

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2023**  
**AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To The Shareholders of Asian Palm Oil Public Company Limited

### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Asian Palm Oil Public Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, the related statement of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Asian Palm Oil Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2023, 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 Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matter is the matter that, in my professional judgment, was of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. The matter was 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.

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p><b><u>Revenue recognition</u></b></p> <p>The revenue from sales is the significant amount in the statement of comprehensive income and is also the key indicator of business performance on which the users of financial statements focus. In addition, the price of fresh palm, which is the company's main raw material, fluctuates according to the market price. This will directly affect the sales value of the company. In addition, There is therefore a risk of the Company recognising revenue that has not actually occurred.</p>	<p>Key audit procedures included :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing and testing its internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls.</li> <li>- On a sampling basis, examining supporting documents for actual sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period.</li> <li>- Reviewing credit notes that the Company issued after the period-end. and randomly check the correctness of the documents</li> <li>- Check that revenue recognition is in line with commercial terms and in line with the company's revenue recognition policy.</li> <li>- Performing analytical procedures on disaggregated data to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the period.</li> </ul>

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p><b><u>Cost of acquisition of factory building, machinery and equipment, and useful lives</u></b></p> <p>As at December 31, 2023 the Company had factory building, machinery and equipment of which carrying value amounted to Baht 97.53 million (accounted for 29 percent of total assets) which was constructed on The company's land. The management decided to present those transactions as property, plant and equipment. The recognition of acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and parts of an item of them have different useful lives. The management applies the significant judgment in recognizing the acquisition cost and in determining the estimated useful lives of assets; therefore I pay particular attention to the recognition of acquisition cost and estimated useful lives of above assets.</p> <p>Accounting policies and details of property, plant and equipment were disclosed in Notes 3 and 9 to the financial statements, respectively.</p>	<p>Key audit procedures included :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand the process of acquisition of factory building, machinery and equipment, authorisation of purchasing assets, preparation of asset register, the estimated useful lives of asset and related internal control procedures;</li> <li>● Perform substantive testing as follows : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verify the accuracy of acquisition cost of assets in respect of factory building, machinery and equipment;</li> <li>- Inquire the management and consider the reasonableness of policy in determining the estimated useful lives of factory building, machinery and equipment including the revision of estimated useful lives of assets;</li> <li>- Inspect the existing assets for comparing with asset registers;</li> <li>- Verify the movement of asset transactions occurring during year against the supporting documents for accounting records and the payment, also the separate of component of assets in asset registers;</li> <li>- Test the accuracy of depreciation by procedure to predictive test compare the recalculated amount to accounting records;</li> <li>- Review the adequacy of disclosures in note to financial statements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### **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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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 judgment 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 Company internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the

date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Miss Kannika Wipanurat

Miss Kannika Wipanurat

Certified Public Accountant Registration No. 7305

Karin Audit Company Limited

Bangkok

February 21, 2024

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	As at
	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	59,145,868	98,650,922
Trade and other current receivables	6	81,593,858	86,087,687
Inventories - net	7	52,137,896	42,255,423
Current tax assets		-	1,079
Other current assets		6,254,983	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>199,132,605</b>	<b>226,995,111</b>
<b>NON - CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Investment property	8	14,563,535	14,563,535
Property, plant and equipment - net	9	107,490,003	92,704,951
Right - of - use assets - net	10	6,105,264	4,500,596
Other intangible assets - net		1,217,940	1,295,653
Deferred tax assets	11	2,188,780	2,990,514
Other non - current assets		136,529	35,989
<b>Total non - current assets</b>		<b>131,702,051</b>	<b>116,091,238</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>330,834,656</b>	<b>343,086,349</b>

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED  
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	As at
Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Bank overdrafts and short - term loans form financial institutions	12	50,000,000	50,000,000
Trade and other current payables	13	10,317,170	26,830,458
Current portion of long - term loans	14	13,152,280	12,548,142
Current portion of lease liabilities	15	2,051,102	1,369,877
Current portion of employee benefits	16	878,267	1,146,873
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>76,398,819</b>	<b>91,895,350</b>
<b>NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Long - term borrowings - net	14	5,523,304	15,829,638
Lease liabilities - net	15	4,632,113	4,033,931
Non - current provision for employee benefits	16	7,137,074	7,534,551
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>17,292,491</b>	<b>27,398,120</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>93,691,310</b>	<b>119,293,470</b>



ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED  
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	As at
Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital			
Authorized share capital			
	340,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each	17.1	170,000,000
	(2022 : 12,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each)		120,000,000
Issued and paid - up share capital			
	240,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 0.50 each	17.1	120,000,000
	(2022 : 12,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each)		120,000,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
	Legal reserve	18	10,549,414
	Unappropriated		9,900,000
			106,593,932
			93,892,879
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>			237,143,346
			223,792,879
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			330,834,656
			343,086,349

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

		(Unit : Baht)	
	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Revenues</b>			
Revenue from sales	19	1,482,035,164	2,051,545,021
Other income	20	46,836,507	45,100,148
<b>Total revenues</b>		<b>1,528,871,671</b>	<b>2,096,645,169</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Costs of sales		1,454,839,277	1,989,132,438
Distribution costs		15,322,930	26,985,767
Administrative expenses		43,319,475	44,240,938
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,513,481,682</b>	<b>2,060,359,143</b>
<b>Profit from operating activities</b>		<b>15,389,989</b>	<b>36,286,026</b>
Finance costs		(1,690,531)	(3,447,726)
<b>Profit before income tax expense</b>		<b>13,699,458</b>	<b>32,838,300</b>
Tax (expense)	22	(711,185)	(4,587,991)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	23	<b>12,988,273</b>	<b>28,250,309</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Gains on re - measurements of defined benefit plans		452,743	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(90,549)	-
<b>Total components of other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		<b>362,194</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year - net of tax</b>		<b>362,194</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (expense) for the years</b>		<b>13,350,467</b>	<b>28,250,309</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	23	0.0541	0.1338
Weighted average number of ordinary share (Share)	23	240,000,000	211,149,843

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

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

(Unit : Baht)

	Notes	Retained earnings			Other components	Total
		Issued and paid - up share capital	Legal reserve	Unappropriated	of equity Gain on re - measurement of defined benefit plans - net of tax	
						shareholders' equity
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2022</b>		84,000,000	8,400,000	167,942,570	-	260,342,570
Increase in share capital	17.1	36,000,000	-	-	-	36,000,000
Legal reserve	18	-	1,500,000	(1,500,000)	-	-
Dividend paid	17.2	-	-	(100,800,000)	-	(100,800,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	28,250,309	-	28,250,309
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2022</b>		<b>120,000,000</b>	<b>9,900,000</b>	<b>93,892,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,792,879</b>
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2023</b>		120,000,000	9,900,000	93,892,879	-	223,792,879
Legal reserve	18	-	649,414	(649,414)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	12,988,273	362,194	13,350,467
Transferred to retained earning		-	-	362,194	(362,194)	-
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2023</b>		<b>120,000,000</b>	<b>10,549,414</b>	<b>106,593,932</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>237,143,346</b>

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

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	<b>(Unit : Baht)</b>	
<b>Notes</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before income tax expenses	13,699,458	32,838,300
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) to cash received (paid)		
Adjusted finance costs	1,690,531	3,447,726
Adjusted interest income	(464,056)	(139,155)
Adjusted trade and other current receivables (increase) decrease	4,680,629	(58,639,984)
Adjusted inventories (increase) decrease	(9,882,473)	(4,655,696)
Adjusted other current assets (increase) decrease	(1,054,983)	-
Adjusted other non - current assets decrease	-	1,605,000
Adjusted trade and other current payables increase (decrease)	(17,674,520)	16,069,084
Adjusted loss from cancellation of Lease agreement	(4,736)	19,252
Adjusted depreciation and amortization	19,062,573	12,130,998
Adjustment with loss from write-off of fixed assets	239,539	3,191,405
Adjusted (gain) on sale of fixed assets	(514,331)	(3,516,940)
Adjusted (gain) loss from write-off intangible assets	-	267,927
Adjusted provision for employee benefits	898,788	903,272
<b>Total adjustment to reconcile profit</b>	<b>(3,023,039)</b>	<b>(29,317,111)</b>
<b>Cash from provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>10,676,419</b>	<b>3,521,189</b>
Income tax (paid out)	(99,460)	(1,079)
Cash paid for provision for employee benefits	(1,112,128)	(859,357)
<b>Net cash from provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>9,464,831</b>	<b>2,660,753</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest income	464,056	139,155
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(36,428,608)	(55,117,567)
Cash paid for acquisition of intangible assets	(109,140)	(1,054,335)
Cash received from sales of fixed assets	804,631	1,618,609
<b>Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(35,269,061)</b>	<b>(54,414,138)</b>

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

		(Unit : Baht)	
	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest expenses		(1,063,950)	(3,089,948)
Cash paid for loan to employees		(816,000)	(800,000)
Cash received from loan to employees		629,200	735,500
Cash received from short - term borrowings from financial institutions		-	275,000,000
Cash paid for short - term borrowings from financial institutions		-	(225,000,000)
Cash received from long - term borrowings from financial institutions		2,500,000	32,700,000
Cash paid for long - term borrowings from financial institutions		(12,334,143)	(4,295,272)
Cash paid for lease liabilities		(2,615,931)	(1,669,960)
Cash paid for dividend		-	(100,800,000)
Cash received from increase in share capital		-	36,000,000
<b>Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(13,700,824)</b>	<b>8,780,320</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(39,505,054)</b>	<b>(42,973,065)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5	98,650,922	141,623,987
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at ending of the year</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>59,145,868</b>	<b>98,650,922</b>
<b>Supplemental cash flows information :</b>			
1) Intangible assets payable		-	289,328
2) Account receivables for sale of assets		-	2,838,000
3) Account payable for assets acquisition		1,167,487	-
4) Transfer from inventory to property, plant and equipment		-	2,220,960
5) Transfer from land to investment properties		-	14,563,535
6) Transfer from property, plant, and equipment to other current assets		5,200,000	-
7) Acquisition of rights to use assets under lease agreements		4,193,332	632,300
8) Renewal of short - term borrowing from financial institutions		200,000,000	-

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2023**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

**1.1. Domicile and legal status of the Company**

The Company has been registered to be a company limited under the Civil and Commercial Code on December 8, 1985, in the name of “Asian Palm Oil Company Limited”. According to resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of the Company’s shareholders for the year 2023 on April 28, 2023, passed a resolutions approving to convert the Company’s status to be a public company limited. According to the Company's intention to apply for an initial public offering (IPO) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (S.E.C.) and submit an application for registration of the company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Company’s status changed to a public company limited and change the Company’s name “Asian Palm Oil Public Company Limited” on May 9, 2023.

The Company’s registered office is located at 99, Moo 2, Ao Luek Tai Sub-District, Ao Luek District Krabi province.

**1.2. Nature of business**

The Company engages in the business of manufacturing and selling palm oil, dried palm kernel and electricity.

**2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2.1. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai generally accepted accounting principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai financial reporting standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E.2547, and the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities and Exchange Act.

An English version of the financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

**2.2. Basis of measurement**

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

**2.3. Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial statement presented in Thai Baht has been rounded to Baht and million Baht in the notes unless otherwise stated.

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2023**

**2.4. New financial reporting standards**

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

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023. 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.

**Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024**

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. 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 believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The significant principle accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

**3.1. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents, carried in the statement of financial position at cost, include cash on hand and cash at financial institutions. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and without restriction of use and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

**3.2. Trade receivables**

Trade receivables represent the amounts that customers must pay for the sale of goods and services in the normal course of business. Most receivables have a credit period of 7 - 20 days. Therefore, trade receivables are listed as revolving.

Trade receivables are stated transaction price less allowance for expected credit losses (if any).

The company uses the Simplified Approach in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards No. 9 to measure value.

## ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

Expected credit losses This requires consideration of losses expected to occur throughout the life of the debt and recognition of losses from the recognition of trade receivables. In considering expected credit losses, Trade receivables are grouped by due date. The expected loss rate is based on payment history and past credit loss data, which are adjusted to reflect current information and forward-looking expectations of affecting macroeconomic factors. Customer's ability to repay debt. The company has stated the gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate, and the Consumer Price Index of countries selling goods and services are the most relevant factors. and adjust historical loss rates based on anticipated changes in these factors. Expected credit losses are recorded in profit or loss under administrative expenses.

#### 3.3. Inventories

Inventories other than by-products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs of inventories are calculated as follows:

- Finished goods - Weighted average method
- Supplies - Weighted average method

Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work - in - process, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less necessary selling expenses.

Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories.

#### 3.4. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment (if any).

Land is not depreciated.

#### 3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Land is stated at cost less allowance for impairment losses (if any). Plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment losses (if any). Costs of asset dismantlement, removal, and restoration are included as part of asset cost and subject to depreciation.

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



**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated based on cost of the property, plant and equipment less residual value. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year-end. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Period (years)
Building and building improvement	5 - 20
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Furniture and office equipment	5
Vehicles	5

No depreciation is provided on land or assets under construction.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss.

**Subsequent costs**

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

**3.6. Leases**

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

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.

The Company assesses the lease term for the non - cancellable period as stipulated in lease contract or the remaining period of active leases together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised by considering the effect of changes in technology and/or the other circumstance relating to the extension of the lease term.

a) 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

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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.

The cost of right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated based on their cost on a straight-line basis over the lease term or the estimated useful life of the assets if ownership of the leased assets is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term. As follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Plam fruit patio area	Lease term
Vehicles	Lease term

b) 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.

c) 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.

**3.7. Other intangible assets**

Other intangible assets are computer software, and stated at cost net of accumulated amortization and allowance for impairment losses (if any).

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Amortization is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method over the estimated period of 5 and 10 years during which economic benefits are expected to flow to the Company.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year - end and adjusted if appropriate.

**3.8. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts (the higher of an asset's net selling price or value in use) are estimated. The review is made for individual assets or for the cash-generating unit.

In case that the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the Company recognizes the impairment losses by reducing the carrying value of the asset to be at its recoverable amount and recording the devaluation in profit or loss. The reversal of impairment losses is recorded as part of other income when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exist or are decreased. The reversal of the impairment losses shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset, net of depreciation or amortization, that would have been determined had no impairment losses been recognized for the asset in prior years.

**3.9. Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of transaction costs incurred.

Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective yield method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

**3.10. Trade payables and other current payables**

Trade payables and other current payables are stated at cost.

**3.11. Employee benefits**

**a.) Short-term benefits**

Short - term employee benefit obligations, which include salaries, wages, bonuses, and contributions to the social security fund, are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

**b.) Post-employment benefits**

The Company records post - employment benefits through a defined contribution plan (under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 (1987)) and a defined benefit plan (obligations for retired employees under the Thai Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998)).

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan contribution plan is a post - employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the years during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post - employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years. Such benefits are discounted to determine its present value using the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The calculation is performed by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The Company recognised immediately all actuarial gains or losses arising from defined benefit plans in profit or loss.

**c.) Other long - term employee benefits**

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

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**d.) Termination benefits**

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

**3.12. Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

**3.13. Share capital**

Common stock on which the company can freely determine its dividends is classified as equity.

Incremental costs associated with the issuance of new shares, net of taxes, are charged to equity, net of consideration received from the issuance of such shares.

**3.14. Revenues**

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized at point in time when the goods are delivered to the customers.

Revenue from sales of electricity is recognized at point in time when the electricity is delivered to the customers.

**3.15. Interest**

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method.

**3.16. Expenses**

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

**3.17. Finance costs**

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings interest expense and interest expense on lease liabilities and unwinding of discount on provisions and contingent consideration.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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**3.18. Borrowings costs**

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

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

**3.19. Income tax**

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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

**3.20. Earnings (loss) per share**

***Basic earnings (loss) per share***

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

**3.21. Segment reporting**

Segment results that are reported to the Company's Board of directors (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis, therefore, the management considers that only one business segment.

### 3.22. Fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Principal market is the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability. Market participants comprise buyers and sellers in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability whereby market participants are independent of each other, knowledgeable and having a reasonable understanding, able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability, and willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

To increase the consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures in the financial statements, the fair value hierarchy is categorized into 3 levels with respect of the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (“Level 1 inputs”), secondary priority to other observable inputs (“Level 2 inputs”), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (“Level 3 inputs”).

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

### 3.23. Financial instruments

The Company initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, transaction costs in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. 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 Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

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***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.

***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.

The Company may elect to measure financial liabilities at FVTPL if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces a recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch).

***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



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the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

***Impairment of financial assets***

For trade receivables and contract assets, 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.

***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.

***Trade and other current receivables***

Trade and other current receivables are stated at their invoice value less allowance for expected credit losses.

The allowance for expected credit losses is assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

**3.24. Related parties**

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

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

**3.25. Use of estimates**

In order to prepare financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards in Thailand, management needs to make estimates and set assumptions that affect income, expenditure, assets and liabilities in order to disclose information on the valuation of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Actual outcomes may, therefore, differ from the estimates used.

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The estimates and underlying assumptions used in the preparation of these financial statements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and underlying assumptions used in preparation of the accompanying financial statements which may be affected by uncertainty are as follows:

- Allowance for expected credit losses - trade receivables
- Allowance for diminution in value of inventories
- Estimated useful lives of property and equipment
- Deferred tax assets
- Provision for employee benefits

**4. TRANSACTIONS WITH INDIVIDUALS AND RELATED PARTIES**

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Relationships with related person and companies were as follows :

<b>Related parties</b>	<b>Country of incorporation/ Nationality</b>	<b>Nature of relationships</b>
Nipon Udompholkul	Thailand	Director and shareholders
Sittipas Udompholkul	Thailand	Director and shareholders
Nantakorn Udompholkul	Thailand	Director and shareholders
Manasnant Thosthityothin	Thailand	Director

The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained further below :

<b>Transactions</b>	<b>Pricing policies</b>
Purchase Raw Materials - Palm Fruit	Market price
Purchases of assets	Market price
Other income	Market price
Rental income	Agreement price
Remunerations for directors and key management personal representing directors, meeting allowance, salary, bonus and others.	Approval from the Company's directors and shareholders.

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Significant outstanding balances with its related persons and companies at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
<b><i>Right - of - use assets - net</i></b>		
Key management personnel	210,767	421,533
<b><i>Trade payables</i></b>		
Key management personnel	-	4,078,771
<b><i>Purchases of assets</i></b>		
Key management personnel	-	2,127,000
<b><i>Provision for employee benefit - related persons</i></b>		
Key management personnel	1,807,984	1,263,401

During the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had significant business transactions with related persons and companies. Such business transactions are subject to commercial terms and criteria agreed between the Company and those related person and companies. The important business transactions with related persons and companies can be summarized as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
<b>Related personal - Key management personal</b>		
Rental income	319,000	319,000
Other income	16,166	-
Depreciation - right - of - use assets	210,767	210,767
Interest expense	19,874	31,858
Purchase raw materials - palm fruits	46,270,338	77,558,963
<b>Key management compensation</b>		
Short - term benefits	8,603,159	7,635,030
Post - employment benefits	386,893	111,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,990,052</b>	<b>7,746,579</b>

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5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Include

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	50,000	50,000
Cash at banks - saving accounts	59,094,868	98,599,922
Cash at banks - current accounts	1,000	1,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>59,145,868</b>	<b>98,650,922</b>

Bank Deposit - Saving : amount of Baht 1.58 million. The company has pledged this amount as collateral for bank guarantee (Note 28.4), which are due by December 31, 2023.

6. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Include

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade receivables		
Other parties	73,432,140	77,780,694
Other current receivables		
Others receivables	-	2,932,493
Prepaid expenses	5,111,348	2,583,192
Revenue Department debtors	1,980,650	1,781,177
Advance paid	483,586	483,586
Others	586,134	526,545
Total other current receivables	8,161,718	8,306,993
<b>Total trade and other current receivables</b>	<b>81,593,858</b>	<b>86,087,687</b>

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Trade receivables classified by age overdue are as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Undue	45,661,338	64,607,944
Overdue		
Less than 3 months	27,770,802	13,172,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,432,140</b>	<b>77,780,694</b>

The normal credit term granted by the Company is in the range of 7 - 20 days.

**7. INVENTORIES - NET**

Include

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Finished goods	48,155,333	38,521,337
Raw materials	-	-
Supplies	3,982,563	3,734,086
Total	52,137,896	42,255,423
(Less) reduce cost to net realizable value	-	-
<b>Total inventories - net</b>	<b>52,137,896</b>	<b>42,255,423</b>

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**8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

Change of investment property are as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)
	<u>Land</u>
<b>At cost</b>	
As at January 1, 2022	-
Increase (decrease)	-
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	14,563,535
As at December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2023	14,563,535
Increase (decrease)	-
As at December 31, 2023	<u>14,563,535</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
As at January 1, 2022	-
Depreciation for the year	-
As at December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2023	-
Depreciation for the year	-
As at December 31, 2023	<u>-</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
As at December 31, 2022	<u>14,563,535</u>
As at December 31, 2023	<u>14,563,535</u>

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, The investment property which is land for rent. The fair value of the land for rent of Baht 19.16 million was appraised by an independent appraiser report dated November 23, 2021, using the direct comparison or market approach.

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9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET

Change of the property, plant and equipment are as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)						
	Land	Building and structures	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction In progress	Total
<b>At cost</b>							
As at January 1, 2022	22,168,248	102,912,858	253,486,153	4,689,906	25,325,405	4,620	408,587,190
Additions	2,356,910	-	9,163,550	3,082,220	-	40,514,887	55,117,567
Transfers in (out)	-	7,404,512	305,579	185,399	-	(7,895,490)	-
Disposal/Write - off	-	(17,691,358)	(6,229,218)	(420,375)	(840,000)	-	(25,180,951)
Reclassified	(14,563,535)	-	2,220,960	-	-	-	(12,342,575)
<b>As at December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2023</b>	<b>9,961,623</b>	<b>92,626,012</b>	<b>258,947,024</b>	<b>7,537,150</b>	<b>24,485,405</b>	<b>32,624,017</b>	<b>426,181,231</b>
Additions	-	3,739,549	16,212,141	1,965,430	-	15,678,975	37,596,095
Transfers in (out)	-	607,490	39,875,293	1,185,850	-	(41,668,633)	-
Disposal/Write - off	-	(5,467)	(9,240,778)	(1,365,046)	(7,289,000)	-	(17,900,291)
Reclassified	-	-	-	-	-	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>9,961,623</b>	<b>96,967,584</b>	<b>305,793,680</b>	<b>9,323,384</b>	<b>17,196,405</b>	<b>1,434,359</b>	<b>440,677,035</b>

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(Unit : Baht)

	Land	Building and structures	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction In progress	Total
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
As at January 1, 2022	-	83,986,106	237,281,629	3,491,686	18,651,753	-	343,411,174
Additions	-	2,113,007	5,670,451	515,080	2,816,445	-	11,114,983
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/Write - off	-	(14,618,788)	(5,170,914)	(416,679)	(843,496)	-	(21,049,877)
<b>As at December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2023</b>	-	<b>71,480,325</b>	<b>237,781,166</b>	<b>3,590,087</b>	<b>20,624,702</b>	-	<b>333,476,280</b>
Additions	-	3,387,051	11,063,619	1,365,316	1,265,217	-	17,081,203
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal/Write - off	-	(5,342)	(8,752,921)	(1,323,189)	(7,288,999)	-	(17,370,451)
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>	-	<b>74,862,034</b>	<b>240,091,864</b>	<b>3,632,214</b>	<b>14,600,920</b>	-	<b>333,187,032</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
As at December 31, 2022	<u>9,961,623</u>	<u>21,145,687</u>	<u>21,165,858</u>	<u>3,947,063</u>	<u>3,860,703</u>	<u>32,624,017</u>	<u>92,704,951</u>
As at December 31, 2023	<u>9,961,623</u>	<u>22,105,550</u>	<u>65,701,816</u>	<u>5,691,170</u>	<u>2,595,485</u>	<u>1,434,359</u>	<u>107,490,003</u>
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>							
Ended December 31, 2022							<u>11,114,983</u>
Ended December 31, 2023							<u>17,081,203</u>



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As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 The Company has mortgaged land with building and machinery which net book value of Baht 61.09 million and Baht 50.75 million, respectively, as collateral against loan from financial institutions as discussed in Note 12 and 14 to the financial statement.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 The gross carrying amounts of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment those are still in use as to Baht 265.01 million and Baht 248.74 million, respectively.

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**10. RIGHT - OF - USE ASSETS - NET**

Change of right - of - use assets are as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)		
	Land and improvement	Vehicles	Total
<b>At cost</b>			
As at January 1, 2022	658,646	4,890,000	5,548,646
Additions	632,300	-	632,300
As at December 31, 2022	1,290,946	4,890,000	6,180,946
Additions	443,287	3,329,693	3,772,980
Decreased	(443,287)	-	(443,287)
As at December 31, 2023	1,290,946	8,219,693	9,510,639
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
As at January 1, 2022	184,060	547,671	731,731
Depreciation for the year	430,315	518,304	948,619
As at December 31, 2022	614,375	1,065,975	1,680,350
Depreciation for the year	499,806	1,294,710	1,794,516
Decreased	(69,491)	-	(69,491)
As at December 31, 2023	1,044,690	2,360,685	3,405,375
<b>Net Book value</b>			
As at December 31, 2022	676,571	3,824,025	4,500,596
As at December 31, 2023	246,256	5,859,008	6,105,264
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>			
Ended December 31, 2022			948,619
Ended December 31, 2023			1,794,516

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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11. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets	2,188,780	2,990,514

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	(Charged) / credited to:				As at December 31, 2023
	As at January 1, 2023	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Directly to equity	
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>					
Difference between accounting and tax					
depreciation	-	325,332	-	-	325,332
Lease liabilities	180,642	(65,052)	-	-	115,590
Provisions - employee benefit	1,736,285	(42,668)	(90,549)	-	1,603,068
Tax losses	1,073,587	(928,797)	-	-	144,790
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>2,990,514</b>	<b>(711,185)</b>	<b>(90,549)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,188,780</b>

12. BANK OVERDRAFTS AND SHORT-TERM LOANS FORM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Include

		(Unit : Baht)	
	Interest rate (% p.a.)	As at December 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2022
Bank overdrafts	MOR	-	-
Short-term borrowings	MLR - 4.865	50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>Total bank overdrafts and short - term borrowings from financial institutions</b>		<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

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Movements of short - term borrowings from financial institutions for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)
	2023
Balance as at January 1,	50,000,000
Add : Proceeds from short - term loan	200,000,000
(Less) : Repayments of short - term loan	(200,000,000)
<b>Balance as at December 31,</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Company had credit facilities from local banks as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Bank overdrafts	30,000,000	30,000,000
Short - term borrowings	105,000,000	120,000,000
Letters of guarantee	2,000,000	1,000,000

As at December 31, 2023, the company has credit facilities of Bank overdrafts and short - term loans from financial institutions that have not yet been drawdown, amounting to Baht 85.50 million and Baht 100 million, respectively, as collateralized by mortgage on land with improvements and some machinery (Note 9), and guaranteed by directors of the company (free of charge).

**13. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES**

Include

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade payables	990,377	8,232,965
Other current payables	9,326,793	18,597,493
<b>Total trade and other current payables</b>	<b>10,317,170</b>	<b>26,830,458</b>

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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14. LONG - TERM BORROWINGS - NET

Include

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Long - term borrowing from financial institutions	18,636,885	28,471,028
Add accrued interest is calculated using the effective interest rate method	90,342	-
(Less) deferred financial fees	(51,643)	(93,248)
Long - term borrowings - net	18,675,584	28,377,780
(Less) current portion	(13,152,280)	(12,548,142)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,523,304</b>	<b>15,829,638</b>

Movements of long - term borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2023, are summarised below.

	(Unit : Baht)
	2023
Balance as at January 1,	28,377,780
Add : Received from long - term borrowings	2,500,000
(Less) : Repayments of long - term borrowings	(12,334,143)
Add : accrued interest is calculated using the effective interest rate method	90,342
Add : deferred financial fees	41,605
<b>Balance as at December 31,</b>	<b>18,675,584</b>

14.1. As at March 8, 2022, the Company entered into the loan agreement with financial institution in the amount of Baht 15 million, from the 1<sup>st</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> month with interest rate of 2 percent per annum and from the 25<sup>th</sup> month onwards with interest rate of 7 percent per annum, repayments within 36 months from the first withdrawal from borrowing. As loan has collateral by mortgaged land of the Company, Thai Credit Guarantee Corporation and director of the Company guaranteed for such long-term loans.

14.2. On July 11, 2022, The Company entered into a loan agreement with a financial institution. A credit facilities of Baht 20 million. has been drawn down, interest rate is MLR - 1.00, the repayment period is completed within 36 months from the first drawdown date. As loan has collateral by mortgaged land and machinery of The Company, and director of The Company guaranteed for such long - term loans.

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2023**

14.3. As at November 11, 2022, the Company entered into the loan agreement with Skill Development Fund in the amount of Baht 0.20 million, with no interest rate, repayments within 18 months from the first withdrawal from borrowing. As loan has collateral by director of the Company.

**15. LEASE LIABILITIES - NET**

Include

	(Unit : Baht)		
	Lease liabilities	Deferred interest	Net
<b>As at December 31, 2023</b>			
Due within one year	2,438,292	(387,190)	2,051,102
Due after one year but within five years	4,975,584	(343,471)	4,632,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,413,876</b>	<b>(730,661)</b>	<b>6,683,215</b>
<b>As at December 31, 2022</b>			
Due within one year	1,709,960	(340,083)	1,369,877
Due after one year but within five years	4,531,540	(497,609)	4,033,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,241,500</b>	<b>(837,692)</b>	<b>5,403,808</b>

**16. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT**

An independent actuary carried out an evaluation of the Company's obligations for employees' long - term benefits using the projected unit credit method. The Company has provided the estimated for employees' long - term benefits as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provisions current liabilities for employee benefits	878,267	1,146,873
Provisions non - current liabilities for employee benefits	7,137,074	7,534,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,015,341</b>	<b>8,681,424</b>

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	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
<b>Provision for employee benefits beginning</b>	8,681,424	8,637,509
Add Items were recognised in profit or loss for the year :		
Current service cost	634,365	695,852
Interest cost	264,423	207,420
Profit (loss) from the remeasurement of employee benefits is determined.	(452,743)	-
(Less) Benefits paid during the year	(1,112,128)	(859,357)
<b>Provision for employee benefits ending</b>	<b>8,015,341</b>	<b>8,681,424</b>

Principal actuarial assumptions (Actuarial basis) as follows :

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate (% per annum)	3.45	2.48
Salary increase rate (% per annum)	5.00	5.00
Turn over rate (%)	1.91 - 17.19	1.91 - 22.92

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligations as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is summarized below :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1 %)	(792,603)	937,462
Salary increase rate (1 %)	1,003,100	(862,719)
Turnover rate (20 %)	(502,183)	567,081
		(Unit : Baht)
	2022	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1 %)	(780,504)	917,925
Salary increase rate (1 %)	981,556	(850,842)
Turnover rate (20 %)	(555,815)	642,002

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2023

17. SHARE CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS PAYMENT

17.1. Share capital

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 Include:

	(Baht)	(Thousand shares / Thousand Baht)			
	Par	As at December 31, 2023		As at December 31, 2022	
	Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<b>Authorized share capital</b>					
- Ordinary shares	10	-	-	12,000	120,000
- Ordinary shares	0.50	240,000	120,000	-	-
- Increase in authorized share capital	0.50	100,000	50,000	-	-
<b>Balance</b>					
- Ordinary shares	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
- Ordinary shares	<b>0.50</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Issued and paid - up share capital</b>					
As at January 1, 2023 and 2022					
- Ordinary shares	10	-	-	12,000	120,000
- Decrease in par value					
From Baht 10 per share to 0.50 Baht					
per share	0.50	240,000	120,000	-	-
<b>Balance</b>					
- Ordinary shares	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
- Ordinary shares	<b>0.50</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

According to the resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2023 held on April 28, 2023 has approved as follows:

1. Approved increase in authorized share capital from Baht 120,000,000 increase Baht 50,000,000 by issuing new 100,000,000 ordinary share with the par value of Baht 0.50 each. Total authorized share capital Baht 170,000,000 divided into 340,000,000 shares with the par value of Baht 0.50 each. The Company registered with the Ministry of Commerce on May 9, 2023.
2. Approved amendment to Clause 4 (Authorized share capital) of the Memorandum of Association by change the par value of share capital from the par value of Baht 10.00 each to Baht 0.50 each. As a result, the Company's authorized share capital is Baht 120,000,000 divided into 240,000,000 shares with the par value of Baht 0.50 each by issue and paid - up capital of Baht 120,000,000 and ordinary shares paid for in cash 240,000,000 share. The Company registered the change in a par value with the Ministry of Commerce on May 9, 2023



## ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. Approved to allocate new ordinary shares of Company's more than 100,000,000 shares with the par value of Baht 0.50 each for Initial Public Offering (IPO) and approved to assigned Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Chief Financial and Accounting Officer (CFO) or personal assigned by Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Chief Financial and Accounting Officer (CFO) to authority to determine other details related to the allocated of increase in authorized share capital. which includes various operations.

On July 20, 2022, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No 1/2022 approved to increase the Company's registered share capital Baht 36 million (ordinary shares 3.6 million with a par value of Baht 10 per share). The Company registered the increase of its share capital - issued and paid-up with the Ministry of Commerce on July 26, 2022

#### 17.2. Dividends payment

As at April 7, 2022, The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders' 2022 approve dividends payment from retained earnings as at December 31, 2021 in the amount Baht 100.80 million (8.4 million shares at Baht 12 per share) and the Company has paid dividend on June 30, 2022 and August 30, 2022, respectively.

#### 18. LEGAL RESERVE

According to the Public Companies Act No.116 BE 2535, the Company has appropriated its reserve as a legal reserve not less than 5% of the annual net profit deducted by the total accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve reaches an amount not less than 10% of the authorized share capital. The legal reserve may not be distributed as dividends.

#### 19. REVENUES

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follow :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
<u>Revenue recognized at point in time</u>		
Sales of crude palm oil	1,302,432,698	1,787,880,868
Sales of dried palm kernel	171,400,191	260,398,253
Sales of electricity	8,202,275	3,265,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,482,035,164</b>	<b>2,051,545,021</b>

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2023****20. OTHER INCOME**

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follow :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
Sales of by-products	44,023,031	40,385,307
Gain from disposal assets	328,167	3,516,940
Others	2,485,309	1,197,901
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,836,507</b>	<b>45,100,148</b>

**21. EXPENSES BY NATURE**

The significant expenses by nature for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follow :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
Raw materials and consumables used	1,396,732,016	1,937,858,915
Changes in finished goods	(9,633,996)	(1,682,005)
Employee expenses	37,005,703	36,393,284
Remuneration for directors and executives	8,990,052	7,746,579
Depreciation and amortization	19,062,573	12,130,998
Freight	16,509,829	27,733,492
Repair cost	21,003,869	15,208,725
Utility expenses	2,254,579	2,228,888
Professional service fees	3,319,722	7,488,017
Others	18,237,335	15,252,250

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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22. INCOME TAX

Income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 are as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
<b>Current income tax :</b>		
Current income tax for the year	-	-
<b>Deferred income tax:</b>		
Deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences and reversal of temporary	711,185	4,587,991
<b>Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<u>711,185</u>	<u>4,587,991</u>

Reconciliation between the accounting (loss) to income tax expense is as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	2023	2022
Accounting profit (loss) before tax	<u>13,699,458</u>	<u>32,838,300</u>
Applicable tax rate (20%)	2,739,892	6,567,660
Add expenses that are not considered expenses under the Revenue Code	699,867	67,926
(Less) Income that is exempt from income tax or eligible payments	(726,612)	-
(Less) Exempt from income tax (under promotional privileges)	(1,784,350)	(5,542,577)
Add net loss that is deductible in the law	<u>(928,797)</u>	<u>(1,093,009)</u>
<b>Current income tax for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

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**23. BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE**

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of The Company. The number of ordinary shares was adjusted to reflect the effect of the change in the par value of the ordinary shares as discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, as if the change in the par value of the ordinary shares had occurred since Start date of the first reporting period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the periods as follows:

	2023	2022
Profit for the year (Baht)	12,988,273	28,250,309
Weighted average number of ordinary share (Share)	240,000,000	211,149,843
<b>Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)</b>	<b>0.0541</b>	<b>0.1338</b>

**24. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company manufactures and sales crude palm oil and dried palm kernel, and generate electricity for sale in Thailand only. Revenue from sales of electricity comparing to total sales are 0.55% and 0.16% for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The management considers that the Company has only one operating segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 the company have revenue from the major customers 3 and 3 respectively, equal or greater is amount of Baht 694.76 million and Baht 1,018.75 million, respectively, percentage 10 from the total of revenue's company.

**25. PROMOTIONAL PRIVILEGES**

By virtue of the provisions of the Industrial Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520, the Company has been granted privileges by the Board of Investment relating to manufacturing of crude palm oil and dried palm kernel. The privileges granted include among others, exemption from payment of income tax (not more than Baht 61 million) from promoted operations for 8 years from January 2016.

As a promoted company, the Company must comply with certain conditions and restrictions provided for in the promotional certificates.

Revenues from sales of goods of the Company derived from promoted business for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are Baht 1,517.68 million and Baht 2,088.66 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2023, the remaining exception for payment of income tax amounted to not more than Baht 51.71 million.

**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company Financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term loans, long-term loans, trade and other payables, other financial assets and liabilities. The Company financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how the Company managed is described below.

**26.1. Credit risk**

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

Trade accounts receivable

The Company manages risk by analyzing its financial position and using appropriate credit control policies and procedures. and consider each customer's ability to repay debt in considering granting credit. In addition, trade receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers, the Company does not expect to incur any significant losses in respect of these allowance for expected credit losses, 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 for expected credit losses rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The calculation reflects the reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade and other receivables are written-off in accordance with the Company policy.

Financial instruments and bank deposits

The Company manages the credit risks regarding deposits and other financial instruments with financial institutions by controlling in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks and the cost of risk management. The credit risk on deposits and financial instrument with financial institutions are limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings

**26.2. Exchange rates Risk**

The Company has no exchange rate risk for trade receivables and trade payables. Because the company's purchase or sale of products is in Thailand.

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**26.3. Interest rate risk**

The Company has minimum interest bearing liabilities and accordingly, the Company has no significant risk from the future interest rate instability.

The effective interest rates of deposits at banks and interest - bearing liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 in which those the deposits at banks and liabilities mature or re - price were as follows :

	Effective interest rate <i>(% per annum)</i>	Million Baht		
		Within one year	After one year but within five years	Total
<b>2023</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Cash at bank	0.13 - 0.55	59	-	59
Bank overdrafts and short - term loans from financial institutions	0.01 - 6.25	(50)	-	(50)
Long - term borrowings	2.64 - 5.84	(13)	-	(13)
Lease liabilities	5.03 - 8.52	(2)	-	(2)
<b>Non - Current</b>				
Long - term borrowings	2.64 - 5.84	-	(6)	(6)
Lease liabilities	5.03 - 8.52	-	(5)	(5)
<b>2022</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Cash at bank	0.15 - 0.35	99	-	99
Bank overdrafts and short - term loans from financial institutions	0.01 - 6.25	(50)	-	(50)
Long - term borrowings	2.64 - 5.06	(13)	-	(13)
Lease liabilities	5.03 - 8.52	(1)	-	(1)
<b>Non - Current</b>				
Long - term borrowings	2.66 - 5.06	-	(16)	(16)
Lease liabilities	5.03 - 8.52	-	(4)	(4)

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**26.4. Liquidity risk**

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

**26.5. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities**

The fair values of the following financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying values.

- a) For financial assets and liabilities which have short - term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, bank overdrafts and short - term borrowings from financial institutions, trade payables and other current payables, current portion of long - term liabilities, current portion of lease liabilities, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- b) For lease liabilities and long - term borrowings with carrying interest approximate to the market rate, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximates their fair value.

Book value of the above financial assets and liabilities is measured at amortized cost.

**27. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY**

The Company uses the market approach to measure its assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards, except that the cost approach or income approach is used when there is no active market or when a quoted market price is not available.

In applying the valuation techniques, the Company endeavors to use relevant observable inputs as much as possible. TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy categorizing such inputs into three levels as follows:

Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had not held any assets and liabilities for which fair value were measured or disclosed at fair value (both on a recurring or non-recurring basis) in the statement of financial position.

ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

28.1. Power purchase agreement

The Company entered into an agreement to sell electricity to the Provincial Electricity Authority. The term of agreement is 5 years from October 27, 2008, and automatically renew for 5 years each. The selling price of the electricity is determined by the Provincial Electricity Authority.

28.2. Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2023, and 2022 the Company had capital commitments of Baht 3.19 million and Bath 2.16 million, respectively, relating to the construction of building and acquisition of machine and equipment.

28.3. Service agreement commitments

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has minimum lease payment require by irrevocable service contracts as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Due within one year	2,434,455	4,796,852
Due after one year but within five years	-	142,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,434,455</b>	<b>4,939,567</b>

28.4. Letter of guarantee

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, The Company has contingent liabilities with commercial banks as follows:

	(Unit : Baht)	
	As at	As at
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Letter of guarantee		
- Electrics guarantee	500,000	500,000
- Crude palm oil contract guarantee	1,000,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>



**ASIAN PALM OIL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

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**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 continuously.

As at December 31, 2023, debt-to-equity ratio to the financial statement is 0.40 : 1

**30. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

This financial statement was authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 21, 2024.