**Thai Poly Acrylic Public Company Limited**

**Notes to financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2020**

**1. General information**

**1.1 Corporate information**

 Thai Poly Acrylic Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholders are Lucite International UK Overseas Holdco1 Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom and Asiatic Acrylics Company Limited, incorporated in Thailand, with shareholdings of 42.3 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively. Lucite International UK Overseas Holdco1 Limited is a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Rayon Lucite Group Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom and the ultimate controlling party of the Group is Mitsubishi Chemical Holding Corporation, incorporated in Japan.

 During the second quarter of the year 2020, there was a restructuring of shareholding within the Group by an ultimate shareholder of Asiatic Acrylics Company Limited, the second largest shareholder of the Company, which did not result in a change of control. As a result of the restructuring, Asiatic Acrylics Company Limited has become a foreign company, as defined under the Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542. As a consequence, when all holdings of the Company’s foreign shareholders are combined, the Company has also become a foreign company.

 During the third quarter of the year 2020, the Company applied for a business license under Section 17 of the Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542 regarding the original equipment manufacturer business and completed the payment of business license fees to the Department of Business Development on 14 August 2020. The Company must comply with the conditions specified in the foreign business license as discussed in Note 24 to the financial statements.

 The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of Acrylic sheets, Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene sheets, High Impact Polystyrene sheets and other extruded plastic sheets. The registered office of the Company is at 60 - 61 Moo 9, Putthamonthon Sai 4 Road, Krathumlom, Sampran, Nakornpathom (Its branch office is located at 134/5 Krung Thonburi Road, Klong Tonsai, Klong Sarn, Bangkok).

**1.2 Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic**

 The Coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic is continuing to evolve, resulting in a generally economic slowdown and adversely impacting most businesses and industries. This situation may bring uncertainties and have an impact on the environment in which the Company operates.

 The Company’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**

 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) 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.

**3 New financial reporting standards**

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

 During the year, the Company 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 Company’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 |
| TFRS 9  | Financial Instruments |

 Accounting standard:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TAS 32  | Financial Instruments: Presentation |

 Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TFRIC 16  | Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation |
| TFRIC 19 | Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments |

 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. These include stipulations regarding the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments.

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

- Recognition of expected credit losses - The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses on its debt instruments measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, and it is no longer necessary for a credit-impaired event to have occurred.

 The Company recognised the cumulative effect of the adoption of these financial reporting standards as an adjustment to 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.

 **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 Company recognised the cumulative effect of the adoption of this financial reporting standard as an adjustment to 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.

**b) Financial reporting standards that became 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 Company has evaluated that these standards do not have any significant impact on the Company’s 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 financial statements, during the current year, the Company has adopted financial reporting standards related to financial instruments and TFRS 16. The cumulative effect of initially applying these standards is 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 statements of financial position at
the beginning of 2020 due to the adoption of these standards are presented as follows:

| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- |
|  |  | The impacts of |  |
|  | 31 December 2019 | Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments | TFRS 16 | 1 January 2020 |
| **Statement of financial position** |  |  |  |  |
| **Assets** |  |  |  |  |
| **Current assets**  |  |  |  |  |
| Current investment - fixed deposit | 1,166 | (1,166) | - | - |
| Other current financial assets | - | 1,166 | - | 1,166 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Non-current assets** |  |  |  |  |
| Other non-current financial assets | - | 303 | - | 303 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 252,469 | - | 3,447 | 255,916 |
| Other non-current assets | 303 | (303) | - | - |
| **Liabilities and shareholders’ equity** |  |  |  |  |
| **Current liabilities** |  |  |  |  |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | - | - | 1,241 | 1,241 |
| **Non-current liabilities** |  |  |  |  |
| Lease liabilities, net of current portion | - | - | 2,206 | 2,206 |

**4.1 Financial instruments**

The classifications, measurement basis and carrying values of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 as at 1 January 2020, and with the carrying amounts under the former basis, are as follows:

|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- | --- |
|  | Carrying amounts under the former basis | Classification and measurement in accordance with TFRS 9 - amortised cost |
| **Financial assets as at 1 January 2020** |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 162,744 | 162,744 |
| Other current financial assets | 1,166 | 1,166 |
| Trade and other receivables | 224,821 | 224,821 |
| Other non-current financial assets | 303 | 303 |
| **Total financial assets** | 389,034 | 389,034 |

As at 1January 2020, the Company has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

**4.2 Leases**

 Upon initial application of TFRS 16 the Company recognised lease liabilities previously classified as operating leases at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2020.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Company recognised the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities based on the carrying amounts of the lease assets and lease liabilities immediately before the date of initial application of TFRS 16.

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2019 | 1,531 |
| Add: Option to extend lease term  | 2,544 |
| Less: Contracts reassessed as service agreements | (577) |
| Deferred interest expenses | (51) |
| Increase in lease liabilities due to TFRS 16 adoption | 3,447 |
| Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2020 | 3,447 |
|  |  |
| Weighted average incremental borrowing rate (percent per annum) | 1.1 |
|  |  |
| Comprise of: |  |
| Current lease liabilities | 1,241 |
| Non-current lease liabilities | 2,206 |
|  | 3,447 |

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

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| Building  | 3,447 |
| **Total right-of-use assets** | 3,447 |

**5. Significant accounting policies**

**5.1 Revenue recognition**

 *Sales of goods*

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on 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 price promotions to customers.

 *Rendering of services*

 Service revenue is recognised at a point in time upon completion of the service.

**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**

 Finished goods 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 cost (under the first-in, first-out method) and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

**5.4 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

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

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

 Buildings - 20 years

 Building improvements - 5 years

 Machinery and equipment - 3 - 20 years

 Furniture, fixtures and office equipment - 3 and 5 years

 Motor vehicles - 5 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.

**5.5 Intangible assets**

 Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and allowance for 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 asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

 A summary of the intangible assets are computer software with finite useful lives of approximately 5 years.

**5.6 Leases**

At inception of contract, the Company 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.

*Accounting policies adopted since 1 January 2020*

The Company 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 Company 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 any 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 are calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

 Buildings - 2 years

 Motor vehicles - 7 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company 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.

Right of use are presented as part of the property, plant and equipment in the financial position.

***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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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 Company discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company’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 or equipment which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in long-term payables, while the interest element is charged to profit or loss over the lease period.
The assets acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Leases of property, plant or 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.

**5.7 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 or enterprises 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.

**5.8 Foreign currencies**

 The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company’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.

**5.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

 At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use-asset and other 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.

 An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

**5.10 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 and other long-term employee benefits***

 *Defined contribution plans*

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

 *Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits*

 The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law and other employee benefit plans. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan. In addition,
the Company provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

 The obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan are 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.

 Actuarial gains and losses arising from other long-term employee benefits are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

 Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognises restructuring-related costs.

**5.11 Provisions**

 Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

**5.12 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 Company 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 profits will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

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

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

**5.13 Financial instruments**

*Accounting policies adopted since 1 January 2020*

The Company 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.

1. **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 Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

***Financial assets at amortised cost***

The Company 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 Company has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in profit or loss.

1. **Classification and measurement of financial liabilities**

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Company’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 Company 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.

1. **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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company 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.

1. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company 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.

1. **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 accounts receivable**

Trade accounts receivable 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 experience and analysis of debt aging.

**5.14 Derivatives**

The Company uses derivatives which are forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

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.

**5.15 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 Company apply a quoted market price in an active market to measure their 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 Company 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 Company 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:

**6.1 Leases**

***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 Company 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 Company to exercise either the extension or termination option.

***Estimating the incremental borrowing rate***

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore,
the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to discount lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company 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.

**6.2 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 Company’s historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether
a customer will actually default in the future.

**6.3 Reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value**

 In determining a reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value, the management makes judgement and estimates net realisable value of inventory based on the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price directly relating to events occurring after the end of the reporting period. Also, the management makes judgement and estimates expected loss from stock obsolescence based upon aging profile of inventories and the prevailing economic condition.

**6.4 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.

 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.

**6.5 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.

**6.6 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits**

 The obligations under the defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefit plan are 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**

 During the years, the Company 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 Company and those related parties.

| (Unit: Million Baht) |
| --- |
|  | 2020 | 2019 | Transfer pricing policies |
| Transactions with related parties |  |  |  |
| Purchases of raw materials | 349 | 356 | As agreed with reference to market price |
| Purchases of spare parts and factory supplies | 9 | 4 | As agreed with reference to market price |
| Service expenses | 3 | 3 | Contract price and as agreed |

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

|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Trade and other payables - related parties (Note 13) |  |  |
| Related parties (by common shareholders): |  |  |
| Thai MMA Company Limited | 150,031 | 96,662 |
| Diapolyacrylate Company Limited | 1,123 | 2,382 |
| Mitsubishi Chemical Performance Polymers (Thailand) Company Limited | - | 1,123 |
| Mitsubishi Chemical (Thailand) Company Limited | 1,616 | - |
| Lucite International (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited | 214 | 469 |
| Mitsubishi Chemical UK Ltd (formerly known as “Lucite International UK Ltd”) | 937 | 83 |
| Lucite International Singapore Pte Ltd | 5 | 5 |
| Total trade and other payables - related parties | 153,926 | 100,724 |

 Directors and management’s benefits

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

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Short-term employee benefits | 17,213 | 19,652 |
| Post-employment benefits | 1,841 | 3,737 |
| Total directors and management’s benefits | 19,054 | 23,389 |

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Cash | 20 | 50 |
| Bank deposits | 142,227 | 162,694 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 142,247 | 162,744 |

 As at 31 December 2020, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests between 0.05 and 0.125 percent per annum (2019: between 0.15 and 1.00 percent per annum).

**9. Trade and other receivables**

|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- | --- |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Trade receivables - unrelated parties |  |  |
| Aged on the basis of due dates |  |  |
| Not yet due | 227,189 | 179,582 |
| Past due |  |  |
| Up to 3 months | 71,200 | 45,686 |
| 3 - 6 months | 11 | - |
| 6 - 12 months | 2,246 | - |
| Over 12 months | 2,462 | 5,656 |
| Total | 303,108 | 230,924 |
| Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts) | (6,990) | (6,555) |
| Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net | 296,118 | 224,369 |
| Other receivables | 650 | 452 |
| Total trade and other receivables - net | 296,768 | 224,821 |

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

| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- |
| As at 1 January 2020 | 6,555 |
| Provision for expected credit losses | 435 |
| As at 31 December 2020 | 6,990 |

**10. Inventories**

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | Cost | Reduce cost to net realisable value | Inventories - net |
|  | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Finished goods | 45,379 | 30,322 | (3,074) | (2,896) | 42,305 | 27,426 |
| Raw materials | 45,606 | 41,870 | (3,520) | (4,326) | 42,086 | 37,544 |
| Spare parts and factory supplies | 35,734 | 32,492 | (3,349) | (3,500) | 32,385 | 28,992 |
| Goods in transit | 6,208 | 2,933 | - | - | 6,208 | 2,933 |
| Total inventories | 132,927 | 107,617 | (9,943) | (10,722) | 122,984 | 96,895 |

 During the current year, the Company reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 1 million (2019: Baht 1 million), and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year.

**11. Other current financial assets**

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |

|  | 31 December 2020 |
| --- | --- |
| Debt instruments at amortised cost |  |
| Fixed deposits | 31,178 |
| Restricted fixed deposits | 6,684 |
| Total other current financial assets - net | 37,862 |

 As at 31 December 2020, bank deposits in 12-month fixed account carried interest 0.375 - 1.25 percent per annum (2019: 1.25 percent per annum).

 In addition, the Company had placed such 12-month fixed deposit of Baht 7 million with banks to secure bank guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company (2019: Nil).

**12. Property, plant and equipment**

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Net book value |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | 245,067 | 252,469 |
| Right-of-use assets (Note 14) |  |  |
| Buildings | 2,194 | - |
| Motor vehicles | 2,947 | - |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 250,208 | 252,469 |

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

| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
| --- |
|  | Land | Buildings and building improvements | Machinery and equipment | Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | Motor vehicles | Assets under installation and under construction | Total property, plant and equipment |
| **Cost** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 January 2019 | 136,331 | 185,049 | 471,313 | 21,993 | 13,582 | 15,064 | 843,332 |
| Additions | - | 95 | 1,321 | 1,026 | - | 7,056 | 9,498 |
| Disposals | - | (719) | (2,783) | (2,830) | (3,449) | - | (9,781) |
| Transfer in (out) | - | 8,402 | 3,294 | 65 | - | (11,761) | - |
| 31 December 2019 | 136,331 | 192,827 | 473,145 | 20,254 | 10,133 | 10,359 | 843,049 |
| Adjustments of right-of-use assetsdue to TFRS 16 adoption (Note 4.2) | - | 3,447 | - | - | - | - | 3,447 |
| Additions | - | 450 | 2,493 | 838 | 3,290 | 9,936 | 17,007 |
| Disposals/write-off | - | (559) | (1,688) | (451) | (2,849) | - | (5,547) |
| Transfer in (out) | - | 4,420 | 5,018 | - | - | (9,438) | - |
| 31 December 2020 | 136,331 | 200,585 | 478,968 | 20,641 | 10,574 | 10,857 | 857,956 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 January 2019 | - | 146,842 | 402,558 | 17,920 | 10,831 | - | 578,151 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 5,480 | 12,360 | 1,821 | 935 | - | 20,596 |
| Depreciation on disposals | - | (718) | (2,633) | (2,810) | (2,006) | - | (8,167) |
| 31 December 2019 | - | 151,604 | 412,285 | 16,931 | 9,760 | - | 590,580 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 7,478 | 12,571 | 1,687 | 716 | - | 22,452 |
| Depreciation on disposals/write-off | - | (560) | (1,428) | (448) | (2,848) | - | (5,284) |
| 31 December 2020 | - | 158,522 | 423,428 | 18,170 | 7,628 | - | 607,748 |
| **Net book value** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 December 2019 | 136,331 | 41,223 | 60,860 | 3,323 | 373 | 10,359 | 252,469 |
| 31 December 2020 | 136,331 | 42,063 | 55,540 | 2,471 | 2,946 | 10,857 | 250,208 |
| **Depreciation for the year** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 (Baht 17 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and distribution and administrative expenses) |  | 20,596 |
| 2020 (Baht 18 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and distribution and administrative expenses) |  | 22,452 |

 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 approximately Baht 436 million (2019: Baht 433 million).

**13. Trade and other payables**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Trade payables - related parties | 151,237 | 99,044 |
| Trade payables - unrelated parties | 87,524 | 68,857 |
| Other payables - related parties | 2,689 | 1,680 |
| Other payables - unrelated parties | 12,526 | 7,877 |
| Accrued expenses | 40,024 | 23,437 |
| Total trade and other payables  | 294,000 | 200,895 |

**14. Leases**

The Company has lease contracts for various items of property, plant, and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 2 - 5 years.

1. **Right-of-use assets**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | Buildings  | Motor vehicles | Total right-of-use assets |
| **1 January 2020** | 3,447 | - | 3,447 |
| Additions | - | 3,290 | 3,290 |
| Depreciation for the year | (1,253) | (343) | (1,596) |
| **31 December 2020** | 2,194 | 2,947 | 5,141 |

1. **Lease liabilities**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Lease payments | 4,098 | - |
| Less: Deferred interest expenses | (307) | - |
| Total | 3,791 | - |
| Less: Portion due within one year | (1,575) | - |
| Lease liabilities - net of current portion | 2,216 | - |

1. **Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | For the year ended 31 December 2020 |
| Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets | 1,596 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 118 |

1. **Others**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2020 of Baht 2.9 million. Moreover, the Company had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of Baht 3.3 million.

**15. Provision for long-term employee benefits**

 Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents severance payment plan and other long-term employee benefits, namely long service awards, was as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
|  | Severance payment plan | Long service awards | Total provision for long-term employee benefits | Severance payment plan | Long service awards | Total provision for long-term employee benefits |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Provision for long-term employee benefits** **at beginning of year** | 37,818 | 1,077 | 38,895 | 25,513 | 733 | 26,246 |
| Included in profit or loss: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current service cost | 4,310 | 301 | 4,611 | 3,936 | 408 | 4,344 |
| Interest cost  | 882 | 29 | 911 | 792 | 24 | 816 |
| Past service cost | - | - | - | 6,414 | - | 6,414 |
| Included in other comprehensive income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuarial loss arising from financial |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| assumptions changes | 1,243 | - | 1,243 | 4,154 | - | 4,154 |
| Benefits paid during the year | (2,315) | (172) | (2,487) | (2,991) | (88) | (3,079) |
| **Provision for long-term employee benefits** **at end of year** | 41,938 | 1,235 | 43,173 | 37,818 | 1,077 | 38,895 |

 On 5 April 2019, The Labor Protection Act (No. 7) B.E. 2562 was announced in the Royal Gazette. This stipulates additional legal severance pay rates for employees who have worked for an uninterrupted period of twenty years or more, with such employees entitled to receive not less than 400 days’ compensation at the latest wage rate. The law was effective from
5 May 2019. This change is considered a post-employment benefits plan amendment and the Company has additional long-term employee benefit liabilities of Baht 6.4 million
as a result. The Company reflects the effect of the change by recognising past service costs as expenses in the income statement of the year 2019.

 The Company expects to pay Baht 0.6 million of long-term employee benefits within next year (2019: Baht 3.4 million).

 As at 31 December 2020, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 9 years (2019: 9 years).

 Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Discount rate | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Salary increase rate | 4.0% | 4.0% |
| Turnover rate | 0% - 27.0% | 0% - 27.0% |

 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 |
|  | Severance payment plan | Long service awards |
|  | Increase 1% | Decrease 1% | Increase 1% | Decrease 1% |
| Discount rate | (3.0) | 3.4 | (0.1) | 0.1 |
| Salary increase rate | 4.1 | (3.6) | - | - |
| Turnover rate | (3.2) | 2.1 | (0.1) | 0.1 |

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Million Baht) |
|  | 2019 |
|  | Severance payment plan | Long service awards |
|  | Increase 1% | Decrease 1% | Increase 1% | Decrease 1% |
| Discount rate | (3.2) | 3.6 | (0.1) | 0.1 |
| Salary increase rate | 4.0 | (3.5) | - | - |
| Turnover rate | (3.4) | 2.3 | (0.1) | 0.1 |

**16. Undrawn credit facilities**

 As at 31 December 2020, undrawn credit facilities of the Company granted by financial institutions amounted to approximately Baht 325 million (2019: Baht 325 million).

**17. 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 percent of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.
At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

**18. Other income**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Scrap sales | 3,326 | 5,802 |
| Others | 2,485 | 4,305 |
| Total other income | 5,811 | 10,107 |

**19. Other expenses**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Net loss on forward contracts | 237 | - |
| Net foreign exchange loss | 3,605 | 554 |
| Total other expenses | 3,842 | 554 |

**20. Expenses by nature**

 Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Raw materials and consumables used | 567,517 | 607,247 |
| Salaries, wages and other employee benefits | 132,458 | 134,116 |
| Fuel and utility expenses | 52,460 | 55,367 |
| Transportation expenses | 33,985 | 23,226 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 22,745 | 20,948 |
| Repair and maintenance expenditure | 10,476 | 14,102 |
| Changes in finished goods  | (15,057) | 6,085 |

**21. Income tax**

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

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| **Current income tax** |  |  |
| Current income tax charge | 17,281 | 1,952 |
| **Deferred tax** |  |  |
| Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences | (2,317) | 6,249 |
| **Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss** | 14,964 | 8,201 |

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

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Deferred tax relating to actuarial losses | (249) | (831) |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| Accounting profit before tax | 72,877 | 41,251 |
|  |  |  |
| Applicable tax rate | 20 percent | 20 percent |
| Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate | 14,575 | 8,250 |
| Effects of: |  |  |
| Non-deductible expenses | 657 | 147 |
| Additional expense deductions allowed | (268) | (191) |
| **Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss** | 14,964 | 8,201 |

 The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Thousand Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
| **Deferred tax assets** |  |  |
| Provision for long-term employee benefits | 8,635 | 7,779 |
| Reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value | 1,988 | 2,144 |
| Allowance for expected credit loss (2019: Allowance for doubtful accounts) | 1,398 | 1,311 |
| Provision for expenses | 1,470 | 980 |
| Unrealised fair value loss on forward contracts | 47 | - |
| Leases | 31 | - |
| Total deferred tax assets | 13,569 | 12,214 |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** |  |  |
| Difference depreciation for accounting and tax purposes | (4,778) | (5,740) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (4,778) | (5,740) |
| **Deferred tax assets - net** | 8,791 | 6,474 |

**22. 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.

**23. Segment information**

 The Company is engaged principally in the manufacture, sale and original equipment manufacturer business of Acrylic sheets, Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene sheets, High Impact Polystyrene sheets and other extruded plastic sheets. Each of these products is considered part of the same line of business, which is regarded as a single operating segment.
As a result, all of the revenues, operating profit and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned reportable operating segment.

 Geographic information

 Sales and service income are based on locations of the customers for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Million Baht) |
|  | 2020 | 2019 |
|  Thailand | 509 | 567 |
|  Overseas | 422 | 369 |
| Total sales and service income | 931 | 936 |

 Major customers

 For the year 2020, the Company has revenue from one major customer in amount of Baht 161 million (2019: The Company has no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity’s revenues.).

**24. Business operation of foreign company**

 As discussed in Note 1.1 to the financial statements, the Company’s status changed to a foreign company, and for some business segments it was necessary to apply to the Department of Business Development for a license to conduct business under Section 17 of the Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542. The terms of the foreign business license require the Company to comply with conditions such as maintain minimum capital of not less than Baht 67.5 million, in addition to the capital required under other laws, a requirement that loans for operation of the licensed business not exceed seven times of the share capital and a requirement that at least one person who is responsible for operation of the licensed business is domiciled in Thailand.

**25. Provident fund**

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The registered provident fund plan was approved by the Ministry of Finance on 1 June 1999. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 or 5 or 7 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by a fund manager, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2020 amounting to approximately Baht 4 million were recognised as expenses (2019: Baht 4 million).

**26. Dividends**

| Dividends | Approved by | Total dividends | Dividend per share |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | (Million Baht) | (Baht per share) |
| Final dividend for 2018 | Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 24 April 2019 | 54.7 | 0.45 |
| Interim dividend on the unappropriated retained earnings | Board of Directors’ Meeting on 2 April 2020 | 54.7 | 0.45 |

**27. Commitments and contingent liabilities**

**27.1 Capital commitments**

 As at 31 December 2020, the Company had capital commitments relating to the acquisitions of building improvements, machinery and equipment totaling Baht 8 million (2019: Baht 3 million).

**27.2 Service commitments**

 The Company has entered into several service agreements. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 to 3 years. As at 31 December 2020, the Company has future minimum payments required under these service agreements amounted to Baht 2 million (2019: Baht 2 million).

**27.3 Guarantees**

 As at 31 December 2020, there were outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 7 million (2019: Baht 7 million) issued by a bank on behalf of the Company in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business to guarantee electricity usage and others.

**28. Financial instruments**

**28.1 Derivatives**

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had the derivatives liabilities not designated as hedging instruments, which were foreign exchange forward contracts. Their fair value were Baht 0.2 million that were measured at fair value using level 2 of fair value measurement (2019: Nil).

**Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments**

The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The contracts are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to 12 months.

**28.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company’s financial instrumentsprincipally comprise of cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

**Credit risk**

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade accounts receivable, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments. Except for derivative financial instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

***Trade receivables***

The Company 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 and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions. In addition, the Company 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 Company classifies all trade receivables in one group because all trade receivables have similar credit risks. 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 if past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

***Financial instruments and cash deposits***

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company’s management in accordance with the Company’s policy. Investments are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company’s Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company’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 debt instruments and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

**Market risk**

There is one type of market risk which is a currency risk. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its risk exposure, including foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk arising on the export of goods.

***Foreign currency risk***

The Company’s exposure to the foreign currency risk relates primarily to its trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company 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 balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foreign currency | Financial assets | Financial liabilities | Average exchange rates |
|  | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
|  | (Million) | (Million) | (Million) | (Million) | (Baht per 1 foreign currency unit) |
| US dollar | 6.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 30.0371 | 30.1084 |
| Australian dollar | 0.7 | 1.0 | - | - | 22.9118 | 21.0131 |
| Japanese yen | - | - | 16.6 | 13.2 | 0.2907 | 0.2754 |
| Euro | - | - | 0.2 | - | 36.8764 | 33.6780 |

*Foreign currency sensitivity*

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company’s profit before tax to
a reasonably possible change in US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant.
The impact on the Company’s profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

|  |
| --- |
| (Unit: Million Baht) |
| Currency | Effect on profit before tax |
|  | Increase 1% | Decrease 1% |
| US dollar | 1.5 | (1.5) |

The Company’s exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

***Interest rate risk***

The Company’s exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks. Most of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate 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) |
|  | 2020 |
|  | Fixed interest rates within 1 year | Floating interest rate | Non-interest bearing | Total | Effective interest rate |
|  |  |  |  |  | (% p.a.) |
| **Financial assets** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents  | - | 142 | - | 142 | 0.05 - 0.125 |
| Trade and other receivables  | - | - | 297 | 297 | - |
| Other financial assets | 38 | - | - | 38 | 0.375 - 1.25 |
|  | 38 | 142 | 297 | 477 |  |
| **Financial liabilities** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 294 | 294 | - |
|  | - | - | 294 | 294 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (Unit: Million Baht) |
|  | 2019 |
|  | Fixed interest rates within 1 year | Floating interest rate | Non-interest bearing | Total | Effective interest rate |
|  |  |  |  |  | (% p.a.) |
| **Financial assets** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents  | - | 163 | - | 163 | 0.15 - 1.00 |
| Current investment | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1.25 |
| Trade and other receivables  | - | - | 225 | 225 | - |
|  | 1 | 163 | 225 | 389 |  |
| **Financial liabilities** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | - | - | 201 | 201 | - |
|  | - | - | 201 | 201 |  |

**Liquidity risk**

The Company monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity through the use of bank overdrafts and lease contracts. Approximately 87% of the Company’s debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2020 (2019: 84%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company’s non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2020 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

|  | (Unit: Million Baht) |
| --- | --- |
|  | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5years | Total |
| **Non-derivatives** |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | 294 | - | 294 |
| Lease liabilities | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| **Total non-derivatives** | 296 | 2 | 298 |

**28.3 Fair values of financial instruments**

 Since the majority of the Company’s financial instruments are short-term in nature and bank deposits bear interest rates which are close to the market rate, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in statement of financial position.

**29. Capital management**

 The primary objective of the Company’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 Company’s debt-to-equity ratio was 0.70:1 (2019: 0.48:1).

**30. Event after the reporting period**

On 18 February 2021, the Board of Directors’ meeting passed a resolution to propose the payment of a dividend of Baht 0.45 per share, or a total of Baht 54.7 million, to its shareholders. The dividend payment will be proposed to the 2021 Annual General Meeting of the Company’s shareholders for approval.

**31. Approval of financial statements**

 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on 18 February 2021.