,910	16,546,019	66,744,090	155,623,083	42,992,182	-	10,778,614	3,517,359	450,006,257	739,984	531,874,818	
At a point in time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overtime	80,010,711	733,521	153,804,910	16,546,019	66,744,090	155,623,083	42,992,182	-	10,778,614	3,517,359	450,006,257	739,984	532,614,802	
	Separate financial statements													
	Advance inspection technology												Total	
	Conventional Non-destructive Inspection		Advance Non-destructive Testing Technology		Advance In-line Inspection Technology		Research and development innovation		Asset Integrity Management Service		Advance Inspection Technology			
			Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht	Domestic Baht	Overseas Baht		
For the year ended 31 December 2022	105,177,781	5,346,536	162,283,513	46,659,128	89,265,023	137,346,613	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	447,290,727	570,118	559,940,026	
Revenues from sales and service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timing of revenue recognition	105,177,781	5,346,536	162,283,513	46,659,128	89,265,023	137,346,613	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	447,290,727	570,118	559,940,026	
At a point in time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overtime	105,177,781	5,346,536	162,283,513	46,659,128	89,265,023	137,346,613	3,083,108	-	8,080,119	573,223	447,290,727	570,118	559,940,026	

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Cash on hand	60,000	60,000	50,000	50,000
Cheques on hand	2,528,908	741,972	2,409,496	240,032
Deposits with banks - current accounts	42,945,345	25,173,082	17,927,590	14,340,390
- savings accounts	103,405,850	140,760	99,640,291	10,781
- fixed deposits	5,918	5,889	5,918	5,889
	148,946,021	26,121,703	120,033,295	14,647,092

As at 31 December 2023, savings accounts bear interest at the rate of 0.10% - 1.15% per annum (2022 : 0.20 - 0.40% per annum), and fixed deposits bear interest at the rate of 0.90% per annum (2022: 0.50% per annum).

10 Trade and other receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Trade receivables				
- other companies	126,299,300	161,524,426	84,509,885	149,376,675
- related parties (note 31.3)	-	-	41,353,678	3,377,865
Total trade receivables	126,299,300	161,524,426	125,863,563	152,754,540
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,787,743)	(2,530,111)	(2,871,895)	(2,640,669)
Trade receivables, net	123,511,557	158,994,315	122,991,668	150,113,871
Other receivables				
- other companies	1,422,876	854,922	212,189	854,922
- related companies (note 31.3)	53,600	-	1,167,556	1,120,076
Compensation receivable from insurance company	-	9,713,681	-	9,713,681
Prepaid expenses				
- other companies	14,309,105	12,294,151	12,726,978	12,066,614
- related parties (note 31.3)	236,773	-	236,773	-
Advance payment				
- other companies	1,028,648	606,644	1,028,648	593,984
- related parties (note 31.3)	877,255	-	70,769	147,622
	141,439,814	182,463,713	138,434,581	174,610,770

Impairments of trade receivables

Aging of trade receivables can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					Total Baht
	Current Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht	
31 December 2023						
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	74,072,433	48,276,532	417,568	3,532,767	-	126,299,300
Loss allowance	483,974	1,094,327	93,750	1,115,692	-	2,787,743
31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	126,530,383	34,221,225	237,818	-	535,000	161,524,426
Loss allowance	1,163,687	796,130	35,294	-	535,000	2,530,111
	Separate financial statements					Total Baht
	Current Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	6 - 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht	
31 December 2023						
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	80,516,766	43,859,697	-	1,487,100	-	125,863,563
Loss allowance	649,999	1,106,204	-	1,115,692	-	2,871,895
31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	123,476,997	28,504,725	237,818	-	535,000	152,754,540
Loss allowance	1,198,165	821,591	85,913	-	535,000	2,640,669

The reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables during the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	2,530,111	3,747,466	2,640,669	4,110,283
Increase in loss allowance recognised (reversed) in profit or loss during the year	257,632	(1,192,855)	231,226	(1,445,114)
Receivable written off during the year	-	(24,500)	-	(24,500)
As at 31 December	2,787,743	2,530,111	2,871,895	2,640,669

Compensation receivable from insurance company

During the fourth quarter of 2021, while the Company was providing oil pipeline inspection services for a customer, there was an incident where the inspection equipment got stuck in the pipeline. As a result, the Company could not operate as usual during that time and had to perform a search and rescue operation. The equipment was eventually restored in October 2022, and the pipeline was returned to the customer. With total expenses incurred in the amount of Baht 16.4 million and recorded as cost of sales in the income statement of 2022. However, the Company has insurance with an insurance company, and they confirmed compensation of Baht 16.21 million, with Baht 6.5 million received on 22 December 2022 and Baht 9.71 million received on 14 February 2023. This Compensation of Baht 16.21 million has been recorded as a reduction to the cost of sales in the income statement of 2022.

This service contract has a condition that the customer has the right to claim fines and damages from the Company in case of late delivery or failure to deliver services. However, the management of the Company believes that there will be no additional expenses to be recorded in the financial statements because the incident was an accident. The Company had returned to providing the mentioned pipeline inspection services to the customer by completing inspection work and delivering the data to the customer on 31 January 2023.

11 Financial assets and financial liabilities

The financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Amortised cost Baht	2022 Amortised cost Baht	2023 Amortised cost Baht	2022 Amortised cost Baht
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	148,946,021	26,121,703	120,033,295	14,647,092
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,736,137	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables, net	126,893,936	170,169,562	125,470,830	162,544,156
Other current assets	515,759	104,587	512,122	-
Other non-current assets	44,606,865	17,031,599	42,076,149	14,880,718
Financial liabilities				
Bank overdrafts	-	15,600,808	-	15,600,808
Trade and other payables	68,901,310	88,004,884	82,754,776	84,533,863
Short-term loans from financial institution	57,472,853	104,972,853	57,472,853	104,972,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	-	88,002,685	-	88,002,685
Accrued Dividend	-	10,235,600	-	10,235,600
Lease Liabilities	20,972,887	13,935,168	18,259,560	12,613,459
Other Current Liabilities	677,563	4,034,673	-	3,662,967

As at 31 December 2023, financial assets measured at amortised cost is fixed deposit at financial institution with a maturity of 6 months bears interest at the rate of 2.96% per annum.

12 Inventories, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Supplies	53,241,673	32,894,607	53,082,318	33,197,396
Work in process	5,903,394	6,131,651	5,903,394	6,131,651
Finished goods	1,161,592	88,725	1,161,592	88,725
	60,306,659	39,114,983	60,147,304	39,417,772
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment of inventory	(13,522)	(44,464)	(13,522)	(44,464)
	60,293,137	39,070,519	60,133,782	39,373,308

13 Investments in subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2023, the subsidiaries included in consolidated financial statements are listed below. The subsidiaries have only ordinary shares in which the Group directly holds those shares. The proportion of ownership interests held by the Group is equal to voting rights in subsidiaries held by the Group.

Separate financial statements									
Entity name	Business	Incorporated in	Relationship	Currency	Paid-up share capital		% Ownership		Investment value under cost method
					2023	2022	2023	2022	
					Baht	Baht	(%)	(%)	2023 Baht
Dexon Technology Pte. Ltd.	Providing inspection services	Singapore	Being shareholder and management participation	Singapore Dollar	SGD 2,595,903 or equivalent Baht 60,458,952	SGD 2,595,903 or equivalent Baht 60,458,952	100.00	100.00	60,458,952
Dexon Training Center Co., Ltd.	Providing training services	Thailand	Being shareholder and management participation	Thai Baht	Baht 1,999,700	Baht 1,999,700	99.99	99.99	1,999,700
Dexon Mechanical Solutions Co., Ltd.	Providing fabrication services	Thailand	Being shareholder and management participation	Thai Baht	Baht 4,999,800	Baht 999,800	99.99	99.98	4,999,800
Dexon Technology Europe B.V.	Providing inspection services	Netherlands	Being shareholder and management participation	Euro	Euro 651,000 or equivalent Baht 24,401,320	Euro 1,000 or equivalent Baht 39,320	100.00	100.00	24,401,320
Dexon Technology USA Inc.	Providing inspection services	United States of America	Being shareholder and management participation	US Dollar	USD 1,000,000 or equivalent Baht 33,899,979	-	100.00	-	33,899,979
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment									
									125,759,751
									(8,914,702)
									116,845,049
									63,497,772
									(8,914,702)
									54,583,070

The movement of investment in subsidiaries is as follows

	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening net book amount	54,583,070	54,583,070
Addition in investments	62,261,979	-
Reversal of allowance for impairment in investment	-	-
Closing net book amount	116,845,049	54,583,070

Investment in Dexon Mechanical Solutions Co., Ltd.

On 7 April 2023, the Board of Director's Meeting 1/2023 passed a resolution to approve the increase of the authorised share capital from Baht 1,000,000 to Baht 5,000,000 by issuing 40,000 shares with a par value of Baht 100 per share. Dexon Technology Public Company Limited 's share portion increased from 99.98% to 99.99%. The Subsidiary fully received the share subscription from Dexon Technology Public Company Limited and registered with the Ministry of Commerce on the same day.

Investment in Dexon Technology Europe B.V.

The Company invested in Dexon Technology Europe B.V. 650,000 shares with a par value of Euro 1 each, totalling Euro 650,000 or equivalent to Baht 24,362,000. On 12 May 2023, the Subsidiary fully received the called-up share capital from Dexon Technology Public Company Limited. The Company had 100% investment in Dexon Technology Europe B.V. totalling Euro 651,000 or equivalent to Baht 24,401,320.

Investment in Dexon Technology USA Inc.

On 19 January 2023, the Company established a new subsidiary, Dexon Technology USA Inc. The Company invested in 100 ordinary shares with a par value of US Dollar 1 each or equivalent to Baht 3,369. On 12 May 2023, the Company increased the investment in a total of US Dollar 999,900 or equivalent to Baht 33,896,610 by the same 100 ordinary shares but increased in a par value from US Dollar 1 per share to US Dollar 10,000 per share. The Company had 100% investment in Dexon Technology USA Inc. totalling US Dollar 1,000,000 or equivalent to Baht 33,899,979.

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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14 Property, plant and equipment, net

	Consolidated financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building Baht	Tools and equipment Baht	Office furniture Baht	Office equipment Baht	Computer hardware Baht	Vehicle Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2022									
Cost	31,475,800	60,328,466	420,918,687	9,030,831	14,511,305	13,656,583	974,084	26,605,001	577,500,757
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,057,176)	(242,248,671)	(7,760,007)	(10,825,203)	(11,187,061)	(506,538)	-	(294,584,656)
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,271,290	178,670,016	1,270,824	3,686,102	2,469,522	467,546	26,605,001	282,916,101
For the year ended 31 December 2022									
Opening net book amount	31,475,800	38,271,290	178,670,016	1,270,824	3,686,102	2,469,522	467,546	26,605,001	282,916,101
Exchange differences	-	-	172,585	-	442	10,110	-	-	183,137
Addition	-	2,023,525	12,081,118	656,776	966,666	1,836,295	8,319	62,740,551	80,313,250
Transfer in (out)	-	1,620,011	69,981,080	-	-	-	-	(71,601,091)	-
Disposals (net)	-	-	(767,411)	(199)	(1)	(849)	-	-	(768,460)
Depreciation charged	-	(3,392,064)	(62,813,556)	(589,647)	(1,373,724)	(1,781,960)	(130,692)	-	(70,081,643)
Closing net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	197,323,832	1,337,754	3,279,485	2,533,118	345,173	17,744,461	292,562,385
As at 31 December 2022									
Cost	31,475,800	63,982,099	501,005,645	9,650,186	15,419,672	15,517,439	982,403	17,744,461	655,777,705
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,459,337)	(303,681,813)	(8,312,432)	(12,140,187)	(12,984,321)	(637,230)	-	(363,215,320)
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	197,323,832	1,337,754	3,279,485	2,533,118	345,173	17,744,461	292,562,385

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For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building Baht	Tools and equipment Baht	Office furniture Baht	Office equipment Baht	Computer hardware Baht	Vehicle Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2023									
Cost	31,475,800	63,982,099	501,005,645	9,650,186	15,419,672	15,517,439	982,403	17,744,461	655,777,705
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,459,337)	(303,681,813)	(8,312,432)	(12,140,187)	(12,984,321)	(637,230)	-	(363,215,320)
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	197,323,832	1,337,754	3,279,485	2,533,118	345,173	17,744,461	292,562,385
For the year ended 31 December 2023									
Opening net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	197,323,832	1,337,754	3,279,485	2,533,118	345,173	17,744,461	292,562,385
Exchange differences	-	(466)	19,180	(12,149)	30	1,488	-	-	8,083
Addition	-	7,373,620	53,380,732	2,982,549	1,145,225	2,853,267	1,182,275	151,926,938	220,844,606
Transfer in (out)	-	150,706	118,386,207	-	-	-	-	(118,536,913)	-
Disposals and write-off (net)	-	-	(409,932)	(8,791)	(201)	(68)	(211,893)	-	(630,885)
Depreciation charged	-	(3,711,793)	(78,035,240)	(890,731)	(1,505,313)	(1,812,642)	(176,129)	-	(86,131,848)
Closing net book amount	31,475,800	42,334,829	290,664,779	3,408,632	2,919,226	3,575,163	1,139,426	51,134,486	426,652,341
As at 31 December 2023									
Cost	31,475,800	71,508,484	667,512,250	12,326,492	16,140,494	16,931,082	1,802,058	51,134,486	868,831,146
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(29,173,655)	(376,847,471)	(8,917,860)	(13,221,268)	(13,355,919)	(662,632)	-	(442,178,805)
Net book amount	31,475,800	42,334,829	290,664,779	3,408,632	2,919,226	3,575,163	1,139,426	51,134,486	426,652,341

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
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	Separate financial statements											
	Land Baht	Building Baht	Tools and equipment Baht	Office furniture		Office equipment		Computer hardware		Vehicle Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
				Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht			
As at 1 January 2022												
Cost	31,475,800	60,588,267	385,273,513	8,798,831	13,389,125	12,481,139	351,900	26,886,401	539,244,976			
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(21,796,780)	(208,198,951)	(7,523,369)	(9,836,795)	(10,314,239)	(158,034)	-	(257,828,168)			
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,791,487	177,074,562	1,275,462	3,552,330	2,166,900	193,866	26,886,401	281,416,808			
For the year ended 31 December 2022												
Opening net book amount	31,475,800	38,791,487	177,074,562	1,275,462	3,552,330	2,166,900	193,866	26,886,401	281,416,808			
Addition	-	1,503,328	15,132,302	652,132	927,168	1,709,612	-	64,500,627	84,425,169			
Transfer in (out)	-	1,620,011	69,981,080	-	-	-	-	(71,601,091)	-			
Disposals (net)	-	-	(767,411)	(199)	(1)	(849)	-	-	(768,460)			
Depreciation charged	-	(3,392,064)	(61,258,875)	(589,650)	(1,331,608)	(1,639,743)	(70,303)	-	(68,282,243)			
Closing net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	200,161,658	1,337,745	3,147,889	2,235,920	123,563	19,785,937	296,791,274			
As at 31 December 2022												
Cost	31,475,800	63,711,606	467,610,763	9,413,542	14,219,493	14,170,381	351,900	19,785,937	620,739,422			
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,188,844)	(267,449,105)	(8,075,797)	(11,071,604)	(11,934,461)	(228,337)	-	(323,948,148)			
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	200,161,658	1,337,745	3,147,889	2,235,920	123,563	19,785,937	296,791,274			

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	Separate financial statements								
	Land Baht	Building Baht	Tools and equipment Baht	Office furniture Baht	Office equipment Baht	Computer hardware Baht	Vehicle Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2023									
Cost	31,475,800	63,711,606	467,610,763	9,413,542	14,219,493	14,170,381	351,900	19,785,937	620,739,422
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(25,188,844)	(267,449,105)	(8,075,797)	(11,071,604)	(11,934,461)	(228,337)	-	(323,948,148)
Net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	200,161,658	1,337,745	3,147,889	2,235,920	123,563	19,785,937	296,791,274
For the year ended 31 December 2023									
Opening net book amount	31,475,800	38,522,762	200,161,658	1,337,745	3,147,889	2,235,920	123,563	19,785,937	296,791,274
Addition	-	7,397,472	54,136,873	1,602,635	1,140,188	2,630,150	1,231,566	153,105,179	221,244,063
Transfer in (out)	-	150,706	118,386,207	-	-	-	-	(118,536,813)	-
Disposals and write-off (net)	-	-	(409,932)	(8,791)	(201)	(68)	-	-	(418,992)
Depreciation charged	-	(3,707,827)	(76,386,423)	(750,175)	(1,466,920)	(1,654,182)	(133,667)	-	(84,099,194)
Closing net book amount	31,475,800	42,363,113	295,888,383	2,181,414	2,820,956	3,211,820	1,221,462	54,354,203	433,517,151
As at 31 December 2023									
Cost	31,475,800	71,259,784	634,664,465	10,723,223	14,925,399	15,515,777	1,583,466	54,354,203	834,502,117
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(28,896,671)	(338,776,082)	(8,541,809)	(12,104,443)	(12,303,957)	(362,004)	-	(400,984,966)
Net book amount	31,475,800	42,363,113	295,888,383	2,181,414	2,820,956	3,211,820	1,221,462	54,354,203	433,517,151

As at 31 December 2023, Land, building and part of equipment amount of Baht 32.61 million (2022 : Baht 35.21 million) have been pledged as collateral for borrowings (Note 20).

Dexon Technology Public Company Limited
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For the year ended 31 December 2023

15 Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Baht	Development In progress Baht	Total Baht	Computer software Baht	Development In progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2022						
Cost	28,844,148	13,928,622	42,772,770	27,852,259	13,928,622	41,780,881
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(18,950,596)	-	(18,950,596)	(18,303,046)	-	(18,303,046)
Net book amount	9,893,552	13,928,622	23,822,174	9,549,213	13,928,622	23,477,835
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	9,893,552	13,928,622	23,822,174	9,549,213	13,928,622	23,477,835
Exchange differences	2,585	-	2,585	-	-	-
Addition	1,203,672	27,746,789	28,950,461	1,007,207	27,746,789	28,753,996
Transfer in (out)	33,481,174	(33,481,174)	-	33,481,174	(33,481,174)	-
Amortisation charged	(6,933,033)	-	(6,933,033)	(6,714,420)	-	(6,714,420)
Closing net book amount	37,647,950	8,194,237	45,842,187	37,323,174	8,194,237	45,517,411
As at 31 December 2022						
Cost	63,556,023	8,194,237	71,750,260	62,340,640	8,194,237	70,534,877
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(25,908,073)	-	(25,908,073)	(25,017,466)	-	(25,017,466)
Net book amount	37,647,950	8,194,237	45,842,187	37,323,174	8,194,237	45,517,411
	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Baht	Development In progress Baht	Total Baht	Computer software Baht	Development In progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2023						
Cost	63,556,023	8,194,237	71,750,260	62,340,640	8,194,237	70,534,877
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(25,908,073)	-	(25,908,073)	(25,017,466)	-	(25,017,466)
Net book amount	37,647,950	8,194,237	45,842,187	37,323,174	8,194,237	45,517,411
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book amount	37,647,950	8,194,237	45,842,187	37,323,174	8,194,237	45,517,411
Exchange differences	65	-	65	-	-	-
Addition	9,297,510	23,494,593	32,792,103	9,194,203	23,494,593	32,688,796
Transfer in (out)	14,274,076	(14,274,076)	-	14,274,076	(14,274,076)	-
Amortisation charged	(17,524,042)	-	(17,524,042)	(17,333,075)	-	(17,333,075)
Closing net book amount	43,695,559	17,414,754	61,110,313	43,458,378	17,414,754	60,873,132
As at 31 December 2023						
Cost	87,135,051	17,414,754	104,549,805	85,808,919	17,414,754	103,223,673
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(43,439,492)	-	(43,439,492)	(42,350,541)	-	(42,350,541)
Net book amount	43,695,559	17,414,754	61,110,313	43,458,378	17,414,754	60,873,132

16 Right-of-use assets, net

Right-of-use asset balance are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Land	126,313	431,640	126,313	431,640
Building	2,611,374	1,115,384	-	-
Tools and equipment	69	71	69	71
Office equipment	-	2,600	-	2,600
Computer	2,868,255	2,376,332	2,868,255	2,376,332
Motor vehicles	15,270,854	10,167,664	15,270,854	9,978,155
Computer software	207	165,455	207	165,455
	20,877,072	14,259,146	18,265,698	12,954,253

The movement of right-of-use, net for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening net book amount	14,259,146	15,102,543	12,954,253	13,784,477
Addition	16,792,120	8,900,623	13,183,970	7,046,578
Depreciation	(10,245,795)	(9,712,097)	(7,872,525)	(7,781,629)
Lease termination	-	(95,173)	-	(95,173)
Exchange differences	71,601	63,250	-	-
Closing net book amount	20,877,072	14,259,146	18,265,698	12,954,253

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, amounts charged to profit or loss and cash flows relating to leases are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:				
Land	305,327	306,163	305,327	306,163
Building	2,182,301	1,043,280	-	-
Tools and equipment	-	451,181	-	451,181
Office equipment	2,600	86,100	2,600	86,100
Computer	1,912,696	1,396,535	1,912,696	1,396,535
Motor vehicles	5,677,623	6,185,270	5,486,654	5,298,082
Computer software	165,248	243,568	165,248	243,568
Total	10,245,795	9,712,097	7,872,525	7,781,629
Addition to the right-of-use assets during the year	16,792,120	8,900,623	13,183,970	7,046,578
Total cash outflow for leases	10,787,779	9,961,893	8,292,317	7,956,798

17 Deferred tax assets, net

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets:	5,169,787	7,180,653	4,837,588	7,000,732
Deferred tax liabilities:	-	(59,572)	-	(59,572)
	5,169,987	7,121,081	4,837,588	6,941,160

The gross movement on the deferred tax assets is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	7,121,081	6,465,249	6,941,160	6,301,503
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 27)	(2,142,533)	538,663	(2,249,519)	500,361
Recognised to other comprehensive income	191,439	117,169	145,947	139,296
Closing balance	5,169,987	7,121,081	4,837,588	6,941,160

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

	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	2021 Baht	Recognised in profit or loss Baht	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht	2022 Baht	2021 Baht	Recognised in profit or loss Baht	Recognised in other comprehensive income Baht	2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets								
Employee benefit obligations	6,099,040	679,618	117,169	6,895,827	5,935,295	641,315	139,296	6,715,906
Allowance for doubtful accounts	479,321	(199,211)	-	280,110	479,320	(199,210)	-	280,110
Allowance impairment of inventory	7,430	(2,714)	-	4,716	7,430	(2,714)	-	4,716
	6,585,791	477,693	117,169	7,180,653	6,422,045	439,391	139,296	7,000,732
Deferred tax liabilities								
Front end fee	(120,542)	60,970	-	(59,572)	(120,542)	60,970	-	(59,572)
	(120,542)	60,970	-	(59,572)	(120,542)	60,970	-	(59,572)
Deferred tax assets, net	6,465,249	538,663	117,169	7,121,081	6,301,503	500,361	139,296	6,941,160

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	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income		Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
	2022 Baht			2023 Baht	2022 Baht			2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets								
Employee benefit obligations	6,895,827	(2,133,998)	191,439	4,953,268	6,715,906	(2,240,984)	145,947	4,620,869
Allowance for doubtful accounts	280,110	(64,407)	-	215,703	280,110	(64,407)	-	215,703
Allowance impairment of inventory	4,716	(3,700)	-	1,016	4,716	(3,700)	-	1,016
	7,180,653	(2,202,105)	191,439	5,169,987	7,000,732	(2,309,091)	145,947	4,837,588
Deferred tax liabilities								
Front end fee	(59,572)	59,572	-	-	(59,572)	59,572	-	-
	(59,572)	59,572	-	-	(59,572)	59,572	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	7,121,081	(2,142,533)	191,439	5,169,987	6,941,160	(2,249,519)	145,947	4,837,588

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 852,513 (2022: Baht 1,719,771) in respect of losses amounting to Baht 4,262,563 (2022: Baht 10,116,298) that can be carried forward against future taxable income.

18 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Advanced payment for a subsidiary's establishment	15,470,520	-	15,470,520	-
Income tax refunded	27,304,920	15,133,788	25,322,143	13,582,831
Others	1,831,425	1,897,811	1,283,486	1,297,887
	44,606,865	17,031,599	42,076,149	14,880,718

On 26 September 2023, the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 5/2023 passed a resolution to approved establish a new subsidiary in Germany named Dexon Technology Europe GMBH. The Company invested in 400,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Euro 1 per share totalling Euro 400,000, 100% of share portion. On 12 December 2023, Dexon Technology Europe B.V., a subsidiary incorporated in the Netherlands, made an advance payment for registering on behalf of the Company in the amount of Euro 400,000, or Baht 15,470,520. However, there is still in the process of registering.

19 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Trade payables - other companies	28,145,233	23,474,044	26,019,580	20,348,010
- related companies (Note 31.3)	273,871	595,610	4,052,636	4,240,359
Other payables - other companies	10,000,505	12,868,913	9,322,240	12,102,820
- related companies (Note 31.3)	-	-	15,408,205	-
- related person (Note 31.3)	392,123	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	30,089,578	51,066,317	27,952,115	47,842,674
	68,901,310	88,004,884	82,754,776	84,533,863

20 Borrowings

20.1 Bank overdrafts

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Bank overdrafts	-	15,600,808
	-	15,600,808

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has a outstanding credit facility for bank overdrafts of Baht 30 million (2022: Baht 30 million).

20.2 Short-term loans from financial institution

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Short-term loans from financial institution	57,472,853	104,972,853
	57,472,853	104,972,853

As at 31 December 2023, short-term loans from financial institution bear interest at the rate of MLR - 2.50% per annum (2022: MLR - 2.50% per annum).

The movement of short-term loans from financial institution is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	104,972,853	119,972,853
Repayment	(47,500,000)	(15,000,000)
Closing balance	57,472,853	104,972,853

The fair value of borrowings is equal their carrying amount, as the impact of the discount rate is not significant and the interest rate of borrowings is float rate.

On 31 December 2023, short-term loans of Baht 57.47 million. The loans bear interest at the rate of MLR - 2.5% per annum and are due for repayment within four months. Land, building and part of equipment (Note 14) are pledged for borrowings with financial institutions together with a guarantee by directors and person related to the director. The Company is required to comply with various financial conditions, including dividend payment conditions that require the consent of the bank. However, this condition was terminated by the bank on 31 March 2023.

20.3 Long-term loan from financial institution

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current portion of long-term loan from financial institution	-	33,203,198
Long-term loan from financial institution	-	54,799,487
	-	88,002,685

The movement of long-term loan from financial institution is as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening balance	88,002,685	119,320,612
Repayment	(88,564,290)	(31,790,000)
Amortisation of front end fee	561,605	472,073
Closing balance	-	88,002,685

20.4 Lease liabilities

Minimum lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Not later than 1 year	9,806,185	7,651,177	7,464,098	6,625,687
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	12,829,529	7,369,942	12,331,290	7,022,365
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on leases	(1,662,827)	(1,085,951)	(1,535,828)	(1,034,593)
Present value of lease liabilities	20,972,887	13,935,168	18,259,560	12,613,459
Lease liabilities				
- current	8,901,501	7,038,582	6,680,018	6,056,003
- non-current	12,071,386	6,896,586	11,579,542	6,557,456
	20,972,887	13,935,168	18,259,560	12,613,459

The present value of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Not later than 1 year	8,901,501	7,038,582	6,680,018	6,056,003
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	12,071,386	6,896,586	11,579,542	6,557,456
	20,972,887	13,935,168	18,259,560	12,613,459

21 Assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers

21.1 Contract assets

The Group and the Company has recognised the following asset related to contracts with customers:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current contract assets	114,212,377	17,751,165	72,831,538	15,713,080
	114,212,377	17,751,165	72,831,538	15,713,080

Contract assets are unbilled revenue from customers. After 31 December 2023 until the date of the report, the contract assets are invoiced for the amount of Baht 69.87 million in the consolidated financial statements and Baht 49.01 million in the separate financial statements. The Company is in the process of invoicing to customers for the amount of Baht 44.34 million in the consolidated financial statements and Baht 28.82 million in the separate financial statements for the completed works. The majority can be invoiced within 31 March 2024.

Significant changes in contract assets

Contract assets increased because unbilled revenue from customers increased at the end of the period.

21.2 Contract liabilities

The Group and the Company has recognised the following liability related to contracts with customers:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current - contract liabilities	513,650	8,415,035	230,900	5,000,905
	513,650	8,415,035	230,900	5,000,905

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and revenue recognised in the current period relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Revenue recognised relating to the carried forward of contract liabilities	8,415,035	1,459,250	5,000,905	1,373,400
	8,415,035	1,459,250	5,000,905	1,373,400

22 Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Statement of financial position				
Retirement benefits	24,766,340	20,483,163	23,104,346	19,283,689
Profit or loss				
Retirement benefits	3,325,986	3,461,927	3,090,924	3,206,582
Other comprehensive income				
Remeasurement for retirement benefits	957,191	548,969	729,733	696,477

Movement of employee benefit obligations during the year is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
As at 1 January	20,483,163	30,768,110	19,283,689	29,676,473
Current service costs	2,727,647	3,003,892	2,530,188	2,775,009
Past service cost	-	26,462	-	-
Interest cost	598,339	431,573	560,736	431,573
Reclassification to other current liabilities	-	(14,295,843)	-	(14,295,843)
Remeasurements:				
(Gain) loss from change in financial assumptions	435,017	(3,649,738)	387,010	(3,406,890)
Experience loss	522,174	4,190,894	342,723	4,095,910
Loss from change in demographic assumption	-	7,813	-	7,457
As at 31 December	24,766,340	20,483,163	23,104,346	19,283,689

In 2022, the Company had reclassified employee benefit obligations amounting to Baht 14,295,843 as other current liabilities since the employee retired in 2022. The Company paid this benefit in March 2023.

The significant actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate (%)	2.47 - 4.55	1.64 - 5.25	2.47 - 4.55	1.64 - 5.25
Salary increase rate (%)	4.00 - 7.50	4.00 - 7.50	4.00 - 7.50	4.00 - 7.50
Turnover rate (%)	10.00 - 18.00	10.00 - 18.00	10.00 - 18.00	10.00 - 18.00

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions disclosed is as follows:

Consolidated financial statements						
Impact on defined benefit obligation						
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
			Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	Decrease by 2,867,089	Decrease by 2,314,914	Increase by 3,356,453	Increase by 2,715,492
Salary increase rate	1%	1%	Increase by 3,266,552	Increase by 2,646,871	Decrease by 2,850,962	Decrease by 2,304,620
Turnover rate	20%	20%	Decrease by 3,931,174	Decrease by 3,255,939	Increase by 5,097,586	Increase by 4,227,822
Separate financial statements						
Impact on defined benefit obligation						
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
			Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	Decrease by 2,867,089	Decrease by 2,314,914	Increase by 3,356,453	Increase by 2,715,492
Salary increase rate	1%	1%	Increase by 3,266,552	Increase by 2,646,871	Decrease by 2,850,962	Decrease by 2,304,620
Turnover rate	20%	20%	Decrease by 3,931,174	Decrease by 3,255,939	Increase by 5,097,586	Increase by 4,227,822

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis do not change comparing to the previous year.

23 Share capital and premium on share capital

Movements of share capital for year ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Number of Shares shares	Ordinary Shares Baht	Share premium Baht	Amount Baht Baht
Opening balance	353,316,800	176,658,400	-	176,658,400
Paid-up capital	123,183,200	61,591,600	492,732,800	554,324,400
Cost of share issuance	-	-	(17,793,317)	(17,793,317)
Closing balance	476,500,000	238,250,000	474,939,483	713,189,483

On 31 March 2023, the Company received an approval to make an initial public offering of 123,183,200 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.50 per share, initial public offering price of Baht 4.50 per share, totalling Baht 554,324,400. The Company recorded cost of issuing ordinary shares, net of tax amounting to Baht 17,793,317 deduct to share premium. The Company fully received a payment of all issued shares and registered the paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 28 March 2023. The Company's shares traded in the Stock Exchange of Thailand commencing on 31 March 2023.

24 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act

The Company is required to set aside as statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10 percent of the registered capital. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

25 Finance cost

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Interest from loans from financial institution	5,156,804	9,447,270	5,155,792	9,447,270
Interest and finance charges paid for lease liabilities	967,365	623,424	754,448	568,271
	6,124,169	10,070,694	5,910,240	10,015,541

26 Expenses by nature

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Staff costs	273,072,232	252,327,752	233,496,492	221,941,970
Subcontract costs	52,615,898	32,198,347	27,863,591	33,928,158
Travelling expenses	32,164,005	25,886,590	25,275,090	22,757,362
Depreciation and amortisation	113,901,685	86,726,773	109,304,794	82,778,292
Supplies for tools and equipment	47,751,620	29,263,038	45,766,500	25,631,900
Professional fee	7,272,128	10,694,486	3,367,727	8,078,920
Rental of tools and equipment	4,389,789	5,312,714	2,732,861	4,051,121
Repair and maintenance	7,557,772	8,804,945	6,506,908	7,775,501

27 Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the year comprises the following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current tax	60,636	9,450,304	-	9,450,304
Deferred tax (Note 17)	2,142,533	(538,663)	2,249,519	(500,361)
Total	2,203,169	8,911,641	2,249,519	8,949,943

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Profit before income tax	52,533,574	114,064,653	35,084,162	125,427,662
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	10,506,715	22,812,931	7,016,832	25,085,532
Tax effects of:				
Difference in tax rate	(410,238)	133,474	-	-
Income not subject to tax	(2,984,580)	(13,336,642)	-	(14,626,276)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	708,732	339,543	663,309	353,570
Expenses additionally deductible for tax purpose	(6,399,367)	(1,863,816)	(6,254,860)	(1,862,883)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(70,606)	-	-	-
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised	852,513	826,151	824,238	-
Tax charge	2,203,169	8,911,641	2,249,519	8,949,943

Changes in tax rate from prior year are due to the decreases in non-exempted taxable revenue under investment promotion certificate.

28 Earnings per share

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent (Baht)	50,330,405	105,153,012	32,834,643	116,477,719
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share (share)	446,463,548	242,808,307	446,463,548	242,808,307
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.11	0.43	0.07	0.48

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

29 Dividends paid

On 24 June 2022, the Board of Directors Meeting 4/2022 approved interim dividend payments for the operating results ended 31 March 2022 to all shareholders for 379,097 shares at Baht 360 per share totalling of Baht 136.47 million by arranging in two payment portions. The first portion was at Baht 280 per share totalling of Baht 106.15 million and the second one was at Baht 80 per share totalling of Baht 30.32 million. The first portion was paid to shareholders on 22 July 2022. The second one of Baht 17.06 million was paid to shareholders on 10 August 2022 and Baht 3.03 million was paid to shareholders on 1 December 2022. The accrued dividend of Baht 10.24 million was paid to shareholders on 7 February 2023.

30 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Consolidated financial statements				
	2021 Baht	Cash flows Baht	Non-cash changes Baht	2022 Baht
Bank overdrafts	15,491,329	109,479	-	15,600,808
Short-term loans from financial institution	119,972,853	(15,000,000)	-	104,972,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	119,320,612	(31,790,000)	472,073	88,002,685
Lease liabilities	14,387,318	(9,338,469)	8,886,319	13,935,168
Separate financial statements				
	2021 Baht	Cash flows Baht	Non-cash changes Baht	2022 Baht
Bank overdrafts	15,491,329	109,479	-	15,600,808
Short-term loans from financial institution	119,972,853	(15,000,000)	-	104,972,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	119,320,612	(31,790,000)	472,073	88,002,685
Lease liabilities	13,055,399	(7,388,527)	6,946,587	12,613,459
Consolidated financial statements				
	2022 Baht	Cash flows Baht	Non-cash changes Baht	2023 Baht
Bank overdrafts	15,600,808	(15,600,808)	-	-
Short-term loans from financial institution	104,972,853	(47,500,000)	-	57,472,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	88,002,685	(88,564,290)	561,605	-
Lease liabilities	13,935,168	(9,820,414)	16,858,133	20,972,887
Separate financial statements				
	2022 Baht	Cash flows Baht	Non-cash changes Baht	2023 Baht
Bank overdrafts	15,600,808	(15,600,808)	-	-
Short-term loans from financial institution	104,972,853	(47,500,000)	-	57,472,853
Long-term loans from financial institution	88,002,685	(88,564,290)	561,605	-
Lease liabilities	12,613,459	(7,537,869)	13,183,970	18,259,560

31 Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Mr. Stale Martin Stuvik, Executive Director, who was appointed by the shareholders. The shareholders comprise of Ms. Korbkaew Kraowkaew and Dacon Industrial Inspection (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (incorporated in Singapore) who own 36.33% and 25.02% of the Company's shares, respectively.

The relationship between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

Name of entity	Type
Dexon Technology Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary, common shareholder and directors
Dexon Training Center Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary, common shareholder and directors
Dexon Mechanical Solutions Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary, common shareholder and directors
Dexon Technology Europe B.V.	Subsidiary, common shareholder and directors
Dexon Technology USA Inc.	Subsidiary, common shareholder and directors
Dacon Trading Co., Ltd.	Common shareholder and directors
Dacon Services AS	Common shareholder and directors

Pricing policy regarding business transaction with related entities comprises the following:

Related transaction	Pricing policy
Revenue from services	Mutual agreed price based on market price
Revenue from sales	Cost-plus pricing
Revenue from sales on fixed assets	Markup on net book value of asset but not less than comparable market price
Cost of services	Mutual agreed price based on market price
Purchase of goods	Mutual agreed price computed by markup on cost
Purchase of fixed assets	Mutual agreed price computed by markup on net book value

During the year, the Company has significant business transactions with related parties as follows:

31.1) Sales of goods, service income and other income

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Sales of goods:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	45,120	-
	-	-	45,120	-
Service income and other income:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	79,178,350	13,217,828
- Other related parties	1,357,630	-	1,339,630	-
	1,357,630	-	80,517,980	13,217,828
Dividend income:				
- subsidiaries	-	-	-	6,499,025
	-	-	-	6,499,025

31.2) Purchase of goods and service expenses

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Purchase of goods:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	4,512,558
- Other related parties	798,010	778,972	798,010	737,472
	798,010	778,972	798,010	5,250,030
Purchase of fixed assets:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	261,183	4,887,343
- Other related parties	362,747	-	362,747	-
	362,747	-	623,930	4,887,343
Service expenses:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	17,272,461	14,653,686
- Other related parties	8,905,136	6,982,012	8,837,509	6,852,272
	8,905,136	6,982,012	26,109,970	21,505,958

Trade and service transactions charged with related parties are based on agreed contracts.

31.3) Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchase of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Trade receivables (Note 10):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	41,353,678	3,377,865
	-	-	41,353,678	3,377,865
Other receivables (Note 10):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	1,113,956	1,120,076
- Other related parties	53,600	-	53,600	-
	53,600	-	1,167,556	1,120,076
Prepaid expense (Note 10)				
- Other related parties	236,773	-	236,773	-
	236,773	-	236,773	-
Advance payment (Note 10):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	147,622
- Other related parties	877,255	-	70,769	-
	877,255	-	70,769	147,622
Trade payables (Note 19):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	3,778,765	3,644,749
- Other related parties	273,871	595,610	273,871	595,610
	273,871	595,610	4,052,636	4,240,359
Other payables (Note 19):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	15,408,205	-
- Other related person	392,123	-	-	-
	392,123	-	15,408,205	-

31.4) Key management compensation

Key management compensation is benefits paid to key management personnel of the Company. The benefits include monetary remuneration such as salaries, related benefits and directors' benefits, including non-monetary benefits.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Short-term benefits	45,707,067	37,299,931	45,707,067	37,299,931
Post employment benefits	539,939	1,238,482	539,939	1,238,482
	46,247,006	38,538,413	46,247,006	38,538,413

32 Share - based payment

The Company's existing shareholder sold her shares to the Company's employees at price lower than fair value of 4,999 shares on 23 December 2016. The shares have been granted under the condition that the employees have to continuously work for the Company at least 5 years after buying date. If such employees resigned from the Company, shareholder has the right to buy shares back at the first price. A summary of Share - based payments:

Type of arrangement	General employee share buying plan
Date of grant	23 December 2016
Number of granted	4,999 shares
Selling price	Baht 1,800
Contractual life	5 years
Vesting conditions	5 years' service

The estimate fair value of each share sold to employees calculated by Discounted Free Cash Flow to firm and Multiples of Comparable. The difference of Baht 13,132,373 between selling price and fair value is recognised over vesting period with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

33 Commitments and contingencies

The Group has contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise. In the ordinary course of business, the Group has provided guarantees to third parties as follows:

Bank guarantees

Banks have provided guarantees on behalf of the Company and its subsidiaries, primarily in respect of electricity and service agreements as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Bank guarantees	38,380,597	21,426,918	38,380,597	21,426,918

34 Promotional privileges

The Group received the promotional privileges from the Board of Investment three projects no. 2608(1)/2555, no. 63-1366-1-00-2-0 and no. 61-1150-1-00-2-0 on 4 October 2012 for scientific testing services, 20 August 2018 for scientific testing services and 24 November 2020 for design training center. Subject to certain imposed conditions, the privileges include the following conditions:

- Exemption from import duty on machinery as approved by the board.
- Exemption from corporate income tax earned from promoted business for the period of 8 years counting from the date the company first derived revenue from the respective business activities.
- 50 percent reduction on the normal rate of corporate income tax for a period of 5 years after the expiration of the corporate income tax exemption period as mentioned above.

35 Events after the reporting date

On 28 February 2024, the Board of Directors Meeting 1/2024 approved dividend payments for the operating results year ended 2023 to all shareholders for 476,500,000 shares at Baht 0.052 per share totalling of Baht 24,778,000. The dividend will be approved by the Annual General meeting of Shareholder on 26 April 2024 and the payment will be paid within 26 May 2024.