

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited
and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated financial statements
31 December 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2020, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters and how audit procedures respond for each matter are described below.

Revenue recognition

Since the Group have sales with a large number of customers in several business sectors such as modern retailing, industrial and alternative energy and revenue is the key performance indicator to which users of the financial statements pay attention. I have therefore considered the revenue recognition as key audit matter and focused on the audit of occurrence and timing of revenue recognition.

I have examined the revenue recognition of the Company by

- Assessing the Group's internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making inquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed significant controls.
- Applying a sampling method to select sales documents to assess whether it was in compliance with the Group's policy.
- On a sampling basis, examining supporting documents for actual sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period.
- Reviewing credit notes that the Group issued after the end of accounting period.
- Performing analytical procedures on disaggregated data by customer and by product to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the accounting period.

Biological assets

The Group is required to record biological assets at their fair value less cost to sell, as described in Note 5.4 and Note 11 to the financial statements. The estimation data and assumptions used in measuring fair value which consisted of estimated harvesting volume and selling price at each points of harvest. The data are primarily based on random count and based on judgement of the management as to the basis and assumptions relevant to the estimations. There is a risk with respect to the amount of biological assets.

I gained an understanding of, assessed and reviewed internal control of the Group related to the fair value estimation of the biological assets. I performed random count including considered the estimation data preparation, assumptions defining. I reviewed the fair value by testing the reasonableness of the estimation data and assumptions used in the valuation based on making enquiry of the management, comparative analysis with historical data, and by testing the calculation. In addition, I reviewed the disclosure information with respect to the fair value measurement of biological assets in the notes to the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Group, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

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

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.

Orawan Techawatanasirikul

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4807

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 25 February 2021

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	93,776,376	71,163,423	63,660,541	53,044,879
Trade and other receivables	7, 9	326,272,010	296,200,973	420,123,596	314,764,484
Short-term loans to related parties	7	-	-	403,900,000	398,500,000
Inventories	10	521,137,034	309,294,035	474,666,869	281,413,232
Biological assets	11	44,240,431	41,601,095	26,922,056	22,303,234
Prepaid expenses		135,420	21,347,612	135,420	21,347,612
Derivative assets	39.1	48,221	-	48,221	-
Other current assets	12	25,593,692	29,459,287	21,168,709	23,133,602
Total current assets		1,011,203,184	769,066,425	1,410,625,412	1,114,507,043
Non-current assets					
Investment in joint venture	13.1	2,878,106	461,789	4,900,000	490,000
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	205,999,993	214,799,938
Investment property	15	128,431,269	-	128,431,269	-
Property, plant and equipment	16	2,606,537,007	2,732,090,798	1,525,573,096	1,600,553,735
Right-of-use assets	17.1	6,853,927	-	2,839,591	-
Bearer plants	18	373,936,540	392,547,361	371,609,144	390,008,600
Intangible assets	19	2,822,784	3,896,399	2,571,851	3,577,520
Advances for purchasing of land		-	124,007,750	-	124,007,750
Deposits		684,688	684,688	206,688	206,688
Total non-current assets		3,122,144,321	3,253,688,785	2,242,131,632	2,333,644,231
Total assets		4,133,347,505	4,022,755,210	3,652,757,044	3,448,151,274

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans from banks	20	1,159,000,000	1,199,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,090,000,000
Trade and other payables	7, 21	162,393,016	128,791,088	145,180,571	102,069,699
Current portion of long-term loans from banks	22	247,111,304	270,600,000	113,111,304	136,600,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	17.2	1,291,515	-	856,797	-
Value added tax payable		28,102,754	12,221,762	26,631,033	10,887,297
Other current liabilities		1,991,531	2,237,252	1,679,437	1,809,828
Total current liabilities		1,599,890,120	1,612,850,102	1,337,459,142	1,341,366,824
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term loans from banks, net of current portion	22	367,065,217	364,720,000	237,065,217	100,720,000
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	17.2	5,697,857	-	2,044,357	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	23	58,672,428	59,017,767	54,964,862	51,869,751
Deferred tax liabilities	31.1	132,905,938	132,248,647	130,984,026	130,938,194
Derivative liabilities	39.1	5,296,189	-	1,226,338	-
Total non-current liabilities		569,637,629	555,986,414	426,284,800	283,527,945
Total liabilities		2,169,527,749	2,168,836,516	1,763,743,942	1,624,894,769
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered					
775,424,053 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		775,424,053	775,424,053	775,424,053	775,424,053
Issued and paid-up					
632,752,650 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		632,752,650	632,752,650	632,752,650	632,752,650
Share premium		412,309,890	412,309,890	412,309,890	412,309,890
Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions		12,656,762	12,656,762	12,656,762	12,656,762
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	24	40,529,622	32,345,939	40,529,622	32,345,939
Unappropriated		220,199,190	118,481,811	146,706,536	89,133,622
Other components of shareholders' equity	25	645,371,642	645,371,642	644,057,642	644,057,642
Total shareholders' equity		1,963,819,756	1,853,918,694	1,889,013,102	1,823,256,505
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		4,133,347,505	4,022,755,210	3,652,757,044	3,448,151,274

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

Directors

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Sales	7, 26, 34	3,888,757,721	3,313,348,667	3,877,708,628	3,272,684,703
Dividend income	7, 14	-	-	-	49,659,992
Other income	7	10,741,788	22,477,338	9,866,466	21,509,149
Gain on exchange	27	2,156,609	-	2,156,609	-
Gain on change in fair value of derivatives	27	2,261,760	-	898,805	-
Total revenues		3,903,917,878	3,335,826,005	3,890,630,508	3,343,853,844
Expenses					
Cost of sales	7	3,372,264,382	2,814,701,865	3,464,974,854	2,934,181,708
Selling and distribution expenses		97,404,523	131,681,725	95,883,251	128,659,225
Administrative expenses	7	219,202,479	219,018,590	191,381,248	185,393,605
Loss on exchange	27	-	1,357,446	-	1,373,880
Total expenses		3,688,871,384	3,166,759,626	3,752,239,353	3,249,608,418
Operating profit		215,046,494	169,066,379	138,391,155	94,245,426
Share of loss from investment in joint venture	13.2	(1,993,684)	(28,211)	-	-
Finance income	7, 28	203,999	411,562	15,395,877	13,678,706
Finance cost	29	(59,664,191)	(66,468,850)	(43,255,996)	(45,240,475)
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	-	(5,000,000)
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of biological assets		7,176,790	(10,530,482)	4,618,821	(4,761,052)
Profit before income tax expenses		160,769,408	92,450,398	115,149,857	52,922,605
Income tax expenses	31.2	(1,714,415)	(2,314,679)	(930,230)	(3,468,565)
Profit for the year		159,054,993	90,135,719	114,219,627	49,454,040
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>					
Actuarial gain (loss) arising from defined benefit plan of employees	23	2,224,111	(3,437,451)	(2,345,069)	(2,763,916)
Less: Income tax effect	31.3	(444,822)	687,490	469,014	552,783
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax		1,779,289	(2,749,961)	(1,876,055)	(2,211,133)
Other comprehensive income for the year		1,779,289	(2,749,961)	(1,876,055)	(2,211,133)
Total comprehensive income for the year		160,834,282	87,385,758	112,343,572	47,242,907
Earnings per share	33				
Basic earnings per share					
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		0.251	0.142	0.181	0.078

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Retained earnings		Other components of shareholders' equity		
				Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Other comprehensive income - revaluation surplus on land	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	632,752,650	412,309,890	12,656,762	32,345,939	31,096,053	645,371,642	645,371,642	1,766,532,936
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	90,135,719	-	-	90,135,719
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,749,961)	-	-	(2,749,961)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	87,385,758	-	-	87,385,758
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>632,752,650</u>	<u>412,309,890</u>	<u>12,656,762</u>	<u>32,345,939</u>	<u>118,481,811</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>1,853,918,694</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2020 - as previously reported	632,752,650	412,309,890	12,656,762	32,345,939	118,481,811	645,371,642	645,371,642	1,853,918,694
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies due to the adoption of new financial reporting standards	4	-	-	-	(6,007,782)	-	-	(6,007,782)
Balance as at 1 January 2020 - as restated	<u>632,752,650</u>	<u>412,309,890</u>	<u>12,656,762</u>	<u>32,345,939</u>	<u>112,474,029</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>1,847,910,912</u>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	159,054,993	-	-	159,054,993
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,779,289	-	-	1,779,289
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	160,834,282	-	-	160,834,282
Dividend paid	36	-	-	-	(44,925,438)	-	-	(44,925,438)
Statutory reserve	24	-	-	8,183,683	(8,183,683)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>632,752,650</u>	<u>412,309,890</u>	<u>12,656,762</u>	<u>40,529,622</u>	<u>220,199,190</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>645,371,642</u>	<u>1,963,819,756</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

Separate financial statements								
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Retained earnings		Other components of shareholders' equity		
				Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Other comprehensive income - revaluation surplus on land	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	632,752,650	412,309,890	12,656,762	32,345,939	41,890,715	644,057,642	644,057,642	1,776,013,598
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	49,454,040	-	-	49,454,040
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,211,133)	-	-	(2,211,133)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	47,242,907	-	-	47,242,907
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>632,752,650</u>	<u>412,309,890</u>	<u>12,656,762</u>	<u>32,345,939</u>	<u>89,133,622</u>	<u>644,057,642</u>	<u>644,057,642</u>	<u>1,823,256,505</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2020 - as previously reported	632,752,650	412,309,890	12,656,762	32,345,939	89,133,622	644,057,642	644,057,642	1,823,256,505
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policies due to the adoption of new financial reporting standards	4	-	-	-	(1,661,537)	-	-	(1,661,537)
Balance as at 1 January 2020 - as restated	632,752,650	412,309,890	12,656,762	32,345,939	87,472,085	644,057,642	644,057,642	1,821,594,968
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	114,219,627	-	-	114,219,627
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,876,055)	-	-	(1,876,055)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	112,343,572	-	-	112,343,572
Dividend paid	36	-	-	-	(44,925,438)	-	-	(44,925,438)
Statutory reserve	24	-	-	8,183,683	(8,183,683)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>632,752,650</u>	<u>412,309,890</u>	<u>12,656,762</u>	<u>40,529,622</u>	<u>146,706,536</u>	<u>644,057,642</u>	<u>644,057,642</u>	<u>1,889,013,102</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax	160,769,408	92,450,398	115,149,857	52,922,605
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	190,110,829	202,252,942	137,874,879	151,948,102
Reversal of reduction of cost of inventories to net realisable value	(116,434)	(58,465)	(116,434)	(58,465)
Written-off bearer plants	655,710	-	655,710	-
Loss (gain) on sales of equipment	156,717	(160,588)	53,604	(166,759)
Allowance for expected credit losses (reversal)	1,475,652	(44,000)	1,475,652	(44,000)
Share of loss from investment in joint venture	1,993,684	28,211	-	-
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	5,000,000
Long-term employee benefits expenses	5,847,766	16,787,674	4,719,036	14,854,275
Loss (gain) on changes in fair value of biological assets	(7,176,790)	10,530,482	(4,618,821)	4,761,052
Gain on changes in fair value of derivatives	(2,261,760)	-	(898,805)	-
Unrealised loss (gain) on exchange	(270,475)	1,770,099	(270,475)	1,770,099
Dividend income	-	-	-	(49,659,992)
Finance income	(203,999)	(411,562)	(15,395,877)	(13,678,706)
Finance cost	59,664,191	66,468,850	43,255,996	45,240,475
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	410,644,499	389,614,041	281,884,322	212,888,686
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Trade and other receivables	(31,546,689)	58,491,386	(91,939,531)	101,294,013
Inventories	(211,726,565)	280,556,134	(193,137,203)	295,366,629
Biological assets	4,537,454	2,194,758	-	-
Prepaid expenses	21,212,192	(8,535,822)	21,212,192	(8,566,375)
Other current assets	5,263,792	(3,995,540)	3,251,482	(11,089,060)
Dividend receivables	-	-	-	(61,119,990)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other payables	38,248,204	(99,440,784)	44,510,713	(85,359,483)
Value added tax payable	15,880,992	(6,422,102)	15,743,736	(417,620)
Other current liabilities	(245,721)	(1,584,055)	(130,391)	(1,618,907)
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	(3,968,994)	(4,099,686)	(3,968,994)	(4,099,685)
Cash flows from operating activities	248,299,164	606,778,330	77,426,326	437,278,208
Cash paid for income tax	(1,131,882)	(1,305,587)	(1,020,272)	(1,118,769)
Net cash flows from operating activities	247,167,282	605,472,743	76,406,054	436,159,439

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received from finance income	203,999	411,562	500,644	11,049,239
Increase in short-term loans to related parties	-	-	(5,400,000)	(104,500,000)
Cash paid for investment in joint venture	(4,410,000)	(490,000)	(4,410,000)	(490,000)
Cash paid for investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(4,999,993)	(749,988)
Cash received from liquidation of subsidiaries	-	-	13,799,938	-
Acquisitions of plant and equipment	(55,662,630)	(68,143,441)	(43,981,302)	(55,041,966)
Acquisitions of investment property	(4,423,519)	-	(4,423,519)	-
Cash received from disposal of equipment	9,666,121	453,588	1,670,402	188,054
Increase in bearer plants	(1,822,419)	(6,359,463)	(1,822,419)	(7,319,190)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(448,125)	(146,981)	(448,125)	(138,526)
Cash received from dividend income	-	-	-	110,779,982
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(56,896,573)	(74,274,735)	(49,514,374)	(46,222,395)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Decrease in short-term loans from banks	(40,000,000)	(249,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(250,000,000)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(1,660,000)	-	(1,072,000)	-
Cash received from long-term loans from banks	249,456,522	-	249,456,522	-
Repayment of long-term loans from banks	(270,600,000)	(272,600,000)	(136,600,000)	(138,600,000)
Cash paid for dividend	(44,925,438)	-	(44,925,438)	-
Cash paid for interest expenses	(59,928,840)	(67,529,863)	(43,135,102)	(45,874,075)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(167,657,756)	(589,129,863)	(16,276,018)	(434,474,075)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,612,953	(57,931,855)	10,615,662	(44,537,031)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	71,163,423	129,095,278	53,044,879	97,581,910
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 8)	93,776,376	71,163,423	63,660,541	53,044,879
	-	-	-	-
Supplemental cash flows information:				
Non-cash transactions				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from defined benefit plan of employees	(2,224,111)	3,437,451	2,345,069	2,763,916
Decrease in acquisitions of equipment which had not yet been	(2,690,842)	(680,167)	(1,333,674)	(680,167)
Transfer assets under installation to intangible assets	-	238,511	-	238,511
Transfer advances for purchasing of land to investment property	124,007,750	-	124,007,750	-

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

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

1.1 General information of the Company

Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholder is Chumporn Holding Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of palm oil products. The registered address, which is the head office, is at No. 296 Moo 2, Phetchkasem Road, Tambon Salui, Ampur Tasae, Chumporn. The Company’s branch is located at No. 1168/91 Lumpini Tower, 30th Floor, Rama 4 Road, Thung Maha Mek, Sathorn, Bangkok.

1.2 Coronavirus disease 2019 Pandemic

The Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic is adversely impacting most businesses and industries. This situation may bring uncertainties and have an impact on the environment in which the group operates. The Group’s management has continuously monitored ongoing developments and assessed the financial impact in respect of the valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities, and has used estimates and judgement in respect of various issues as the situation has evolved.

2. Basis of preparation

- 2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiaries (“the subsidiaries”) (collectively as “the Group”):

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			2020	2019
			(%)	(%)
CPI Agrotech Co., Ltd.	Production and distribution of palm seeds and palm sprouts	Thailand	100	100
CPP Co., Ltd.	Production and distribution of palm oil and production and distribution of electricity from biogas	Thailand	100	100
CPI Trading Co., Ltd. (Registered the liquidation on 4 November 2020)	Trading of vegetable oil	Thailand	-	100
CPI Green Co., Ltd. (Registered the liquidation on 26 November 2020)	Production and distribution of biodiesel	Thailand	-	100
CPI Power Co., Ltd. (Registered the incorporation on 8 September 2020)	Production and distribution of electricity	Thailand	100	-

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- e) Material balances and transactions between the Group have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries and joint venture under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised (revised 2019) and new financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2020. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements. However, the new standard involves changes to key principles, which are summarised below:

Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments

A set of TFRSs related to financial instruments consists of five accounting standards and interpretations, as follows:

Financial reporting standards:

TFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
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TFRS 9	Financial Instruments
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Accounting standard:

TAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation
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Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations:

TFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
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TFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments
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These TFRSs related to financial instruments make stipulations relating to the classification of financial instruments and their measurement at fair value or amortised cost (taking into account the type of instrument, the characteristics of the contractual cash flows and the Company's business model), calculation of impairment using the expected credit loss method, and hedge accounting. They also include stipulations regarding the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments.

The adoption of these standards has the impact on the Group's financial statements to result in the following adjustments.

- Recognition of expected credit losses - The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets, and it is no longer necessary for a credit-impaired event to have occurred. The Group applies the simplified approach to consider impairment of trade receivables.

- Recognition of derivatives - The Group initially recognises derivatives at their fair value on the contract date and subsequently measures them at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group recognised the cumulative effect of the adoption of these financial reporting standards as an adjustment to the retained earnings as at 1 January 2020, and the comparative information was not restated.

The cumulative effect of the change is described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 supersedes TAS 17, Leases, together with related Interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is low value.

Accounting by lessors under TFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from TAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases.

The Group recognised the cumulative effect of the adoption of this financial reporting standard as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as at 1 January 2020 which has no impact to the retained earnings as at 1 January 2020, and the comparative information was not restated.

The cumulative effect of the change is described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Guidance on Temporary Relief Measures for Accounting Alternatives in Response to the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Federation of Accounting Professions announced Accounting Guidance on Temporary Relief Measures for Accounting Alternatives in Response to the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Its objectives are to alleviate some of the impacts of applying certain financial reporting standards, and to provide clarification about accounting treatments during the period of uncertainty relating to this situation.

On 22 April 2020, the Accounting Guidance was announced in the Royal Gazette and it is effective for the financial statements prepared for reporting periods ending between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020.

During the first quarter to the third quarter of 2020, the Group elected to apply the temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives relating to not to take into account forward-looking information when determining expected credit losses, determining whether sufficient taxable profits will be available in future periods against which deferred tax assets can be utilised and impairment of assets.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Group has assessed the financial impacts of the uncertainties of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the valuation of assets. As a result, in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group has decided to discontinue application of all temporary relief measures on accounting alternatives with no significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

b) Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2021

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards and interpretations, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2021. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Group is currently evaluating the impact of these standards on the financial statements in the year when they are adopted.

4. Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies due to the adoption of new financial reporting standards

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, during the current year, the Group has adopted the set of financial reporting standards related to financial instruments and TFRS 16. The cumulative effect of initially applying these standards was recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings as at 1 January 2020. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated.

The impacts of changes in accounting policies on the statement of financial position at the beginning of 2020 due to the adoption of these standards are presented as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
		The effect of		
	31 December 2019	Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments	TFRS 16	1 January 2020
Statement of financial position				
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Right-of-use assets	-	-	8,963	8,963
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	1,096	1,096
Derivative liabilities	-	6,008	-	6,008
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	-	-	7,867	7,867
Shareholders' equity				
Retained earnings - unappropriated	118,482	(6,008)	-	112,474

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
		The effect of		
	31 December	Financial		1 January
	2019	reporting		2020
		standards		
		related to		
		financial	TFRS 16	
		instruments		
Statement of financial position				
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Right-of-use assets	-	-	5,666	5,666
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities				
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	849	849
Derivative liabilities	-	1,662	-	1,662
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities, net of current				
portion	-	-	4,817	4,817
Shareholders' equity				
Retained earnings - unappropriated	89,134	(1,662)	-	87,472

4.1 Financial instruments

- a) Details of the impact on retained earnings as at 1 January 2020 due to the adoption of financial reporting standards related to financial instruments are presented as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Recognition of derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	(7,510)	(2,077)
Effects of deferred tax	1,502	415
Impacts of the adoption of financial reporting standards related to financial instruments	(6,008)	(1,662)

- b) As at 1 January 2020, classification and measurement of financial assets required by TFRS 9, in comparison with classification and the former carrying amount, are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	The former carrying amount	Classification and measurement in accordance with TFRS 9	
		Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets as at 1 January 2020			
Cash and cash equivalents	71,163	71,163	71,163
Trade and other receivables	296,201	296,201	296,201
Deposits	207	207	207
Total financial assets	367,571	367,571	367,571

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Separate financial statements		
	The former carrying amount	Classification and measurement in accordance with TFRS 9	
		Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets as at 1 January 2020			
Cash and cash equivalents	53,045	53,045	53,045
Trade and other receivables	314,764	314,764	314,764
Short-term loans to related parties	398,500	398,500	398,500
Deposits	685	685	685
Total financial assets	766,994	766,994	766,994

As at 1 January 2020, the Group has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives liabilities of which fair value is Baht 6.0 million (the Company only: Baht 1.7 million).

4.2 Leases

On adoption of TFRS 16, the Group recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases that previously classified as operating leases measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2020. For leases that previously classified as finance leases, the Group recognised the carrying amount of the lease assets and lease liabilities before transition as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, respectively at the date of initial application.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2019	11,956	11,650
Less: Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	-	(2,456)
Less: Contracts reassessed as service agreements	(611)	(2,094)
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(2,382)	(1,434)
Increase in lease liabilities due to TFRS 16 adoption	8,963	5,666
Liabilities under finance lease as at 31 December 2019	-	-
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2020	8,963	5,666
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate (percent per annum)	3.94 - 4.59	4.59
Comprise of:		
Current lease liabilities	1,096	849
Non-current lease liabilities	7,867	4,817
	8,963	5,666

The adjustments of right-of-use assets due to TFRS 16 adoption as at 1 January 2020 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Land and land improvement	2,722	2,722
Buildings and building improvement	6,241	2,944
Total right-of-use assets	8,963	5,666

5. Significant accounting policies

5.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting returns, discounts, allowances and payment with traditional business practice to customers.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless the financial assets subsequently become credit-impaired when it is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (net of the expected credit loss allowance).

Finance cost

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Other income

Other income is recognised when the Group has completed its obligation under the contract and probable to receive money.

5.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

5.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost under the weighted average method and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is measured using the standard cost method, which approximates actual cost and includes all production costs and attributable factory overheads.

Raw materials, spare parts and factory supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

5.4 Biological assets

The Group's biological assets are palm fruit on trees, palm seeds and palm sprouts which were measured at their fair value less costs to sell. Agricultural produce is harvested palm fruit.

The fair value of palm fruit on trees is determined based on reference to price of palm fruit at the front of the Company's factory, less estimated point-of-harvest costs. Gains or losses on changes in fair value of biological assets are recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of palm seeds and palm sprouts are determined based on reference to selling price of the market, less estimated selling expense. Gains or losses on changes in fair value of biological assets are recognised in profit or loss.

In case the fair value cannot be reliably measured, biological assets shall be measured at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such biological assets becomes reliably measurable, the Group shall measure them at their fair value less costs to sell.

The agricultural produce is included in inventories.

5.5 Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture

- a) Investment in joint venture is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.
- b) Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method less allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

5.6 Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

No depreciation is provided on investment property which is land awaiting sales.

5.7 Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation

Land is stated at revalued amount. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Land is initially recorded at cost on the acquisition date, and subsequently revalued by an independent professional appraiser to their fair values. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value at the end of reporting period.

Differences arising from the revaluation are dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

- When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation of the Group's assets, the increase is credited directly to the other comprehensive income and the cumulative increase is recognised in equity under the heading of "Revaluation surplus on assets" in other components of shareholders' equity. However, a revaluation increase is recognised as income to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation of the Group's assets, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, the revaluation decrease is charged to the other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed an amount already held in respect of the same asset in "Revaluation surplus on assets" in other components of shareholders' equity.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Land improvement	-	10 - 40 years
Buildings	-	10 - 40 years
Building improvement	-	10 - 40 years
Machinery and equipment	-	3 - 40 years
Tools and factory equipment	-	3 - 30 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	-	5 - 20 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under installation and under construction.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

5.8 Leases

At inception of contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessee

Accounting policies adopted since 1 January 2020

The Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Land and land improvement	16 years
Buildings and building improvement	3 - 16 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Group discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or equal to 12 months from commencement date or a lease of low-value assets is recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Accounting policies adopted before 1 January 2020

Leases of property, plant and equipment which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5.9 Bearer plants/Amortisation

Bearer plants are palm and coconut trees which consists of costs and expenses which are directly related to palm seeding, replantation cost and plantation activities, and were incurred before the production period. Bearer plants are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for diminution in value (if any).

Amortisation of bearer plants is calculated by reference to their costs over the following estimated useful lives:

Palm trees - 20 years, using a systematic basis that takes into account the age of the palm trees.

Coconut trees - 20 years, using straight-line basis

Amortisation is included in determining income.

No amortisation is provided on bearer plants which are not ready for harvest.

5.10 Intangible assets/Amortisation

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets is reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Software computer	-	5 and 10 years
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5.11 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company.

They also include associated companies, and individuals which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors, and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

5.12 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

5.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, bearer plants and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Group could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. However, in cases where land was previously revalued and the revaluation was taken to equity, a part of such impairment is recognised in equity up to the amount of the previous revaluation.

5.14 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Group. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Group contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement, both under labor law and as agreed with the employees. The Group treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

5.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

5.16 Equity-settled share-based payment transactions

The Company recognises share-based payment transactions when services from employees are rendered, based on the fair value of the share options on the grant date. The expenses are recorded over the vesting period, in accordance with the conditions regarding length of service rendered by employees stipulated in the share-based payment plan, together with a corresponding increase in “Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions” in shareholders’ equity.

5.17 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Group recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while it recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Group records deferred tax directly to shareholders’ equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders’ equity.

5.18 Financial instruments

Accounting policies adopted since 1 January 2020

The Group initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component, are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Group’s financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Group takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure (a lifetime ECL).

The Group considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due and considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to have a significant increase in credit risk and to be in default using other internal or external information, such as credit rating of issuers.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Accounting policies adopted before 1 January 2020

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at the net realisable value. Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for the estimated losses that may be incurred in collection of receivables. The allowance is generally based on collection experiences and analysis of debt aging.

5.19 Derivatives

The Group uses derivatives, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

5.20 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Group applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure its assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Group measures fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an active market for such assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

6. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the forecast economic condition for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

Allowance for diminution in value of inventories

The determination of allowance for diminution in the value of inventories requires the management to exercise judgement in estimating losses on outstanding inventories, based on the selling price expected in the ordinary course of business; minus selling expenses and allowance for obsolete, slow-moving and deteriorated inventories, and taking into account the approximate useful life of each type of inventories.

Biological assets

The Group measured its biological assets at their fair value less costs to sell. Such fair values were calculated using the method as described in accounting policy. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates as described in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Leases - The Group as a lessee

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

Allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries

In determining the allowance for impairment of investments in subsidiaries, the management is required to exercise judgements regarding determination of the impairment losses when the indicator existed.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the plant and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

The Group measures land at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates.

In addition, the management is required to review property, plant and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Bearer plants and amortisation

In determining amortisation of bearer plants, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the bearer plants and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review bearer plants for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

7. Related party transactions

The relationships between the Company and its related parties are summarised below.

Name of related parties	Relationship
CPI Agrotech Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
CPP Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
CPI Power Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (Registered the incorporation on 8 September 2020)
CPI Glow Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (Registered the dissolution on 30 September 2019 and registered the liquidation on 9 January 2020)
CPI Trading Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (Registered the dissolution on

Name of related parties	Relationship
	18 June 2020 and registered the liquidation on 4 November 2020)
CPI Green Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary (Registered the dissolution on 18 June 2020 and registered the liquidation on 26 November 2020)
C K Trading (1965) Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
Khonburi Sugar PLC.	Common shareholders/directors

During the years, the Group had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Group and those related parties.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	Transfer pricing policy
<u>Transactions with subsidiaries</u>					
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)					
Sales	-	-	174	136	Market price
Rental income	-	-	1	1	Monthly fees of Baht 0.03 - 0.04 million
Interest income	-	-	15	14	4.75% per annum and rate charged on call borrowings from a bank plus 0.50% per annum
Dividend income	-	-	-	50	As declared
Purchase of raw materials	-	-	670	736	Market price
Purchase of assets	-	-	8	3	Market price
Sale of equipment	-	-	1	-	Market price
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>					
Purchase finished goods	-	1	-	-	Market price
<u>Transactions with joint venture</u>					
Other income	4	-	4	-	Contract price
Service expenses	16	-	16	-	Contract price

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related parties are as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		Separate financial statements	
		2020	2019
Trade accounts receivable - related party (Note 9)			
Subsidiary (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		90,510	30,129
Other receivables - related parties (Note 9)			
Subsidiaries (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		10,543	9,702
Joint venture		316	-
Total other receivables - related parties		10,859	9,702
Interest receivables - related parties (Note 9)			
Subsidiaries (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		19,954	5,059
Short-term loans to related parties			
Subsidiaries (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		403,900	398,500
Trade accounts payables - related party (Note 21)			
Subsidiary (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		12,344	14,442
Other payables - related party (Note 21)			
Subsidiary (eliminated from consolidated financial statements)		8,968	1,509
Loans to related parties			

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the balances of loans between the Company and those related parties and the movement of such loans are as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
		Separate financial statements			
Loans to	Relationship	Balance as at	During the year		Balance as at
		1 January 2020	Increase	Decrease	31 December 2020
CPI Agrotech Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	37,000	30,000	(30,000)	37,000
CPP Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	361,500	209,300	(203,900)	366,900
Total		398,500	239,300	(233,900)	403,900

The above loans are unsecured and due at call. Interest is charged at rates of 4.75% per annum and interest rate charged on call borrowings from a bank plus 0.50% per annum.

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group had employee benefit expenses payable to its directors and management as below.

	Consolidated		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
			Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	23,508	22,421	21,692	20,628
Post-employment and termination benefits	851	1,385	688	1,215
Total	24,359	23,806	22,380	21,843

Guarantee obligations with related parties

The Company has outstanding guarantee obligations with its subsidiaries, as described in Note 37.4 a) to the consolidated financial statements.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
			Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash	788	187	703	101
Bank deposits	92,988	70,976	62,958	52,944
Total	93,776	71,163	63,661	53,045

As at 31 December 2020, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interest at rates between 0.1% - 0.3% per annum (2019: between 0.1% - 0.4% per annum).

9. Trade and other receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade receivables - related party				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	-	-	18	30,129
Past due				
Up to 1 month	-	-	18,988	-
1 - 3 months	-	-	36,337	-
3 - 6 months	-	-	35,162	-
6 - 12 months	-	-	5	-
Total trade receivables - related party	-	-	90,510	30,129
Trade receivables - unrelated parties				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Not yet due	285,784	200,551	260,545	175,610
Past due				
Up to 1 month	36,611	89,882	36,424	88,670
1 - 3 months	775	949	337	906
3 - 6 months	813	910	-	910
6 - 12 months	1	532	1	532
Over 12 months	4,349	4,094	4,349	4,094
Total	328,333	296,918	301,656	270,722
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses				
(2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts)	(4,244)	(2,769)	(4,244)	(2,769)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	324,089	294,149	297,412	267,953
Total trade receivables, net	324,089	294,149	387,922	298,082
Other receivables				
Other receivables - related parties	316	-	10,859	9,702
Interest receivables - related parties	-	-	19,954	5,059
Other receivables - unrelated parties	2,548	2,733	2,070	2,602
Total	2,864	2,733	32,883	17,363
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses				
(2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts)	(681)	(681)	(681)	(681)
Total other receivables - net	2,183	2,052	32,202	16,682
Total trade and other receivables - net	326,272	296,201	420,124	314,764

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
As at 1 January 2020	3,450	3,450
Provision for expected credit losses	1,515	1,515
Amount recovered during the year	(40)	(40)
As at 31 December 2020	<u>4,925</u>	<u>4,925</u>

10. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements					
	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Finished goods	213,630	138,297	(116)	-	213,514
Raw materials	227,973	111,580	-	-	227,973
Work in process	21,606	96	-	-	21,606
Spare parts and factory supplies	58,044	59,321	-	-	58,044
Total	<u>521,253</u>	<u>309,294</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>521,137</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements					
	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Finished goods	213,530	138,297	(116)	-	213,414
Raw materials	231,166	109,421	-	-	231,166
Work in process	96	96	-	-	96
Spare parts and factory supplies	29,991	33,599	-	-	29,991
Total	<u>474,783</u>	<u>281,413</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>474,667</u>

Movements in the allowance for diminution in value of inventories account during the years 2020 and 2019, which were presented as cost of sales, are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	58	-	58
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories during the year (reversal)	116	(58)	116	(58)
Balance as at ending of the year	116	-	116	-

11. Biological assets

Movements of the biological assets account for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated		Separate
	financial statements		financial statements
	Palm seeds		
	Palm fruit on trees	and palm sprouts	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	27,064	27,262	54,326
Gains arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell	135,884	5,827	141,711
Decrease due to sell	-	(13,791)	(13,791)
Decrease due to harvest	(140,645)	-	(140,645)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	22,303	19,298	41,601
Gains arising from changes in fair value less costs to sell	169,567	8,135	177,702
Decrease due to sell	-	(10,115)	(10,115)
Decrease due to harvest	(164,948)	-	(164,948)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	26,922	17,318	44,240

Significant assumptions for the calculation of fair value at the valuation date were as follows:

Palm fruit on trees

Prices of palm fruit at the point of harvest are estimated based on selling prices of palm fruit at the front of the Company's factory from which the Company purchased in the past less estimated planting cost, harvesting cost and transportation cost from estate.

Weight of palm fruit on trees is based on random count data and estimated with references to the average weight for each age when harvesting the palm fruit from historical information, including consideration on loss from planting.

Palm seeds and palm sprouts

Prices of palm seeds and palm sprouts are estimated based on selling price less estimated selling expenses such as transportation cost.

Quantity of palm seeds and palm sprouts is included consideration on loss from planting based on historical information.

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affects the fair value of biological assets as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2020		2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	by 10%	by 10%	by 10%	by 10%
Price of palm fruit at the point of harvest	3	(3)	2	(2)
Weight of palm fruit	3	(3)	2	(2)
Price of palm seeds and palm sprouts	1	(1)	1	(1)
Quantity of palm seeds and palm sprouts	1	(1)	1	(1)

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	2020		2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	by 10%	by 10%	by 10%	by 10%
Price of palm fruit at the point of harvest	3	(3)	2	(2)
Weight of palm fruit	3	(3)	2	(2)

12. Other current assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Amounts placed for trading of palm oil future contracts	14,912	14,736	14,912	14,736
Others	10,682	14,723	6,257	8,398
Total other current assets	25,594	29,459	21,169	23,134

13. Investment in joint venture

13.1 Detail of investment in joint venture

Investment in joint venture represent investment in entity which are jointly controlled by the Company and other company. Detail of this investment are as follows:

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
					Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
					Carrying amounts based on equity method		Carrying amounts based on cost method	
			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			(%)	(%)				
<u>Held by the Company</u>								
C K Trading (1965) Co., Ltd.	Conduct an agent business of selling all types of consumer goods	Thailand	49.00	49.00	2,878	462	4,900	490
Total					2,878	462	4,900	490

On 7 January 2020, the Extraordinary General Meeting of C K Trading (1965) Co., Ltd. (a joint venture) passed a resolution to increase the registered share capital by issuing 90,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 100 per share from the original registered share capital of Baht 1 million to a newly registered share capital of Baht 10 million. The Company has invested at the same proportion of 49%, equivalent to the value of Baht 4.41 million. The Company has already paid the such investment between January and February 2020.

13.2 Share of loss and dividend received

During the years, the Company recognised its share of loss from investment in joint venture in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

Joint venture	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Share of loss from investment in joint venture during the year		Dividend received during the year	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
C K Trading (1965) Company Limited	(1,994)	(28)	-	-

13.3 Summarised financial information about material joint venture

Summarised information about financial position

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	11,398	982
Other current assets	1,651	-
Other non-current assets	218	-
Other current liabilities	(2,970)	(40)
Other non-current liabilities	(4,423)	-
Net assets	5,874	942
Shareholding percentage (%)	49%	49%
Share of net assets	2,878	462
Carrying amounts of joint venture based on equity method	2,878	462

Summarised information about income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the year ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Revenues	24,843	-
Interest income	9	-
Loss	(4,069)	(58)

14. Investments in subsidiaries

Details of investments in subsidiaries as presented in separate financial statements are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)											
Company's name	Called-up capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Allowance for impairment of investments		Carrying amounts based on cost method - net		Dividend received during the year	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			(%)	(%)								
CPI Agrotech Co., Ltd.	15,000	15,000	100	100	15,000	15,000	(5,000)	(5,000)	10,000	10,000	-	-
CPP Co., Ltd.	191,000	191,000	100	100	191,000	191,000	-	-	191,000	191,000	-	49,660
CPI Power Co., Ltd.	5,000	-	100	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
CPI Trading Co., Ltd.	-	1,300	-	100	-	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
CPI Green Co., Ltd.	-	12,500	-	100	-	12,500	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
Total					211,000	219,800	(5,000)	(5,000)	206,000	214,800	-	49,660

On 17 June 2020, the Extraordinary General Meeting No.1/2020 of shareholders of CPI Trading Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary) approved the dissolution. The subsidiary registered its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce on 18 June 2020 and registered its liquidation on 4 November 2020.

On 17 June 2020, the Extraordinary General Meeting No.1/2020 of shareholders of CPI Green Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary) approved the dissolution. The subsidiary registered its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce on 18 June 2020 and registered its liquidation on 26 November 2020.

On 18 August 2020, a meeting of the executive committee No. 8/2020 approved a resolution to establish CPI Power Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary), registered in Thailand. Its principal activity is the production and distribution of electricity. The registered share capital is Baht 20 million (2 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share). The subsidiary registered as a limited company with the Ministry of Commerce on 8 September 2020, and it called up 25% at Baht 2.5 per share, or a total amount of Baht 5 million. The Company has already paid for those shares.

15. Investment property

As at 31 December 2020, the Company presented the net book value of investment property which is land awaiting sales amounting to Baht 128.4 million under the cost method.

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment property for the year 2020 is presented below.

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements
	2020
Net book value at beginning of year	-
Transferred from advances for purchasing of land	124,008
Increase during the year	4,423
Net book value at end of year	128,431

The additional information of the investment property as at 31 December 2020 stated below:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements
	2020
The fair value of land awaiting sales	160,010

In 2020, the Company engaged the independent valuer to determine the fair value of land awaiting sales. The fair value of the land awaiting sales has been determined based on

market prices. Key assumptions used in the valuation include government's appraisal price and the market price of nearby land.

16. Property, plant and equipment

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
	Revaluation basis	Cost basis						
	Land	Land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Tools and factory equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Assets under installation and under construction
								Total
Cost / Revalued amount								
As at 1 January 2019	908,232	395,881	696,413	2,717,881	66,374	181,384	121,108	60,215
Additions	-	85	361	13,513	1,589	2,723	3,227	45,966
Disposals	-	-	-	(9)	(121)	(3,978)	(931)	-
Transferred in (out)	-	15,207	6,827	35,985	1,983	6,707	1,319	(68,028)
Transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239)
As at 31 December 2019	908,232	411,173	703,601	2,767,370	69,825	186,836	124,723	37,914
Additions	-	-	7,272	9,704	4,528	1,578	2,731	24,572
Disposals	-	-	(14,675)	(48,727)	(4,228)	(1,460)	(3,946)	-
Transferred in (out)	-	758	(5,951)	41,484	174	8,367	5,503	(50,335)
As at 31 December 2020	908,232	411,931	690,247	2,769,831	70,299	195,321	129,011	12,151
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 1 January 2019	-	151,018	325,036	1,554,059	44,915	132,696	91,085	-
Depreciation for the year	-	15,711	23,892	119,107	5,135	12,272	7,403	-
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(9)	(115)	(3,754)	(868)	-
As at 31 December 2019	-	166,729	348,928	1,673,157	49,935	141,214	97,620	-
Depreciation for the year	-	15,978	23,064	105,377	4,837	10,745	7,235	-
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(7,575)	(47,518)	(4,086)	(1,271)	(3,883)	-
As at 31 December 2020	-	182,707	364,417	1,731,016	50,686	150,688	100,972	-
Net book value								
As at 31 December 2019	908,232	244,444	354,673	1,094,213	19,890	45,622	27,103	37,914
As at 31 December 2020	908,232	229,224	325,830	1,038,815	19,613	44,633	28,039	12,151
Depreciation for the year								
2019 (Baht 160 million included in manufacturing cost, and the remaining balance in administrative expenses)								183,520
2020 (Baht 144 million included in manufacturing cost, and the remaining balance in administrative expenses)								167,236

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

	Separate financial statements								
	Revaluation basis	Cost basis							
							Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Assets under installation and under construction	
	Land	Land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Tools and factory equipment	Motor vehicles			Total
Cost / Revalued amount									
As at 1 January 2019	905,039	276,103	444,387	1,879,351	51,464	153,911	106,360	48,169	3,864,784
Additions	-	-	110	7,073	999	2,723	2,309	41,149	54,363
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1,843)	(773)	-	(2,616)
Transferred in (out)	-	15,207	6,473	35,622	1,983	6,707	1,319	(67,311)	-
Transferred to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239)	(239)
As at 31 December 2019	905,039	291,310	450,970	1,922,046	54,446	161,498	109,215	21,768	3,916,292
Additions	-	-	7,555	8,080	3,188	1,709	2,547	19,568	42,647
Disposals	-	-	(220)	(48,727)	(4,228)	(1,000)	(3,873)	-	(58,048)
Transferred in (out)	-	758	1,965	13,377	23	8,367	5,373	(29,863)	-
As at 31 December 2020	905,039	292,068	460,270	1,894,776	53,429	170,574	113,262	11,473	3,900,891
Accumulated depreciation									
As at 1 January 2019	-	145,766	308,808	1,491,128	39,669	115,186	84,146	-	2,184,703
Depreciation for the year	-	12,613	16,539	86,674	3,432	8,443	5,929	-	133,630
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1,843)	(752)	-	(2,595)
As at 31 December 2019	-	158,379	325,347	1,577,802	43,101	121,786	89,323	-	2,315,738
Depreciation for the year	-	12,876	16,580	70,015	2,984	7,708	5,741	-	115,904
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(87)	(47,518)	(4,087)	(815)	(3,817)	-	(56,324)
As at 31 December 2020	-	171,255	341,840	1,600,299	41,998	128,679	91,247	-	2,375,318
Net book value									
As at 31 December 2019	905,039	132,931	125,623	344,244	11,345	39,712	19,892	21,768	1,600,554
As at 31 December 2020	905,039	120,813	118,430	294,477	11,431	41,895	22,015	11,473	1,525,573
Depreciation for the year									
2019 (Baht 116 million included in manufacturing cost, and the remaining balance in administrative expenses)									133,630
2020 (Baht 97 million included in manufacturing cost, and the remaining balance in administrative expenses)									115,904

In 2018, the Company arranged for an independent professional valuer to appraise the value of land. The basis of the revaluation used was the market approach. The revaluation value of the land is higher than the prior revaluation by Baht 203 million. The Company recognised the increase in shareholders' equity as "Other components of shareholders' equity".

The details of land carried on the revaluation basis is as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land				
Original cost	101,517	101,517	99,967	99,967
Surplus from revaluation	806,715	806,715	805,072	805,072
Revalued amount	908,232	908,232	905,039	905,039
Stated at cost				
Net book value	101,517	101,517	99,967	99,967

As at 31 December 2020, certain items of plant and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 1,541 million (2019: Baht 1,434 million) (the Company only: Baht 1,525 million (2019: Baht 1,434 million)).

17. Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of property, plant, and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 and 16 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the year ended 31 December 2020 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Total
Net book value as at 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Adjustments of right-of-use assets			
due to TFRS 16 adoption	2,722	6,241	8,963
Additions during the year	-	1,798	1,798
Lease contracts termination			
during the year	(1,293)	(1,172)	(2,465)
Depreciation for the year	(155)	(1,287)	(1,442)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	1,274	5,580	6,854

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Total
Net book value as at 1 January 2020	-	-	-
Adjustments of right-of-use assets			
due to TFRS 16 adoption	2,722	2,944	5,666
Additions during the year	-	589	589
Lease contracts termination			
during the year	(1,293)	(1,172)	(2,465)
Depreciation for the year	(155)	(795)	(950)
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	1,274	1,566	2,840

b) Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Lease payments	8,503	-	3,478	-
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(1,514)	-	(577)	-
Total	6,989	-	2,901	-
Less: Portion due within one year	(1,291)	-	(857)	-
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	5,698	-	2,044	-

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 39.2 to the consolidated financial statements under the liquidity risk.

c) Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	For the year ended 31 December 2020	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,442	950
Interest expense on lease liabilities	375	205

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2020 of Baht 1.6 million (the Company only: Baht 1.0 million). Moreover, the Group had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of Baht 1.8 million (the Company only: Baht 0.6 million).

18. Bearer Plants

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Palm trees ready for harvest	Palm trees not ready for harvest	Coconut trees not ready for harvest	Total
Cost				
As at 1 January 2019	311,205	139,036	411	450,652
Additions	-	6,227	132	6,359
Transfer in (out)	138,751	(138,751)	-	-
As at 31 December 2019	449,956	6,512	543	457,011
Additions	-	1,955	-	1,955
Transfer in (out)	4,571	(4,571)	-	-
Written-off	(10,354)	-	-	(10,354)
As at 31 December 2020	444,173	3,896	543	448,612
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 1 January 2019	47,293	-	-	47,293
Amortisation charged for the year	17,171	-	-	17,171
As at 31 December 2019	64,464	-	-	64,464
Amortisation charged for the year	19,909	-	-	19,909
Amortisation on written-off	(9,698)	-	-	(9,698)
As at 31 December 2020	74,675	-	-	74,675
Net book value				
As at 31 December 2019	385,492	6,512	543	392,547
As at 31 December 2020	369,498	3,896	543	373,937
Amortisation for the year (included in manufacturing cost)				
2019				17,171
2020				19,909

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Palm trees ready for harvest	Palm trees not ready for harvest	Total
Cost			
As at 1 January 2019	306,543	139,036	445,579
Additions	-	7,319	7,319
Transfer in (out)	137,312	(137,312)	-
As at 31 December 2019	443,855	9,043	452,898
Additions	-	1,822	1,822
Transfer in (out)	4,571	(4,571)	-
Written-off	(10,354)	-	(10,354)
As at 31 December 2020	438,072	6,294	444,366
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 January 2019	46,062	-	46,062
Amortisation charged for the year	16,827	-	16,827
As at 31 December 2019	62,889	-	62,889
Amortisation charged for the year	19,566	-	19,566
Amortisation on written-off	(9,698)	-	(9,698)
As at 31 December 2020	72,757	-	72,757
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2019	380,966	9,043	390,009
As at 31 December 2020	365,315	6,294	371,609
Amortisation for the year (included in manufacturing cost)			
2019			16,827
2020			19,566

As at 31 December 2020, palm trees costing a total net book value of Baht 5 million (2019: Baht 6 million) were located on land which the Company had only occupancy rights.

19. Intangible assets

The net book value of intangible assets which are computer software as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cost	24,292	23,844	23,722	23,274
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(21,469)	(19,948)	(21,150)	(19,696)
Net book value	<u>2,823</u>	<u>3,896</u>	<u>2,572</u>	<u>3,578</u>

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the years 2020 and 2019 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net book value at beginning of year	3,896	5,072	3,578	4,691
Acquisition of computer software	448	147	448	139
Transferred from assets under installation	-	239	-	239
Amortisation for the year	(1,521)	(1,562)	(1,454)	(1,491)
Net book value at end of year	<u>2,823</u>	<u>3,896</u>	<u>2,572</u>	<u>3,578</u>

Amortisation was included in administrative expenses in profit or loss.

20. Short-term loans from banks

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Interest rate		Consolidated		Separate	
	(% per annum)		financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Short-term loans from banks	2.08 - 2.57	2.20 - 2.63	1,159,000	1,199,000	1,050,000	1,090,000
Total			<u>1,159,000</u>	<u>1,199,000</u>	<u>1,050,000</u>	<u>1,090,000</u>

These short-term loans from banks are collateral free. The loans repayment will due at call and within 3 months as from issuance date of promissory notes.

21. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Trade payables - related party	-	-	12,344	14,442
Trade payables - unrelated parties	71,744	58,422	68,469	52,689
Accrued expenses	38,036	17,426	36,932	14,635
Other payables - related party	-	-	8,968	1,509
Other payables - unrelated parties	52,613	52,943	18,468	18,795
Total trade and other payables	162,393	128,791	145,181	102,070

22. Long-term loans from banks

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
			Consolidated		Separate	
			financial statements		financial statements	
Credit line	Interest rate (% per annum)	Repayment condition	2020	2019	2020	2019
1) Credit line of Baht 204 million of the Company	MLR - 3	Grace period until the earlier of 18 months, the first installment starts from June 2015, then quarterly installments of not less than Baht 9.55 million. The repayment period is within March 2021.	13,220	51,420	13,220	51,420
2) Credit line of Baht 250 million of the Company	THBFIX + 2.32	Monthly installments of Baht 4.2 million for 60 months, the last installment is remaining principal and accrued interest. The repayment period is from January 2016 to December 2020	-	48,400	-	48,400
3) Credit line of Baht 250 million of the Company	THBFIX + 2.2	Quarterly installments of Baht 12.5 million for 20 installments, the last installment is remaining principal and accrued interest. The repayment period is from October 2017 to July 2022	87,500	137,500	87,500	137,500
4) Credit line of Baht 250 million of the Company	MLR - 1.50	Grace period until the earlier of 9 months, then quarterly installments of Baht 12.5 million for 20 installments, the last installment is remaining principal and accrued interest. The repayment period is from March 2021 to December 2025	250,000	-	250,000	-
5) Credit line of Baht 800 million of subsidiary	AMLR - 2.90	Grace period until the earlier of 18 months, then semi - annually installments of Baht 67 million for 11 installments and Baht 63 million for the final installment. The repayment period is within August 2022.	264,000	398,000	-	-
Total			614,720	635,320	350,720	237,320
Less: Deferred financial fees			(544)	-	(544)	-
Long-term loans from banks, net			614,176	635,320	350,176	237,320
Less: Current portion due within one year			(247,111)	(270,600)	(113,111)	(136,600)
Long-term loans from banks, net of current portion			367,065	364,720	237,065	100,720

Movement of the long-term loans from banks account during the year ended 31 December 2020 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
Balance as at 1 January 2020	635,320	237,320
Add: Additional borrowings	250,000	250,000
Less: Repayment loans	(270,600)	(136,600)
Less: Financial fee	(625)	(625)
Financial fee amortisation	81	81
Balance as at 31 December 2020	614,176	350,176

On 27 May 2020, the Company entered into loan agreement with a local bank of Baht 250 million. The objective is to support the operation. The loan is to be repaid in full amount within December 2025.

Long-term credit facilities of the Company are collateral-free loans. The loan of the subsidiary is guaranteed by the Company. The loan agreements contain several covenants which, among other things, require the Group to maintain debt-to-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio at the rates prescribed in the agreements.

In the year 2019, the Group failed to comply with the conditions to maintain the financial ratio in the loan agreements. However, the Group received the waiver letters relieving to a fault condition of the financial ratio from the banks within 2019. Thus, reclassification of loans as at 31 December 2019 is based on the normal payment terms specified in the loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group has no long-term credit facilities which have not yet been drawn down.

In order to manage the interest rate risks associated with the long-term loans from banks, the Group entered into interest rate swap agreements with two commercial banks to swap interest rates as described in Note 39.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

23. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	Consolidated		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
			Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	59,018	42,892	51,870	38,351
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	4,334	4,197	3,386	3,293
Interest cost	1,513	1,405	1,333	1,254
Past service cost from the change of labor law	-	11,187	-	10,308
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from				
Demographic assumption changes	1,729	-	2,471	-
Financial assumptions changes	5,771	3,437	5,138	2,764
Experience adjustments	(9,724)	-	(5,264)	-
Benefits paid during the year	(3,969)	(4,100)	(3,969)	(4,100)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	<u>58,672</u>	<u>59,018</u>	<u>54,965</u>	<u>51,870</u>

The Group expects to pay Baht 3 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2019: Baht 3 million) (the Company only: Baht 3 million (2019: Baht 3 million)).

As at 31 December 2020, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 13 - 20 years (2019: 13-19 years) (the Company only: 13 years (2019: 13 years)).

Significant actuarial assumptions used for the valuation are summarised below:

	Consolidated		(Unit: % per annum)	
			Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	1.5 - 1.8	1.9 - 2.0	1.5	1.9 - 2.0
Future salary increase rate	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Employee turnover rate (depending on age)	1.9 - 28.7	0.0 - 30.0	2.4 - 28.7	0.0 - 30.0

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2020			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(2.88)	3.12	(2.64)	2.85
Salary increase rate	3.02	(2.65)	2.75	(2.41)

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2020			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Employee turnover rate	(2.11)	2.31	(1.82)	2.12

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2019			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%	Increase 0.5%	Decrease 0.5%
Discount rate	(2.14)	2.39	(1.79)	1.99
Salary increase rate	2.83	(2.56)	2.37	(2.16)

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2019			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%	Increase 10%	Decrease 10%
Employee turnover rate	(2.35)	2.10	(2.13)	1.90

24. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution. During the year, the Company set aside a statutory reserve of Baht 8.18 million.

25. Other components of shareholders' equity

This represents surplus arising from revaluation of land. The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

26. Revenue from contracts with customers

(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Type of goods or service:				
Sale of palm oil products, palm sprouts and palm seeds	3,721,006	3,153,439	3,852,118	3,249,814
Sale of electricity	167,752	159,910	25,591	22,871
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>3,888,758</u>	<u>3,313,349</u>	<u>3,877,709</u>	<u>3,272,685</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:				
Revenue recognised at a point in time	3,721,006	3,153,439	3,852,118	3,249,814
Revenue recognised over time	167,752	159,910	25,591	22,871
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>3,888,758</u>	<u>3,313,349</u>	<u>3,877,709</u>	<u>3,272,685</u>

Set out below is a reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements relating to the segment information:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
External customers	3,888,758	3,313,349	3,703,643	3,136,564
Inter-segment	844,487	872,683	174,066	136,121
Total	4,733,245	4,186,032	3,877,709	3,272,685
Adjustments and eliminations	(844,487)	(872,683)	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>3,888,758</u>	<u>3,313,349</u>	<u>3,877,709</u>	<u>3,272,685</u>

27. Other income and other expenses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gain on change in fair value of derivatives	2,262	-	899	-
Gain (loss) on exchange	2,157	(1,357)	2,157	(1,374)
Total	<u>4,419</u>	<u>(1,357)</u>	<u>3,056</u>	<u>(1,374)</u>

28. Finance income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Interest income on bank deposits	204	412	174	305
Interest income on loans to subsidiaries	-	-	15,222	13,374
Total	204	412	15,396	13,679

29. Finance cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Interest expenses on borrowings	59,289	66,469	43,051	45,240
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	375	-	205	-
Total	59,664	66,469	43,256	45,240

30. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	346,705	353,211	284,243	307,269
Depreciation and amortisation	190,111	202,253	137,875	151,948
Raw materials and consumables used	2,845,680	2,113,743	3,113,964	2,411,990
Changes in finished goods	75,217	(76,743)	75,117	(76,743)
Fuel and energy	137,549	78,815	104,551	59,525

31. Income tax

31.1 Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	23	-	23	-
Derivatives	1,049	-	235	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	10,155	10,449	10,993	10,374
Unused tax losses	24,163	24,163	24,163	24,163
Total	35,390	34,612	35,414	34,537
Deferred tax liabilities				
Biological assets	6,953	5,518	5,384	4,461
Revaluation surplus on land	161,343	161,343	161,014	161,014
Total	168,296	166,861	166,398	165,475
Deferred tax liabilities - net	132,906	132,349	130,984	130,938

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses totaling Baht 295 million (2019: Baht 333 million) (the Company only: Baht 272 million (2019: Baht 297 million)), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the Group believes that there is an uncertainty that deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses will be utilised and future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses. The above unused tax losses will expire by the year 2023.

31.2 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current income tax:				
Corporate income tax charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,714	2,315	930	3,469
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	1,714	2,315	930	3,469

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Accounting profit before tax	160,769	92,465	115,150	52,923
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	32,154	18,493	23,030	10,585
Effects of:				
Promotional privileges (Note 32)	(10,320)	(23,228)	(43)	-
Non-deductible expenses	2,030	3,696	1,822	2,899
Additional expense deductions allowed	(24,465)	(161)	(24,310)	(10,075)
Others	2,165	835	431	60
Unused tax losses which may not utilise	150	2,680	-	-
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	1,714	2,315	930	3,469

31.3 Income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income

The amounts of income tax relating to component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Deferred tax on actuarial (gain) loss arising from defined benefit plan of employees	(445)	688	469	553
	<u>(445)</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>553</u>

32. Promotional privileges

The Group has received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment under the Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520. Subject to certain imposed conditions, significant privileges include the followings: -

Details	The Company	The Company	CPI Agrotech Co., Ltd.	CPP Co., Ltd.	CPP Co., Ltd.
1. Certificate No.	1702(1)/2556	2644(1)/2556	2390(5)/2554	2548(2)/2557	59-1178-1-00-1-0
2. Promotional privileges for	Manufacture of biogas	Production of electricity from biogas	Production of palm seeds and palm sprouts	Production of crude palm oil and kernel oil	Production of electricity from biomass
3. The significant privileges are					
3.1 Exemption from corporate income tax on net profit from promoted operations and exemption from income tax on dividends paid from the net profit of the operations throughout the period in which the corporate income tax is exempted.	8 years	8 years	8 years	8 years	8 years
3.2 50% reduction of corporate income tax on income derived from the promoted operations for a period of 5 years after the tax-exemption period in 3.1 ends	Granted	Granted	Not granted	Not granted	Not granted
3.3 Exemption from import duty on machinery as approved by the board.	Granted	Granted	Granted	Granted	Granted
4. Date of approval	19 February 2013	14 October 2013	20 September 2011	2 July 2013	13 July 2016
5. Date of first earning operating income	Not start operations	29 September 2014	1 August 2013	2 March 2017	27 April 2017

The Group's operating revenues for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, divided between promoted and non-promoted operations, are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Promoted operations		Non-promoted operations		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales						
Domestic sales	181,549	166,071	3,629,132	2,920,135	3,810,681	3,086,206
Export sales	-	-	78,077	227,143	78,077	227,143
Total	<u>181,549</u>	<u>166,071</u>	<u>3,707,209</u>	<u>3,147,278</u>	<u>3,888,758</u>	<u>3,313,349</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	Promoted operations		Non-promoted operations		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales						
Domestic sales	24,743	21,249	3,774,889	3,024,293	3,799,632	3,045,542
Export sales	-	-	78,077	227,143	78,077	227,143
Total	<u>24,743</u>	<u>21,249</u>	<u>3,852,966</u>	<u>3,251,436</u>	<u>3,877,709</u>	<u>3,272,685</u>

33. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Profit for the year		Weighted average number of ordinary shares		Earnings per share	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand shares)	(Baht)	(Baht)
Basic earnings per share						
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	159,055	90,136	632,753	632,753	<u>0.251</u>	<u>0.142</u>

	Separate financial statements					
	Profit for the year		Weighted average number of ordinary shares		Earnings per share	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand shares)	(Baht)	(Baht)
Basic earnings per share						
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	114,220	49,454	632,753	632,753	<u>0.181</u>	<u>0.078</u>

34. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has three major reportable segments as follows:

- The palm oil products segment, which produces and distributes palm oil products and by products.
- The palm seeds, palm sprouts and others segment, which produces and distributes palm seeds, palm sprouts and others.
- The electricity segment, which produces and distributes electricity.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue and profit (loss) information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(Unit: Million Baht)

For the year ended 31 December 2020						
	Palm oil products segment	Palm seeds, palm sprouts and others segment	Electricity segment	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers	3,693	28	168	3,889	-	3,889
Inter-segment revenue	844	-	-	844	(844)	-
Finance income	15	-	-	15	(15)	-
Finance cost	43	1	31	75	(15)	60
Depreciation and amortisation	137	2	52	191	(1)	190
Income tax expenses	1	-	-	1	1	2
Segment profit (loss)	77	(1)	85	161	(2)	159

(Unit: Million Baht)

For the year ended 31 December 2019						
	Palm oil products segment	Palm seeds, palm sprouts and others segment	Electricity segment	Total reportable segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue from external customers	3,133	20	160	3,313	-	3,313
Inter-segment revenue	872	1	-	873	(873)	-
Finance income	14	-	-	14	(14)	-
Finance cost	45	1	34	80	(14)	66
Depreciation and amortisation	150	3	49	202	(2)	200
Income tax expenses	3	-	-	3	(1)	2
Segment profit (loss)	73	(13)	78	138	(48)	90

Geographic information

Revenue from external customers is based on locations of the customers.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements		
	2020	2019
Revenue from external customers		
Thailand	3,810,681	3,086,206
Singapore	55,410	197,359
Other countries	22,667	29,784
Total	3,888,758	3,313,349

Major customers

For the year 2020, the Group has revenue from a major customer in amount of Baht 902 million (2019: a major customer in amount of Baht 338 million), arising from sales by the palm oil products segment.

35. Provident fund

The Group and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both the Group and employees contribute to the fund monthly at the rates of 3% - 5% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2020 by the Group amounting to approximately Baht 4 million (2019: Baht 4 million), to the provident fund (the Company only: Baht 3 million (2019: Baht 4 million)) were recognised as expenses.

36. Dividends

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Interim dividends for the year 2019	Board of Directors Meeting No. 2/2020 on 13 April 2020	44.9	0.071
Total dividend payment in 2020		44.9	0.071

On 23 July 2020, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders of the year 2020 acknowledged the interim dividends for the year 2019 and shall not propose any further dividend payment for the year 2019.

37. Commitments and contingent liabilities

37.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had capital commitments of approximately Baht 2 million (2019: Baht 1 million) (the Company only: Baht 2 million (2019: Nil)), relating to the acquisitions of machinery and equipment.

37.2 Service commitments

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had future lease payments required under these non-cancellable service contracts as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
Payable:		
Within 1 year	2	2
Over 1 and up to 5 years	1	1

37.3 Electricity sale/purchase commitment

The Group entered into the following agreements to sell electricity at a specified quantities and prices as defined in the agreements which are summarised below.

Company's name	Date of agreement	Period	Commencement date	Contracted capacity (MW)
Chumporn Palm Oil Industry Plc.	24 December 2013	5 years and Renewable for every 5 years	29 September 2014	3
CPP Co., Ltd.	10 October 2016	15 years 4 months	27 April 2017	4

37.4 Guarantees

- As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company had guaranteed bank credit facilities of its subsidiaries amounting to Baht 1,026 million and USD 27 million.
- As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were outstanding bank guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Group in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business. These included the following letters of guarantee:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Letters of guarantee for electricity usage	7	7	3	3
Letter of guarantee for sell/purchase electricity	1	1	1	1
Letter of guarantee for area management	1	-	-	-
Total	9	8	4	4

37.5 Commitments related to sale agreements

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had commitments relating to sale agreements which specified quantity and selling price with local customers amounting to Baht 188 million which the goods will be delivered during January to March 2021 (2019: Baht 148 million which the goods would be delivered during January to March 2020).

37.6 Commitment in respect of uncalled investments

The Group is committed to pay the uncalled portions of its investments in subsidiaries as follows:

		(Unit: Million Baht)	
		As at 31 December	
		2020	2019
CPI Power Co., Ltd.	15.00	-	
CPI Green Co., Ltd.	-	37.50	
CPI Trading Co., Ltd.	-	3.75	

38. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value or for which fair value was disclosed using different levels of inputs as follows:

		(Unit: Million Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2020			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value					
Biological assets	-	-	44	44	
Land	-	908	-	908	
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivatives					
Interest rate swap agreements	-	5	-	5	
Assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Investment property	-	160	-	160	

		(Unit: Million Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements			
		As at 31 December 2019			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value					
Biological assets	-	-	42	42	
Land	-	908	-	908	
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed					
Derivatives					
Interest rate swap agreements	-	8	-	8	

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Biological assets	-	-	27	27
Land	-	905	-	905
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives				
Interest rate swap agreements	-	1	-	1
Assets for which fair value are disclosed				
Investment property	-	160	-	160

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Separate financial statements			
	As at 31 December 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Biological assets	-	-	22	22
Land	-	905	-	905
Liabilities for which fair value are disclosed				
Derivatives				
Interest rate swap agreements	-	2	-	2

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements, of biological assets, categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions used in the valuation and sensitivity analysis of the input to fair value are described in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

39. Financial instruments

39.1 Derivatives

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Derivative assets				
Derivative assets not designated as hedging instruments				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	48	-	48	-
Total derivative assets	48	-	48	-
Derivative liabilities				
Derivatives liabilities not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate swap agreements	5,296	-	1,226	-
Total derivative liabilities	5,296	-	1,226	-

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap agreements to manage some of its transaction exposures. The contracts are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency and interest rate exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from 5 months to 5 years.

Foreign exchange forward contracts

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had foreign exchange forward contracts as follows:

Consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2020			
Foreign currency	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate - sold	Contractual maturity date
	(Thousand)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	723	30.10	19 April 2021

As at 31 December 2019, the Group had no outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts.

Interest rate swap agreements

The Group entered into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage the interest rate risks associated with its long-term loans from banks. The details of the interest rate swap agreements outstanding as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are summarised below.

Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020				
	Principal amount	Interest revenue rate swap agreements	Interest expense rate swap agreements	Termination date
1	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 6-month THBFIX plus 2.2% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	July 2022
2	Baht 800 million	Floating rate AMLR minus 2.9% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	August 2022

Separate financial statements as at 31 December 2020				
	Principal amount	Interest revenue rate swap agreements	Interest expense rate swap agreements	Termination date
1	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 6-month THBFIX plus 2.2% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	July 2022

Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019				
	Principal amount	Interest revenue rate swap agreements	Interest expense rate swap agreements	Termination date
1	Baht 204 million	Floating rate MLR minus 3% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	September 2020
2	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 1-month THBFIX plus 2.32% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	December 2020
3	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 6-month THBFIX plus 2.2% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	July 2022
4	Baht 800 million	Floating rate AMLR minus 2.9% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	August 2022

Separate financial statements as at 31 December 2019				
	Principal amount	Interest revenue rate swap agreements	Interest expense rate swap agreements	Termination date
1	Baht 204 million	Floating rate MLR minus 3% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	September 2020
2	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 1-month THBFIX plus 2.32% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	December 2020
3	Baht 250 million	Floating rate 6-month THBFIX plus 2.2% per annum	Fixed rate as stipulated in swap agreement.	July 2022

39.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term loans to related parties, long-term loans from banks and trade and other payables. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other receivables, short-term loans to related parties and deposits with banks. Except for derivatives, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position. The Group's maximum exposure relating to derivatives is noted in the liquidity risk topic.

Trade receivables

The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored. In addition, the Group does not have high concentrations of credit risk since it has a large customer base in various industries.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Group classifies customer segments by product type, customer type and rating. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off by the Group's policy to determine the appropriateness.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Group manages the credit risk from balances with banks by making investments only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Group's Executive Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The credit risk on derivatives is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Market risk

There are three types of market risk comprising foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk. The Group enters into a variety of derivatives to manage its risk exposure, including:

- foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk arising on the export of goods;
- interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk relates primarily to its trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within one year.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company's balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

Foreign currencies	Consolidated and Separate financial statements					
	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Average exchange rate	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	(Thousand)	(Thousand)	(Thousand)	(Thousand)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	530	493	-	14	30.0371	30.9582

Foreign currency sensitivity

There is no significant impact on the Group's profit before tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives as at 31 December 2020, as from a reasonably possible change in exchange rates within next one year, with all other variables held constant.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at banks, and long-term loans from banks. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swap agreements, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, between variable and fixed interest rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						
	2020						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating		Total	Interest rate
	Within	1 - 5	Over 5	interest	Non-interest		
	1 year	years	years	rate	bearing		(% p.a.)
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	93	1	94	Note 8
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	326	326	-
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from banks	1,159	-	-	-	-	1,159	Note 20
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	162	162	-
Long-term loans from banks	-	-	-	614	-	614	Note 22
Lease liabilities	1	3	3	-	-	7	Note 17

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements						
	2020						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating		Total	Interest rate
	Within	1 - 5	Over 5	interest	Non-interest		
	1 year	years	years	rate	bearing		

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

	2020						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating			
	Within	1 - 5	Over 5	interest	Non-interest		Interest
	1 year	years	years	rate	bearing	Total	rate
							(% p.a.)
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	63	1	64	Note 8
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	420	420	-
Short-term loans to related parties	179	-	-	225	-	404	Note 7
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from banks	1,050	-	-	-	-	1,050	Note 20
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	145	145	-
Long-term loans from banks	-	-	-	350	-	350	Note 22
Lease liabilities	1	1	1	-	-	3	Note 17

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

	2019						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating			
	Within	1 - 5	Over 5	interest	Non-interest		Interest
	1 year	years	years	rate	bearing	Total	rate
							(% p.a.)
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	71	-	71	Note 8
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	296	296	-
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from banks	1,199	-	-	-	-	1,199	Note 20
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	129	129	-
Long-term loans from banks	-	-	-	635	-	635	Note 22

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements						
	2019						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating		Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	interest rate	Non-interest bearing		
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	53	-	53	Note 8
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	315	315	-
Short-term loans to related parties	399	-	-	-	-	399	Note 7
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans from banks	1,090	-	-	-	-	1,090	Note 20
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	102	102	-
Long-term loans from banks	-	-	-	237	-	237	Note 22

Interest rate sensitivity

There is no significant impact on the Group's profit before tax and equity due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated floating interest rate derivatives as at 31 December 2020, as from a reasonably possible change in floating interest rates within next one year, with all other variables held constant.

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase of palm fruit for manufacturing process. The Group is exposed to change in the price of palm fruit on its forecast palm fruit purchases, including the government's policies such as ceiling price and palm fruit price guarantee which will affect manufacturing costs.

The Group's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation by analysing the government's policies, inventory management in accordance with the current situations, controlling the cost of plantation and expanding the plantation.

Commodity price sensitivity

There is no significant impact on the Group's profit before tax and equity due to change in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020, as from a reasonably possible change in commodity price within next one year, with all other variables held constant.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors the risk of liquidity through the use of bank loans and lease contracts. As at 31 December 2020, the Group's debts will mature less than one year approximately 81% (2019: 81%) (the Company only: 85% (2019: 85%)) compared with the carrying amount of the above liabilities reflected in the consolidated financial statements. The Group has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debts and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2020 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows, and included interest payments.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from banks	220,262	944,300	-	-	1,164,562
Trade and other payables	-	162,393	-	-	162,393
Long-term loans from banks	-	261,927	384,986	-	646,913
Lease liabilities	-	1,560	3,070	3,873	8,503
Total non-derivatives	220,262	1,370,180	388,056	3,873	1,982,371
Derivatives					
Derivative liabilities: net settled	-	3,821	1,003	-	4,824
Total derivatives	-	3,821	1,003	-	4,824

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from banks	211,204	843,689	-	-	1,054,893
Trade and other payables	-	145,181	-	-	145,181
Long-term loans from banks	-	123,481	253,729	-	377,210
Lease liabilities	-	972	1,306	1,200	3,478
Total non-derivatives	211,204	1,113,323	255,035	1,200	1,580,762
Derivatives					
Derivative liabilities: net settled	-	983	201	-	1,184
Total derivatives	-	983	201	-	1,184

39.3 Fair value of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Group's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rates. Loans are bearing floating interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

The methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- a) For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturities, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and short-term loans to, accounts payable and short-term loans from, the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- b) The carrying amounts of long-term loans carrying interest at rates approximating the market rate, in the statement of financial position approximates their fair value.
- c) The fair value of derivatives has been determined using a discounted future cash flow model and a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market, such as spot rates of foreign currencies, yield curves of the respective currencies and interest rate yield curves. The Group considers to counterparty credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

40. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.10:1 (2019: 1.16:1) and the Company's was 0.93:1 (2019: 0.88:1).

41. Event after the reporting period

On 25 February 2021, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders to adopt a resolution to pay a dividend from operating results for the year 2020 of Baht 0.11 per share, totalling Baht 69.60 million and set aside a statutory reserve of Baht 5.71 million. The dividend will be paid and recorded after it is approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Company's Shareholders.

42. Approval of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 February 2021.