

INTERLINK TELECOM PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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

31 DECEMBER 2021



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 2021, 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 2021;
- 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. 5.17, revenue recognition.</p> <p>The Company recognises revenue from network installation in accordance with term of each service contract with customers. Recognition of the Company's revenue is complex because there are several conditions and performance obligations of each contract type such as sales and installation, services and turnkey contracts.</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 44% of total revenue. The Company provides network installation service nationwide. This service comprises small projects and large projects and;2) The recognition of revenue from network installation service required significant management's judgements in order to determine revenue should be recognised at point in time when the obligations are satisfied or over time by using output method. This method requires valuation 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, the timing of performance obligation satisfied, process to determine the transaction price and allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations.3) Examining the documents supporting for control transferring of the revenue recognition at a point in time and 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 for the revenue recognition over time.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 the revenue recognition of each performance obligation and evaluation of value of services completed in accordance with term of each service contract relating to the recognition of revenue from network installation service were appropriate and consistent with the evidence obtained.</p>

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'.

Pongthavee Ratanakoses
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7795
Bangkok
22 February 2022

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10	224,507,442	70,271,040	224,507,442	70,271,040
Trade and other receivables, net	11	473,937,194	641,458,780	473,937,194	641,458,780
Work in process		248,116,369	157,661,102	248,116,369	157,661,102
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	30.6	12,000,000	2,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000
Financial derivative assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	7	6,328,171	-	6,328,171	-
Accrued revenue from network installation service	12.1	1,717,660,618	1,216,503,522	1,717,660,618	1,216,503,522
Retention receivables		11,859,755	11,466,650	11,859,755	11,466,650
Revenue department receivable		129,121,749	146,534,928	129,121,749	146,534,928
Total current assets		2,823,531,298	2,245,896,022	2,823,531,298	2,245,896,022
Non-current assets					
Restricted cash at financial institutions		50,962,513	50,592,755	50,962,513	50,592,755
Accrued revenue from network rendering	12.1	961,800,256	506,298,009	961,800,256	506,298,009
Investment in a joint venture	13	24,843,646	30,703,833	69,999,900	69,999,900
Fixed assets and telecommunication networks, net	14	3,877,365,113	3,838,986,899	3,877,365,113	3,838,986,899
Right-of-use assets, net	15	303,884,273	355,961,227	303,884,273	355,961,227
Intangible assets, net	16	22,585,411	25,452,426	22,585,411	25,452,426
Other non-current assets		19,294,861	25,027,869	19,294,861	25,027,869
Total non-current assets		5,260,736,073	4,833,023,018	5,305,892,327	4,872,319,085
Total assets		8,084,267,371	7,078,919,040	8,129,423,625	7,118,215,107

Director _____ Director _____

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings					
from financial institutions, net	18	2,248,340,920	2,175,174,406	2,248,340,920	2,175,174,406
Trade and other payables	19	815,514,255	800,776,587	815,514,255	800,776,587
Current portion of lease liabilities, net	20	80,521,879	98,151,405	80,521,879	98,151,405
Current portion of long-term borrowings					
from financial institutions, net	21	515,807,973	348,847,298	515,807,973	348,847,298
Advance received from network installation service	12.3	36,060,790	20,104,485	36,060,790	20,104,485
Income tax payable		9,222,674	1,714,152	9,222,674	1,714,152
Other current liabilities		19,533,127	36,765,110	19,533,127	36,765,110
Total current liabilities		3,725,001,618	3,481,533,443	3,725,001,618	3,481,533,443
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities, net	20	160,802,146	214,647,809	160,802,146	214,647,809
Long-term borrowings					
from financial institutions, net	21	1,244,488,069	1,461,295,672	1,244,488,069	1,461,295,672
Deferred tax liabilities, net	17	26,834,936	8,705,497	26,834,936	8,705,497
Advance received from long-term network installation service	12.3	109,322	5,060,202	109,322	5,060,202
Employee benefit obligations	22	18,195,151	14,954,420	18,195,151	14,954,420
Total non-current liabilities		1,450,429,624	1,704,663,600	1,450,429,624	1,704,663,600
Total liabilities		5,175,431,242	5,186,197,043	5,175,431,242	5,186,197,043
Equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
1,812,500,000 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 0.50 each					
(2020: 1,500,000,000 ordinary shares					
at par value of Baht 0.50 each)					
	23	906,250,000	750,000,000	906,250,000	750,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital					
1,247,165,194 ordinary shares					
at paid-up of Baht 0.50 each					
(2020: 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares					
at paid-up of Baht 0.50 each)					
	23	623,582,597	500,000,000	623,582,597	500,000,000
Premium on paid-up share capital	23	1,432,856,304	814,942,915	1,432,856,304	814,942,915
Advance received from share subscription	24	23,827,290	-	23,827,290	-
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - legal reserve					
	25	48,510,000	35,670,000	48,510,000	35,670,000
Unappropriated					
		780,059,938	542,109,082	825,216,192	581,405,149
Total equity		2,908,836,129	1,892,721,997	2,953,992,383	1,932,018,064
Total liabilities and equity		8,084,267,371	7,078,919,040	8,129,423,625	7,118,215,107

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Service income from network rendering		1,281,306,973	1,111,142,371	1,281,306,973	1,111,142,371
Service income from network installation service		1,092,780,482	823,967,278	1,092,780,482	823,967,278
Service income from data center space service		91,797,481	85,420,872	91,797,481	85,420,872
Gain on long-term borrowings modification		-	18,677,268	-	18,677,268
Other income		43,295,312	19,682,886	43,295,312	19,682,886
Total revenue	26	2,509,180,248	2,058,890,675	2,509,180,248	2,058,890,675
Cost of network rendering		(977,594,994)	(800,170,504)	(977,594,994)	(800,170,504)
Cost of network installation service		(886,875,614)	(703,838,900)	(886,875,614)	(703,838,900)
Cost of data center space service		(62,864,080)	(54,250,458)	(62,864,080)	(54,250,458)
Service expenses		(41,409,077)	(48,828,057)	(41,409,077)	(48,828,057)
Administrative expenses		(71,044,091)	(58,406,211)	(71,044,091)	(58,406,211)
Finance costs		(146,333,947)	(154,233,212)	(146,333,947)	(154,233,212)
Total expense		(2,186,121,803)	(1,819,727,342)	(2,186,121,803)	(1,819,727,342)
Profit before share of losses from investment in a joint venture and income tax		323,058,445	239,163,333	323,058,445	239,163,333
Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	13	(5,860,187)	(7,318,943)	-	-
Profit before income tax		317,198,258	231,844,390	323,058,445	239,163,333
Income tax	28	(66,407,402)	(48,112,012)	(66,407,402)	(48,112,012)
Net profit for the year		250,790,856	183,732,378	256,651,043	191,051,321
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		250,790,856	183,732,378	256,651,043	191,051,321
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	29.1	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.19
Diluted earnings per share	29.2	0.22	0.18	0.23	0.19

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Equity Method financial statements						
	Retained earnings						
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up share capital Baht	Advance received from share subscription Bath	Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	Total Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020		500,000,000	814,942,915	-	26,110,000	367,936,704	1,708,989,619
Changes in equity for the year							
Legal reserve	25	-	-	-	9,560,000	(9,560,000)	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	183,732,378	183,732,378
Closing balance as at 31 December 2020		<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>814,942,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,670,000</u>	<u>542,109,082</u>	<u>1,892,721,997</u>
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021		500,000,000	814,942,915	-	35,670,000	542,109,082	1,892,721,997
Changes in equity for the year							
Increase in share capital	23	123,582,597	617,913,389	-	-	-	741,495,986
Advance received from share subscription	24	-	-	23,827,290	-	-	23,827,290
Legal reserve	25	-	-	-	12,840,000	(12,840,000)	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	250,790,856	250,790,856
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		<u>623,582,597</u>	<u>1,432,856,304</u>	<u>23,827,290</u>	<u>48,510,000</u>	<u>780,059,938</u>	<u>2,908,836,129</u>

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Separate financial statements						
	Retained earnings						
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Premium on paid-up share capital Baht	Advance received from share subscription Baht	Appropriated - legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	Total Baht
		500,000,000	814,942,915	-	26,110,000	399,913,828	1,740,966,743
Opening balance as at 1 January 2020							
Changes in equity for the year							
Legal reserve	25	-	-	-	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
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021		500,000,000	814,942,915	-	35,670,000	581,405,149	1,932,018,064
Changes in equity for the year							
Increase in share capital	23	123,582,597	617,913,389	-	-	-	741,495,986
Advance received from share subscription	24	-	-	23,827,290	-	-	23,827,290
Legal reserve	25	-	-	-	12,840,000	(12,840,000)	-
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	256,651,043	256,651,043
Closing balance as at 31 December 2021		623,582,597	1,432,856,304	23,827,290	48,510,000	825,216,192	2,953,992,383

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		317,198,258	231,844,390	323,058,445	239,163,333
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash from operations:					
- Depreciation and amortisation	14, 15, 16	320,856,651	299,343,737	320,856,651	299,343,737
- Amortisation of prepaid expenses		26,589,959	27,676,630	26,589,959	27,676,630
- Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	13	5,860,187	7,318,943	-	-
- Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange rate		1,607,473	(48,755)	1,607,473	(48,755)
- (Reversal) expected credit losses	11	(391,906)	(1,695,251)	(391,906)	(1,695,251)
- Interest income		(497,064)	(648,786)	(497,064)	(648,786)
- Finance costs		146,333,947	154,233,212	146,333,947	154,233,212
- Employee benefit expenses	22	3,240,731	3,129,023	3,240,731	3,129,023
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification		-	(18,677,268)	-	(18,677,268)
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		820,798,236	702,475,875	820,798,236	702,475,875
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
- Trade and other receivables		141,420,000	(266,197,516)	141,420,000	(266,197,516)
- Work in process		(77,554,102)	58,325,992	(77,554,102)	58,325,992
- Accrued revenue from network installation service		(501,157,096)	154,549,217	(501,157,095)	154,549,217
- Retention receivables		(393,105)	9,889,424	(393,105)	9,889,424
- Revenue department receivables		17,413,179	31,977,019	17,413,179	31,977,019
- Accrued revenue from network rendering		(455,502,247)	(324,963,246)	(455,502,248)	(324,963,246)
- Other non-current assets		5,733,008	8,724,220	5,733,008	8,724,220
- Trade and other payables		59,594,142	22,766,559	59,594,142	22,766,559
- Advance received from network installation service		11,005,425	(8,264,540)	11,005,425	(8,264,540)
- Other current liabilities		(17,231,983)	13,586,534	(17,231,983)	13,586,534
Cash generated from operations		4,125,457	402,869,538	4,125,457	402,869,538
- Income tax paid		(40,769,443)	(35,609,252)	(40,769,443)	(35,609,252)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		(36,643,986)	367,260,286	(36,643,986)	367,260,286

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 are an integral part of this financial statements.

Interlink Telecom Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Equity Method		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
- Payments for restricted cash at financial institutions		(369,758)	(50,490,755)	(369,758)	(50,490,755)
- Payments for short-term borrowings to a joint venture		(10,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(2,000,000)
- Payments for purchase of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		(314,180,290)	(326,525,443)	(314,180,290)	(326,525,443)
- Payments for borrowing cost capitalisation of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		(17,837,000)	(12,441,000)	(17,837,000)	(12,441,000)
- Payments for purchases of intangible assets		-	(2,090,000)	-	(2,090,000)
- Interest received		497,064	648,786	497,064	648,786
Net cash used in investing activities		(341,889,984)	(392,898,412)	(341,889,984)	(392,898,412)
Cash flows from financing activities					
- Proceeds from short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net		63,954,650	121,170,973	63,954,650	121,170,973
- Payments for lease liabilities	20	(101,409,876)	(79,589,594)	(101,409,876)	(79,589,594)
- Proceeds from long-term borrowings from financial institutions	21	314,820,000	65,337,000	314,820,000	65,337,000
- Payments for long-term borrowings from financial institutions	21	(372,108,808)	(147,829,720)	(372,108,808)	(147,829,720)
- Payments for deferred financing fee of long-term borrowings from financial institutions	21	(1,440,000)	-	(1,440,000)	-
- Advance received from share subscription	24	23,827,290	-	23,827,290	-
- Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	23	741,495,986	-	741,495,986	-
- Interest paid		(136,368,870)	(150,739,951)	(136,368,870)	(150,739,951)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		532,770,372	(191,651,292)	532,770,372	(191,651,292)
Net increased (decreased) in cash and cash equivalents		154,236,402	(217,289,418)	154,236,402	(217,289,418)
Beginning balance		70,271,040	287,560,458	70,271,040	287,560,458
Ending balance	10	224,507,442	70,271,040	224,507,442	70,271,040
Non-cash transactions					
- Account payable - purchases of fixed assets and telecommunication networks		121,618,752	168,483,148	121,618,752	168,483,148
- Purchases of fixed assets and telecommunication networks under lease contracts		29,934,687	168,592,933	29,934,687	168,592,933

The notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 52 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 SET.

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, also to provide design and construction services, construction of fiber optic project and telecommunication project.

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 22 February 2022.

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 Amended financial reporting standards

4.1 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and have significant impacts to the Company

- 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.

The Company has adopted the amended financial statement reporting standards since 1 January 2021. The impact from the adoption was not significant.

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

Interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform - phase 2, amendments to TFRS 9, TFRS 7 and TFRS 16 provide relief measures addressing issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationship arising from the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative benchmark.

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

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

TFRS 7 requires additional disclosure about:

- the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to
- how the entity manages those risks
- the entity's progress in transitioning from the IBOR to alternative benchmark rates and how the entity is managing this transition.

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

5 Accounting policies

5.1 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 equity method.

In the separate financial statements, investments in joint ventures are accounted for using cost 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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 11.

5.6 Financial assets

a) Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.7 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".

5.8 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.

5.9 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.

5.10 Leases

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.

5.11 Financial liabilities

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.

5.12 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.

5.13 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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.

5.16 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.

5.17 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 collectability of the consideration is probable.

Revenue from network installation service

The Company recognises revenue from network installation in accordance with term of each service contract with customers. Revenues are recognised at point in time when the obligations are satisfied or over time by using output method. This method requires valuation of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service.

Revenue from services

The Company recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue on a straight line basis over the contract term, regardless of the payment pattern.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised where the Company recorded revenue for fulfilment of a contractual performance obligation before the customer paid consideration or before the requirements for billing which is presented as accrued revenue from engineering service and accrued revenue from network rendering service in the statement of financial position.

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 which is presented as advance received from customers under construction contracts and advance received from long-term network installation service in the statement of financial position.

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.

5.18 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.

6 Financial risk management

6.1 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.

6.1.1 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.

	(Unit : Baht)	
	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 US Dollar	2020 US Dollar
Financial assets	16,546,790	552,547
Financial liabilities	168,835,193	605,675
Derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting - Foreign currency forwards	117,158,598	-

Foreign currency financial assets represent cash and trade receivable while the above foreign currency financial liabilities represent trade accounts payable and short-term borrowings.

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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate		
- increase 10%*	(4,263,366)	(5,313)
- decrease 10%*	4,263,366	5,313

* Holding all other variables constant

6.1.2 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 2021									
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	223,024,518	-	-	-	-	-	1,482,924	224,507,442	0.125 - 0.40
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	12,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000,000	4.55
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	50,962,513	-	-	-	-	-	50,962,513	0.125 - 0.85
	235,024,518	50,962,513	-	-	-	-	1,482,924	287,469,955	
Financial liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,248,340,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,248,340,920	2.00 - 4.30
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	45,944,309	21,743,494	-	470,045,588	1,222,562,651	-	-	1,760,296,042	3.75 - 4.25
Lease liabilities	80,521,879	139,337,719	21,464,427	-	-	-	-	241,324,025	3.87 - 4.26
	2,374,807,108	161,081,213	21,464,427	470,045,588	1,222,562,651	-	-	4,249,960,987	

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements							Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates		Non- Interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht			
As at 31 December 2020								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	69,338,009	-	-	-	-	933,031	70,271,040	0.125 - 0.75
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	4.55
Restricted cash at financial institutions	-	50,592,755	-	-	-	-	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	2.00 - 4.75
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	3.75 - 4.26
Lease liabilities	98,151,405	184,318,150	30,329,659	-	-	-	312,799,214	3.87 - 4.26
	2,348,478,878	248,708,694	30,329,659	273,694,231	1,305,179,319	91,725,809	4,298,116,590	

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	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
Interest rate		
- increase 1%*	(39,502,308)	(38,709,488)
- decrease 1%*	39,502,308	38,709,488

* Holding all other variables constant

6.1.3 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 5 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

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

While cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash at financial institutions and short-term borrowings to a joint venture are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

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 48 month before 31 December 2021 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current information.

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On that basis, the allowance was determined as follows for both trade receivables and contract assets:

	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	
As at 31 December 2021					
Gross carrying amount					
- trade receivables	274,096,717	59,712,325	46,830,946	23,923,798	404,563,786
- contract assets	2,679,460,874	-	-	-	2,679,460,874
Allowance for expected credit losses	(53,900)	(726,224)	(303,863)	(1,098,937)	(2,182,924)

	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	
As at 31 December 2020					
Gross carrying amount					
- trade receivables	489,825,379	80,528,967	2,248,803	11,368,695	583,971,844
- contract assets	1,722,801,531	-	-	-	1,722,801,531
Allowance for expected credit losses	(261,827)	(3,987,289)	(451,973)	(6,651,619)	(11,352,708)

6.1.4 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 224.51 million (2020: Baht 70.27 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 962.22 million, and (2) the potential proceed from warrants on ordinary shares of the Company (ITEL-W3), and (3) Board also approved a transfer of assets (Data center) to an investment trust. Management has estimated a preliminary value of Baht 750 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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Floating rate Expiring beyond one year - Credit facilities of financial institutions	962,218,818	815,651,501	962,218,818	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 2021					
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	2,248,340,920	-	-	2,248,340,920	2,248,340,920
Trade and other payables	815,514,255	-	-	815,514,255	815,514,255
Lease liabilities	88,757,120	152,212,658	22,609,584	263,579,362	241,324,025
Long-term borrowings from a financial institution	523,100,309	1,252,404,494	-	1,775,504,803	1,760,296,042
Total financial liabilities that is not derivatives	3,675,712,604	1,404,617,152	22,609,584	5,102,939,340	5,065,475,242
	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

6.2 Capital management

6.2.1 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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Borrowings from financial institutions	4,008,636,962	3,985,317,376
Equity	2,953,992,383	1,932,018,064
Debt to equity ratio	1.36	2.06

The net debt to equity ratio decreased from 2.06% to 1.36% as a result of the exercised warrants (note 24) and tighter monitoring of trade debtor payments for the payments of borrowings from financial institutions.

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 2021, the net debt from financial institutions to equity ratio was 1.36 (2020: 2.06) and the debt service coverage ratio was 1.53 (2020: 1.99).

7 Fair value

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, excluding where the fair value is approximating the carrying amount.

	Equity Method and Separate financial information	
	Level 2	
	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
	Baht	Baht
Financial derivative assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	6,328,171	-
	<u>6,328,171</u>	<u>-</u>

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined by using forward exchange rates on the statement of financial position date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

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 during the year.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

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 22.

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

The Company recognises revenue from network installation in accordance with term of each service contract with customers. Revenues are recognised at point in time when the obligations are satisfied or over time by using output method. This method requires valuation of services completed and transferred to customer relative to total value of service.

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 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 2021				
	Service income from network rendering Baht	Service income from network installation service Baht	Service income from data center space service Baht	Total Baht
Type of revenue recognition:				
- Point in time	-	1,012,256,729	-	1,012,256,729
- Over time	1,281,306,973	80,523,753	91,797,481	1,453,628,207
	1,281,306,973	1,092,780,482	91,797,481	2,465,884,936
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	Total 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

Main customer

During the year ended 31 December 2021, revenue from 2 major customers of approximately Baht 849.63 million represented 33.86% of the Company's total revenues (2020: revenue from 4 major customers of approximately Baht 1,187 million represented 57.66% of the Company's total revenues).

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Cash on hand	1,482,924	933,031
Deposits at financial institutions		
- Current accounts	26,217,293	34,555,853
- Savings accounts	196,805,153	34,780,086
- Fixed deposit due within 3 months	2,072	2,070
Total cash and cash equivalents	224,507,442	70,271,040

As at 31 December 2021, the deposits at financial institutions of the Company are deposits at local financial institutions, bore interest at rates from 0.125% to 0.4% per annum (2020: 0.125% to 0.750% per annum).

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17 Trade and other receivables, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Trade receivables	404,176,767	581,878,476
Trade receivables - related parties	387,019	2,093,368
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(2,182,924)</u>	<u>(11,352,708)</u>
Total trade receivables, net	402,380,862	572,619,136
Other receivables	4,322,335	4,543,830
Other receivables - related parties	2,189,553	2,026,297
Prepaid expenses	41,004,035	41,930,084
Advance payment	14,992,744	19,755,650
Deposits	9,047,665	583,783
Total trade and other receivables, net	473,937,194	641,458,780

Outstanding trade receivables can be analysed as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Not yet due	274,096,717	489,825,379
Less than 3 months	59,712,325	80,528,967
3 - 6 months	46,830,946	2,248,803
More than 6 months	29,923,798	11,368,695
	404,563,786	583,971,844
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(2,182,924)</u>	<u>(11,352,708)</u>
Total trade receivables, net	402,380,862	572,619,136

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 31 December 2021					
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	274,096,717	59,712,325	46,830,946	23,929,798	404,563,786
Allowance for expected credit losses	(53,900)	(726,244)	(303,863)	(1,098,937)	(2,182,924)
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 are as follow:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	Trade receivables	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
As of 1 January	11,352,708	13,047,959
Allowance for expected credit losses reversed	(391,906)	(1,695,251)
Bad debts	(8,777,878)	-
As of 31 December	2,182,924	11,352,708

12 Assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers

12.1 Contract assets

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
	Contract assets	
- Current		
Accrued revenue from network installation service	1,717,660,618	1,216,503,522
- Non-current		
Accrued revenue from network rendering	961,800,256	506,298,009
Total contract assets	2,679,460,874	1,722,801,531

12.2 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 11), 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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
	Statement of financial position as at 31 December:	
Assets recognised from costs to fulfil a contract	486,522	6,485,865
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December:		
Amortisation charges	5,999,343	5,999,343

12.3 Contract liabilities

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
	Contract liabilities	
- Current		
Advance received from network installation service	36,060,790	20,104,485
- Non-current		
Advance received from long-term network installation service	109,322	5,060,202
Total contract liabilities	36,170,112	25,164,687

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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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Revenue recognised that was included in the brought forward balance of contract liabilities		
- Network installation service contract	18,423,209	21,205,809

13 Investment in a joint venture

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, 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 2021		
Opening book value	30,703,833	69,999,900
Share of losses from investment in a joint venture	(5,860,187)	-
Closing book value	24,843,646	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	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,983,289	98,635
Other current assets (excluding cash)	31,802,483	34,006,273
Total current assets	34,785,772	34,104,908
Non-current assets	372,596,127	394,918,791
Total assets	407,381,899	429,023,699
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	-	441,056
Other current liabilities (including trade payables)	139,435,683	140,035,798
Total current liabilities	139,435,683	140,476,854
Non-current liabilities	193,415,278	196,435,346
Total liabilities	332,850,961	336,912,200
Net assets	74,530,938	92,111,499

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. For the year ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
Rental and service income	47,981,269	43,572,356
Other income	4,569,415	4,284,135
Rental and service cost	(25,301,101)	(21,665,835)
Administrative expense	(30,150,608)	(33,116,152)
Finance costs	(14,679,537)	(15,031,332)
Loss from continuing operations	(17,580,562)	(21,956,828)
Income tax expense	-	-
Post-tax loss from continuing operations	(17,580,562)	(21,956,828)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(17,580,562)	(21,956,828)

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.

Summarised financial statements	Genesis Data Center Co., Ltd. For the year ended 31 December	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
Opening net assets	92,111,499	114,068,327
Loss for the year	(17,580,562)	(21,956,828)
Closing net assets	74,530,937	92,111,499
Interest in a joint venture	33.33%	33.33%
Carrying value	24,843,646	30,703,833

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14 Fixed assets and telecommunication networks, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements										Total Baht	
	Building improvement Baht	Building improvement Baht	Infrastructure system Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Tool and equipment Baht	Vehicle Baht	Tele communication equipment Baht	Equipment under construction Baht	Construction in progress 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	3,758,696,038	93,405,372	294,436,024	4,570,307,185		
Less Accumulated depreciation	(5,545,093)	(10,012,240)	(50,266,820)	(20,931,770)	(99,040,638)	(1,784,634)	(620,397,540)	-	-	(807,978,735)		
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	3,138,298,498	93,405,372	290,774,440	3,758,666,866		
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	3,138,298,498	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	4,900,946,560		
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		

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements										Total Baht	
	Building improvement Baht	Building improvement Baht	Infrastructure system Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Tool and equipment Baht	Vehicle Baht	Tele communication equipment Baht	Equipment under construction Baht	Construction in progress Baht			
As at 1 January 2021												
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		
For the year ended 31 December 2021												
Opening 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		
Additions	-	10,300	212,049	2,709,753	370,998	-	16,042,395	294,299	267,617,579	287,257,373		
Transfer in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,418,300	(4,000,000)	(132,418,300)	-		
Transfer to work in process	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,901,165)	-	(12,901,165)		
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,298,745	-	-	16,298,745		
Depreciation charge	(1,148,608)	(5,042,870)	(11,134,367)	(6,362,170)	(19,766,613)	(48,065)	(208,774,046)	-	-	(252,276,739)		
Closing net book value	22,589,746	29,653,316	35,339,264	12,682,922	59,063,605	5	3,170,669,943	62,067,841	485,298,471	3,877,365,113		
As at 31 December 2021												
Cost	30,431,963	49,722,324	107,828,489	46,612,227	198,811,593	1,981,955	4,205,185,086	62,067,841	488,960,055	5,191,601,533		
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,842,217)	(20,069,008)	(72,489,225)	(33,929,305)	(139,747,988)	(1,981,950)	(1,034,515,143)	-	-	(1,310,574,836)		
Less: Impairment loss on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,661,584)	(3,661,584)		
Net book value	22,589,746	29,653,316	35,339,264	12,682,922	59,063,605	5	3,170,669,943	62,067,841	485,298,471	3,877,365,113		

During the year ended 31 December 2021, borrowing cost of Baht 17.84 million was capitalised as assets and are included in 'additions' (2020: Baht 12.44 million). A capitalisation rate of 4.23% (2020: 4.23%) was used representing the actual borrowing cost of the borrowings used to finance the project.

As at 31 December 2021, 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 232.14 million (2020: Baht 145.39 million) (Note 21)

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15 Right-of-use assets, net

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Building	70,338,503	79,927,407
Equipment	195,566,515	224,892,868
Vehicles	37,979,255	51,140,952
Total right-of-use assets	303,884,273	355,961,227

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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:		
Building	17,505,371	14,683,193
Equipment	13,027,409	6,971,989
Vehicles	35,180,117	34,640,149
Total	65,712,897	56,295,331
Addition to the right-of-use assets during the year	29,934,687	168,529,933
Total cash outflow for leases	101,409,876	79,589,594
Expense relating to short-term leases	21,171,470	22,647,805
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	604,252	188,847

16 Intangible assets, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements
	Computer software Baht
As at 1 January 2020	
Cost	31,195,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(5,339,196)</u>
Net book value	<u>25,856,180</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2020	
Opening net book value	25,856,180
Additions	2,090,000
Amortisation charge	<u>(2,493,754)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>25,452,426</u>
As at 31 December 2020	
Cost	33,285,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(7,832,950)</u>
Net book value	<u>25,452,426</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2021	
Opening net book value	25,452,426
Amortisation charge	<u>(2,867,015)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>22,585,411</u>
As at 31 December 2021	
Cost	33,285,376
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(10,699,965)</u>
Net book value	<u>22,585,411</u>

17 Deferred taxes, net

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets to be recovered	32,527,118	27,729,689
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled	<u>(59,362,054)</u>	<u>(36,435,186)</u>
Deferred tax, net	<u>(26,834,936)</u>	<u>(8,705,497)</u>

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht
As at 1 January	(8,705,497)	2,996,607
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	<u>(18,129,439)</u>	<u>(11,702,104)</u>
As at 31 December	<u>(26,834,936)</u>	<u>(8,705,497)</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 Baht	Impairment loss on assets Baht	Provision Baht	Employee benefit obligations Baht	Depreciation Baht	Service contracts Baht	Others Baht	
Deferred tax assets								
As at 1 January 2021	2,270,541	732,317	12,641,869	2,990,883	6,256,242	2,823,052	14,785	27,729,689
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	(1,833,956)	-	(2,369,573)	648,147	686,684	3,119,468	4,546,659	4,797,429
As at 31 December 2021	436,585	732,317	10,272,296	3,639,030	6,942,926	5,942,520	4,561,444	32,527,118
As at 1 January 2020	2,609,591	732,317	12,543,132	2,365,079	5,314,442	2,304,587	17,962	25,887,110
Charged / (credited) to profit or loss	(339,050)	-	98,737	625,804	941,800	518,465	(3,177)	1,842,579
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

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	Equity Method and Separate financial statements		
	Leases Baht	Others Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax liabilities			
As at 1 January 2021	(31,440,301)	(4,994,885)	(36,435,186)
(Charged) / credited to profit or loss	(22,003,165)	(923,703)	(22,926,868)
As at 31 December 2021	(53,443,466)	(5,918,588)	(59,362,054)
As at 1 January 2020	(20,888,996)	(2,001,507)	(22,890,503)
(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)

18 Short-term borrowings from financial institutions, net

As at 31 December 2021, short-term borrowings from financial institutions comprise promissory notes in Baht currency of Baht 2,083.87 million and promissory notes in US Dollar currency of US Dollar 4.89 million at the interest rate vary from 2% - 4.30% per annum. These borrowings are due for repayment within 1 year (2020: amount Baht 2,177.69 million at the interest rate vary from 2.50% - 4.75% per annum. These borrowings are due for repayment within 1 year).

19 Trade and other payables

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Trade payables	538,031,326	552,380,398
Trade payables - related parties	6,400,455	7,868,920
Total accounts payables	544,431,781	560,249,318
Other payables	29,674,676	17,341,767
Other payables - related parties	2,586,047	10,213,054
Network installation cost payables	92,954,714	107,512,492
Service agreement payables	34,728,386	19,131,045
Retention payables	59,172,798	59,721,741
Accrued bonus	22,752,000	-
Accrued expenses	29,213,853	26,607,170
Total trade and other payables	815,514,255	800,776,587

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20 Lease liabilities, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Within 1 year	88,757,120	109,346,042
Over 1 years, but less than 5 years	152,212,658	202,531,899
Over 5 years	22,609,584	32,658,288
	263,579,362	344,536,229
<u>Less</u> Future interest paid of finance lease liabilities	(22,255,337)	(31,737,015)
Present value of finance lease liabilities, net	241,324,025	312,799,214

Finance lease liabilities excluded future interest paid are as follows:

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Finance lease liabilities, net	241,324,025	312,799,214
<u>Less</u> Current portion of finance lease liabilities, net	(80,521,879)	(98,151,405)
	160,802,146	214,647,809

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 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
Net liabilities as at 1 January 2021	98,151,405	214,647,809	312,799,214
Cash flows:			
Payment for lease liabilities	(101,409,876)	-	(101,409,876)
Non-cash items:			
Added lease liabilities, excluding future interest	7,856,182	22,078,505	29,934,687
Transferred from lease liabilities that is due over 1 year to lease liabilities due within 1 year	75,924,168	(75,924,168)	-
Net liabilities as at 31 December 2021	80,521,879	160,802,146	241,324,025

21 Long-term borrowings from a financial institution, net

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Current portion of long-term borrowings from a financial institution		
Thai Baht borrowings	516,961,445	349,782,579
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing service fees due within one year	<u>(1,153,472)</u>	<u>(935,281)</u>
Current portion of long-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	<u>515,807,973</u>	<u>348,847,298</u>
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions		
Thai Baht borrowings	1,245,891,909	1,462,958,615
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing service fees due later than one year	<u>(1,403,840)</u>	<u>(1,662,943)</u>
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	<u>1,244,488,069</u>	<u>1,461,295,672</u>
Total long-term borrowings from financial institutions, net	<u>1,760,296,042</u>	<u>1,810,142,970</u>

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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Opening book value	1,810,142,970	1,911,733,183
Cash flows:		
Proceed from borrowings during the year	314,820,000	65,337,000
Repayment to borrowings during the year	(372,108,808)	(147,829,720)
Addition of deferred financing fee	(1,440,000)	-
Non-cash items:		
Amortisation of financing fee	1,676,303	1,085,801
Adjusted by using the effective interest rate method	7,205,577	(1,506,026)
Gain on long-term borrowings modification	-	(18,677,268)
Closing book value	<u>1,760,296,042</u>	<u>1,810,142,970</u>

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

The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate of 3.87% - 4.75% (2020: 3.75% - 4.50%) and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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As at 31 December 2021, the Company had long-term borrowings denominated in Thai Baht with a local financial institution which were secured amounting to Baht 1,775.50 million (2020: Baht 1,832.79 million) as follows:

Number	Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2021 (Baht)	Outstanding balance as at 31 December 2020 (Baht)	Interest rate per annum	Principal repayment term	Interest payment period
1*	140,300,000	210,950,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from November 2016	Payment every month
2*	115,000,000	160,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from December 2017	Payment every month
3*	94,400,000	124,100,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from May 2018	Payment every month
4*	120,800,000	150,500,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from January 2019	Payment every month
5*	124,100,000	153,800,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from February 2019	Payment every month
6*	137,300,000	167,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from June 2019	Payment every month
7*	147,200,000	176,900,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from September 2019	Payment every month
8*	531,680,000	550,000,000	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from November 2021	Payment every month
9**	21,217,000	-	MLR - 1.0%	Repayment every month from February 2021	Payment every month
10**	30,000,000	-	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from January 2022	Payment every month
11**	245,820,000	-	MLR - 1.5%	Repayment every month from June 2023	Payment every month
12**	5,612,246	22,008,651	4%	Repayment every month from May 2018	Payment every month
13**	326,762	961,063	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
14**	4,701,423	13,827,717	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
15**	10,492,920	34,977,745	4%	Repayment every month from June 2018	Payment every month
16**	-	121,241	4%	Repayment every month from July 2018	Payment every month
17**	750,614	2,940,911	4%	Repayment every month from August 2018	Payment every month
18**	3,755,514	5,999,695	4.26%	Repayment every month from November 2019	Payment every month
19**	3,500,939	4,799,522	4.26%	Repayment every month from July 2020	Payment every 3 months
20**	29,936,964	46,993,819	3.87%	Repayment every month from September 2020	Payment every month
21**	3,492,446	4,672,176	3.90%	Repayment every month from October 2020	Payment every month
22**	1,820,717	2,241,071	4.04%	Repayment every month from December 2020	Payment every month
23**	3,297,257	-	3.94%	Repayment every month from April 2021	Payment every month
Total	<u>1,775,504,802</u>	<u>1,832,793,611</u>			

* The long-term borrowings from financial institutions 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 financial institutions are secured by pledge of fixed assets and telecommunication networks as mentioned in Note 14.

22 Employee benefit obligations

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

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Opening balance	14,954,420	11,825,397
Current service cost	2,959,241	2,906,807
Interest cost	281,490	222,216
Closing balance	18,195,151	14,954,420

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	
	2021 %	2020 %
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

	Change in assumption	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
		2021	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.5%	Decreased by Baht 1,458,141	Increased by Baht 1,618,800
Salary increase rate	0.5%	Increased by Baht 1,724,852	Decreased by Baht 1,562,807
Turnover rate	10%	Decreased by Baht 2,634,801	Increased by Baht 3,206,726

	Change in assumption	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
		2020	
		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

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 21 years (2020: 21 years).

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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 2021					
Retirement benefits	-	-	2,243,000	105,280,516	107,523,516
Total	-	-	2,243,000	105,280,516	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 2020					
Retirement benefits	-	-	603,928	106,919,588	107,523,516
Total	-	-	603,928	106,919,588	107,523,516

23 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 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 1 January 2021	1,500,000,000	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	814,942,915	1,314,942,915
Increased	312,500,000	247,165,194	123,582,597	617,913,389	741,495,986
At 31 December 2021	1,812,500,000	1,247,165,194	623,582,597	1,432,856,304	2,056,438,901

On 31 March 2021, the warrants holder exercised their warrant (ITEL-W2) of 4,006,000 units to purchase 4,006,000 ordinary shares at Baht 3 each in the amount of Baht 12,018,000. The Company received the full payment and registered the share subscription with the Ministry of Commerce on 21 April 2021.

At the Annual General Shareholders' meeting on 20 April 2021, the shareholders approved the increase in share capital in the amount of Baht 156,250,000 by issuing 312,500,000 new ordinary shares at the par value of Baht 0.5 each in order to support the issue of warrant to purchase ordinary shares (ITEL-W3). The Company registered the increase in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 6 May 2021.

On 21 May 2021, the warrants holder exercised their warrant (ITEL-W1) of 202 units to purchase 202 ordinary shares at Baht 5 each in the amount of Baht 1,010. The Company received the full payment and registered the share subscription with the Ministry of Commerce on 11 June 2021.

On 30 June 2021, the warrants holder exercised their warrant (ITEL-W2) of 27,324,213 units to purchase 27,324,213 ordinary shares at Baht 3 each in the amount of Baht 81,972,639. The Company received the full payment and registered the share subscription with the Ministry of Commerce on 7 July 2021.

On 19 August 2021, the warrants holder exercised their warrant (ITEL-W2) of 215,834,779 units to purchase 215,834,779 ordinary shares at Baht 3 each in the amount of Baht 647,504,337. The Company received the full payment and registered the share subscription with the Ministry of Commerce on 14 September 2021.

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24 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		Increase during the period	Decrease during the period				As at 31 December 2021			
			First exercise	Last exercise		Exercise ratio for ordinary shares per 1 warrant	Issue of ordinary shares during the period	Exercise price Baht	Amount Baht		Expired Share	Outstanding warrant unit	
The Company	Existing-shareholder (ITEL-W1)	25 April 2018	30 June 2020	22 May 2021	249,999,175	-	202	1	202	5	1,010	249,998,973	-
The Company	Existing-shareholder (ITEL-W2)	8 July 2020	30 September 2020	19 August 2021	249,999,451	-	247,164,992	1	247,164,992	3	741,494,976	2,834,459	-
The Company	Existing-shareholder (ITEL-W3)	20 April 2021	30 December 2021	14 April 2023	-	311,789,822	7,220,391	1	-	3.30	23,827,290	-	304,569,431
Total issuance by the Company					499,998,626	311,789,822	254,385,585		247,165,194		765,323,276	252,833,432	304,569,431

ITEL-W1 warrants expired due to the last exercise date on 22 May 2021.
ITEL-W2 warrants expired due to the last exercise date on 19 August 2021.

On 30 December 2021, the warrants holder exercised their warrant (ITEL-W3) of 7,220,391 units to purchase 7,220,391 ordinary shares at Baht 3.30 each in the amount of Baht 23,827,290. The Company received the full payment. As at 31 December 2021, the Company did not register the share subscription. The Company presented the cash received in advance for the exercise of warrants as advance received from share subscription in the shareholders' equity. The Company has registered the share subscription with the Ministry of Commerce on 13 January 2022.

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25 Legal reserve

	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
At 1 January	35,670,000	26,110,000
Appropriation during the year	12,840,000	9,560,000
At 31 December	48,510,000	35,670,000

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.

26 Revenue

26.1 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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the license fee		
- Service income from network rendering	807,454,736	780,803,628
- Service income from data center space service	69,026,160	62,330,979
Total relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the license fee	876,480,896	843,134,607
Irrelevant revenue and were not be used to calculate the license fee		
- Service income from network rendering	473,852,237	330,338,743
- Service income from network installation service	1,092,780,482	823,967,278
- Service income from data center space service	22,771,321	23,089,893
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification	-	18,677,268
- Other income	43,295,312	19,682,886
Total irrelevant revenue and were not be used to calculate the license fee	1,632,699,352	1,215,756,068
Revenue		
- Service income from network rendering	1,281,306,973	1,111,142,371
- Service income from network installation service	1,092,780,482	823,967,278
- Service income from data center space service	91,797,481	85,420,872
- Gain on long-term borrowings modification	-	18,677,268
- Other income	43,295,312	19,682,886
Total revenue	2,509,180,248	2,058,890,675

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26.2 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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the USO fee		
- Service income from network rendering	807,454,736	780,803,628
Total relevant revenue and must be used to calculate the USO fee	807,454,736	780,803,628
Irrelevant revenue and was not be used to calculate the USO fee		
- Service income from network rendering	473,852,237	330,338,743
Total irrelevant revenue and was not be used to calculate the USO fee	473,852,237	330,338,743
Total service income from network rendering	1,281,306,973	1,111,142,371

27 Expenses by nature

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method and Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Subcontract costs	264,201,591	393,230,564
Service contract costs	110,576,500	22,718,233
Staff costs	119,965,853	113,871,146
Depreciation and amortisation charges	320,856,651	299,343,737
Repair and maintenance expense	127,277,442	136,089,870
Material and equipment used	608,842,910	61,360,155
System and network expense	245,615,733	217,908,809
Rental fee under service contracts	105,915,577	73,316,486

28 Income taxes

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Current tax	48,227,963	36,409,908	48,227,963	36,409,908
Deferred tax	18,129,439	11,702,104	18,129,439	11,702,104
Total income taxes	66,407,402	48,112,012	66,407,402	48,112,012

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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	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Profit before income tax	317,198,258	231,844,390	323,058,445	239,163,333
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%				
The result of the accounting profit multiplied by the income tax rate	63,439,652	46,368,878	64,611,689	47,832,667
Tax effect of:				
Joint ventures' resulting reported, net of tax	1,172,037	1,463,789	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	1,865,128	340,513	1,865,128	340,513
Double deductible expenses for tax purpose	(44,730)	(61,168)	(44,730)	(61,168)
1.5 deductible expenses for tax purpose	(24,685)	-	(24,685)	-
Income tax	66,407,402	48,112,012	66,407,402	48,112,012

29 Earnings per share

29.1 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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Profit attributable to the Company (Baht)	250,790,856	183,732,378	256,651,043	191,051,321
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Shares)	1,080,578,828	1,000,000,000	1,080,578,828	1,000,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.19

29.2 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	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Profit attributable to the Company (Baht)	250,790,865	183,732,378	256,651,043	191,051,321
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Shares)	1,080,578,828	1,000,000,000	1,080,578,828	1,000,000,000
Adjustment: conversion of warrants (Shares)	51,599,589	-	51,599,589	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share (Shares)	1,132,178,417	1,000,000,000	1,132,178,417	1,000,000,000
Diluted earnings per share (Baht)	0.22	0.18	0.23	0.19

30 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 51% of the Company's shares.

The significant related party transactions are as follows:

30.1 Revenue from services

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Revenue from services				
- Parent company	3,576,500	3,264,000	3,576,500	3,264,000
- Joint venture	91,200	96,000	91,200	96,000
Other income				
- Parent company	123,552	48,049	123,552	48,049
- Joint venture	7,276,500	7,276,500	7,276,500	7,276,500

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30.2 Purchases of goods

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Purchases of goods - Parent company	5,007,681	7,635,046	5,007,681	7,635,046

30.3 Other expenses

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Rental expenses - Parent company	12,206,069	12,265,262	12,206,069	12,265,262
Cost of other service - Parent company	5,223,705	9,515,063	5,223,705	9,515,063
Administrative expenses - Parent company	6,417,472	7,390,988	6,417,472	7,390,988
- Directors	2,112,000	2,844,000	2,112,000	2,844,000

30.4 Trade receivables and trade payables - related parties

As at 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Trade receivables - Parent company	370,755	2,084,808	370,755	2,084,808
- Joint venture	16,264	8,560	16,264	8,560
Trade payables - Parent company	2,649,809	4,607,010	2,649,809	4,607,010
- Joint venture	3,750,646	3,261,910	3,750,646	3,261,910

30.5 Amount due from and amount due to related parties

As at 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other receivables - Parent company	891,910	728,654	891,910	728,654
- Joint venture	1,297,643	1,297,643	1,297,643	1,297,643
Other payables - Parent company	1,856,047	9,481,054	1,856,047	9,481,054
- Directors	730,000	732,000	730,000	732,000

30.6 Short-term borrowings to a joint venture

As at 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Short-term borrowings to a joint venture	12,000,000	2,000,000	12,000,000	2,000,000

As at 31 December 2021, short-term borrowings to a joint venture represent unsecured loans bearing interest rate at 4.55 % per annum (31 December 2020: 4.55% per annum) and are due for repayment at call.

30.7 Key management compensation

For the years ended 31 December	Equity Method financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2020 Baht
Short term benefits	27,753,558	21,760,473	27,753,558	21,760,473
Post benefits	364,976	340,811	364,976	340,811
	28,118,534	22,101,284	28,118,534	22,101,284

31 Commitments and contingent liabilities

31.1 Financial institution guarantees

As at 31 December 2021, there were outstanding guarantees issued by the financial institution on behalf of the Company of Baht 772.87 million (2020: Baht 674.82 million) in respect of certain performance obligations required in the normal course of business of the Company.

31.2 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)	
	2021	2020
Payment within:		
- Within 1 year	251.51	237.47
- 1 to 5 years	321.89	320.90
- More than 5 years	390.54	353.78

32 Events occurring after the reporting date

At the Company's Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No. 1/2022 held on 27 January 2022, the resolutions are approved as follows:

- Approved the reduction of the Company's registered capital by Baht 126.77 million from the current registered capital of Baht 906.25 million to be Baht 779.48 million, by decreasing the unissued ordinary shares from the expiration of the Company's warrants in the amount of 253.54 million unissued ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 0.50.
- Approved the business acquisition in the total purchase value not exceeding Baht 153 million.
- Approved the increase of the Company's registered capital by Baht 15.30 million from the current registered capital of Baht 779.48 million to be Baht 794.78 million, by issuing not exceeding 30.60 million newly issued ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 0.50 per share in consideration of the business acquisition.
- Approved the issuance and allocation of the newly issued ordinary shares to the acquiring company and/or shareholders of the acquiring company who is a private placement and is not a related person of the Company in consideration of the business acquisition.

At the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No. 2/2022 held on 22 February 2022, the resolutions are approved as follows:

- Approved the transaction regarding the disposal of assets to a Real Estate Investment Trust with a financial institution and the related transaction of an asset acquisition relevant to the land of Interlink Data Center with a related party.

The Company registered the changes of the registered shares according to the resolutions of the Company's Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting No. 1/2022 with the Ministry of Commerce on 10 February 2022.