

INTERLINK TELECOM PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

**THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN WHICH THE EQUITY METHOD
IS APPLIED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2020



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial position of Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial performance and its cash flows in which the equity method is applied and the separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The financial statements in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: Recognition of revenue from network installation service. The matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.



Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Recognition of revenue from network installation service</p> <p>Refer to accounting policy No. 6.17, revenue recognition.</p> <p>The Company recognises revenue from service income in accordance with term of each service contract with customers. Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring services to customers over time.</p> <p>The Company recognises revenue from network installation service over time by using output method on the basis of measurement of the value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service promised under the contract with customers and included methods such as surveys of performance completed to date.</p> <p>I focused on these areas because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The amount of revenue from network installation service is significant, representing 40% of total revenue. The Company provides network installation service nationwide. This service comprises small projects and large projects for which installation period takes more than 1 year and; 2) The recognition of revenue from network installation service required significant management's judgements when evaluating the value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service, which directly affects the accuracy of the revenue from network installation service recognised in the financial statements. 	<p>I performed the following procedures to evaluate the recognition of revenue from network installation service which included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Understanding the process and accounting treatment as well as internal controls relating to recording contract revenue and the key estimates and judgements made by management. In addition, I performed testing key internal controls over revenue and receivable cycle. 2) Reading and understanding contract with customers to assess the appropriateness of performance obligations identified, process to determine the transaction price and allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations. 3) Examining the documents supporting for calculation of value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service promised under the contract with customers. 4) Assessing the accuracy of performance completed to date relative to the monthly progress of work by engineer. 5) Performing site visits of certain projects and observing the method used by engineer to determine the progress of work. <p>I found that the determination of value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service promised under the contract with customers relating to the recognition of revenue from network installation service were appropriate and consistent with the evidence obtained.</p>

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to note 6.6 and 6.9 to the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial statements, which describes the accounting policies in relation to adopting the temporary exemptions announced by the Federation of Accounting Professions to relieve the impact from COVID-19 for the reporting periods ending between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020. My opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financing information of the equity-accounted investees of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 'Pongthavee Ratanakoses', written in a cursive style.

Pongthavee Ratanakoses
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7795
Bangkok
24 February 2021

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	70,271,040	287,560,458	70,271,040	287,560,458
Trade and other receivables, net	12	641,458,780	405,092,912	641,458,780	405,092,912
Work in process		157,661,102	215,987,094	157,661,102	215,987,094
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	32.6	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
Accrued revenue from network					
installation service	14.1	1,216,503,522	1,371,052,739	1,216,503,522	1,371,052,739
Retention receivables		11,466,650	21,356,074	11,466,650	21,356,074
Revenue Department receivable		146,534,928	179,664,071	146,534,928	179,664,071
Total current assets		2,245,896,022	2,480,713,348	2,245,896,022	2,480,713,348
Non-current assets					
Restricted cash at financial institutions		50,592,755	102,000	50,592,755	102,000
Accrued revenue from network rendering	14.1	506,298,009	181,334,763	506,298,009	181,334,763
Investment in a joint venture	15	30,703,833	38,022,776	69,999,900	69,999,900
Fixed assets and telecommunication					
networks, net	16	3,838,986,899	3,859,597,709	3,838,986,899	3,859,597,709
Intangible assets, net	18	25,452,426	25,856,180	25,452,426	25,856,180
Right-of-use assets, net	17	355,961,227	-	355,961,227	-
Deferred tax assets, net	19	-	2,487,853	-	2,487,853
Other non-current assets		25,027,869	33,752,089	25,027,869	33,752,089
Total non-current assets		4,833,023,018	4,141,153,370	4,872,319,085	4,173,130,494
Total assets		7,078,919,040	6,621,866,718	7,118,215,107	6,653,843,842

Director _____ Director _____

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings					
from financial institutions, net	20	2,175,174,406	2,052,979,102	2,175,174,406	2,052,979,102
Trade and other payables	21	800,776,587	808,826,122	800,776,587	808,826,122
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	22	98,151,405	26,957,257	98,151,405	26,957,257
Current portion of long-term borrowings					
from a financial institution, net	23	348,847,298	404,154,214	348,847,298	404,154,214
Advance received from network					
installation service	14.3	20,104,485	21,903,183	20,104,485	21,903,183
Income tax payable		1,714,152	913,498	1,714,152	913,498
Other current liabilities		36,765,110	23,178,576	36,765,110	23,178,576
Total current liabilities		3,481,533,443	3,338,911,952	3,481,533,443	3,338,911,952
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	22	214,647,809	40,324,549	214,647,809	40,324,549
Long-term borrowings					
from a financial institution, net	23	1,461,295,672	1,507,578,969	1,461,295,672	1,507,578,969
Deferred tax liabilities, net	19	8,705,497	-	8,705,497	-
Advance received from long-term network					
installation service	14.3	5,060,202	11,526,044	5,060,202	11,526,044
Employee benefit obligations	24	14,954,420	11,825,397	14,954,420	11,825,397
Total non-current liabilities		1,704,663,600	1,571,254,959	1,704,663,600	1,571,254,959
Total liabilities		5,186,197,043	4,910,166,911	5,186,197,043	4,910,166,911
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
1,500,000,000 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 0.50 each					
(2019: 1,250,000,000 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 0.50 each)					
	25	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>625,000,000</u>	<u>750,000,000</u>	<u>625,000,000</u>
Issued and paid-up share capital					
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares					
at paid-up of Baht 0.50 each					
	25	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Premium on paid-up share capital	25	814,942,915	814,942,915	814,942,915	814,942,915
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - legal reserve					
	27	35,670,000	26,110,000	35,670,000	26,110,000
Unappropriated					
		542,109,082	370,646,892	581,405,149	402,624,016
Total equity		1,892,721,997	1,711,699,807	1,932,018,064	1,743,676,931
Total liabilities and equity		7,078,919,040	6,621,866,718	7,118,215,107	6,653,843,842

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Service income from network rendering		1,111,142,371	848,859,633	1,111,142,371	848,859,633
Service income from network installation service		823,967,278	1,387,528,653	823,967,278	1,387,528,653
Service income from data center space service		85,420,872	93,913,543	85,420,872	93,913,543
Gain on long-term borrowings modification	23	18,677,268	-	18,677,268	-
Other income		19,682,886	16,291,589	19,682,886	16,291,589
Total revenue	28	2,058,890,675	2,346,593,418	2,058,890,675	2,346,593,418
Cost of network rendering		(800,170,504)	(649,831,757)	(800,170,504)	(649,831,757)
Cost of network installation service		(703,838,900)	(1,153,141,747)	(703,838,900)	(1,153,141,747)
Cost of data center space service		(54,250,458)	(58,377,334)	(54,250,458)	(58,377,334)
Service expenses		(48,828,057)	(54,191,485)	(48,828,057)	(54,191,485)
Administrative expenses		(58,406,211)	(61,392,902)	(58,406,211)	(61,392,902)
Finance costs		(154,233,212)	(130,810,594)	(154,233,212)	(130,810,594)
Total expense		(1,819,727,342)	(2,107,745,819)	(1,819,727,342)	(2,107,745,819)
Profit before share of losses from investment in a joint venture and income tax		239,163,333	238,847,599	239,163,333	238,847,599
Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	15	(7,318,943)	(10,086,874)	-	-
Profit before income tax	30	231,844,390	228,760,725	239,163,333	238,847,599
Income tax	30	(48,112,012)	(47,760,635)	(48,112,012)	(47,760,635)
Net profit for the year		183,732,378	181,000,090	191,051,321	191,086,964
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently					
- Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations, net of tax	30	-	(2,232,638)	-	(2,232,638)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(2,232,638)	-	(2,232,638)
Total comprehensive income for the year		183,732,378	178,767,452	191,051,321	188,854,326
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	31	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
Diluted earnings per share	31	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Equity Method financial statements					
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up share capital Baht	Retained earnings		Total Baht
				Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019		500,000,000	814,942,915	16,510,000	266,920,533	1,598,373,448
Retrospective adjustments from changes in accounting policy effective on 1 January 2019		-	-	-	(8,443,288)	(8,443,288)
Balance after adjustment		500,000,000	814,942,915	16,510,000	258,477,245	1,589,930,160
Changes in equity for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	9,600,000	(9,600,000)	-
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(56,997,805)	(56,997,805)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	181,000,090	181,000,090
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,232,638)	(2,232,638)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	370,646,892	1,711,699,807
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	370,646,892	1,711,699,807
Retrospective adjustments from changes in accounting policy effective on 1 January 2020	5	-	-	-	(2,710,188)	(2,710,188)
Balance after adjustment		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	367,936,704	1,708,989,619
Changes in equity for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	9,560,000	(9,560,000)	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	183,732,378	183,732,378
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020		500,000,000	814,942,915	35,670,000	542,109,082	1,892,721,997

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Separate financial statements					
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up share capital Baht	Retained earnings		Total Baht
				Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2019		500,000,000	814,942,915	16,510,000	288,810,783	1,620,263,698
Retrospective adjustments from changes in accounting policy effective on 1 January 2019		-	-	-	(8,443,288)	(8,443,288)
Balance after adjustment		500,000,000	814,942,915	16,510,000	280,367,495	1,611,820,410
Changes in equity for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	9,600,000	(9,600,000)	-
Dividend paid		-	-	-	(56,997,805)	(56,997,805)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	191,086,964	191,086,964
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,232,638)	(2,232,638)
Closing balance as at 31 December 2019		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	402,624,016	1,743,676,931
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	402,624,016	1,743,676,931
Retrospective adjustments from changes in accounting policy effective on 1 January 2020	5	-	-	-	(2,710,188)	(2,710,188)
Balance after adjustment		500,000,000	814,942,915	26,110,000	399,913,828	1,740,966,743
Changes in equity for the year						
Legal reserve	27	-	-	9,560,000	(9,560,000)	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	191,051,321	191,051,321
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020		500,000,000	814,942,915	35,670,000	581,405,149	1,932,018,064

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		231,844,390	228,760,725	239,163,333	238,847,599
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash from operations:					
- Depreciation and amortisation	16, 17, 18	299,343,737	226,364,413	299,343,737	226,364,413
- Amortisation of prepaid expenses		27,676,630	22,376,996	27,676,630	22,376,996
- Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	15	7,318,943	10,086,874	-	-
- Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange rate		(48,755)	91,873	(48,755)	91,873
- (Reversal) expected credit losses (2019: doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	12	(1,695,251)	712,302	(1,695,251)	712,302
- Reversal of warranty of engineering service expenses		-	(58,324)	-	(58,324)
- Interest income		(648,786)	(501,175)	(648,786)	(501,175)
- Finance costs		154,233,212	130,810,594	154,233,212	130,810,594
- Employee benefit expenses	24	3,129,023	3,212,092	3,129,023	3,212,092
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification	23	(18,677,268)	-	(18,677,268)	-
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		702,475,875	621,856,370	702,475,875	621,856,370
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
- Trade and other receivables		(266,197,516)	(63,535,035)	(266,197,516)	(63,535,035)
- Work in process		58,325,992	(114,795,853)	58,325,992	(114,795,853)
- Accrued revenue from network installation service		154,549,217	(551,083,630)	154,549,217	(551,083,630)
- Retention receivables		9,889,424	6,931,452	9,889,424	6,931,452
- Other current assets		31,977,019	(39,243,476)	31,977,019	(39,243,476)
- Accrued revenue from network rendering		(324,963,246)	(148,733,567)	(324,963,246)	(148,733,567)
- Other non-current assets		8,724,220	(12,731,370)	8,724,220	(12,731,370)
- Trade and other payables		22,766,559	(7,790,765)	22,766,559	(7,790,765)
- Advance received from network installation service		(8,264,540)	7,597,619	(8,264,540)	7,597,619
- Other current liabilities		13,586,534	6,205,063	13,586,534	6,205,063
Cash generated from (used in) operations		402,869,538	(295,323,192)	402,869,538	(295,323,192)
- Income tax paid		(35,609,252)	(34,458,865)	(35,609,252)	(34,458,865)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		367,260,286	(329,782,057)	367,260,286	(329,782,057)

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
- Payments for restricted cash at financial institutions		(50,490,755)	(2,000)	(50,490,755)	(2,000)
- Payments for short-term borrowings to a joint venture		(2,000,000)	-	(2,000,000)	-
- Payments for purchase of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		(326,525,443)	(607,079,885)	(326,525,443)	(607,079,885)
- Payments for borrowing cost capitalisation of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		(12,441,000)	(14,352,197)	(12,441,000)	(14,352,197)
- Payments for purchases of intangible assets		(2,090,000)	(2,110,000)	(2,090,000)	(2,110,000)
- Interest received		648,786	501,175	648,786	501,175
Net cash used in investing activities		(392,898,412)	(623,042,907)	(392,898,412)	(623,042,907)
Cash flows from financing activities					
- Proceeds from short-term borrowings from financial institutions	20	1,899,266,273	2,285,951,276	1,899,266,273	2,285,951,276
- Payments for short-term borrowings from financial institutions	20	(1,777,479,050)	(1,269,070,000)	(1,777,479,050)	(1,269,070,000)
- Payments for deferred financing fee of short-term borrowings from financial institutions	20	(616,250)	(1,897,000)	(616,250)	(1,897,000)
- Payments for lease liabilities	22	(79,589,594)	(29,173,860)	(79,589,594)	(29,173,860)
- Proceeds from long-term borrowings from a financial institution	23	65,337,000	583,500,000	65,337,000	583,500,000
- Payments for long-term borrowings from a financial institution	23	(147,829,720)	(380,387,954)	(147,829,720)	(380,387,954)
- Payments for deferred financing fee of long-term borrowings from a financial institution	23	-	(1,810,000)	-	(1,810,000)
- Interest paid		(150,739,951)	(129,468,172)	(150,739,951)	(129,468,172)
- Dividend paid		-	(56,997,805)	-	(56,997,805)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		(191,651,292)	1,000,646,485	(191,651,292)	1,000,646,485
Net increased (decreased) in cash and cash equivalents		(217,289,418)	47,821,521	(217,289,418)	47,821,521
Beginning balance		287,560,458	239,738,937	287,560,458	239,738,937
Ending balance	11	70,271,040	287,560,458	70,271,040	287,560,458
Non-cash transactions					
- Account payable - purchases of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		168,483,148	202,183,485	168,483,148	202,183,485
- Purchases of fixed assets and telecommunication networks under lease contracts		168,592,933	53,372,887	168,592,933	53,372,887

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 60 are an integral part of this financial statements.

1 General Information

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public limited company, incorporated and resident in Thailand. The address of its registered office is 48/66 Soi Rung Reung, Ratchadapisek Road, Samsennok, Huaykwang, Bangkok.

The Company was listed on mai.

The principal business operations of the Company are to provide telecommunication services nationwide fiber optic network and to provide data center space services such as co-location service, cloud computing service and disaster recovery service.

On 8 May 2012, the Company obtained Telecommunication license type 3 from National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC) in which, allowed the Company to own the network and rendering service on such network. The period of license is 15 years.

This financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2021.

2 Significant events during the current period

Coronavirus Disease 2019 outbreak

The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") in early 2020 has adverse effects on operating results particularly on most business and industries. The Company is now paying close attention to the development of the COVID-19 situation and its impact on the business, performing relevant assessments and taking proactive measures for remediation.

3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements in which the equity method is applied 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 financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain accounts as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and to disclose the areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements as disclosed in Note 8.

An English version of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements have been prepared from the 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 financial statements shall prevail.

4 New and amended financial reporting standards

4.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have significant impacts to the Company

a) Financial instruments

The new financial standards relate to financial instruments are:

TAS 32	Financial instruments: Presentation
TFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial Instruments
TFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

The new financial reporting standards related to financial instruments introduce new classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments as well as provide derecognition guidance on financial assets and financial liabilities. The new guidance also provides an option for the Company to apply hedge accounting to reduce accounting mismatch between hedged item and hedging instrument. In addition, the new rule provides detailed guidance on financial instruments issued by the Company whether it is a liability or an equity. Among other things, they require extensive disclosure on financial instruments and related risks.

The new classification requirements of financial assets require the Company to assess both i) business model for holding the financial assets; and ii) cash flow characteristics of the asset whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The classification affects the financial assets' measurement. The new guidance requires assessment of impairment of financial assets as well as contract assets and recognition of expected credit loss from initial recognition.

On 1 January 2020, the Company has adopted the financial reporting standards related to financial instruments in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 5.

b) TFRS 16, Leases

Where the Company is a lessee, TFRS 16, *Leases* will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. A right-of-use asset and a lease liability will be recognised, with exception on short-term and low-value leases.

On 1 January 2020, the Company has adopted the new lease standard in its financial statements. The impact from the first-time adoption has been disclosed in Note 5.

- c) **Amendment to TAS 12, Income tax** clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends of financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised.
- d) **Amendment to TAS 19, Employee benefits (plan amendment, curtailment or settlement)** - clarified accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements that the updated assumptions on the date of change are applied to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.
- e) **Amendment to TAS 23, Borrowing costs** clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.
- f) **Amendment to TAS 28, Investments in associates and joint ventures (long-term interests in associates and joint ventures)** clarified the accounting for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture, which is in substance form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture, but to which equity accounting is not applied. The Company must account for such interests under TFRS 9, Financial Instruments before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements in TAS 28, Investments in associates and joint ventures.

- g) **TFRIC 23, Uncertainty over income tax treatments** explained how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:
- that the Company should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, i.e. that detection risk should be ignored.
 - that the Company should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment.
 - that the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

4.2 **New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2021 and 2022 and the Company did not apply those financial reporting standards before effective date**

For accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2021

- a) **Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting** added the following key principals and guidance:
- Measurement basis, including factors in considering difference measurement basis
 - Presentation and disclosure, including classification of income and expenses in other comprehensive income
 - Definition of a reporting entity, which maybe a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
 - Derecognition of assets and liabilities
- The amendment also includes the revision to the definition of an asset and liability in the financial statements, and clarification to the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting.
- b) **Amendment to TFRS 3, Business combinations** amended the definition of a business which requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers and to exclude returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.
- c) **Amendment to TFRS 9, Financial instruments and TFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures** amended to provide relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform such as IBOR. The amendment also requires disclosure of hedging relationships directly affected by the uncertainty.
- d) **Amendment to TAS 1, Presentation of financial statements and TAS 8, Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** amended to definition of materiality. The amendment allows for a consistent definition of materiality throughout the Thai Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. It also clarified when information is material and incorporates some of the guidance in TAS 1 about immaterial information.

For accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2022

- e) **Amendment to TFRS 16, Leases** amended to include a practical expedient for leases that are modified as a direct consequence of IBOR reform (e.g. replacement of THBFIX as a benchmark interest rate due to the cancellation of LIBOR) for lessee to remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a discount rate that reflects the change in the interest rate. An early application of the amendment is permitted.

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

5 Impacts from initial application of the new and revised financial reporting standards

This note explains the impact of the adoption of TAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, TFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and TFRS 16 *Leases* on the Company's equity method and the Company's separate financial statements. The new accounting policies applied from 1 January 2020 were disclosed in Note 6.

The Company has adopted those accounting policies from 1 January 2020 by applying the modified retrospective approach. The comparative figures have not been restated. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the changes in accounting policies were therefore recognized in the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2020.

The impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards on the equity method and separate statements of financial position are as follows:

	Notes	Equity Method financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2019 Baht	TAS 32 and TFRS 9 Baht	TFRS 16 Baht	As at 1 January 2020 Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables, net	a), c)	405,092,912	(3,218,942)	(675,169)	401,198,801
Others		2,075,620,436	-	-	2,075,620,436
Total current assets		2,480,713,348	(3,218,942)	(675,169)	2,476,819,237
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets and telecommunication networks, net	c)	3,859,597,709	-	(100,930,843)	3,758,666,866
Right-of-use assets, net	b)	-	-	258,183,081	258,183,081
Deferred tax assets, net	a), b)	2,487,853	643,788	(135,034)	2,996,607
Others		279,067,808	-	-	279,067,808
Total non-current assets		4,141,153,370	643,788	157,117,204	4,298,914,362
Total assets		6,621,866,718	(2,575,154)	156,442,035	6,775,733,599
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	b)	26,957,257	-	41,908,877	68,866,134
Others		3,311,954,695	-	-	3,311,954,695
Total current liabilities		3,338,911,952	-	41,908,877	3,380,820,829
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	b)	40,324,549	-	114,668,192	154,992,741
Others		1,530,930,410	-	-	1,530,930,410
Total non-current liabilities		1,571,254,959	-	114,668,192	1,685,923,151
Total liabilities		4,910,166,911	-	156,577,069	5,066,743,980
Equity					
Retained earnings - unappropriated	a), b)	370,646,892	(2,575,154)	(135,034)	367,936,704
Others		1,341,052,915	-	-	1,341,052,915
Total equity		1,711,699,807	(2,575,154)	(135,034)	1,708,989,619
Total liabilities and equity		6,621,866,718	(2,575,154)	156,442,035	6,775,733,599

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Separate financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2019 Baht	TAS 32 and TFRS 9 Baht	TFRS 16 Baht	As at 1 January 2020 Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables, net	a), c)	405,092,912	(3,218,942)	(675,169)	401,198,801
Others		2,075,620,436	-	-	2,075,620,436
Total current assets		2,480,713,348	(3,218,942)	(675,169)	2,476,819,237
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets and telecommunication networks, net	c)	3,859,597,709	-	(100,930,843)	3,758,666,866
Right-of-use assets, net	b)	-	-	258,183,081	258,183,081
Deferred tax assets, net	a), b)	2,487,853	643,788	(135,034)	2,996,607
Others		311,044,932	-	-	311,044,932
Total non-current assets		4,173,130,494	643,788	157,117,204	4,330,891,486
Total assets		6,653,843,842	(2,575,154)	156,442,035	6,807,710,723
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	b)	26,957,257	-	41,908,877	68,866,134
Others		3,311,954,695	-	-	3,311,954,695
Total current liabilities		3,338,911,952	-	41,908,877	3,380,820,829
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	b)	40,324,549	-	114,668,192	154,992,741
Others		1,530,930,410	-	-	1,530,930,410
Total non-current liabilities		1,571,254,959	-	114,668,192	1,685,923,151
Total liabilities		4,910,166,911	-	156,577,069	5,066,743,980
Equity					
Retained earnings - unappropriated	a), b)	402,624,016	(2,575,154)	(135,034)	399,913,828
Others		1,341,052,915	-	-	1,341,052,915
Total equity		1,743,676,931	(2,575,154)	(135,034)	1,740,966,743
Total liabilities and equity		6,653,843,842	(2,575,154)	156,442,035	6,807,710,723

Notes:

- a) Adjustments on impairment of financial assets (Note 5.1)
b) Recognition of right of use assets and lease liabilities under TFRS 16 (Note 5.2)
c) Reclassification of leased assets and finance lease liabilities (Note 5.2)

5.1 Financial instruments

The impacts on the Company's unappropriated retained earnings as of 1 January 2020 are as follows:

	Note	Equity Method and Separate financial statements Baht
Unappropriated retained earnings as of 31 December 2019 (as previously reported)		402,624,016
Increase in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables	a)	(3,218,942)
Increase in deferred tax assets related to the above adjustments	a)	643,788
Total adjustments to opening unappropriated retained earnings from adoption of TFRS 9		(2,575,154)
Unappropriated retained earnings as of 1 January 2020 after reflecting TFRS 9 adoption (before adjusting impact from TFRS 16)		400,048,862

As at 1 January 2020 (the date of TFRS 9 initial application), the management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets and financial liabilities, and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate TFRS 9 categories below.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements			
	FVPL Baht	FVOCI Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2020				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	287,560,458	287,560,458
Trade and other receivables, net	-	-	354,416,596	354,416,596
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	-	102,000	102,000
	-	-	642,079,054	642,079,054
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	-	-	2,052,979,102	2,052,979,102
Trade and other payables	-	-	808,826,122	808,826,122
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	-	-	1,911,733,183	1,911,733,183
	-	-	4,773,538,407	4,773,538,407

(a) Reclassifications of financial instruments on adoption of TFRS 9

As at 1 January 2020, the date of TFRS 9 initial application, the measurement categories and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities were as follows.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Measurement categories		Carrying amounts		
	Previously reported (TAS 105 and other related TAS)	New (TFRS 9)	Previously reported Baht	New Baht	Difference Baht
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	287,560,458	287,560,458	-
Trade and other receivables, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	358,310,707	355,096,765	3,218,942
Restricted cash at financial institutions	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	102,000	102,000	-
Financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,052,979,102	2,052,979,102	-
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	768,178,300	768,178,300	-
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,911,733,183	1,911,733,183	-

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company have following financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- cash and cash equivalents
- trade and other receivables
- contract assets
- short-term borrowings to a joint venture

The Company was required to revise its impairment methodology under TFRS 9. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Company's retained earnings at 1 January 2020 were Baht 3,218,942.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance 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 Company 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 loss rates are based on the historical payment profiles of sales, the corresponding historical credit losses experienced as well as forward-looking information that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

As of 1 January 2020, the Company recognised additional allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables by Baht 3,218,942.

During the year 2020, the Company has reversed allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables by Baht 1,695,251.

5.2 Leases

On adoption of TFRS 16, the Company recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of TAS 17 Leases. These lease liabilities at the date of TFRS 16 initial adoption were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2020 was 4.50 %.

For leases previously classified as finance leases the Company recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability at the date of TFRS 16 initial adoption before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of TFRS 16 are only applied after that date.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements Baht
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2019	925,199,847
(Less): Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of at the date of initial application	(21,543,350)
Add: Finance lease liabilities recognised as at 31 December 2019	67,281,806
(Less): Short-term leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(7,858,162)
(Less): Low-value leases recognised on a straight-line basis as expense	(315,672)
(Less): Service agreements / service portion included in leases	(809,246,522)
Add: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension and termination options	70,340,928
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2020	223,858,875
Lease liabilities - current portion	68,866,134
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	154,992,741

The associated right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of TFRS 16 initial application.

Practical expedients applied

In applying TFRS 16 to the lease contracts effective before 1 January 2020 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease, and
- elect not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease as defined under TFRS 16 but relied on its assessment made applying TAS 17 and TFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease

6 Accounting policies

6.1 Principles of equity accounting

a) Joint arrangements

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

Joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the Company has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The Company recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

Joint ventures

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

In the separate financial statements, investments in joint ventures are accounted for using equity method less provision for impairment.

b) Equity method

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

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

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

6.2 A service concession arrangement

A service concession arrangement is an arrangement involving an operator constructing and/or upgrading, operating and maintaining infrastructure used to provide a public service for a specified period of time. Governmental agency pays the operator for its services over the period of the arrangement. The arrangement is governed by a contract that sets out performance standards, mechanisms for adjusting prices and arrangements for arbitrating disputes. Governmental agency controls (through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise) any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

The Company, as the operator for constructing and operating infrastructure, recognises accrued revenue from network installation service and accrued revenue from network rendering to the extent that it has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor, for the construction of concession assets. Receivable recognised as a result of the service concession arrangement are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. Revenue from construction services is recognised using the percentage of completion method. The stage of completion is measured by considering the physical inspection in accordance with the condition agreed with the customers. Revenue from service from operation is recognised when the services have been rendered.

The contractual obligation in commitment repair and maintenance such infrastructure which are not performed in order to improve the condition of infrastructure are measured and recognised based on the best estimation of expending to pay for the commitment as at the end of accounting period.

6.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is 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.

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.

6.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

6.5 Trade accounts receivable

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

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Company 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 12.

6.6 Financial assets

For the year ended 31 December 2020

a) Classification

From 1 January 2020, the Company 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 Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Company 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 Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company 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.

e) Impairment

From 1 January 2020, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the transactions, see note 5.1 for details.

The Company chose to apply the temporary measures to relieve the impact from COVID-19 announced by TFAC for the reporting periods ended between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 by excluding forward-looking information in assessing the expected credit loss under the simplified approach of trade receivables. The Company applied historical credit adjusted with the management's judgement in estimating the expected credit loss as disclosed in note 12.

6.7 Fixed assets and telecommunication networks

Fixed assets and telecommunication networks are initially recorded at cost. Subsequently they are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The costs of fixed assets and telecommunication networks comprise both the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bring the assets to location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Their costs also include the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which they are located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the items are acquired or as a consequence of having used the items during a particular period.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on fixed assets and telecommunication networks are calculated using the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building	25 - 30 years
Building improvement	10 years
Infrastructure system	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Tool and equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicle	5 years
Telecommunication network equipment	5 - 25 years

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

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within "other gains or losses, net".

6.8 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 - 15 years.

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

6.9 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.

The Company chose to apply the temporary measures to relieve the impact from COVID-19 announced by TFAC for the reporting periods ended between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020 by excluding information related to COVID-19 as an indication of the impairment of assets.

6.10 Leases

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

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

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

At the inception of finance lease, the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments is capitalised. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges to achieve a constant rate on the liabilities balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations is presented net of finance charges. Finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period.

6.11 Financial liabilities

For the year ended 31 December 2020

a) Classification

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

- Where the Company 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 Company's own equity instruments.
- Where the Company 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 Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement

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

c) Derecognition and modification

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

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Company 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.

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it will be drawn down. The fee is deferred until the drawn down occurs and included in effective interest calculation. However, if it is probable that facility will not be drawn down, that portion of the fee paid is recognised as a prepayment and amortised over the period of related facility.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

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

6.12 Borrowing Costs

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

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

6.13 Employee benefits

a) *Short-term employee benefits*

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

b) *Defined contribution plan*

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

c) *Defined benefit plans*

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

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

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

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

6.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and 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.

6.15 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 Company 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.

6.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity.

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

6.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the others income in the course of the Company's ordinary activities.

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 fulfilment of the obligation to the customer.

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

Revenue from network installation service

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and service in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer. Revenue from rendering services is based on the services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Revenue from services

Revenue from network installation service is recognised using output method as referred the value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service promised under the contract with customers and included methods such as surveys of performance completed to date.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised where the Company recorded revenue for fulfillment of a contractual performance obligation before the customer paid consideration or before the requirements for billing.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer paid consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Company fulfilled a contractual performance obligation.

For each customer contract, contract liabilities is set off against contract assets.

Others income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and other income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company capitalises incremental costs of obtaining a long-term contract (mainly sales commission to third parties and to employees) and amortised to selling expenses in the same pattern of related revenue recognition.

6.18 Dividend distribution

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

7 Financial risk management

7.1 Financial risk

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

7.1.1 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arises mainly in US Dollar from trading and service transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate.

Currency	(Unit : Baht/Foreign currency)			
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		Exchange rate	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	As at 31 December 2020	
			Buying	Selling
US Dollars	552,547	605,675	29.87	30.21

Currency	(Unit : Baht/Foreign currency)			
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		Exchange rate	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	As at 31 December 2019	
			Buying	Selling
US Dollars	5,901,834	1,110,443	29.98	30.33

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Company is primarily exposed to changes in Baht and US Dollar 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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate		
- increase 10%*	(5,313)	479,139
- decrease 10%*	5,313	(479,139)

* *Holding all other variables constant*

7.1.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities and assets. These exposures are managed partly by using natural hedges that arise from offsetting interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities, and partly through fixed rate borrowings.

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements							Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates		Non- Interest bearing		
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Interest bearing Baht	
As at 31 December 2020								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	69,338,009	-	-	-	-	-	933,031	0.125 - 0.75
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.55
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	50,592,755	-	-	-	-	-	0.625 - 1.50
	71,338,009	50,592,755	-	-	-	-	933,031	122,863,795
Financial liabilities								
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,175,174,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175,174,406
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution	75,153,067	64,390,544	-	273,694,231	1,305,179,319	91,725,809	-	1,810,142,970
Lease liabilities	98,151,405	184,318,150	30,329,659	-	-	-	-	312,799,214
	2,348,478,878	248,708,694	30,329,659	273,694,231	1,305,179,319	91,725,809	-	4,298,116,590

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements							Interest rate (% p.a.)	
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rates		Non-Interest bearing		Total Baht		
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht			
As at 31 December 2019									
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	286,647,155	-	-	-	-	-	913,303	287,560,458	0.125 - 0.75
Restricted cash at financial institutions	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000	1.50
	<u>286,749,155</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>913,303</u>	<u>287,662,458</u>	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,052,979,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,052,979,102	3.10 - 4.75
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution	53,149,309	80,837,023	-	351,004,906	1,334,777,212	91,964,734	-	1,911,733,184	4.50 - 4.75
Lease liabilities	26,957,257	40,324,549	-	-	-	-	-	67,281,806	4.00 - 4.26
	<u>2,133,085,668</u>	<u>121,161,572</u>	-	<u>351,004,906</u>	<u>1,334,777,212</u>	<u>91,964,734</u>	-	<u>4,031,994,092</u>	

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest expenses from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht
Interest rate		
- increase 1%*	(38,709,488)	(38,372,115)
- decrease 1%*	38,709,488	38,372,115

* Holding all other variables constant

7.1.3 Credit risk

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

a) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a company basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control 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 assessments in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has 4 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- cash and cash equivalents
- trade and other receivables
- contract assets
- short-term borrowings to a joint venture

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance 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 Company 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 loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month before 31 December 2020 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current information.

On that basis, the allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2020 was determined as follows for both trade receivables and contract assets:

As at 31 December 2020	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				Total Baht
	Not yet due Baht	Up to 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	More than 6 months Baht	
Gross carrying amount					
- trade receivables	489,825,379	80,528,967	2,248,803	11,368,695	583,971,844
- contract assets	1,142,267,024	-	91,590,535	488,943,972	1,722,801,531
Allowance for expected credit losses	(261,827)	(3,987,289)	(451,973)	(6,651,619)	(11,352,708)

7.1.4 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the Company held deposits at call of Baht 70.27 million (2019: Baht 287.56 million) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company Treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

The Company has adequate source of fund including operating cash flows and other financing sources in accordance with the Company's business plan for using in operation in the future as follows: (1) borrowing facilities from financial institutions in the amount of Baht 815.65 million, and (2) the potential proceed from warrants on ordinary shares of the Company (ITEL-W1) and (ITEL-W2), and (3) according to the resolution of board of director's meeting, board approved the issuance of the Company's warrants on ordinary shares (ITEL-W3) to existing shareholders in the ratio of four existing ordinary shares to one warrant with the exercise price of Baht 3.30. However, the number of warrant unit are still being considered by the Company's management. Board also approved a transfer of assets (DATA CENTER) to an investment trust. Due Diligence process for assessing value of this transaction will be conducted. Management has estimated a preliminary value of Baht 805 million.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn credit facilities as at 31 December as follows:

	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Floating rate Expiring beyond one year - Credit facilities of financial institutions	815,651,501	-	815,651,501	-

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Equity Method and Separated financial statements				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 31 December 2020					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,175,174,406	-	-	2,175,174,406	2,175,174,406
Trade and other payables	800,776,587	-	-	800,776,587	800,776,587
Lease liabilities	109,346,042	202,531,899	32,658,288	344,536,229	312,799,214
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution	361,791,620	1,385,076,693	92,000,000	1,838,868,313	1,810,142,970
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	3,447,088,655	1,587,608,592	124,658,288	5,159,355,535	5,098,893,177
As at 31 December 2019					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,052,979,102	-	-	2,052,979,102	2,052,979,102
Trade and other payables	808,826,122	-	-	808,826,122	808,826,122
Lease liabilities	29,202,383	42,106,178	-	71,308,561	67,281,806
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution	409,749,120	1,420,517,834	92,000,000	1,922,266,954	1,911,733,183
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	3,300,756,727	1,462,624,012	92,000,000	4,855,380,739	4,840,820,213

7.2 Capital management

7.2.1 Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

As at 31 December, net debt to equity ratios of the Company are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separated financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Borrowings from financial institutions	3,985,317,376	3,964,712,285
Equity	1,932,018,064	1,743,676,931
Borrowings to equity ratio	2.06	2.27

Debt covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- the net debt from financial institutions to equity ratio must not exceed 2.5 : 1, and
- the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) must be not less than 1.2.

The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period. As at 31 December 2020, the net debt from financial institutions to equity ratio was 2.06 (2019: 2.27) and the debt service coverage ratio was 1.99 (2019: 1.47).

8 Critical accounting 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.

a) Employee 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 24.

b) Revenue recognition when the Company toward complete satisfaction of a performance obligation

Revenue from network installation service is recognised using output methods as referred the value of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service promised under the contract with customers and included methods such as surveys of performance completed to date.

c) Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Company 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).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

Most extension options on offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company considers i) the underlying asset condition and/or ii) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company 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 Company.

d) Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

e) Impairment of financial assets

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

9 Fair value

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by category.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements			
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
As at 31 December 2020				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	70,271,040	70,271,040
Trade and other receivables, net	-	-	599,528,696	599,528,696
Short-term borrowing to a joint venture	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	-	50,592,755	50,592,755
	-	-	722,392,491	722,392,491
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	-	-	2,175,174,406	2,175,174,406
Trade and other payables	-	-	774,169,416	774,169,416
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	-	-	1,810,142,970	1,810,142,970
	-	-	4,759,486,792	4,759,486,792
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements			
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
As at 31 December 2019				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	287,560,458	287,560,458
Trade and other receivables, net	-	-	405,092,912	405,092,912
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	-	102,000	102,000
	-	-	692,755,370	692,755,370
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	-	-	2,052,979,102	2,052,979,102
Trade and other payables	-	-	768,178,300	768,178,300
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	-	-	1,911,733,183	1,911,733,183
	-	-	4,732,890,585	4,732,890,585

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

Equity Method financial statements and Separate financial statements

Financial assets
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash at financial institutions
- Trade and other receivables
- Accrued revenue from network installation service
- Accrued revenue from network rendering
- Retention receivables
- Other current assets
- Other non-current assets
Financial liabilities
- Trade and other payables
- Other current liabilities

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

10 Segment information

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

The one main operating segment of the Company is telecommunication business and the single geographical area of their operations is Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in this financial statements pertain to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2020			
	Service income from network rendering Baht	Service income from network installation service Baht	Service income from data center space service Baht	Baht
Type of revenue recognition:				
- Point in time	-	446,374,953	-	446,374,953
- Over time	1,111,142,371	377,592,325	85,420,872	1,574,155,568
	1,111,142,371	823,967,278	85,420,872	2,020,530,521

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2019			
	Service income from network rendering Baht	Service income from network installation service Baht	Service income from data center space service Baht	Baht
Type of revenue recognition:				
- Point in time	-	104,747,010	-	104,747,010
- Over time	848,859,633	1,282,781,643	93,913,543	2,225,554,819
	848,859,633	1,387,528,653	93,913,543	2,330,301,829

Main customer

During the year ended 31 December 2020, revenue from 4 major customers of approximately Baht 1,187 million represented 57.66% of the Company's total revenues (2019: revenue from 4 major customers of approximately Baht 1,581 million represented 67.37% of the Company's total revenues).

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Cash on hand	933,031	913,303
Deposits at financial institutions		
- Current accounts	34,555,853	98,583,382
- Savings accounts	34,780,086	188,061,711
- Fixed deposit due within 3 months	2,070	2,062
Total cash and cash equivalents	70,271,040	287,560,458

As at 31 December 2020, the deposits at financial institutions of the Company are deposits at local financial institutions, bore interest at rates from 0.125% to 0.750% per annum (2019: 0.125% to 0.750% per annum).

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12 Trade and other receivables, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade receivables	581,878,476	337,685,376
Trade receivables - related parties	2,093,368	2,053,726
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(11,352,708)	(9,829,017)
Total trade receivables, net	572,619,136	329,910,085
Other receivables	4,543,830	3,143,195
Other receivables - related parties	2,026,297	2,879,888
Prepaid expenses	41,930,084	46,782,205
Advance payment	19,755,650	17,692,272
Deposits	583,783	4,685,267
Total trade and other receivables, net	641,458,780	405,092,912

Outstanding trade receivables can be analysed as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Not yet due	489,825,379	154,371,116
Less than 3 months	80,528,967	158,251,789
3 - 6 months	2,248,803	7,880,951
More than 6 months	11,368,695	19,235,246
	583,971,844	339,739,102
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101)	(11,352,708)	(9,829,017)
Total trade receivables, net	572,619,136	329,910,085

The allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables was determined as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Not yet due Baht	Less than 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	More than 6 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 1 January 2020					
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	154,371,116	158,251,789	7,880,951	19,245,246	339,739,102
Allowance for expected credit losses	(510,951)	(741,273)	(18,000)	(11,777,735)	(13,047,959)
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Not yet due Baht	Less than 3 months Baht	3 - 6 months Baht	More than 6 months Baht	Total Baht
As of 31 December 2020					
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	489,825,379	80,528,967	2,248,803	11,368,695	583,971,844
Allowance for expected credit losses	(261,827)	(3,987,289)	(451,973)	(6,651,619)	(11,352,708)

The reconciliations of loss allowance of trade receivables for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follow:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	Trade receivables	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
31 December - calculated under TAS 101	9,829,017	9,829,017
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	3,218,942	-
Allowance for expected credit losses as at 1 January 2020 - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	13,047,959	9,829,017
Allowance for expected credit losses reversed	(1,695,251)	-
As of 31 December - calculated under TFRS 9 (2019: TAS 101)	11,352,708	9,829,017

13 - Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

As at 1 January 2020, the Company reclassified short-term financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, following the requirement of new financial reporting standards as described in Note 9.

14 - Assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers

14.1 Contract assets

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Contract assets		
- Current		
Accrued revenue from network installation service	1,216,503,522	1,371,052,739
- Non-current		
Accrued revenue from network rendering	506,298,009	181,334,763
Total contract assets	1,722,801,531	1,552,387,502

14.2 Assets recognised from contract costs

Costs to fulfil a contract

The asset recognised from capitalising the costs to fulfil a network rendering contract is included in prepaid expenses (note 12), net in the statement of financial position. The asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific contract it relates to, consistent with the pattern of recognition of the associated revenue.

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Statement of financial position as at 31 December:		
Assets recognised from costs to fulfil a contract	6,485,865	12,485,207
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December:		
Amortisation charges	5,999,343	7,514,793

14.3 Contract liabilities

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Contract liabilities		
- Current		
Advance received from network installation service	20,104,485	21,903,183
- Non-current		
Advance received from long-term network installation service	5,060,202	11,526,044
Total contract liabilities	25,164,687	33,429,227

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue recognised that was included in the brought forward balance of contract liabilities		
- Network installation service contract	21,205,809	25,831,608

15 Investment in a joint venture

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company has an investment in a joint venture as follows:

Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd.

Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Company, has a total of 2,100,000 registered ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 per share amounting to Baht 210 million. The Company holds 33.33% of its authorised share capital amounting to Baht 70 million.

The movement in investment in a joint venture is analysed as follows:

	Equity Method financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht	Baht
For the year ended 31 December 2020		
Opening book value	38,022,776	69,999,900
Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	(7,318,943)	-
Closing book value	30,703,833	69,999,900

The joint venture has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which is held directly by the Company.

Nature of investment in a joint venture

Name of entity	% of ownership interest	Measurement method	Nature of the relationship
Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd.	33.33	Equity	Note 1

Note 1: Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. provides data center space service such as co-location service, cloud computing service and disaster recovery service. Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. is a strategic partnership for the Company, providing data center space business. Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

Summarised financial information for joint venture

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. which is accounted for using the equity method.

Summarised statement of financial position

	Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. As at 31 December	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	98,635	79,427
Other current assets (excluding cash)	34,006,273	32,342,388
Total current assets	34,104,908	32,421,815
Non-current assets	394,918,791	422,721,652
Total assets	429,023,699	455,143,467
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	441,056	1,361,573
Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	140,035,798	30,509,565
Total current liabilities	140,476,854	31,871,138
Non-current liabilities	196,435,346	309,204,002
Total liabilities	336,912,200	341,075,140
Net assets	92,111,499	114,068,327

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. For the year ended 31 December	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Rental and service income	43,572,356	39,179,969
Other income	4,284,135	1,079,069
Rental and service cost	(21,665,835)	(19,273,045)
Administrative expense	(33,116,152)	(35,808,140)
Finance costs	(15,031,332)	(15,438,773)
Loss from continuing operations	(21,956,828)	(30,260,920)
Income tax expense	-	-
Post-tax loss from continuing operations	(21,956,828)	(30,260,920)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(21,956,828)	(30,260,920)

The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the joint venture adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Company and the joint venture (and not the Company's share of those amounts).

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in a joint venture.

	Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd.	
	For the year ended 31 December	
Summarised financial statements	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht
Opening net assets	114,068,327	144,329,247
Loss for the year	(21,956,828)	(30,260,920)
Closing net assets	92,111,499	114,068,327
Interest in a joint venture	33.33%	33.33%
Carrying value	30,703,833	38,002,776

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16 Fixed assets and telecommunication networks, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements										
	Building Baht	Building improvement Baht	Infrastructure system Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Tool and equipment Baht	Vehicle Baht	communication equipment Baht	Tele network Baht	Equipment under construction Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019											
Cost	30,428,163	21,058,061	105,741,284	30,099,915	190,373,457	1,981,955	3,402,394,267	220,038,851	165,232,112	4,167,348,065	
Less Accumulated depreciation	(4,396,865)	(7,401,753)	(39,285,295)	(15,357,399)	(76,795,821)	(1,616,935)	(448,517,474)	-	-	(593,371,542)	
Less Impairment loss on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,661,584)	(3,661,584)	
Net book value	26,031,298	13,656,308	66,455,989	14,742,516	113,577,636	365,020	2,953,876,793	220,038,851	161,570,528	3,570,314,939	
For the year ended											
31 December 2019											
Opening net book value	26,031,298	13,656,308	66,455,989	14,742,516	113,577,636	365,020	2,953,876,793	220,038,851	161,570,528	3,570,314,939	
Additions	-	14,239,164	651,607	10,123,069	7,480,017	-	102,155,692	11,458,416	439,845,979	585,953,944	
Transfer in (out)	-	10,215,408	628,964	748,687	-	-	364,841,632	(65,792,624)	(310,642,067)	-	
Transfer to work in process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,299,271)	-	(72,299,271)	
Depreciation charge	(1,148,228)	(2,610,487)	(10,981,525)	(5,574,371)	(22,244,817)	(167,699)	(181,644,776)	-	-	(224,371,903)	
Closing net book value	24,883,070	35,500,393	56,755,035	20,039,901	98,812,836	197,321	3,239,229,341	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,859,597,709	
As at 31 December 2019											
Cost	30,428,163	45,512,633	107,021,855	40,971,671	197,853,474	1,981,955	3,869,391,591	93,405,372	294,436,024	4,681,002,738	
Less Accumulated depreciation	(5,545,093)	(10,012,240)	(50,266,820)	(20,931,770)	(99,040,638)	(1,784,634)	(630,162,250)	-	-	(817,743,445)	
Less Impairment loss on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,661,584)	(3,661,584)	
Net book value	24,883,070	35,500,393	56,755,035	20,039,901	98,812,836	197,321	3,239,229,341	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,859,597,709	

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements									
	Building improvement Baht	Building Baht	Infrastructure system Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Tool and equipment Baht	Vehicle Baht	communication network equipment Baht	Equipment under construction Baht	Construction in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2020										
Cost	30,428,163	45,512,633	107,021,855	40,971,671	197,853,474	1,981,955	3,869,391,591	93,405,372	294,436,024	4,681,002,738
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,545,093)	(10,012,240)	(50,266,820)	(20,931,770)	(99,040,638)	(1,784,634)	(630,162,250)	-	-	(817,743,445)
Less: Impairment loss on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,661,584)	(3,661,584)
Net book value	24,883,070	35,500,393	56,755,035	20,039,901	98,812,836	197,321	3,239,229,341	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,859,597,709
For the year ended 31 December 2020										
Opening net book value	24,883,070	35,500,393	56,755,035	20,039,901	98,812,836	197,321	3,239,229,341	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,859,597,709
Adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,930,843)	-	-	(100,930,843)
As at 1 January 2020										
Cost	24,883,070	35,500,393	56,755,035	20,039,901	98,812,836	197,321	3,138,298,498	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,758,666,866
Additions	3,800	3,644,691	594,585	2,930,803	587,121	-	39,749,110	4,861,503	287,540,540	339,912,153
Transfer in (out)	-	554,700	-	-	-	-	228,215,788	(554,700)	(228,215,788)	-
Transfer to work in process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,037,468)	-	(19,037,468)
Depreciation charge	(1,148,516)	(5,013,898)	(11,088,038)	(6,635,365)	(20,940,737)	(149,251)	(195,578,847)	-	-	(240,554,652)
Closing net book value	23,738,354	34,685,886	46,261,582	16,335,339	78,459,220	48,070	3,210,684,549	78,674,707	350,099,192	3,838,986,899
As at 31 December 2020										
Cost	30,431,963	49,712,024	107,616,440	43,902,474	198,440,595	1,981,955	4,036,425,646	78,674,707	353,760,776	4,900,946,580
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,693,609)	(15,026,138)	(61,354,858)	(27,567,135)	(119,981,375)	(1,933,885)	(825,741,097)	-	-	(1,058,298,097)
Less: Impairment loss on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,661,584)	(3,661,584)
Net book value	23,738,354	34,685,886	46,261,582	16,335,339	78,459,220	48,070	3,210,684,549	78,674,707	350,099,192	3,838,986,899

During the year ended 31 December 2020, borrowing cost of Baht 13.59 million was capitalised as assets and are included in 'additions' (2019: Baht 14.35 million). A capitalisation rate of 4.23% (2019: 4.75%) was used representing the actual borrowing cost of the borrowings used to finance the project.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, additions are included assets under finance leases (where the Company is the lessee) of Baht 100.93 million.

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Leased assets included above, where the Company is a lessee under a finance lease, comprise of telecommunication network equipment as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements
As at 31 December	2019 Baht
Capitalisation costs as finance lease	110,695,553
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,764,710)</u>
Net book value	<u>100,930,843</u>

For the year 2020, the Company are presented right-of-use assets as a separate line item in the statement of financial position as a results of changes in accounting policy in note 5.

As at 31 December 2020, the Company pledged fixed asset and telecommunication networks as collateral against the long-term borrowings from a financial institution with net book value amount of Baht 145.39 million (2019: Baht 179.43 million) (Note 23).

17 Right-of-use assets, net

As at 31 December, right-of-use asset balance are as follows:

	Equity Method financial statements and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2020 Baht	1 January 2020 Baht
Building	79,927,407	84,939,007
Equipment	224,892,868	100,930,843
Vehicles	51,140,952	72,313,231
Total right-of-use assets	<u>355,961,227</u>	<u>258,183,081</u>

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements
	2020 Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:	
Building	14,683,193
Equipment	6,971,989
Vehicles	<u>34,640,149</u>
Total	<u>56,295,331</u>
Addition to the right-of-use assets during the year	<u>168,529,933</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>79,589,594</u>
Expense relating to short-term leases	22,647,805
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	188,847

18 Intangible assets, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	Computer software Baht	Computer software in progress Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2019			
Cost	28,870,376	850,000	29,720,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(3,346,686)	-	(3,346,686)
Net book value	25,523,690	850,000	26,373,690
For the year ended 31 December 2019			
Opening net book value	25,523,690	850,000	26,373,690
Additions	1,475,000	-	1,475,000
Transfer in (out)	850,000	(850,000)	-
Amortisation charge	(1,992,510)	-	(1,992,510)
Closing net book value	25,856,180	-	25,856,180
As at 31 December 2019			
Cost	31,195,376	-	31,195,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(5,339,196)	-	(5,339,196)
Net book value	25,856,180	-	25,856,180
For the year ended 31 December 2020			
Opening net book value	25,856,180	-	25,856,180
Additions	2,090,000	-	2,090,000
Amortisation charge	(2,493,754)	-	(2,493,754)
Closing net book value	25,452,426	-	25,452,426
As at 31 December 2020			
Cost	33,285,376	-	33,285,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(7,832,950)	-	(7,832,950)
Net book value	25,452,426	-	25,452,426

19 Deferred taxes, net

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	18,912,895	17,875,535
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	8,816,794	7,367,787
	<u>27,729,689</u>	<u>25,243,322</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	(2,258,425)	(946,433)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	(34,176,761)	(21,809,036)
	<u>(36,435,186)</u>	<u>(22,755,469)</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	<u>(8,705,497)</u>	<u>2,487,853</u>

The movement of the deferred tax assets (liabilities) is as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
As at 31 December	2,487,853	18,197,323
Adjustment from adoption of new accounting standards		
As at 1 January (note 5)	508,754	-
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	(11,702,104)	(16,267,630)
Charged / (credited) directly to other comprehensive income (loss)	-	558,160
As at 31 December	<u>(8,705,497)</u>	<u>2,487,853</u>

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The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements							Total Baht
	Allowance for expected credit losses (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts under TAS 101) Baht	Impairment loss on assets Baht	Provision Baht	Employee benefit obligations Baht	Depreciation Baht	Service contracts Baht	Others Baht	
Deferred tax assets								
As at 31 December 2019	1,965,803	732,317	12,543,132	2,365,079	5,314,442	2,304,587	17,962	25,243,322
Adjustment from adoption of new accounting standards	643,788 (339,050)	-	-	-	-	-	-	643,788
As at 1 January 2020 (note 5)								1,842,579
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss								
As at 31 December 2020	2,270,541	732,317	12,641,869	2,990,883	6,256,242	2,823,052	14,785	27,729,689
As at 1 January 2019	1,823,343	732,317	17,349,210	1,164,501	4,174,399	1,798,506	637,229	27,679,505
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	142,460	-	(4,806,078)	642,418	1,140,043	506,081	(619,267)	(2,994,343)
Charged / (credited) directly to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	558,160	-	-	-	558,160
As at 31 December 2019	1,965,803	732,317	12,543,132	2,365,079	5,314,442	2,304,587	17,962	25,243,322

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	Leases Baht	Others Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
As at 31 December 2019	(20,753,962)	(2,001,507)	(22,755,469)
Adjustment from adoption of new accounting standards			
As at 1 January 2020 (note 5)	(135,034)	-	(135,034)
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	(10,551,305)	(2,993,378)	(13,544,683)
As at 31 December 2020	(31,440,301)	(4,994,885)	(36,435,186)
As at 1 January 2019	(7,823,832)	(1,658,350)	(9,482,182)
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	(12,930,130)	(343,157)	(13,273,287)
As at 31 December 2019	(20,753,962)	(2,001,507)	(22,755,469)

20 Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net

As at 31 December 2020, short-term borrowings from financial institutions comprise promissory notes without collateral of Baht 2,177.69 million. The interest rate is 2.50% - 4.75% per annum. These borrowings are due for repayment within 1 year (2019: amount Baht 2,055.91 million. The interest rate is 3.10% - 4.50% per annum. These borrowings are due for repayment within 1 year).

The movement of the short-term borrowings from financial institutions can be analysed as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening book value	2,052,979,102	1,036,952,744
Cash flows:		
Proceed from borrowings during the year	1,899,266,273	2,285,951,276
Repayment to borrowings during the year	(1,777,479,050)	(1,269,070,000)
Addition of deferred financing fee	(616,250)	(1,897,000)
Non-cash items:		
Amortisation of financing fee	1,024,331	1,042,082
Closing book value	2,175,174,406	2,052,979,102

21 Trade and other payables

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Trade payables	552,380,398	528,316,125
Trade payables - related parties	7,868,920	17,005,296
Total accounts payables	560,249,318	545,321,421
Other payables	17,341,767	16,544,660
Other payables - related parties	10,213,054	9,880,854
Network installation cost payables	107,512,492	123,490,451
Service agreement payables	19,131,045	16,538,722
Retention payables	59,721,741	56,402,192
Accrued expenses	26,607,170	40,647,822
Total trade and other payables	800,776,587	808,826,122

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22 Lease liabilities, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Within 1 year	109,346,042	29,202,383
Over 1 years, but less than 5 years	202,531,899	42,106,178
Over 5 years	32,658,288	-
	344,536,229	71,308,561
<u>Less</u> Future interest paid of finance lease liabilities	(31,737,015)	(4,026,755)
Present value of finance lease liabilities, net	312,799,214	67,281,806

Finance lease liabilities excluded future interest paid are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Finance lease liabilities, net	312,799,214	67,281,806
<u>Less</u> Current portion of finance lease liabilities, net	(98,151,405)	(26,957,257)
	214,647,809	40,324,549

The fair value of finance lease liabilities approximated their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Changes in lease liabilities are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	Lease liabilities - due within 1 year	Lease liabilities - due over 1 year	Total
Net liabilities as at 1 January 2019	20,448,375	22,634,404	43,082,779
Cash flows:			
Payment for lease liabilities	(29,173,860)	-	(29,173,860)
Non-cash items:			
Added lease liabilities, excluding future interest	22,501,407	30,871,480	53,372,887
Transferred from lease liabilities that is due over 1 year to lease liabilities due within 1 year	13,181,335	(13,181,335)	-
Net liabilities as at 31 December 2019	26,957,257	40,324,549	67,281,806
Adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 5)	41,908,877	114,668,192	156,577,069
Net liabilities as at 1 January 2020	68,866,134	154,992,741	223,858,875
Cash flows:			
Payment for lease liabilities	(79,589,594)	-	(79,589,594)
Non-cash items:			
Added lease liabilities, excluding future interest	44,976,370	123,553,563	168,529,933
Transferred from lease liabilities that is due over 1 year to lease liabilities due within 1 year	63,898,495	(63,898,495)	-
Net liabilities as at 31 December 2020	98,151,405	214,647,809	312,799,214

23 Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Current portion of long-term borrowings from a financial institution		
Thai Baht borrowings	349,782,579	405,349,308
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing service fees due within one year	(935,281)	(1,195,094)
Current portion of long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	348,847,298	404,154,214
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution		
Thai Baht borrowings	1,462,958,615	1,509,937,023
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing service fees due later than one year	(1,662,943)	(2,358,054)
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	1,461,295,672	1,507,578,969
Total long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net	1,810,142,970	1,911,733,183

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

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening book value	1,911,733,183	1,709,306,493
Cash flows:		
Proceed from borrowings during the year	65,337,000	583,500,000
Repayment to borrowings during the year	(147,829,720)	(380,387,954)
Addition of deferred financing fee	-	(1,810,000)
Non-cash items:		
Amortisation of financing fee	1,085,801	1,124,644
Adjusted by using the effective interest rate method	(1,506,026)	-
Gain on long-term borrowings modification	(18,677,268)	-
Closing book value	1,810,142,970	1,911,733,183

The fair value of long-term borrowings from a financial institution approximated their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting from floating rate is not significant.

The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate of 3.75% - 4.50% (2019: 4.50% - 4.75%) and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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As at 31 December 2020, the Company had long-term borrowings denominated in Thai Baht with a local financial institution which were secured amounting to Baht 1,832.79 million (2019: Baht 1,915.29 million) as follows:

Number	Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2020 (Baht)	Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2019 (Baht)	Interest rate per annum	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1*	210,950,000	234,500,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from November 2016	Payment every month
2*	160,000,000	175,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from December 2017	Payment every month
3*	124,100,000	134,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from May 2018	Payment every month
4*	150,500,000	160,400,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from January 2019	Payment every month
5*	153,800,000	163,700,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from February 2019	Payment every month
6*	167,000,000	176,900,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from June 2019	Payment every month
7*	176,900,000	186,800,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from September 2019	Payment every month
8*	550,000,000	550,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from November 2021	Payment every month
9**	22,008,651	37,761,071	4%	Repayment every month from May 2018	Payment every month
10**	961,063	1,570,435	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
11**	13,827,717	22,595,337	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
12**	34,977,745	58,511,094	4%	Repayment every month from June 2018	Payment every month
13**	121,241	351,972	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
14**	2,940,911	5,046,053	4%	Repayment every month from August 2018	Payment every month
15**	5,999,695	8,150,369	4.26%	Repayment every month from November 2019	Payment every month
16**	4,799,522	-	4.26%	Repayment every month from July 2020	Payment every 3 months
17**	46,993,819	-	3.87%	Repayment every month from September 2020	Payment every month
18**	4,672,176	-	3.90%	Repayment every month from October 2020	Payment every month
19**	2,241,071	-	4.04%	Repayment every month from December 2020	Payment every month
Total	<u>1,832,793,611</u>	<u>1,915,286,331</u>			

* The long-term borrowings from a financial institution are secured by Director of the Company and 51% share of the Company. In addition, the Company is required to comply with certain conditions throughout the borrowings period such as maintaining borrowings from financial institution to the equity and borrowings from related parties ratio, maintaining debt service coverage ratio, etc.

** The long-term borrowings from a financial institution are secured by pledge of fixed assets and telecommunication networks as mentioned in Note 16.

During the year 2020, the Company signed memorandums of agreements with a local financial institution to extend the repayment period for one year on seven long-term borrowing agreements, totalling Baht 1,832.80 million (outstanding balance as at 31 December 2020: Baht 1,143.25 million), as a results, the Company was not required to repay principle during the period start from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. The Company recognised modification gain of extending repayment amounting to Baht 18.68 million. These extensions of long-term borrowings were not substantially different as the discounted cash flow value of new borrowings varies from discounted cash flow value of previous borrowings less than 10%. Therefore, the Company reclassified its extended portion of borrowings to non-current liabilities.

24. Employee benefit obligations

The movements in the employee benefit obligations during the years are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Opening balance	11,825,397	5,822,507
Current service cost	2,906,807	1,962,265
Past service cost	-	1,042,887
Interest cost	222,216	206,940
Remeasurements		
Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	409,603
Loss from change in financial assumptions	-	1,274,331
Experience loss	-	1,106,864
Closing balance	14,954,420	11,825,397

The following table is a summary of the assumptions relating to the actuarial technique as at the date of financial statements:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 %	2019 %
Discount rate	1.88	1.88
Salary increase rate	6.50	6.50
Turnover rate	5 - 15	5 - 15
Mortality rate	TMO 2017	TMO 2017
Disability rate	TMO 2017	TMO 2017

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	2020		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.5%	Decreased by Baht 1,257,178	Increased by Baht 1,400,520
Salary increase rate	0.5%	Increased by Baht 1,407,798	Decreased by Baht 1,276,295
Turnover rate	10%	Decreased by Baht 2,146,207	Increased by Baht 2,607,175
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	2019		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.5%	Decreased by Baht 1,037,858	Increased by Baht 1,159,959
Salary increase rate	0.5%	Increased by Baht 1,102,477	Decreased by Baht 1,000,354
Turnover rate	10%	Decreased by Baht 1,675,877	Increased by Baht 2,030,184

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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 weighted average durations of the Company's defined benefit obligation is equal to 20 years (2019: 21 years).

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2020					
Retirement benefits	-	-	603,928	106,919,588	107,523,516
Total	-	-	603,928	106,919,588	107,523,516

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Less than a year Baht	Between 1-2 years Baht	Between 2-5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2019					
Retirement benefits	-	-	360,119	107,163,397	107,523,516
Total	-	-	360,119	107,163,397	107,523,516

26 Share capital and premium on share capital

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements				
	Authorised share capital Shares	Issued and paid-up Shares	Issued and paid-up Baht	Premium on share capital Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2019	1,250,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	814,942,915	1,314,942,915
Increased	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	1,250,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	814,942,915	1,314,942,915
At 1 January 2020	1,250,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	814,942,915	1,314,942,915
Increased	250,000,000	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	1,500,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	814,942,915	1,314,942,915

At the Board of Director Meeting held on 8 July 2020, the Shareholders approved the increase share capital from Baht 625,000,000 to Baht 750,000,000 by issuing new ordinary shares of 250,000,000 at Baht 0.50 each for support the issuance of warrant to purchase ordinary shares of the Company No.2 (ITEL-W2), which the Company registered the increase in share capital with the ministry of commerce on 22 July 2020.

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26 Warrants

The Company issued warrants on ordinary shares without charge to the Company's existing shareholders which is approved at the Annual General Meeting as follows:

Issued by	Allotted to	Approval date	Determined exercising date		As at 31 December 2019	Increased during the year	Decreased during the year	As at 31 December 2020		
			First exercise	Last exercise						
					Outstanding warrant Unit	Warrant Unit	Exercise ratio for ordinary shares per 1 warrant	Exercise price Baht	Amount Baht	Outstanding warrant Unit
The Company	Existing-shareholder (ITEL-W1)	25 April 2018	30 June 2020	22 May 2021	249,992,175	-	-	-	-	249,992,175
The Company	Existing-shareholder (ITEL-W2)	8 July 2020	30 September 2020	19 August 2021	-	249,999,451	-	-	3	249,999,451
Total issuance by the Company					249,992,175	249,999,451	-	-	-	499,991,626

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on 8 July 2020, the shareholders passed a resolution to approve the issuance of the Company's warrants on ordinary shares (ITEL-W2), not exceeding 250,000,000 units for offering to the Company's existing shareholders. The rights were offered in the ratio of four existing ordinary shares to one warrant, with any fractional shares eliminated. The exercise price is Baht 3.00 per share, but is subject to subsequent change. Issuance date of warrant is within 1 year after the first issue date of Warrant No.2 (ITEL-W2).

During the period ended 31 December 2020, there was no exercised warrant.

27 Legal reserve

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
At 1 January	26,110,000	16,510,000
Appropriation during the year	9,560,000	9,600,000
At 31 December	35,670,000	26,110,000

Under the Public Limited Company Act., B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficits brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

28 Revenue

28.1 In order to comply with the Notification of NBTC on License Fees for Telecommunications Business, the details of revenue used for the purpose of the calculation of the license fee ("license fee") were as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the license fee		
- Service income from network rendering	780,803,628	696,442,168
- Service income from data center space service	62,330,979	65,377,611
Total relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the license fee	843,134,607	761,819,779
Irrelevant revenue and were not be used to calculate the license fee		
- Service income from network rendering	330,338,743	152,417,465
- Service income from network installation service	823,967,278	1,387,528,653
- Service income from data center space service	23,089,893	28,535,932
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification	18,677,268	-
- Other income	19,682,886	16,291,589
Total irrelevant revenue and were not be used to calculate the license fee	1,215,756,068	1,584,773,639
Revenue		
- Service income from network rendering	1,111,142,371	848,859,633
- Service income from network installation service	823,967,278	1,387,528,653
- Service income from data center space service	85,420,872	93,913,543
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification	18,677,268	-
- Other income	19,682,886	16,291,589
Total revenue	2,058,890,675	2,346,593,418

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28.2 In order to comply with the Notification of NBTC on Criteria and Procedures for Universal Service Obligation Fee ("USO fee"), the details of revenue used for the purpose of the calculation of the USO fee were as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the USO fee		
- Service income from network rendering	780,803,628	696,442,168
Total relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the USO fee	780,803,628	696,442,168
Irrelevant revenue and was not be used to calculate the USO fee		
- Service income from network rendering	330,338,743	152,417,465
Total irrelevant revenue and was not be used to calculate the USO fee	330,338,743	152,417,465
Total service income from network rendering	1,111,142,371	848,859,633

29 Expenses by nature

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Subcontract costs	393,230,564	897,740,440
Staff costs	113,871,146	128,176,515
Depreciation and amortisation charges	263,351,684	226,364,413
Repair and maintenance expense	136,089,870	105,273,805
Material and equipment used	61,360,155	173,907,738
System and network expense	217,908,809	122,847,661
Rental fee under service contracts	73,316,486	128,133,089

30 Income taxes

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Over recorded in prior year	-	(3,657,504)	-	(3,657,504)
Current tax	36,409,908	35,150,509	36,409,908	35,150,509
Deferred tax	11,702,104	16,267,630	11,702,104	16,267,630
Total income taxes	48,112,012	47,760,635	48,112,012	47,760,635

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The income tax on the profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Profit before income tax	231,844,390	228,760,725	239,163,333	238,847,599
Tax calculated at a tax rate of The result of the accounting profit multiplied by the income tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
	46,368,878	45,752,145	47,832,667	47,769,520
Tax effect of:				
Joint ventures' resulting reported, net of tax	1,463,789	2,017,375	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	340,513	62,803	340,513	62,803
Double deductible expenses for tax purpose	(61,168)	(71,688)	(61,168)	(71,688)
Income tax	48,112,012	47,760,635	48,112,012	47,760,635

The tax (charge) / credit relating to component of other comprehensive (income) loss is as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements					
	2020			2019		
	Before tax Baht	Tax (charge) / credit Baht	After tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax (charge) / credit Baht	After tax Baht
Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	2,790,798	(558,160)	2,232,638
Other comprehensive (income) loss	-	-	-	2,790,798	(558,160)	2,232,638
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	(558,160)	-
	-	-	-	-	(558,160)	-

31 Earnings per share

31.1 Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit attributable to the Company (Baht)	183,732,378	181,000,090	191,051,321	191,086,964
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Shares)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19

31.2 Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per share is calculated adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares: the warrants. A calculation is made to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price during the period of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding warrants. The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming warrants which the exercise price is lower than the average market price of the Company's shares have been exercised.

For the years ended 31 December	Equity method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit attributable to the Company (Baht)	183,732,378	181,000,090	191,051,321	191,086,964
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Shares)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Adjustment: conversion of warrants (Shares)	-	-	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (Shares)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Diluted earnings per share (Baht)	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19

32 Related party transactions

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

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

The major shareholder of the Company is Interlink Communication Public Company Limited, holding 60% of the Company's shares.

The significant related party transactions are as follows:

32.1 Revenue from services

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Revenue from services				
- Parent company	3,264,000	2,670,000	3,264,000	2,670,000
- Joint venture	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Other income				
- Parent company	48,049	135,664	48,049	135,664
- Joint venture	7,276,500	6,930,000	7,276,500	6,930,000

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32.2 Purchases of goods

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Purchases of goods - Parent company	7,635,046	27,067,727	7,635,046	27,067,727

32.3 Other expenses

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Rental expenses - Parent company	12,265,262	9,946,597	12,265,262	9,946,597
Service expenses - Parent company	9,515,063	9,009,081	9,515,063	9,009,081
Administrative expenses - Parent company	7,390,988	10,343,540	7,390,988	10,343,540
- Directors	2,844,000	2,825,795	2,844,000	2,825,795

32.4 Trade receivables and trade payables - related parties

As at 31 December	Equity Method		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Trade receivables - Parent company	2,084,808	2,045,166	2,084,808	2,045,166
- Joint venture	8,560	8,560	8,560	8,560
Trade payables - Parent company	4,607,010	11,514,484	4,607,010	11,514,484
- Joint venture	3,261,910	5,490,812	3,261,910	5,490,812

32.5 Amount due from and amount due to related parties

As at 31 December	Equity Method		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other receivables - Parent company	728,654	936,233	728,654	936,233
- Joint venture	1,297,643	1,943,655	1,297,643	1,943,655
Other payables - Parent company	9,481,054	9,167,060	9,481,054	9,167,060
- Directors	732,000	713,795	732,000	713,795

32.6 Short-term borrowings to a joint venture

As at 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-

32.7 Key management compensation

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2019 Baht
Short-term benefits	21,760,473	23,480,031	21,760,473	23,480,031
Post benefits	340,811	329,589	340,811	329,589
	22,101,284	23,809,620	22,101,284	23,809,620

33 Commitments and contingent liabilities

33.1 Financial institution guarantees

As at 31 December 2020, there were outstanding guarantees issued by the financial institution on behalf of the Company of Baht 674.82 million (2019: Baht 655.33 million) in respect of certain performance obligations required in the normal course of business of the Company.

33.2 Service contracts

The Company has entered into several services contracts. The terms of the contracts are generally between 1 and 30 years, which future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable service contracts are as follows:

As at 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	(Unit : Million Baht)	
	2020	2019
Payment within:		
- Within 1 year	237.47	327.50
- 1 to 5 years	320.90	418.66
- More than 5 years	353.78	179.04

33.3 Litigation

A subcontractor (the "Plaintiff") of the Company filed a claim against the Company on the basis that the Company has defaulted on an installation fiber optic agreement. The Plaintiff claimed for the total amount of Baht 1,161,279 which included principal amount of Baht 975,097 plus interest of Baht 186,182. The Company also filed a statement of defence and counter-claim for the total amount of Baht 692,657. The Court of First Instance ordered the Plaintiff to pay the Company Baht 265,744 plus interest of 7.5% per annum from 24 May 2016 until the payment is fully made. As at 24 February 2021, a statement of defence and counter-claim are currently in the process of identifying assets of the judgement debtor for legal execution.