

# **Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**

Financial statements for the year ended  
31 March 2023  
and  
Independent Auditor's Report

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Shareholders of Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**

#### *Opinion*

I have audited the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements of Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position in which the equity method is applied and separate statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

#### *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 including Independence Standards* issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that is 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 the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### *Key Audit Matter*

Key audit matter is those matter that, in my professional judgment, 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. This 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 this matter.

Adequacy of provision for warranties	
Refer to Notes 3 (n) and 13 to the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in the audit</b>
The provision for product warranty is material to the financial statements. The determination of the provision involves estimates by management of the amount and probability of claims. Therefore, I consider this matter to be a key audit matter.	<p>My audit procedures included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inquiring management to gain understanding on the process for estimation of provision for warranties.</li> <li>- Testing the reliability of actual warranties report by comparing actual claimed data with actual warranties report including testing on sampling basis of relevant documents.</li> <li>- Challenging management regarding the method used for estimation to evaluate the reasonableness of the method and assumptions used.</li> <li>- Considering the appropriateness of assumptions used for estimation of expected damage from warranty by comparing with historical actual claimed data.</li> <li>- Testing the calculation of provision for warranties by consider total sales of finished goods, total actual warranty expense and average claimed year.</li> <li>- Considering the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in accordance with the related Thai Financial Reporting Standards.</li> </ul>

#### *Other Information*

Management is 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 those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

*Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements in which the Equity Method is Applied and Separate Financial Statements*

Management is 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 TFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 financial information of 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements 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.

(Sophit Prompol)  
Certified Public Accountant  
Registration No. 10042

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.  
Bangkok  
19 May 2023

# Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

## Statement of financial position

Assets	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method		Separate financial statements	
		is applied			
		31 March		31 March	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		(in Baht)			
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	630,630,846	739,261,953	630,630,846	739,261,953
Trade accounts receivables	4, 6	1,041,525,570	1,202,340,918	1,041,525,570	1,202,340,918
Value added tax refundable		49,795,294	54,567,506	49,795,294	54,567,506
Other receivables	4	30,705,583	28,508,910	30,705,583	28,508,910
Short-term loan to related party	4	96,958,631	98,247,225	96,958,631	98,247,225
Inventories	7	1,271,353,532	1,180,546,756	1,271,353,532	1,180,546,756
Other current financial assets	22	2,820,002,000	3,030,000,000	2,820,002,000	3,030,000,000
Other current assets		17,617,562	17,873,022	17,617,562	17,873,022
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,958,589,018</b>	<b>6,351,346,290</b>	<b>5,958,589,018</b>	<b>6,351,346,290</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Other non-current financial assets	22	2,195,940,615	2,328,411,088	2,195,940,615	2,328,411,088
Investment in associate	8	23,260,880	21,664,317	3,000,000	3,000,000
Investment properties	9	3,907,544	3,907,544	3,907,544	3,907,544
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,405,273,437	1,491,218,861	1,405,273,437	1,491,218,861
Right-of-use assets	11	20,904,031	17,692,017	20,904,031	17,692,017
Intangible assets	12	27,167,683	27,187,679	27,167,683	27,187,679
Other non-current assets		10,410,815	11,754,776	10,410,815	11,754,776
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>3,686,865,005</b>	<b>3,901,836,282</b>	<b>3,666,604,125</b>	<b>3,883,171,965</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>9,645,454,023</b>	<b>10,253,182,572</b>	<b>9,625,193,143</b>	<b>10,234,518,255</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

## Statement of financial position

Liabilities and equity	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		31 March		31 March	
(in Baht)					
<b>Current liabilities</b>		2023	2022	2023	2022
Trade accounts payables	4	768,996,865	1,147,049,528	768,996,865	1,147,049,528
Other payables	4	304,332,205	362,505,250	304,332,205	362,505,250
Current portion of lease liabilities	22	8,652,458	7,893,294	8,652,458	7,893,294
Other current liabilities		8,835,132	10,738,755	8,835,132	10,738,755
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,090,816,660</b>	<b>1,528,186,827</b>	<b>1,090,816,660</b>	<b>1,528,186,827</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Lease liabilities	22	13,007,208	10,465,449	13,007,208	10,465,449
Deferred tax liabilities	19	290,353,054	333,708,672	290,353,054	333,708,672
Provision for warranties	13	75,811,981	85,000,042	75,811,981	85,000,042
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	14	270,028,922	276,203,996	270,028,922	276,203,996
Provident funds		6,350,763	7,796,072	6,350,763	7,796,072
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>655,551,928</b>	<b>713,174,231</b>	<b>655,551,928</b>	<b>713,174,231</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,746,368,588</b>	<b>2,241,361,058</b>	<b>1,746,368,588</b>	<b>2,241,361,058</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital:					
Authorised share capital (19,800,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)		198,000,000	198,000,000	198,000,000	198,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital (19,800,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)		198,000,000	198,000,000	198,000,000	198,000,000
Share premium:					
Share premium on ordinary shares	15	726,100,000	726,100,000	726,100,000	726,100,000
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	15	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Other reserve		420,000,000	420,000,000	420,000,000	420,000,000
Unappropriated		4,906,334,690	4,913,094,391	4,886,073,810	4,894,430,074
Other component of equity	15	1,626,650,745	1,732,627,123	1,626,650,745	1,732,627,123
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,899,085,435</b>	<b>8,011,821,514</b>	<b>7,878,824,555</b>	<b>7,993,157,197</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>9,645,454,023</b>	<b>10,253,182,572</b>	<b>9,625,193,143</b>	<b>10,234,518,255</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

## Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method		Separate financial statements	
		is applied			
		Year ended 31 March		Year ended 31 March	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
(in Baht)					
<b>Revenue</b>					
Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services	4, 16	8,398,642,945	7,897,890,430	8,398,642,945	7,897,890,430
Investment income	4, 17	277,562,238	478,499,987	278,236,338	478,506,587
Net foreign exchange gain		21,839,965	40,548,811	21,839,965	40,548,811
Other income	4	66,677,466	67,127,295	66,677,466	67,127,295
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>8,764,722,614</b>	<b>8,484,066,523</b>	<b>8,765,396,714</b>	<b>8,484,073,123</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Cost of sale of goods and rendering of services	4, 7, 18	7,517,445,312	7,059,712,195	7,517,445,312	7,059,712,195
Distribution costs	4, 18	493,229,408	462,582,490	493,229,408	462,582,490
Administrative expenses	4, 18	614,010,208	651,235,139	614,010,208	651,235,139
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>8,624,684,928</b>	<b>8,173,529,824</b>	<b>8,624,684,928</b>	<b>8,173,529,824</b>
<b>Profit from operating activities</b>		<b>140,037,686</b>	<b>310,536,699</b>	<b>140,711,786</b>	<b>310,543,299</b>
Finance costs		(326,010)	(310,800)	(326,010)	(310,800)
Share of profit of associate	8	2,270,663	2,189,828	-	-
<b>Profit before income tax expense</b>		<b>141,982,339</b>	<b>312,415,727</b>	<b>140,385,776</b>	<b>310,232,499</b>
Tax income (expense)	19	17,598,811	24,647,454	17,598,811	24,647,454
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>159,581,150</b>	<b>337,063,181</b>	<b>157,984,587</b>	<b>334,879,953</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<i>Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	22	(132,470,472)	(278,732,973)	(132,470,472)	(278,732,973)
Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	14	3,686,436	8,583,998	3,686,436	8,583,998
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	19	25,756,807	54,029,795	25,756,807	54,029,795
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(103,027,229)</b>	<b>(216,119,180)</b>	<b>(103,027,229)</b>	<b>(216,119,180)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(103,027,229)</b>	<b>(216,119,180)</b>	<b>(103,027,229)</b>	<b>(216,119,180)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>56,553,921</b>	<b>120,944,001</b>	<b>54,957,358</b>	<b>118,760,773</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>	20	<b>8.06</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>16.91</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



## Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

### Statement of changes in equity

#### Financial statements in which the equity method is applied

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Legal reserve	Retained earnings		Other component	Total equity
					Other reserve	Unappropriated	of equity	
							Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>								
Balance at 1 April 2021		198,000,000	726,100,000	22,000,000	420,000,000	5,069,114,011	1,955,613,502	8,390,827,513
<b>Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>								
<i>Distribution to owners of the Company</i>								
Dividends to owners of the Company	21	-	-	-	-	(499,950,000)	-	(499,950,000)
<i>Total distribution to owners of the Company</i>		-	-	-	-	(499,950,000)	-	(499,950,000)
<b>Total transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		-	-	-	-	(499,950,000)	-	(499,950,000)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>								
Profit		-	-	-	-	337,063,181	-	337,063,181
Other comprehensive income (expense)		-	-	-	-	6,867,199	(222,986,379)	(216,119,180)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>		-	-	-	-	343,930,380	(222,986,379)	120,944,001
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>198,000,000</b>	<b>726,100,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>	<b>4,913,094,391</b>	<b>1,732,627,123</b>	<b>8,011,821,514</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

### Statement of changes in equity

#### Financial statements in which the equity method is applied

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Retained earnings			Other component of equity	Total equity
				Legal reserve	Other reserve	Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	
<b>Year ended 31 March 2023</b>								
Balance at 1 April 2022		198,000,000	726,100,000	22,000,000	420,000,000	4,913,094,391	1,732,627,123	8,011,821,514
<b>Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>								
<i>Distribution to owners of the Company</i>								
Dividends to owners of the Company	21	-	-	-	-	(169,290,000)	-	(169,290,000)
<i>Total distribution to owners of the Company</i>		-	-	-	-	(169,290,000)	-	(169,290,000)
<b>Total transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		-	-	-	-	(169,290,000)	-	(169,290,000)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>								
Profit		-	-	-	-	159,581,150	-	159,581,150
Other comprehensive income (expense)		-	-	-	-	2,949,149	(105,976,378)	(103,027,229)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>		-	-	-	-	162,530,299	(105,976,378)	56,553,921
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>198,000,000</b>	<b>726,100,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>	<b>4,906,334,690</b>	<b>1,626,650,745</b>	<b>7,899,085,435</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

### Statement of changes in equity

	Separate financial statements					Other component		
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Legal reserve	Retained earnings		of equity	Total equity
Other reserve					Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI		
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>								
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>		<b>198,000,000</b>	<b>726,100,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>	<b>5,052,632,922</b>	<b>1,955,613,502</b>	<b>8,374,346,424</b>
<b>Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>								
<i>Distribution to owners of the Company</i>								
Dividends to owners of the Company	21	-	-	-	-	(499,950,000)	-	(499,950,000)
<b>Total distribution to owners of the Company</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(499,950,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(499,950,000)</b>
<b>Total transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(499,950,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(499,950,000)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>								
Profit		-	-	-	-	334,879,953	-	334,879,953
Other comprehensive income (expense)		-	-	-	-	6,867,199	(222,986,379)	(216,119,180)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>341,747,152</b>	<b>(222,986,379)</b>	<b>118,760,773</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		<b>198,000,000</b>	<b>726,100,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>	<b>4,894,430,074</b>	<b>1,732,627,123</b>	<b>7,993,157,197</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

### Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Separate financial statements				Other component		Total equity
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium on ordinary shares	Legal reserve	Retained earnings Other reserve (in Baht)	Unappropriated	of equity Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	
<b>Year ended 31 March 2023</b>								
Balance at 1 April 2022		198,000,000	726,100,000	22,000,000	420,000,000	4,894,430,074	1,732,627,123	7,993,157,197
<b>Transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>								
<i>Distribution to owners of the Company</i>								
Dividends to owners of the Company	21	-	-	-	-	(169,290,000)	-	(169,290,000)
<b>Total distribution to owners of the Company</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(169,290,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(169,290,000)</b>
<b>Total transaction with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(169,290,000)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(169,290,000)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>								
Profit		-	-	-	-	157,984,587	-	157,984,587
Other comprehensive income (expense)		-	-	-	-	2,949,149	(105,976,378)	(103,027,229)
<b>Comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160,933,736</b>	<b>(105,976,378)</b>	<b>54,957,358</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>198,000,000</b>	<b>726,100,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>420,000,000</b>	<b>4,886,073,810</b>	<b>1,626,650,745</b>	<b>7,878,824,555</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

## Statement of cash flows

	<b>Financial statements</b>			
	<b>in which the equity method</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>is applied</b>			
	Year ended 31 March		Year ended 31 March	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b><i>Cash flows from operating activities</i></b>				
Profit for the year	159,581,150	337,063,181	157,984,587	334,879,953
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash receipts (payments)</i>				
Tax income	(17,598,811)	(24,647,454)	(17,598,811)	(24,647,454)
Finance costs	326,010	310,800	326,010	310,800
Depreciation	341,015,502	359,220,130	341,015,502	359,220,130
Amortisation	8,315,395	7,898,646	8,315,395	7,898,646
Provision for warranties	56,952,436	48,844,347	56,952,436	48,844,347
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	25,085,076	24,386,205	25,085,076	24,386,205
Unrealised loss (gain) on exchange	(172,183)	11,858,723	(172,183)	11,858,723
Share of profit of associate	(2,270,663)	(2,189,828)	-	-
Losses on inventories devaluation	9,331,645	5,215,968	9,331,645	5,215,968
Loss (gain) on disposal of plant and equipment	(273,957)	2,025,412	(273,957)	2,025,412
Dividend income	(235,311,388)	(439,417,378)	(235,985,488)	(439,423,978)
Interest income	(28,403,651)	(21,905,089)	(28,403,651)	(21,905,089)
Rental income	(13,847,200)	(17,177,520)	(13,847,200)	(17,177,520)
	<u>302,729,361</u>	<u>291,486,143</u>	<u>302,729,361</u>	<u>291,486,143</u>
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>				
Trade accounts receivables	158,432,191	(117,254,253)	158,432,191	(117,254,253)
Value added tax refundable	4,772,213	(21,562,424)	4,772,213	(21,562,424)
Other receivables	6,805,944	(10,835,401)	6,805,944	(10,835,401)
Inventories	(100,138,421)	(417,161,190)	(100,138,421)	(417,161,190)
Other current assets	255,459	(6,138,117)	255,459	(6,138,117)
Other non-current assets	1,343,961	489,338	1,343,961	489,338
Trade accounts payable	(375,756,633)	255,412,883	(375,756,633)	255,412,883
Other payables	(23,940,525)	(29,063,964)	(23,940,525)	(29,063,964)
Other current liabilities	(1,903,623)	3,257,339	(1,903,623)	3,257,339
Warranties paid	(66,140,498)	(63,098,491)	(66,140,498)	(63,098,491)
Employee benefits paid	(27,573,714)	(44,673,758)	(27,573,714)	(44,673,758)
Provident fund paid	(1,445,309)	(2,481,062)	(1,445,309)	(2,481,062)
Net cash used in operating	<u>(122,559,594)</u>	<u>(161,622,957)</u>	<u>(122,559,594)</u>	<u>(161,622,957)</u>
Taxes paid	<u>(939,904)</u>	<u>(56,998,008)</u>	<u>(939,904)</u>	<u>(56,998,008)</u>
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b><u>(123,499,498)</u></b>	<b><u>(218,620,965)</u></b>	<b><u>(123,499,498)</u></b>	<b><u>(218,620,965)</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

# Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited

## Statement of cash flows

	<b>Financial statements</b>			
	<b>in which the equity method</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>is applied</b>			
	Year ended 31 March		Year ended 31 March	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b><i>Cash flows from investing activities</i></b>				
Net cash inflow of other current financial assets	209,998,000	570,000,000	209,998,000	570,000,000
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	1,739,325	1,963,368	1,739,325	1,963,368
Acquisitions of plant and equipment	(281,707,371)	(337,195,610)	(281,707,371)	(337,195,610)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(8,295,400)	(4,898,227)	(8,295,400)	(4,898,227)
Short-term loan to related party	(295,985,750)	(343,333,674)	(295,985,750)	(343,333,674)
Proceeds from short-term loan to related party	297,274,344	339,681,579	297,274,344	339,681,579
Dividends received	235,985,488	439,423,978	235,985,488	439,423,978
Interest received	20,340,938	30,333,468	20,340,938	30,333,468
Rental received	13,847,200	17,256,249	13,847,200	17,256,249
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>193,196,774</b>	<b>713,231,131</b>	<b>193,196,774</b>	<b>713,231,131</b>
<b><i>Cash flows from financing activities</i></b>				
Payment of lease liabilities	(8,947,163)	(8,726,743)	(8,947,163)	(8,726,743)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(169,290,000)	(499,950,000)	(169,290,000)	(499,950,000)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(178,237,163)</b>	<b>(508,676,743)</b>	<b>(178,237,163)</b>	<b>(508,676,743)</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents, before effect of exchange rates	(108,539,887)	(14,066,577)	(108,539,887)	(14,066,577)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(91,220)	(2,192,160)	(91,220)	(2,192,160)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(108,631,107)</b>	<b>(16,258,737)</b>	<b>(108,631,107)</b>	<b>(16,258,737)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	739,261,953	755,520,690	739,261,953	755,520,690
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March</b>	<b>630,630,846</b>	<b>739,261,953</b>	<b>630,630,846</b>	<b>739,261,953</b>
<b><i>Non-cash transactions</i></b>				
Plant and equipment purchased during the year are detailed as follows:				
Plant and equipment purchased during the year	(247,825,384)	(381,268,197)	(247,825,384)	(381,268,197)
Increase in payables on purchases of plant and equipment	(33,881,987)	44,072,587	(33,881,987)	44,072,587
<b>Net purchase of plant and equipment paid by cash</b>	<b>(281,707,371)</b>	<b>(337,195,610)</b>	<b>(281,707,371)</b>	<b>(337,195,610)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2023.

**1 General information**

Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited, the “Company”, is incorporated in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in October 1993. The Company’s registered office at 67 Moo 11, Debaratna Road, K.M. 20, Bangchalong, Bangplee, Samutprakarn.

The immediate parent company during the financial year was Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (45.70% shareholding), which was incorporated in Japan.

The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing and distributing household electrical appliances under the “Mitsubishi” trademark. The Company obtains the production licence and technology from its parent company.

**2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission. The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company’s functional currency. The accounting policies are described in note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

**3 Significant accounting policies**

**(a) Basis of preparation of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied**

The financial statements in which the equity method is applied relate to the Company and the Company’s interests in an associate.

*Interests in equity-accounted investee*

The Company’s interests in equity-accounted investee comprise interest in an associate.

Associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

Interest in an associate is accounted for using the equity method. It is initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial statements in which the equity method is applied include the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investee, until the date on which significant influence ceases.



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**(b) Investment in associate**

Investment in associate in the separate financial statements of the Company is measured at cost less allowance for impairment losses. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

**(c) Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies including non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

**(d) Financial instruments**

*(d.1) Classification and measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities (except trade accounts receivables (see note 3(f))) are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and measured at fair value plus or minus, for financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified prospectively from the reclassification date.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised costs are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by expected credit losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, expected credit loss and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income is recognised as income in profit or loss on the date on which the Company right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

*(d.2) Derecognition and offsetting*

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration received or paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

*(d.3) Impairment of financial assets other than trade accounts receivables*

The Company recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI and loan commitments issued which are not measured at FVTPL.

The Company recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on forward-looking and historical experience. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted by the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company recognises ECLs for low credit risk financial asset as 12-month ECLs.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, significant deterioration in credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

*(d.4) Write offs*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off, are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

*(d.5) Interest*

Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**(e) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments which have a maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

**(f) Trade and other accounts receivables**

A receivable is recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A receivable is measured at transaction price less allowance for expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

The Company estimates lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), using a provision matrix to find the ECLs rates. This method groups the debtors based on shared credit risk characteristics and past due status, taking into account historical credit loss data, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current economic conditions and forward-looking general economic conditions at the reporting date.

**(g) Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle. Cost includes direct costs incurred in acquiring the inventories. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

**(h) Investments properties**

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed assets includes capitalised borrowing costs.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of buildings of 20 years and recognised in profit or loss. No depreciation is charged on freehold land.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of investment property are recognised in profit or loss.

**(i) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

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*Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item when the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

*Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis (except for factory equipment - moulds and jigs using the double declining balance method) over the estimated useful lives of each component of an asset and recognised in profit or loss. No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets under construction.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land improvements	5 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 25 years
Factory equipment	5 - 12 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

**(j) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it will generate the future economic benefits. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software licences	10 years
Computer software	5 years
Golf course membership	5 years

**(k) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses that a contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

*As a lessee*

At commencement or on modification of a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component. For the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounted for the lease and non-lease components wholly as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which are recognised as an expenses on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms.

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Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of all lease payments that shall be paid under the lease. The Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments to the present value. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a lease modification. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

*As a lessor*

At inception or on modification of a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices.

At lease inception, the Company considers to classify a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to lessees as a finance lease. A lease that does not meet this criteria is classified as an operating lease.

The company derecognises and determines impairment on the lease receivables as disclosed in note 3(d).

**(l) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss of asset recognised in prior periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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**(m) Employee benefits**

*Defined contribution plans*

Obligations for contributions to the Company's provident fund are expensed as the related service is provided.

*Defined benefit plans*

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligations is discounted to the present value, which performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

**(n) Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

*Provision for warranties*

A provision for product warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical actual claimed data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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**(o) Measurement of fair values**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and asset positions at a bid price and liabilities and liability positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

**(p) Revenue**

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised on the date on which the goods are delivered to the customers.

Revenue for rendering of services is recognised over time. The related costs are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred.

**(q) Rental income**

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

**(r) Investment income**

Investment income comprises dividend and interest income from investments and bank deposits. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues.

**(s) Income tax**

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

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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Current tax is recognised in respect of the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in separate financial statements.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

**(t) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

**(u) Related parties**

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Company; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Company; or the Company has direct or indirect control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

**(v) Segment reporting**

Segment results that are reported to the Company's CODM (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly assets, liabilities, investment income, gain (loss) on exchange rate, other income, some of selling and administrative expenses.



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**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**4 Related parties**

Relationship with an associate is described in note 8. Other related parties that the Company had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Key management personnel	Japanese, Thai	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	Japan	Parent, 45.70% shareholding
Kulthorn Kirby Public Company Limited	Thailand	Common director
Mitsubishi Electric Kang Yong Watana Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent and common director
Mitsubishi Electric Consumer Products (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent and common director
Siam Compressor Industry Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Life-Network Co., Ltd.	Japan	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Co., Ltd.	Japan	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Sales Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Setsuyo Astec Corporation	Japan	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Melco Thai Capital Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hongkong	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Automation (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
K.G.M. Services Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Melco Logistics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Trading Corp.	Japan	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Melco Trading (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric & Electronic (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
PT. Mitsubishi Electric Indonesia	Indonesia	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Setsuyo Astec (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric (Russia) LLC	Russia	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Factory Automation (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Electric Asia (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent
Mitsubishi Elevator (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	A subsidiary of the Company's parent

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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The pricing policies for transactions with related parties are explained further below:

<b>Transactions</b>	<b>Pricing policies</b>
Domestic sales	Weighted average of standard cost plus margin for all products
Export sales	Resale price method which are dependent on market and competitive conditions of the particular country
Other income	Prices agreed between the parties
Purchase of goods/ raw materials	Prices agreed between the parties
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Prices agreed between the parties
Royalty fee	Contractually agreed rate
Product development fee	Actual amount
Technical assistance fee	Contractually agreed rate
Rental fee	Based on the market value / contractually agreed value
Inventory management service fee	Based on the area used
Interest income/ expense from pooling bank account with Mitsubishi Group	Based on the surplus funds or the funds used, at the interest rate of average deposit or loan interest rates offered by the financial institution
Interest income/ expense from short-term loan to and loan from	Based on the interest rate of the financial institution
Product warranty expense	Actual amount
Distribution costs and administrative expenses	Prices agreed between the parties
Key management personnel compensation	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Company's policy
Dividend income	Declared amount

**Significant transactions with related parties**  
**Year ended 31 March**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
<b>Parent</b>				
Revenue from sale of goods	3,465,070	3,321,830	3,465,070	3,321,830
Other income	300	6	300	6
Purchases of equipment	1,033	1,350	1,033	1,350
Royalty fee	178,355	167,744	178,355	167,744
Product development fee	193,739	224,977	193,739	224,977
Product warranty expense	55,383	57,395	55,383	57,395
Technical assistance fee	3,037	86	3,037	86
Distribution costs and administrative expenses	5,345	4,916	5,345	4,916
<b>Associate</b>				
Revenue from sale of goods	126	48	126	48
Rental income	13,847	17,178	13,847	17,178
Dividend income	-	-	674	7
Other income	609	496	609	496
Inventory management service fee	77,726	57,172	77,726	57,172
Distribution costs and administrative expenses	10,349	4,732	10,349	4,732
<b>Key management personnel</b>				
Key management personnel compensation				
Short-term employee benefits	96,016	90,924	96,016	90,924
Post-employment benefits	768	1,143	768	1,143
Other long-term benefits	7	8	7	8
<b>Total key management personnel compensation</b>	<b>96,791</b>	<b>92,075</b>	<b>96,791</b>	<b>92,075</b>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

<i>Significant transactions with related parties</i> <i>Year ended 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
<b>Other related parties</b>				
Revenue from sale of goods	4,930,354	4,573,581	4,930,354	4,573,581
Purchases of goods	1,462,858	1,493,460	1,462,858	1,493,460
Purchases of equipment	9,212	28,668	9,212	28,668
Dividend income	235,041	439,148	235,041	439,148
Interest income	1,088	676	1,088	676
Other income	6,277	9,825	6,277	9,825
Product warranty expense	4,050	1,700	4,050	1,700
Distribution costs and administrative expenses	57,850	50,991	57,850	50,991

Balances as at 31 March with related parties were as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Trade accounts receivables</b>		
Parent	306,892	274,141
Associate	11	36
Other related parties	734,404	928,018
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,041,307</b>	<b>1,202,195</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>		
Associate	1,502	1,485
Other related parties	272	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,632</b>
<b>Loans to</b>		
Other related parties	<b>96,959</b>	<b>98,247</b>
<b>Trade accounts payables</b>		
Other related parties	<b>136,952</b>	<b>176,830</b>
<b>Other payables</b>		
Parent	102,113	117,078
Associate	8,875	7,985
Other related parties	13,292	9,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,280</b>	<b>134,428</b>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

*Significant agreements with related parties*

*Technical assistance agreement*

The Company entered into agreement with Mitsubishi Electric Corporation (MELCO) whereby such company agreed to provide the Company the technical information and know-how of production. In consideration thereof, the Company agreed to pay royalty fees, development fees and technical assistance fees computed based on agreed formula to MELCO. The term of the agreement was for a period of 5 years and is automatically extended for a successive period of 5 years each unless either party notifies in writing to the other party any intention of termination at least 6 months prior to expiration of the agreement.

*Building rental agreement*

The Company entered into a building rental agreement with Smile Super Express Co., Ltd., an associate, whereby the Company will provide building rental to the associate for use as a warehouse for its finished goods. The agreement was for a period of 2 years with rental rate as specified in the agreement. This agreement is renewed by either party notification in writing to the other party at least 60 days before expiration of this agreement. In June 2021, the Company notified to renew such agreement for a period of 2 years expiring on 31 July 2023.

*Inventory management service agreement*

The Company entered into an inventory management service agreement with Smile Super Express Co., Ltd., an associate. Under the term of the agreement, the Company agrees to pay an inventory management service fee in an amount and a condition as specified in the agreement. The agreement has a term of 1 year and shall be automatically extended for successive 1 year term unless terminated by either party.

*Thai Baht pooling service agreement*

In May 2002, the Company entered into the Thai Baht Pooling Service Agreement with Melco Thai Capital Co., Ltd. (MTC), other related party, whereby MTC agreed to provide management service relating to Thai Baht current account of the Company. In consideration thereof, the Company is committed to pay or earn the interest at the rate and method as specified in the agreement. There is no expiration of the agreement unless there are any cases complying with termination conditions as specified in the agreement.

*Short term loan to related party*

On 24 January 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Melco Thai Capital Co., Ltd., other related party, whereby the related party issued the promissory note to the Company amounting to Baht 90 million which bears interest at the rate of 1.50% per annum and will be due on 24 January 2024.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**5 Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Cash on hand	100	100
Cash at banks	283,531	219,162
Highly liquid short-term investments	347,000	520,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>630,631</b>	<b>739,262</b>

**6 Trade accounts receivables**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
		2023	2022
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>At 31 March</i>			
<b>Related parties</b>			
Within credit terms		1,041,307	1,194,341
Overdue:			
1 - 30 days		-	7,854
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,041,307</b>	<b>1,202,195</b>
Less allowance for expected credit loss		-	-
<b>Net</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,041,307</b>	<b>1,202,195</b>
<b>Other parties</b>			
Within credit terms		219	146
Less allowance for expected credit loss		-	-
<b>Net</b>		<b>219</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,041,526</b>	<b>1,202,341</b>

**7 Inventories**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Finished goods	508,682	344,160
Work in progress	59,901	55,715
Raw materials and factory supplies	711,190	688,104
Goods in transit	26,645	118,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,306,418</b>	<b>1,206,279</b>
Less allowance for decline in value	(35,064)	(25,732)
<b>Net</b>	<b>1,271,354</b>	<b>1,180,547</b>
Inventories recognised in 'cost of sales of goods':		
- Cost	7,508,113	7,054,496
- Write-down to net realisable value	9,332	5,216
<b>Net</b>	<b>7,517,445</b>	<b>7,059,712</b>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**8 Investment in associate**

Investment in an associate as at 31 March 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Type of business	Ownership interest (%)		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements					
		2023	2022	At equity method		Cost 2023	Cost 2022	Impairment		At cost - net 2022	
				2023	2022			2023	2022		
<i>Associate</i> Smile Super Express Co., Ltd.	Logistic	27.12	27.12	<u>23,261</u>	<u>21,664</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	-	-	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>

Smile Super Express Co. Ltd. was incorporated and operate in Thailand.

None of the Company's associate is publicly listed and consequently does not have published price quotation.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

*Material associate*

The following table summarises the financial information of the material associate as included in its own financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustments at acquisition and differences in accounting policies. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Company's interest in the associate.

	Smile Super Express Co., Ltd.	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Revenue	292,924	270,167
Total comprehensive income (100%)	<u>8,371</u>	<u>8,073</u>
% hold	<u>27.12</u>	<u>27.12</u>
<b>Company's share of total comprehensive income</b>	<b><u>2,270</u></b>	<b><u>2,190</u></b>
Current assets	98,336	96,884
Non-current assets	20,906	19,082
Current liabilities	(28,176)	(29,028)
Non-current liabilities	(5,296)	(7,055)
Net assets (100%)	<u>85,770</u>	<u>79,883</u>
% hold	<u>27.12</u>	<u>27.12</u>
<b>Carrying amount of interest in associate</b>	<b><u>23,261</u></b>	<b><u>21,664</u></b>

**9 Investment properties**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>		
	Land	Buildings	Total
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	<u>9,578</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>101,014</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	<u>9,578</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>101,014</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>9,578</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>101,014</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses</b>			
At 1 April 2021			
Impairment losses	<u>5,670</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>97,106</u>
At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022	<u>5,670</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>97,106</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>5,670</u>	<u>91,436</u>	<u>97,106</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>3,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,908</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>3,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,908</u>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		
Rental income	13,847	17,178
<i>At 31 March</i>		
<i>Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease receivable:</i>		
Within 1 year	5,726	17,178
1 - 5 years	-	5,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,726</b>	<b>22,904</b>

Investment properties comprise land and buildings that are leased to an associate and plots of land that are not used in operations. Renewals are negotiated with the lessee. No contingent rents are charged.

The fair value of investment properties as at 31 March 2023 of Baht 161.28 million (2022: Baht 161.28 million) was determined by independent professional valuers, at discounted cash flow using risk-adjusted discount rates for land and buildings that are leased to an associate and was considered by appraisal value of the Treasury Department for land not used in operations. The fair value of investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value.



**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**10 Property, plant and equipment**

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

	Land and improvements	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Factory equipment (in thousand Baht)	Office equipment	Vehicles	Assets under construction and installation	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
At 1 April 2021	221,047	777,494	1,883,373	3,793,371	176,231	1,637	98,892	6,952,045
Additions	-	760	11,887	44,288	11,771	-	312,562	381,268
Transfers	-	16,189	70,702	177,373	8,711	-	(272,975)	-
Disposals / write-off	-	(4,505)	(34,026)	(39,747)	(4,978)	(12)	-	(83,268)
<b>At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022</b>	<b>221,047</b>	<b>789,938</b>	<b>1,931,936</b>	<b>3,975,285</b>	<b>191,735</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>138,479</b>	<b>7,250,045</b>
Additions	-	1,683	4,771	37,198	9,454	-	194,719	247,825
Transfers	14,894	22,828	39,657	118,845	14,356	-	(210,580)	-
Disposals / write-off	-	(3,070)	(19,346)	(74,045)	(7,010)	(3)	-	(103,474)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>235,941</b>	<b>811,379</b>	<b>1,957,018</b>	<b>4,057,283</b>	<b>208,535</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>122,618</b>	<b>7,394,396</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
At 1 April 2021	38,030	700,149	1,339,885	3,282,848	125,612	1,018	-	5,487,542
Depreciation charge for the year	2,872	17,842	78,168	231,507	19,871	303	-	350,563
Disposals / write-off	-	(4,475)	(30,500)	(39,375)	(4,918)	(11)	-	(79,279)
<b>At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022</b>	<b>40,902</b>	<b>713,516</b>	<b>1,387,553</b>	<b>3,474,980</b>	<b>140,565</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,758,826</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	3,364	15,980	76,732	217,449	18,487	294	-	332,306
Disposals / write-off	-	(3,070)	(18,470)	(73,598)	(6,868)	(3)	-	(102,009)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>44,266</b>	<b>726,426</b>	<b>1,445,815</b>	<b>3,618,831</b>	<b>152,184</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,989,123</b>
<b>Net book value</b>								
At 31 March 2022	180,145	76,422	544,383	500,305	51,170	315	138,479	1,491,219
At 31 March 2023	191,675	84,953	511,203	438,452	56,351	21	122,618	1,405,273

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**11 Leases**

<i>Right-of-use assets</i> <i>At 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Land	5,546	8,486
Vehicles	14,589	9,206
Computer	769	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,904</b>	<b>17,692</b>

For the year ended 31 March 2023, additions to the right-of-use assets of the Company were Baht 11.92 million (2022: 6.37 million).

The Company leases a number of land, vehicles and computer for 3 - 6 years, with extension options at the end of lease term for land lease contract. The rental is payable monthly as specified in the contract.

*Extension options*

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:		
- Land	2,939	2,829
- Vehicles	5,702	5,828
- Computer	69	-
Interest on lease liabilities	326	311
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	59

For the year ended 31 March 2023, total cash outflow for leases of the Company were Baht 8.95 million (2022: Baht 8.73 million).

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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**12 Intangible assets**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>			Total
	Software licences	Computer software <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Golf course membership	
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2021	37,768	32,027	962	70,757
Additions	-	4,898	-	4,898
<b>At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022</b>	<b>37,768</b>	<b>36,925</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>75,655</b>
Additions	-	8,295	-	8,295
Write-off	-	(2,856)	(962)	(3,818)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>37,768</b>	<b>42,364</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80,132</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 April 2021	15,983	23,624	962	40,569
Amortisation for the year	4,099	3,799	-	7,898
<b>At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>48,467</b>
Amortisation for the year	3,903	4,412	-	8,315
Write-off	-	(2,856)	(962)	(3,818)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>23,985</b>	<b>28,979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(52,964)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>17,686</b>	<b>9,502</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,188</b>
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,168</b>

**13 Provision for warranties**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements <i>(in thousand Baht)</i></b>
At 1 April 2021	99,254
Provisions made	48,844
Provisions used	(63,098)
<b>At 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022</b>	<b>85,000</b>
Provisions made	56,952
Provisions used	(66,140)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>75,812</b>

A provision for product warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical actual claimed data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities. Management estimates the provision for warranties by estimation from the proportion of actual warranty claimed and total sales of products during average claimed years.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**14 Non-current provisions for employee benefits**

<i>At 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Post-employment benefits		
Defined benefit plan	255,533	261,163
Other long-term employee benefits	14,496	15,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,029</b>	<b>276,204</b>

***Defined benefit plan***

The Company operate a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E 2541 (1998) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service. The defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

<i>Present value of the defined benefit obligations</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
At 1 April	276,204	305,076
<b><i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i></b>		
Current service cost	18,318	19,258
Past service cost	-	(781)
Interest on obligations	6,767	5,909
	<b>25,085</b>	<b>24,386</b>
<b><i>Recognised in other comprehensive income:</i></b>		
Actuarial (gain) loss		
- Financial assumptions	(7,226)	(10,925)
- Experience adjustment	3,540	2,341
	<b>(3,686)</b>	<b>(8,584)</b>
Benefit paid	(27,574)	(44,674)
<b>At 31 March</b>	<b>270,029</b>	<b>276,204</b>

<i>Principal actuarial assumptions</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(%)</i>	
Discount rate	2.53 - 2.93	2.26 - 2.58
Future salary growth	5.00	5.00

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 March 2023, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 9 - 13 years (2022: 10 - 13 years).

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**Sensitivity analysis**

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant.

<i>Effect to the defined benefit obligation At 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>			
	1% increase in assumption		1% decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Discount rate	(21,231)	(22,026)	24,540	25,518
Future salary growth	18,107	18,869	(15,965)	(16,606)

**15 Share premium and reserves**

**Share premium**

Section 51 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account (“share premium”). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

**Legal reserve**

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a public company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account (“legal reserve”), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

**Other component of equity**

The fair value reserve comprise:

- the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI.

**16 Segment information and disaggregation of revenue**

The Company operates in a single line of business, namely the manufacturing and selling of household electrical appliances, which is an integrated line of product. The Company sales goods in domestic and overseas. The chief operating decision maker (CODM) determines operating segment on a geographical basis as follows:

- Segment 1 Sale of goods and rendering of services in Thailand
- Segment 2 Sale of goods in Japan
- Segment 3 Sale of goods in other countries

The Company’s strategic divisions are managed separately because they require different marketing strategies. For each of the strategic divisions, the chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews internal management reports at least on a monthly basis.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment operating profit, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Company’s CODM. Segment operating profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

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The Company's operations mainly involve business segments in manufacturing and selling of household electrical appliances in Thailand and sale goods in both domestic and oversea (Japan and other countries). Financial information of the Company by operating segments on a geographical basis for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Overseas						Total
	Domestic		Japan		Others		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
<b>For the year ended 31 March</b>							
Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services	3,333,212	3,092,019	3,535,875	3,412,821	1,529,556	1,393,050	8,398,643
Segment profit	187,278	143,814	270,091	414,577	35,351	(92,723)	465,668
Unallocated expenses							(718,762)
Investment income							277,562
Net foreign exchange gain							21,840
Other income							66,677
Finance costs							(326)
Share of profit of associate							2,190
Profit before tax expense							141,982
Tax income							17,599
<b>Profit for the year</b>							<b>159,581</b>
Segment assets as at 31 March							<b>9,645,454</b>
Segment liabilities as at 31 March							<b>1,746,369</b>
							<b>2,241,361</b>

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*Major customers*

Revenues from major customers of the Company's 1 and 2 segments represents approximately Baht 6,789.91 million (2022: Baht 6,406.65 million) of the Company's total revenue.

*Promotional privileges*

The Company has been granted promotional certificates by the Office of the Board of Investment for manufacturing and distributing household electrical appliances business. The Company has been granted several privileges including exemption from payment of import duty on imported raw material for using in production for export from promoted operations with certain terms and conditions prescribed in the promotional certificates.

As a promoted company, the Company must comply with certain terms and conditions prescribed in the promotional certificate.

**17 Investment income**

	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
<b>Rental income</b>					
Rental income from operating lease of investment properties	4, 9	13,847	17,178	13,847	17,178
<b>Dividend income</b>					
Associate	4	-	-	674	7
Other related parties	4	235,041	439,148	235,041	439,148
Other parties		270	269	270	269
		<u>235,311</u>	<u>439,417</u>	<u>235,985</u>	<u>439,424</u>
<b>Interest income</b>					
Other related parties	4	1,088	676	1,088	676
Other parties		27,316	21,229	27,316	21,229
		<u>28,404</u>	<u>21,905</u>	<u>28,404</u>	<u>21,905</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>277,562</u></b>	<b><u>478,500</u></b>	<b><u>278,236</u></b>	<b><u>478,507</u></b>

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**18 Expenses by nature**

The statements of comprehensive income include an analysis of expenses by function. Expenses by nature disclosed in accordance with the requirements of various TFRS were as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Included in cost of sale of goods:</i>		
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(168,707)	(73,711)
Raw materials and consumables used	6,174,976	5,537,088
Employee benefit expenses	879,874	958,910
Depreciation and amortisation	320,343	336,021
<i>Included in distribution costs:</i>		
Royalty fee	178,355	167,744
Transportation expenses	220,320	208,968
Product warranty expense	56,952	48,844
Advertising and sales promotion expenses	9,907	10,159
<i>Included in administrative expenses:</i>		
Product development fee	193,739	224,977
Employee benefit expenses	173,460	215,033
Warehouse rental charge	77,726	57,172

**19 Income tax**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Income tax recognised in profit or loss</i>		
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Adjustment for prior years	-	76
	<u>-</u>	<u>76</u>
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>		
Movements in temporary differences	(17,599)	(24,723)
	<u>(17,599)</u>	<u>(24,723)</u>
<b>Total tax income</b>	<u>(17,599)</u>	<u>(24,647)</u>



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

	2023			2022		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax (in thousand Baht)	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
<b>Income tax</b>						
<i>Recognised in other comprehensive income (expense)</i>						
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	(132,470)	26,494	(105,976)	(278,733)	55,747	(222,986)
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains (losses)	3,686	(737)	2,949	8,584	(1,717)	6,867
<b>Total</b>	<u>(128,784)</u>	<u>25,757</u>	<u>(103,027)</u>	<u>(270,149)</u>	<u>54,030</u>	<u>(216,119)</u>

**Financial statements in which the equity method is applied**

<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>	2023		2022	
	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)
Profit before tax expense		141,982		312,416
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20.00	28,396	20.00	62,483
Income not subject to tax		(47,516)		(88,322)
Additional deduction expenses for tax purposes		(264)		(231)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		1,785		1,347
Under provided in prior years		-		76
<b>Total</b>	<u>(12.40)</u>	<u>(17,599)</u>	<u>(7.89)</u>	<u>(24,647)</u>

**Separate financial statements**

<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>	2023		2022	
	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)	Rate (%)	(in thousand Baht)
Profit before tax expense		140,386		310,232
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20.00	28,077	20.00	62,046
Income not subject to tax		(47,197)		(87,885)
Additional deduction expenses for tax purposes		(264)		(231)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		1,785		1,347
Under provided in prior years		-		76
<b>Total</b>	<u>(12.54)</u>	<u>(17,599)</u>	<u>(7.94)</u>	<u>(24,647)</u>

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

<i>Deferred tax</i> At 31 March	Assets		Liabilities	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Total</b>	128,156	111,294	(418,509)	(445,003)
Set off of tax	(128,156)	(111,294)	128,156	111,294
<b>Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(290,353)</u>	<u>(333,709)</u>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>			<b>At 31 March 2023</b>
	<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	<b>(Charged) / Credited to:</b>		
<i>Deferred tax</i>		Profit or loss <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Other comprehensive income	
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Right-of-use assets	133	18	-	151
Inventories <i>(allowance for decline in value)</i>	5,146	1,867	-	7,013
Investment properties <i>(impairment losses on land not used in operations)</i>	1,134	-	-	1,134
Provision for warranties	17,000	(1,838)	-	15,162
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	55,240	(497)	(737)	54,006
Provident funds	1,561	(290)	-	1,271
Loss carry forward	31,080	18,339	-	49,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,294</b>	<b>17,599</b>	<b>(737)</b>	<b>128,156</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment <i>(depreciation gap)</i>	(11,846)	-	-	(11,846)
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	(433,157)	-	26,494	(406,663)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(445,003)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,494</b>	<b>(418,509)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(333,709)</b>	<b>17,599</b>	<b>25,757</b>	<b>(290,353)</b>

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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<i>Deferred tax</i>	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			At 31 March 2022
	At 1 April 2021	(Charged) / Credited to:		
		Profit or loss (in thousand Baht)	Other comprehensive income	
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Right-of-use assets	84	49	-	133
Inventories (allowance for decline in value)	4,103	1,043	-	5,146
Investment properties (impairment losses on land not used in operations)	1,134	-	-	1,134
Contract assets	44	(44)	-	-
Provision for warranties	19,851	(2,851)	-	17,000
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	61,016	(4,059)	(1,717)	55,240
Provident funds	2,056	(495)	-	1,561
Loss carry forward	-	31,080	-	31,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,288</b>	<b>24,723</b>	<b>(1,717)</b>	<b>111,294</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment (depreciation gap)	(11,846)	-	-	(11,846)
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	(488,904)	-	55,747	(433,157)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(500,750)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55,747</b>	<b>(445,003)</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(412,462)</b>	<b>24,723</b>	<b>54,030</b>	<b>(333,709)</b>

**20 Basic earnings per share**

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht / thousand shares)</i>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (basic)	<u>159,581</u>	<u>337,063</u>	<u>157,985</u>	<u>334,880</u>
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>19,800</u>	<u>19,800</u>	<u>19,800</u>	<u>19,800</u>
Earnings per share (basic) (in Baht)	<u>8.06</u>	<u>17.02</u>	<u>7.98</u>	<u>16.91</u>

**21 Dividends**

	Approval date	Payment schedule	Dividend rate per share (in Baht)	Amount (in million Baht)
<b>2023</b>				
Annual dividend for 2022	26 July 2022	August 2022	<u>8.55</u>	<u>169.29</u>
<b>2022</b>				
Annual dividend for 2021	22 July 2021	August 2021	<u>25.25</u>	<u>499.95</u>

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**22 Financial instruments**

(a) *Carrying amounts and fair values*

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	At 31 March	Fair value				
		Carrying amount	Level 1 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Total			
<b>2023</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Other financial assets:						
Equity instruments		2,195,941	2,195,941	1,658	-	2,194,283
<b>Total other financial assets</b>		<u>2,195,941</u>	<u>2,195,941</u>			<u>2,195,941</u>
<b>2022</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Other financial assets:						
Equity instruments		2,328,411	2,328,411	3,885	-	2,324,526
<b>Total other financial assets</b>		<u>2,328,411</u>	<u>2,328,411</u>			<u>2,328,411</u>

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**Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

The Company determined Level 3 fair values for investments in equity instruments which is not actively traded in market. The fair value of the investment was then determined using a valuation technique that used significantly unobservable input such as dividend discounted model, and market comparison technique.

**Sensitivity analysis**

For the fair values of financial assets measured at fair value Level 3, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have the following effects;

<b>Valuation technique</b>	<b>Significant unobservable inputs</b>	<b>Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement</b>
Dividend discounted model	Discount rate	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the discount rate was lower (higher)
Market comparison technique	Adjusted market multiple	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the adjusted market multiple were higher (lower)

<b>Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values</b>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Equity securities</b>		
At the beginning of the year	2,324,526	2,603,589
Net change in fair value (including unrealised transactions)		
- recognised in OCI	(130,243)	(279,063)
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b><u>2,194,283</u></b>	<b><u>2,324,526</u></b>

(a) **Financial risk management policies**

**Risk management framework**

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

*(b.1) Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

*(b.1.1) Trade accounts receivables*

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's trade terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review sale limits for each customer regularly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade accounts receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 4 months. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored by the Company. An impairment analysis is performed by the Company at each reporting date. The provision rates of expected credit loss are based on days past due for to reflect differences between economic conditions in the past, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Information relevant to trade accounts receivables are disclosed in note 6.

*(b.1.2) Cash and cash equivalent*

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions which the Company considers to have low credit risk.

*(b.2) Liquidity risk*

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

**Kang Yong Electric Public Company Limited**  
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**Financial statements in which the equity method is applied  
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Contractual cash flows

<i>At 31 March</i>	Carrying amount	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years (in thousand Baht)	More than 5 years	Total
<b>2023</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	768,997	768,997	-	-	768,997
Other payables	304,332	304,332	-	-	304,332
Lease liabilities	22,522	9,096	13,426	-	22,522
	<u>1,095,851</u>	<u>1,082,425</u>	<u>13,426</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,095,851</u>
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	1,147,050	1,147,050	-	-	1,147,050
Other payables	362,505	362,505	-	-	362,505
Lease liabilities	18,734	8,109	10,625	-	18,734
	<u>1,528,289</u>	<u>1,517,664</u>	<u>10,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,528,289</u>

*(b.3) Market risk*

The Company is exposed to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is as follows:

*(b.3.1) Foreign currency risk*

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases and sales which are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company primarily utilises forward exchange contracts with maturities of less than one year to hedge such financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The forward exchange contracts entered into at the reporting date also relate to anticipated purchases and sales, denominated in foreign currencies, for the subsequent period.

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

<i>Exposure to foreign currency at 31 March</i>	2023		2022		Other
	USD	JPY	USD (in thousand Baht)	JPY	
Financial assets	451,512	50,828	579,636	35,889	5,358
Financial liabilities	(98,880)	(66,540)	(119,015)	(73,335)	(863)
<b>Net statement of financial position exposure</b>	<b>352,632</b>	<b>(15,712)</b>	<b>460,621</b>	<b>(37,446)</b>	<b>4,495</b>
Forward exchange selling contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net exposure</b>	<u><b>352,632</b></u>	<u><b>(15,712)</b></u>	<u><b>460,621</b></u>	<u><b>(37,446)</b></u>	<u><b>4,495</b></u>

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*Sensitivity analysis*

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of Thai Baht against all other foreign currencies at the reporting date would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

<i>Impact to profit or loss</i>	Movement (%)	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
		Strengthening (in thousand Baht)	Weakening
<i>At 31 March 2023</i>			
USD	1	(3,526)	3,526
JPY	1	157	(157)
<i>At 31 March 2022</i>			
USD	1	(4,606)	4,606
JPY	1	375	(375)

(b.3.2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows because loan interest rates are mainly fixed. So the Company has low interest rate risk. The sensitivity impact to the increase or decrease in interest expenses from borrowings, as a result of changes in interest rates is immaterial on financial statements of the Company.

**23 Capital management**

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board regularly monitors the return on capital, by evaluating result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

**24 Commitments with non-related parties**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements</b>	
	2023	2022
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Plant and equipment	<u>28,551</u>	<u>52,184</u>
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Bank guarantees	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>