



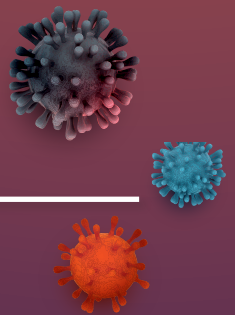
Year of New Normal



# ASIA FIBER

Public Company Limited

## Annual Report 2021







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# Business Overview

## Leadership and Vision

The company adopted the following mission statement for its development direction:

*“To create value today for a better tomorrow, by developing product excellence, and adhering to good governance.”*

## AFC Quality Policy & Values

We are committed to continuous improvement  
For complete customers' satisfaction  
With product variety and work precision  
Emphasizing quality, delivery, and pricing  
Together with environment preservation as  
our common goal

## Data Privacy Policies

Asia Fiber Public Company Limited realizes that the proper management and protection of personal data is an important responsibility and is

necessary for retaining the data owners' trust. The Company, therefore, will abide by the Personal Data Protection Act, and will properly manage and protect personal data collected by the Company by following the policies mentioned below:

This announcement of Data Privacy Policies is put in force from May 27, 2020, with details as follow:

### 1. Collection, storage, purpose, usage, and disclosure of personal data

The owners of the personal data acknowledge, agree, and allow their data to be collected and stored for the Company to access, communicate, or other purposes explicitly stated, or as allowed by law. Disclosure or sending abroad of such personal data must only be by permission of the owners of the personal data.

### 2. Maintaining information security

The Company realizes the importance of security in the storage, usage, and disclosure of such personal data, and implements measures to secure such data according to international level of standards, to prevent loss, illegal access, deletion, usage, conversion, modification, or disclosure.



### 3. Quality of the personal data, and the owners' involvement

The Company will provide system and measure to regularly check and update such personal data so that they are up-to-date, correct, and not misleading. The owners can complain or report any problems regarding such personal data to the Company for corrections. They also retain the right to object the collection of data, or to stop the usage thereof.

### 4. Legal disclosure of personal data

The owners acknowledge and agree that the Company may collect, use or disclose their personal data, without prior consent, as necessary, or stipulated in the Company's objectives, or as allowed by the law.

### 5. The Company's responsibility in controlling users/processors of personal data

Only the Company has the right to process that data. In allowing each type of data to be processed, the Company agrees to keep such personal data strictly confidential, and will not allow any other person access to the data collected and stored by the Company. In case of the usage of such personal data by other persons under the Company's control, the Company agrees and certifies that such users act as representatives of the Company, and are similarly bound as if conducted by the Company.

#### Anti-Corruption policy

AFC has a policy to manage and operate with Honest by realize in Anti-Corruption campaign which is one of the major factors for our progress and sustainability.

The corruption is an obstacle that greatly affect to the stability and the benefit of company and shareholder if the firm do not have a concrete solution to solve this issue.

The corruption defined as the act or ignorance to abuse of entrusted power, company regulations, directive command, or company convention for personal gain.

AFC decided to manage and set the guideline to director, manager, and staff for anti-corruption campaign as follow:

1. Working under the company regulations, directive command, and the company convention with honest and moral and refuse the act of corruption whether directly or indirectly.
2. Shall not ignore the act of corruption or any actions that are seen as fraud, and report to the director or the person in charge whenever those actions are detected.
3. The company will secure the safety of the staff who are reject to commit an act of corruption and give the information of the corruption to the company.
4. The person who committed in corruption and the offender will be disciplinary considered according to the company regulations and litigated under the lawsuit.
5. The director, manager, and person in command must be aware in creating the understanding for subordinates in performing duties for anti-corruption In accordance with this anti-corruption policy.



## Social Responsibility Policies

1. To conduct business without using labor by force, detention, or coercion.
2. No child labor.
3. Promote freedom and welfare by complying to the resolutions of the Welfare Committee.
4. Abide by the Labor Protection Law, 1998.
5. Promote employees' safety and health according to the policy on safety.
6. Fair treatment for all employees without discrimination or violation of personal rights.
7. Wages, work hours and conditions are explicitly stated and invariably executed.

These social responsibility policies are carried out consistently throughout our business operations.

## Energy Policy

The company is committed to optimum energy conservation in every part of the organization, with the ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard as out target. The company introduces the following energy management systems to all units in order to minimize global warming effect, and to attain continuous and sustainable effectiveness in energy conservation.

1. Properly develop and execute energy conservation systems as a part of company's operation, in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.
2. Improve energy efficiency continuously and appropriately according to the usage, technology, and best practice.
3. Set plan and target for energy conservation each year, and communicate to all employees for understanding and correct execution.
4. Energy conservation is considered the responsibility of employees at all levels to cooperate, in compliance with the laws and relevant regulations, and all efforts are monitored and reported to management.
5. Procurement of machinery, tools, production equipments, and services will be made with consideration on their energy efficiency.
6. Support energy development initiatives with necessary human resource, budget, work hours, training, and participation.
7. Energy policy, plan, and targets are to be reviewed and improved each year whenever there is change in production process or revision of energy management system as appropriate.





## Environment Policy

Realizing the importance of environment, energy conservation, and natural resources toward sustainable manufacturing, the company is determined to:

1. Comply to environmental laws and regulations of Thailand
2. Strive for pollution protection and continuous improvement to reduce production wastages
3. Strive to reduce energy and water consumption through cleaner technology
4. Communicate this policy to all employees and the general public
5. Set up objectives and goals to achieve this policy effectively, and provide for periodical reviews of such objectives and goals



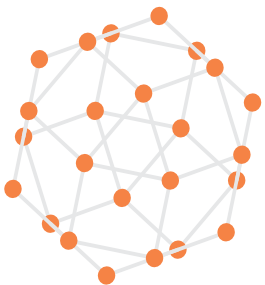
## Safety, Health, and Environment in the Work Place Policy

The company is concerned about the safety of life and well being of employees in the work place, and endeavors to promote better work environment, safe work procedures, and being free from work-related accidents and diseases by

1. Promoting safety activities, and improvement of work place and environment
2. Providing appropriate tools and protection equipments for work
3. Having employees aware and mindful of the safety of their own, their co-workers,

and company's assets while they perform their work

4. Stressing that all employees cooperate in preventing accidents, and maintain order and cleanliness of their work place
5. Stressing that all employees work safely according to the company's regulations on "Safety and Health", and have the right to suggest improvement for safer work place and work procedure







## Company History and Milestones

Asia Fiber Public Company Limited was established in 1970 to produce nylon filament and nylon textured yarn with privileges as promoted of the Board of Investment (BOI). It was the first company to produce taffeta of nylon or other synthetic materials using water jet looms, the high speed, advanced technology equipments that use water to propel the weft yarn. This product quickly gained acceptance from both domestic and overseas market.

### ➤ In 1975

The company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

### ➤ In 1993

The company became a public company.

### ➤ In 1995

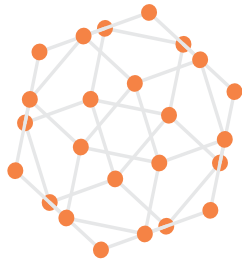
The company was certified with ISO 9002 standard.

### ➤ In 2002

The company was certified with ISO 9001:2000 from Det Norske Veritas Industry B.V., and its dyed textured yarn was certified international standard by Oko-Tex Standard 100 from TESTEX Swiss Textile Testing Institute.

### ➤ During 2000-2002

The company successively was pioneer in this region to introduce Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY) and Pre-Oriented Yarn (POY) production processes to its nylon line which resulted in reduced production steps and much higher speed, thus enhancing efficiency. The company also received certificate from the Ministry of Industry for passing the primary cleaner technology assessment according to the Department of Industrial Works' Competitiveness Improvement through Cleaner Technology Program.



#### ➤ In 2006

The company was recognized as a “Lively Landscape and Environment-Friendly Factory”, a Ministry of Industry program.

#### ➤ In 2007

The company received the EU Flower (European Union Eco-Label) certification, and develop anti-bacteria products.

#### ➤ In 2009

The company adopted the ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 standards, and on December 16, 2009, was approved the carbon footprint of one of its products.

#### ➤ In 2015

The company adopted the ISO 50001 : 2011

#### ➤ In 2017

The company adopted the ISO 9001 : 2015 and 14001 : 2015

#### ➤ In 2019

Our company has been audited and certified the energy management report by certified body that department of alternative energy development and efficiency approved.

#### ➤ In 2020

Our waterproof nylon fabric that used for making PPE suits has been by Thailand Textile Institute. (THTI)

#### ➤ In 2021

Our company was granted Global Recycled Standard (GRS) from Control Union (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

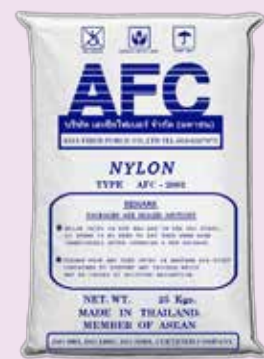
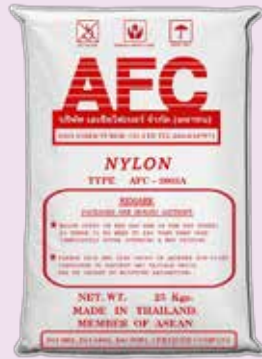
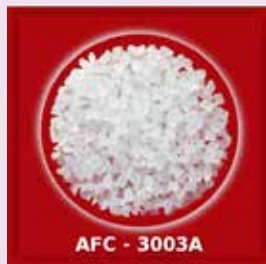
- We also was granted “Made in Thailand” (MIT) certificate from The Federation of Thai Industries (FTI)

- Some portions of Thai athlete sportswear in Olympic Game 2020 is fabric from our company.

The company is still recovering from the 1997 financial crisis. Production was modified from high volume to low volume with stress on quality and product variety to better serve consumers and market demands. Production precision was improved, especially in the consumption of raw material, energy, water, and other resources. Production waste was reduce effectively through group activities that include 5S’s, TPM, water and energy conservation trainings, lean manufacturing trainings, etc. New, faster, and more efficient equipments were also added. On marketing, good service and responsiveness were stressed. Regular survey on market demand was conducted regularly, and new products were analyzed and jointly development with customers to answer to their exact demands. Financially, risks from exchange rates and liability were greatly reduced. Interest burden was eliminated and financial structure became stronger.

Over more than five decades, Asia Fiber Public Company Limited had maintained an important role in Thailand’s textile industry. And with the determination of our staff, the company is determined to develop continuously in order to maintain leadership in Thailand nylon industry.







Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok  
Chairman of the Board



## Message from the Chairman

I have the pleasure to report to shareholders that, despite the Covid-19 pandemic which persists from last year and becomes more deadly this year, the company was successful in turning its business around, and delivered the highest profit of the past decade by creating an opportunity under one of the most severe global crises.

The devastating Covid-19 pandemic, likened to a world war, had crippled the whole global economy, especially the domestic economy of Thailand where infection rate rose exponentially since the start of 2021. Nevertheless, due to the well-established international markets that were cultivated continuously during the years despite some low return, when these markets recovered at the end of last year, sales volume picked up and more than compensated for the slump in domestic market. Through the ability to operate at full capacity and the weakened Thai Baht, cost per unit of the product was lowered and thus contributed significantly to the positive performance resulted.

Aside from the positive external factors, some internal efforts also contributed to this positive result. The company was successful in introducing new products to cater to the demand of the market, especially the recycled nylon yarn, a novelty that answered to the market's passion for environment friendliness, pollution reduction, and being a part of circular economy. This product commands a better profit margin than regular nylon yarn, and the company is the first nylon manufacturer in Thailand to be certified by Global Recycled Standard (GRS), the worldwide standard for recycling and recycled products.

Regarding the SME Factory for Rent project which began construction last year had been completed right on schedule this year. So far, this project has already accommodated a few tenants, with more interested parties continue to visit the site. It is expected that the whole project will be rented soon which will contribute to the company's revenue. Moreover, the company entered into a tolling agreement to produce nylon chip for Ube Nylon (Thailand) Co., Ltd., starting in 2022. This project not only will supplement the company's revenue but will also enable the company to operate at extra capacity which will further lower the unit cost and raise overall profit margin.

It is essential to recognize that all these achievements were the result of every employee at all levels who strive tirelessly with determination to move the company forward toward our goal. With this thought in mind, I would like to congratulate all employees for their success this year, and to stand by everyone in his/her endeavor next year and years to come. I would also like to thank all shareholders and all relevant parties for their confidence and support through the past, the present, and the future where we journey together toward stability and success.



Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok  
Chairman of the Board

# Financial Highlights

Amount : Thousand Baht

	2021	2020	2019
Total net sales and service	755,065	573,214	860,927
Sales export	595,553	399,449	620,523
Percentage of Export	78.87	69.69	72.08
Selling Expenses	31,352	17,981	21,704
Administrative Expenses	16,381	16,649	17,515
Other Revenues	27,455	11,514	9,227
Finance Costs	359	229	19
Gain (Loss) on Foreign Exchange	3,977	1,179	(1,697)
Net Profit (Loss)	40,955	(42,729)	(21,126)
Net Profit (Loss) per Share	0.90	(0.94)	(0.46)
Accounts Receivable	149,890	90,159	141,727
Finished Goods and Work in Process	204,847	179,612	174,255
Total Assets	1,451,113	1,466,865	1,398,127
Gross Profit Margin (%)	8.86	(2.01)	0.78
<b>Productions</b>			
- Nylon Chip (Tons)	5,811	4,023	4,984
- Nylon Filament Yarn (Tons)	2,867	2,979	3,346
- Nylon Textured Yarn (Tons)	783	693	933
- Fabrics ('000 Yards)	3,432	5,716	6,652
<b>Ratios</b>			
- Current Ratio	5.14	4.84	14.25
- Debt/Equity Ratio	0.22	0.26	0.17
- A/R Turnover (Days)	34	42	41
- Inventory Turnover (Days)	36	39	23
Return on Investment (ROI) (%)	2.81	(2.98)	(1.50)
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	3.47	(3.62)	(1.75)



# Business Structure

Asia Fiber Public Company Limited is a major manufacture of Nylon products to be used as raw material in industries. There are 5 main product groups and services as follow :

1. Nylon Chip : to be used for filament spinning in textile and fishing net industries.
2. Filament Yarn : various types and sizes of filament are produced from nylon chip, used for fabric weaving, some are used to produce Nylon Textured Yarn.
3. Nylon Textured Yarn : is produced from Nylon filament through the process of drawing and false twisting. This stretchable, fluffy yarn is used in fabric and sock knitting.
4. Taffeta Fabric : is the fabric woven from filament yarn. The fabric is also dyed and finished for enhanced look and quality.
5. Fabric Dyeing and Finishing Services : is performed on fabrics supplied by customers.

## Income Structure

(Unit : Million Baht)

Product	2020/2021		2019/2020		2018/2019	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
<b>Local sale value</b>						
- Nylon Chip	4	0.53	5	0.87	9	1.05
- Filament Yarn	26	3.45	23	4.01	29	3.37
- Textured Yarn	46	6.10	50	8.71	79	9.18
- Fabric	69	9.13	75	13.06	97	11.25
- Services	15	1.99	21	3.66	26	3.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>21.20</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>27.87</b>
<b>Foreign sale value</b>						
- Nylon Chip	347	45.96	192	33.45	336	39.03
- Filament Yarn	165	21.85	130	22.65	191	22.18
- Textured Yarn	83	10.99	78	13.59	94	10.92
- Fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>78.80</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>69.69</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>72.13</b>
<b>Total Local and Foreign sale value</b>						
- Nylon Chip	351	46.49	197	34.32	345	40.08
- Filament Yarn	191	25.36	153	26.66	220	25.55
- Textured Yarn	129	17.03	128	22.30	173	20.10
- Fabric	69	9.13	75	13.06	97	11.25
- Services	15	1.99	21	3.66	26	3.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## State of the Industry and Competition

The world economy this year is still dominated by the Covid-19 pandemic which continues to expand globally. Enhanced with the new delta strain, the virus becomes more highly contagious, attacks more quickly, and causes severe lung inflammation that leads to death. In response, every country resorts to more intensive measures that include not only across border travels but domestic travels as well. This strict measure affects the people's lives and associated economy. Activities like parties, banquets, celebrations, hotels, movie industry, theatres, amusement parks were non-existent. Even the latest Olympics in Tokyo were organized without spectators and events were significantly curtailed. Local trips were limited to buying food and medicine. These measures greatly subdue individual's spending opportunity and sentiment, resulting in miniscule purchasing power that all but disappears.

Nevertheless, this situation turns out to be an opportunity for certain businesses that respond well to the emerging consumers' demand, e.g. food, groceries, and merchandises delivery that replaces dining and shopping trips, medical services and supplies that respond to the rise in infection cases such as medical thermometer, blood oxygen level meter, respirator, antigen test kit, personal protection equipment, rubber gloves, etc., laptop computers and data communication equipment for WFH environment, exercise equipment and home decoration that respond to longer time spent at home. Some types of business were able to transform themselves to take advantage of the situation, for example, hotels that transform into hospitel. These businesses though not being able to compensate for the whole purchasing power, but still stimulate some spending that get the economy moving.

Under this scenario, manufacturing industries needs to adjust themselves to cater to the new demands. Some industries may not need any adjustment as the New Normal mere add more volume to existing demand, thus new capacity can simply be added. Some industries may require minimal adjustment, just like the case of garment manufacturers who need to transform their sportswear production lines to product Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs). Some industries may need to redesign their products or packaging to facilitate direct order and delivery instead of traditional consignment to department stores or other outlets. Efficiency and speed of these adjustments are an excellent indicator of potentials in such industries and the members thereof.

Industries in Thailand also went through such adjustment, which resulted in sustained production even during lockdown. Textile industry is one of those industries that successfully turn crisis into opportunity due to the variety of raw materials and processes inherent in the industry. The chain structure of the textile industry also qualifies as a Critical Industry Supply Chain (CISC) where all components and processes are self-sufficient. Proprietors are also well acquainted with each other through years of cooperation in various trade associations. Bringing together strong attributes and processes to develop new products in response to this new situation was not difficult as evidenced by the development of PPE supply chain development. During the first outbreak, PPEs are in serious short supply as most of them were of the disposable type. The cooperative task force of the textile and garment industries was successful in developing and manufacturing multiple-wash PPE's which were widely distributed and used. In this current outbreak,



even though the number of cases has increased many folds, PPEs are not in short supply anymore.

Furthermore, when infections in many countries began to ease toward the end of 2020, manufacturing in these countries recovered, leading to a rapid rise in products and semi-finished raw materials. Local manufacturers with customer base in these countries were able to respond quickly to these demands. Meanwhile, the recovery of economy in the US strengthened the US dollars. Hence, Thai export, mostly denominated in US dollars rose between 30-50% over the same period last year, making it the only remaining economic

engine that substitutes for the disappearing revenue from the tourism sector, and prevent the country from plunging into recession this year.

Nevertheless, the road ahead is not rosy as the Covid-19 pandemic cloud still hovers over any recovery of economic growth. Export also faces a number of obstacles - production efficiency, excessive sea freight cost, and the lack of innovation and new products, especially in the BCG (Bio, Circular, Green) Economy which is the focus for Thai industries. As such, these obstacles need to be solved before the Thai industries can truly move the country into the Thailand 4.0 era.





## Risk Factors

Aside from the financial risk factors included in the Notes to Financial Statements in the auditor's report, business risk factors can be described as followed:

- 1. Product.** The company produces Nylon-6 material, which is relatively more expensive to produce than other synthetic yarns. Hence, there remains the risk of substitution by cheaper materials in some applications. However, with its special characteristics, Nylon-6 is still the principal material for certain applications such as socks, hosiery, tent, umbrella, fishing net, etc. This feature, combined with the rather limited production capacity and expansion, provides a relatively stable balance between demand and supply. The fact that other materials like polyester were already utilized by the company, and developments on new products, including the investment on more flexible machinery to better respond to market requirement, helps mitigate this risk factor.
- 2. Raw Material.** Raw material, Caprolactam, represents the largest portion in the cost structure. Hence, its price fluctuation and the timing of purchase is vital to the performance of synthetic yarn manufacturers. Recently the price of Caprolactam becomes highly volatile. The company's strategy remains to closely monitor the price movement, and to ascertain the price of each lot of raw material prior to delivery. Selling price would not be offered until the cost and quantity of the raw material is obtained. This way the company knows exactly the

cost of each lot of product sold. It should also be noted that this risk factor was already mentioned by the company's external auditor in this year's auditor's report.

- 3. Dumping of products from overseas due to reduced import duty.** Following government's policy to accelerate import duty reduction and restructuring, import duty of all company's product fell to 5%, in accordance with the product category. This rate is relatively low compared to competing countries, which encourages dumping from larger overseas manufacturers who are more capable and have cost advantages. Furthermore, trade conflict between the U.S.A. and China which led to the U.S. raising prohibitive tariff on Chinese products could prompt Chinese producers to divert their export from the U.S. toward other regions including ASEAN, raising supplies and competitions. Toward this risk, the company emphasizes production efficiency and reduction of resource consumption in order to be competitive on cost, while focusing on joint development with customers on new products that respond better to customers' need, and providing closer, quicker, and better services that are relatively hard to be matched by overseas competitors. At the same time, the company continues to seek, through this duty reduction, new sources of raw materials or semi-finished products that can be imported for finished goods production at lower cost.



**4. Currency Risk.** The extreme volatility of the Baht recently had considerable impacts on many industries, e.g. apparel, shoes, furniture, food, etc., most of which had high proportion of their costs in Baht. The company's largest cost component is the raw material which is transacted in U.S. dollar for both the imported portion and the locally obtained portion, thus the risk level in this area is low. Furthermore, the export revenue each month closely matches the raw material purchase, further minimizing the outstanding risk. Nevertheless, the company exercises due care, and closely monitors the movement during high fluctuations, and executes forward transactions for the net exposure between revenue and expense in order to keep balance. This measure is effective and incurs minimal expenditure.

**5. Personnel Risk.** During the past few years, many of the company's executive personnel had reached retirement age, posing a risk of loss in experience, knowledge, and work efficiency. This industry, meanwhile, cannot attract top level personnel from educational institute or other industries. Realizing this risk, the company has tried to build successors from within the organization. In cases where successors are not ready to take the helm, postponement of retirement was granted with agreement

and cooperation from retiring personnel who remain healthy and are willing to work.

**6. Business Risk.** Business risk includes risk of compliance to laws and regulations, product risk to consumers, risk of reputations, etc. The company is in the process of setting up a system of self risk assessment that will conform to the corporate risk abatement objective.

**7. Health Risk related to Covid-19 and Emerging Disease.** The Covid-19 pandemic prompted the company to deploy measures preventing infected person/persons to enter the office or factory premise, i.e. mandatory face mask and temperature check for everyone at the entrances. Social distancing is naturally observed as the number of employees is greatly reduced. In order to effectively separate infected employee from non-infected employee, the company provide the Antigen Test Kits and Blood oxygen level meter for periodic testing. For those employees who are sick or symptomatic, a medical team is standing by around the clock for identifying and quarantining potentially infected person for further steps. Currently, all employees are being vaccinated as arranged by the government. Moreover, annual health check-up by certified health service provider is arranged for every employee.

Risk	Type	Chance	Impact	Risk Factor before measures	Risk Mitigation Measures	Risk Factor after Measures
Product	Operation	3	4	3x4=12	New material, product	2x2=4
Raw Material	Finance	3	3	3x3=9	Purchasing, quoting	2x2=4
Dumping	Finance	2	3	2x3=6	Constant monitoring, improve cost	2x2=4
Currency	Finance	3	3	3x3=9	Quoting, hedging	2x2=4
Personnel	Operation	4	3	4x3=12	New recruits, tenure extension	2x2=4
Business	Compliance	2	3	2x3=6	Risk management committee (in progress)	2x3=6
Health	Operation	4	3	4x3=12	Detection, Protection, and Health Check-up	3x2=6



## Shareholders and management

### Ordinary Shares

Registered and paid-up capital as of 30 June 2021, Registered capital 1,000,000,000.00 Baht, Paid-up capital 455,742,660.00 Baht, shares at par value of 10 Baht,

### Shareholders

Major Shareholders as of the latest closing date of share registered book September 30, 2020

No.	Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares Held	(%)
1	Group of Sirikietsoong * - Group of Mr. Piphat Sirikietsoong 5,364,628 - Group of Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong 3,340,150 - Group of Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong 2,058,011 - Group of Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong 2,559,159 - Group of Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong 2,173,617	15,495,565	34.00
2	Group of Mr. Namchai Namchaisiri - Mr. Namchai Namchaisiri 997,456 - Mrs. Vipha Vithayasai 1,509,870 - Namchaisiri Holding Co., Ltd. 3,866,700	6,374,026	13.99
3	Mr. Jul Namchaisiri	3,213,000	7.05
4	Mrs. Ann Malakul-Na Ayuthaya	2,027,866	4.45
5	Group of Viravan - Mr. Chamnan Viravan 427,829 - Mr. Olan Viravan 20,696	1,642,578	3.60



No.	Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares Held	(%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mrs. Sirinin Viravan 594</li> <li>- Miss Jaralpan Viravan 214,875</li> <li>- Mr. Vanvisuth Viravan 213,675</li> <li>- Mrs. Piyavan Viravan 2,640</li> <li>- Mr. Samchai Richart Viravan 600</li> <li>- Mr. Thirachart Viravan 306,175</li> <li>- Mr. Thanachok Viravan 53,574</li> <li>- Viravan Co., Ltd. 68,950</li> <li>- Sahakammakornkit Co., Ltd. 332,970</li> </ul>		
6	Vongchang Enterprise Co., Ltd.	630,324	1.38
7	Bangkok Insurance PCL.	592,711	1.30
8	Mr. Chai Thongthai	578,544	1.27
9	Mr. Nipon Leelasithorn	438,660	0.96
10	Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited For Depositors	2,285,980	5.02

#### Other Securities

- None -

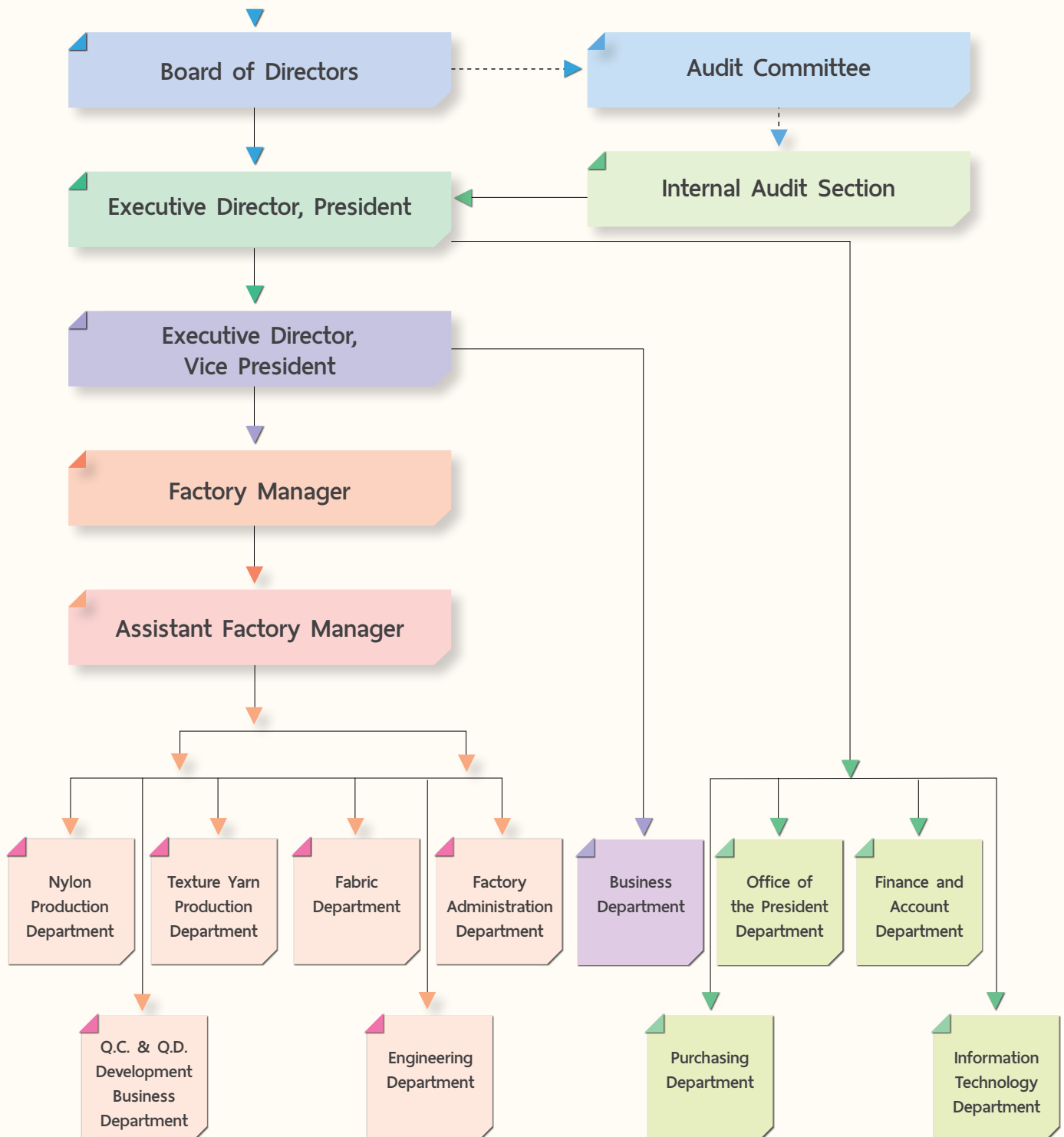
#### Dividend Policy

The company has a dividend pay-out of approximately 70% of net profit after tax and reserves,

the considerations to economic conditions, business environments, liquidity, and investment required.



# Organization Chart



# Board of Directors / Executive Directors / Audit Committee's / Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Name / Position	Age	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Family Relationship Between Directors and Executives	Education Qualification	Work History
Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok** Chairman / Executive Director	83	374,519 (0.82%)	Mr. Montri Mangkornkanok's younger brother	Master of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chairman of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Thai Far East Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Rama Textile (1988) Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Thai Textile Industry Public Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Managing Director of United Paper Public Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
Mr. Vitton Sirikietsoong** Vice Chairman / Executive Director	71	3,340,150 (7.32%)	Mr. Vira, Mr. Pira and Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong's younger brother	Bachelor of Business Administration, New York University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vice Chairman of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Asia Garment Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Fortune International &amp; Computer Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>



Name / Position	Age	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Family Relationship Between Directors and Executives	Education Qualification	Work History
Mr. Chaeng Thongthai Independent Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee	82	154,855 (0.34%)	None	Doctor of Medicine The University of Sydney, Faculty of Medicine, Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Nomination and Remuneration Committee</li> <li>- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Director of Thongthai (1956) Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
Mr. Chen Namchaisiri**, *** Executive Director / President	65	518,054 (1.14%)	None	Master of Mechanical & Industrial Engineering, Stanford University, California, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive Director &amp; President of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Director &amp; Vice President of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> </ul>
Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong** Executive Director / Vice President	64	2,173,617 (4.77%)	Mr. Vitoon, Mr. Vira, Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong's elder brother	Bachelor of Economics, Boston University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive Director &amp; Vice President of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Manager of Asia Garment Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> </ul>
Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong** Executive Director / Factory Manager	67	2,058,011 (4.52%)	Mr. Vitoon's elder brother, Mr. Pira's, Mr. Tira's younger brother	Bachelor of Textile Technology, North Carolina State University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive Director, Factory Manager of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Factory Director of Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong** Executive Director	67	2,559,159 (5.62%)	Mr. Vitoon's, Mr. Vira's elder brother and Mr. Tira's younger brother	Master of Business Administration (Finance), New York University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Director, Vice President of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Director of Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Director of Asia Garment Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Director of Fortune International &amp; Computer Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>

Name / Position	Age	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Family Relationship Between Directors and Executives	Education Qualification	Work History
Mr. Nipon Leelasithorn*** Executive Director	60	438,660 (0.96%)	None	Master of Business Administration (Management), Sasin Graduate Institute of Business administration Chulalongkorn University	- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL.
Mrs. Jintana Thanatavee** Executive Director / Secretary & Secretary of the Audit Committee	78	588,387 (1.29%)	Mr. Tanace Kuvnichkul's younger brother	Bachelor of Economics, National Taiwan University, Taiwan	- Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL. - Secretary of the Audit Committee of Asia Fiber PCL. - Secretary of Asia Fiber PCL.
Mr. Yodjin Uahwatanasakul Independent Director	90	-	None	Doctor of Philosophy (Law), Babson College, U.S.A.	- Independent Director of Asia Fiber PCL. - Chairman of Asia Fiber PCL. - Executive Director of Asia Fiber PCL. - Chairman & Managing Director of Uahwatanasakul Co., Ltd.
Mr. Montri Mangkomkanok** Director	75	134,406 (0.29%)	Mr. Mongkol Mangkomkanok's younger brother	Master of Civil Engineering, University of Illinois, U.S.A.	- Director of Asia Fiber PCL. - Managing Director of Vongsechang Co., Ltd.
Mr. Tanace Kuvnichkul** Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee	73	288,630 (0.63%)	Mrs. Jintana Thanatavee's elder sister	Master of Business Administration, The American University, Washington D.C., U.S.A.	- Director of Asia Fiber PCL. - Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Asia Fiber PCL. - Managing Director of Industries Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Name / Position	Age	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Family Relationship Between Directors and Executives	Education Qualification	Work History
Mr. Terawat Techapongvorachai** Independent Director / **** Audit Committee Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee	69	403,930 (0.89%)	None	Bachelor of Textile Management, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Audit Committee Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Independent Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Manager of Liang Hong Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Advisor of The Industrial Gas Club, The Federation of Thai Industries</li> </ul>
Mr. Somsak Puntanakasem** Independent Director / Audit Committee Director	72	181,800 (0.40%)	None	Secondary, Padding Technical College High School, London, England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Audit Committee Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Managing Director of Jin Heng Shiang Partnership</li> <li>- Managing Director of Perasak Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
Mr. Thirachart Viravan** Independent Director / Audit Committee Director	53	306,175 (0.67%)	None	Master of Finance, Farleigh Dickinson University, U.S.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Audit Committee Director of Asia Fiber PCL.</li> <li>- Executive Manager of Viravan Co., Ltd.</li> <li>- Executive Manager of Valavee Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>

\* As share transfer book was net closed on June 30, 2021, and there was no report of any subsequent change, we assume the figures from September 30, 2020, the previous book closing.

\*\* Completed training on Director Accreditation Program from (DAP) Thai Institute of Directors

\*\*\* Completed training on Director Certification Program (DCP) from Thai Institute of Directors

\*\*\*\* Completed training on Audit Committee Program (ACP) from Thai Institute of Directors



## Other Management Staff

Name / Position	AGE	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Educational Qualification	Work History
Mr. Nariss Talungchit Assistant Manager of Factory Manager of Nylon Production Department	73	-	B. Sc. Chemistry, Chulalongkorn University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assistant Manager of Factory</li> <li>- Manager of Nylon Production Department</li> <li>- Manager of Texture Yarn Department</li> </ul>
Mr. Anant Vaivoothpinyo Manager of Business Department	73	2,240	B. Acc. Accounting, Chulalongkorn University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager of Business Department</li> </ul>
Mr. Chamnan Chavanabenjawut Manager of Finance & Accounting Department	58	-	MBA Management, Kasetsart University B.Acc. Accounting, Thammasat University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager of Accounting Section</li> <li>- Manager of Finance &amp; Accounting Department</li> </ul>
Mr. Pitak Sukniam Manager of Information Technology Department	53	-	M. Cs. Computer Science, National Institute of Development Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager of System Development Section</li> <li>- Manager of Information Technology Department</li> </ul>
Mr. Mohana Sundaram Eswaran Manager of Textile Yarn Department	40	-	B.A. Textile Processing, Annamalai University, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manager of Textile Yarn Department</li> <li>- Assistant of Textile Yarn Department</li> </ul>

Name / Position	AGE	No. of Share Held in (Sep 30, 2020)*	Educational Qualification	Work History
Mr. Thanoo Laorsittiprom Manager of Fabrics Department	58	-	Bachelor's degree, Industrial Technology (Product), Rajabhat Rajanagarindra University	1986-Present - Manager of Fabrics Department
Mr. Noranit Wesayasatit Manager of Quality Control & Development Department & Manager of Purchasing Dept.	73	1,000	M.B.A. Business Administration, Chulalongkorn University	1971-Present Jun 2009-Present - Manager of Quality Control & Development Department - Manager of Purchasing Department
Mr. Patamas Janekamkit Manager of Engineering Department	49	-	Bachelor's degree, Electrical Engineering, Mahanakorn University of Technology	2005- 2014 Present - Manager of Electrical Section - Assistant Manager of Engineering Dept.
Mr. Thammarat Moahsom Manager of Factory, Administration Department	45	-	LL.B. Law, Chulalongkorn University	2008-Present - Manager of Factory Administration Department.

\* As share transfer book was net closed on June 30, 2021, and there was no report of any subsequent change, we assume the figures from September 30, 2020, the previous book closing.

## Management remuneration

Remuneration of the directors 633,600 baht, remuneration of audit committee 160,000 baht, total 793,600 baht. The directors' remuneration in meeting allowance and travel fee according to responsibility under the principles of good governance are as follow:

- Remuneration for 5 Management Executives (Salary & Bonus) 7,920,093 Baht
- Other Remuneration - None -

Name	Position	Attendance / Arrangement			Remuneration (Meeting Allowance)
		Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Audit Committee	
1. Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok	Chairman / Executive Director	5/5	8/8	-	79,200
2. Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong	Vice Chairman / Executive Director	5/5	8/8	-	52,800
3. Mr. Chen Namchaisiri	Executive Director / President	5/5	8/8	3/4	52,800
4. Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong	Executive Director / Vice President	5/5	8/8	-	52,800
5. Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong	Executive Director/Factory Manager	5/5	8/8	-	52,800
6. Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong	Executive Director	5/5	8/8	-	52,800
7. Mr. Nipon Leelasithorn	Executive Director	5/5	8/8	-	52,800
8. Mrs. Jintana Thanatavee	Executive Director / Secretary of AFC & Audit Committee	5/5	8/8	4/4	52,800
9. Mr. Yodjin Uahwattanasakul	Independent director	1/5	-	-	26,400
10. Mr. Chaeng Thongthai	Independent Director/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee	5/5	-	-	26,400
11. Mr. Montri Mangkornkanok	Director	5/5	-	-	26,400
13. Mr. Tanace Kuvichkul	Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee	5/5	-	-	26,400
12. Mr. Terawat Techapongvorachai	Audit Committee Director / Independent Director / Nomination And remuneration Committee / Audit	5/5	-	4/4	66,400
15. Mr. Somsak Puntanakasem	Audit Committee Director / Independent Director	5/5	-	4/4	66,400
16. Mr. Thirachart Viravan	Chairman of Audit Committee / Independent Director	5/5	-	4/4	106,400
Total / Month / Year					793,600





## Company's Secretary

Company's Board of Directors ruled to appoint Mrs. Jintana Thanatavee. She is qualified both in terms of qualification and seniority. She has been performing her duty as in Company's Secretary since August 20, 2008 with duties and responsibilities as being specified in Section 89/15 and Section 89/16 of Securities and Exchange Act (Issue4) B.E.2551 (2008). Duties of the Company's Secretary as being stipulated by laws, are as follow:

1. Provide and maintain following documents:
  - Directors' registration
  - Letter of Invitation for meeting of Board of Directors, Board of Directors' minutes of meeting and the Company's annual report.
  - Letter of invitation for meeting of shareholders and shareholders' minutes of meeting.
  - Keep report of stakeholding provided by Directors or Executives and submit copy of stakeholding report according to Section 89/14 to Chairman and Audit Committee Chairman within seven working days from the day that the Company receives the report.
2. Undertake other performances as being stipulated by Capital Market Supervision Committee.
3. Make suggestion for laws and related regulations and practices on supervision operation of the Board of Directors to be in line with laws.
4. Other duties as being assigned by the Company.



# Corporate Governance

The company was able to comply with guidelines for good practice of directors of listed companies, including rules and regulations according to the direction of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. There has never been any non-compliance or breach of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or the Security Exchange Commission rules and regulation by the company's directors. The company operates in accordance with the Stock Exchange of Thailand's proposed good corporate governance rules, as follow:

## Corporate Governance Policy

The Board of Directors issue corporate governance policy to enhance transparency and investors' confidence. The Board of Directors is determined to adhere to the following principals:

1. Fair treatment to shareholders and stakeholders
2. Operate with transparency and accountability, and make sufficient disclosure to all parties concerned
3. Encourage work ethics and fair play in business conduct by management and employees

## Leadership and Vision

The company adopted the following mission statement for its development direction; *"To create value today for a better tomorrow by developing product excellence and adhere to good governance"*

## Business Ethics

The company instructed the directors to comply with good practices for listed company's directors, according to the Stock Exchange of Thailand. Directors are aware of their role, duty, and

responsibility to use their ability and experience to the benefit and ethics of the company's business. They also have to dispose their duty truthfully in compliance with the laws, objectives, company's regulations, and the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting within the company's and shareholders' best interest.

## Conflict of Interests

The company has taken prudent care to prevent conflict of interests in its approval process involving associated or related parties by adhering to honesty, rationality, independence, and transparency for the overall benefit of the company, and in compliance with the principles laid down by the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Securities and Exchange Commission, company's regulations, and related laws. Furthermore, the company takes care not to allow directors, management, employees, or related persons to disclose or use inside information to their own benefit. Trading of company shares by directors and employees are also disallowed within one month prior to the release of financial statements. In meeting deliberations, persons with conflict of interest in the subject will not be allowed to attend or vote.

## Shareholders' Right

The Board of Directors realize the duty to protect the interests of big or small shareholders fairly according to their rights. Shareholders are encouraged to exercise their rights to protect their interests by voicing their opinion, suggestions, and voting in the shareholders' meeting, and by taking part in major decisions and changes. They are all accorded with accurate, complete, and equitable information and disclosure.



The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting is held within 4 months after the fiscal account closing date. The notice for the meeting is both sent to each shareholder individually, and displayed on the company's website prior to the meeting. ([www.asiafiber.com](http://www.asiafiber.com))

Furthermore, shareholders are given the opportunity to add meeting agenda, or propose candidates to be elected company directors, by requesting such agenda to be included in the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

### Stakeholders' Right

The company recognizes the right of every stakeholder as follow:

#### Employees

Provide training for advancement with the company, provide a safe and secure work atmosphere, provide proper remuneration and welfare, and enhance good working relations.

#### Business Partners and Competitors

Fair treatment in contracts, no taking advantage through false representations or cover-ups, no unethical moves to destroy competitors.

#### Customers

The company focuses on quality of products and services, fair prices, and maximizes customers' satisfaction.

#### Auditors

The company cooperates with the CPA in the disclosure of information accurately and transparently.

#### Government

The company is firm in abiding by the law and government's regulations, and cooperates fully with government sectors.

#### Community, Society, and Environment

The company conduct business as a good citizen with duty and responsibility to the community, society, and environment, with emphasis on pollution control and continuous improvement of the environment.

### Disclosure and Transparency

The company emphasizes thorough and timely dissemination of information to shareholders and investors, through the following channels:

1. The Stock Exchange of Thailand ([www.set.or.th](http://www.set.or.th))
  - i. Annual report
  - ii. Financial statements
  - iii. Resolutions of the Board of Directors, etc.
2. The Security and Exchange Commission ([www.sec.or.th](http://www.sec.or.th))
3. The Ministry of Commerce
4. Newspaper
5. Company's website ([www.asiafiber.com](http://www.asiafiber.com))
6. By post

Furthermore, shareholders or investors with questions can also contact the company's secretary by phone at 0 2632 7071.





## Board of Directors / Sub-committees

The Board of Directors of Asia Fiber Public Company Limited. Details are as follows:

No.	Name	Position
1	Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok *	Chairman / Executive Director
2	Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong *	Vice Chairman / Executive Director
3	Mr. Chen Namchaisiri *	Executive Director / President
4	Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong *	Executive Director / Vice President
5	Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong *	Executive Director
6	Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong	Executive Director
7	Mr. Nipon Leelasithorn *	Executive Director
8	Mrs. Jintana Thanatavee *	Executive Director / Secretary of Audit Committee
9	Mr. Tanace Kuvichkul	Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee
10	Mr. Montri Mangkornkanok	Director
11	Mr. Yodjin Uahwatanasakul	Independent Director
12	Mr. Chaeng Thongthai	Independent Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee
13	Mr. Terawat Techapongvorachai	Independent Director / Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Audit Committee Director
14	Mr. somsak Puntanakasem	Independent Director / Audit Committee Director
15	Mr. Thirachart Viravan	Independent Director / Chairman of Audit Committee Director

### Executive Directors and Authorized Directors

\* Any seven directors of the Company are authorized to jointly sign and affix the Company's seal.

### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of independent directors with qualifications in accordance with the announcements of the Capital Market Supervisory Board and the regulations of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Committee must consist of at least 3 independent directors, with at

least one who is qualified in accounting or finance and has adequate experience to ascertain the integrity of the financial statements of the Company.

The Audit Committee's term of office is three year, A member of the Audit Committee who vacates his/her office by rotation may be re-appointed.



### **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

- Details name of audit committee are shown
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee

### **The Board of Directors has the following responsibilities**

- (1) To set up the organization and determine the duties in the Company.
- (2) To determine trading policies.
- (3) To consider and approve major regulations and contracts.
- (4) To appoint and dismiss high-level staff.
- (5) To consider and set various budgets.
- (6) To invest in other companies and to obtain loans from banks, financial institutions or other parties.
- (7) To propose allocations of profits.
- (8) To propose increase or decrease of capital.
- (9) To agree to purchase, sell, pledge, mortgage or lease movable and immovable property owned by the Company.
- (10) To make decisions regarding other important activities.

### **The Board of Executive Directors has the following responsibility**

- (1) To run the business according to the policies and objectives of the company under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

### **The Audit Committee has the following responsibilities**

The audit committee's duties and responsibilities to the Board of Directors are as follows:

1. to review the Company's financial reporting process to ensure that it is accurate and adequate;

2. to review the Company's internal control system and internal audit system to ensure that they are suitable and efficient, to determine an internal audit unit's independence, as well as to approve the appointment, transfer and dismissal of the chief of an internal audit unit or any other unit in charge of an internal audit;
3. to review the Company's compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, and the laws relating to the Company's business;
4. to consider, select and nominate an independent person to be the Company's auditor, and to propose such person's remuneration, as well as to attend meeting with the auditor without the presence of the executive directors at least once a year;
5. to review the Connected Transactions, or the transactions that may lead to conflicts of interests, to ensure that they are in compliance with the laws and the Exchange's regulations, and are reasonable and for the highest benefit of the Company;
6. to prepare, and to disclose in the Company's annual report, an audit committee's report which must be signed by the audit committee's chairman and consist of at least the following information:
  - 6.1 an opinion on the accuracy, completeness and creditability of the Company's financial report,
  - 6.2 an opinion on the adequacy of the Company's internal control system,
  - 6.3 an opinion on the compliance with the law on securities and exchange, the Exchange's regulations, or the laws relating to the Company's business,

- 6.4 an opinion on the suitability of an auditor,
  - 6.5 an opinion on the transactions that may lead to conflicts of interests,
  - 6.6 the number of the audit committee meetings, and the attendance of such meetings by each committee member,
  - 6.7 an opinion or overview comment received by the audit committee from its performance of duties in accordance with this charter, and
  - 6.8 other transactions which, according to the audit committee's opinion, should be known to the shareholders and general investors, subject to the scope of duties and responsibilities assigned by the Company's Board of Directors; and
7. to perform any other act as assigned by the Company's Board of Directors, with the approval of the audit committee.

#### **Nomination and Remuneration Committee has the following responsibilities**

- 1. To establish criteria for Board membership;
- 2. To formulate a standard and transparent process for the selection of directors;
- 3. Set the directors' remuneration policies.
- 4. To carry out any other acts as assigned by the Board of Directors.

#### **Qualification of Independent Director**

Members of the company's audit committee are directors who qualify as independent directors according to the good governance principles of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Securities and Exchange Commission, which include

- 1. Holds less than 5% of the voting shares in the company, affiliated companies, related companies, including shares held by related person(s).

- 2. Does not involve with management, not an employee or fixed income advisor, auditor, legal advisor, affiliated or related company, or person who may have conflict. This non-involvement condition must exist for at least one year prior to the appointment.
- 3. Does not have business relation, benefits or stakes, directly or indirectly, both financial or operating sides of the company, affiliated and related companies. Not a person with conflict which could impair his (her) independence.
- 4. Is not close relatives to management, major shareholders of the company, affiliated or related companies. Not a person with potential conflicts, or the protector of director's or major shareholders' interests.

#### **Appointment of Board Directors**

The Board of Directors consists of no fewer than five and no more than 28 persons to be elected at a general meeting of shareholders. Additionally, no fewer than one-half of the Board of Directors must have residence in Thailand. The election of Company directors at general meeting of shareholders is to be carried out in accordance with the following criteria and procedures:

- 1. The number of votes of each shareholder is equivalent to the number of shares held.
- 2. Each shareholder must cast all his/her votes, as determined in (1), to select one or several candidate (s) to be Board member(s), and may not divide his/her votes among candidates.
- 3. Depending upon the number of posts to be filled at that time, the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes are to become members of the Board. In the event that two or more persons receive



an equal number of votes and the number of such persons exceeds the number of posts to be filled on the board, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall cast the deciding vote.

At a meeting of shareholders, a member of the Board may be removed from his/her post prior to the scheduled end of term by a motion approved by three-fourths of the voting shareholders in attendance, representing not less than 50% of the shares held by voting shareholders attending the meeting.

### Assessment of Board's Performance

The Company's Board of Directors has not yet set up a system for assessing the Board member's performance.

### Continuing Education of Directors and Management

The Company promotes and facilitates training and the continuing education of those who are associated with the corporate governance system such as directors, audit committee members.

Sixteen of the Company's directors have attended Director Accreditation Program which is organized by Thai Institution of Directors (IOD).

Two of the Company's directors have attended Director Certification Program which is organized by Thai Institution of Directors (IOD).

### Corporate Governance of Associated Company

The company assigns directors to sit on the board of the related company to closely manage its operation.

### Surveillance on use of inside information

Details in Conflict of Interests

### Anti-Corruption policy

AFC has a policy to manage and operate with Honesty to realize in Anti-Corruption campaign which is one of the major factors for our progress and sustainability.

The corruption is an obstacle that greatly affects the stability and the benefit of company and shareholder if the firm does not have a concrete solution to solve this issue.

The corruption defined as the act or ignorance to abuse of entrusted power, company regulations, directive command, or company convention for personal gain.

AFC decided to manage and set the guideline to director, manager, and staff for anti-corruption campaign as follows:

1. Working under the company regulations, directive command, and the company convention with honesty and moral and refuse the act of corruption whether directly or indirectly.
2. Shall not ignore the act of corruption or any actions that are seen as fraud, and report to the director or the person in charge whenever those actions are detected.
3. The company will secure the safety of the staff who are rejected to commit an act of corruption and give the information of the corruption to the company.
4. The person who committed in corruption and the offender will be disciplinary considered according to the company regulations and litigated under the lawsuit.
5. The director, manager, and person in command must be aware in creating the understanding for subordinates in performing duties for anti-corruption. In accordance with this anti-corruption policy.

## Auditors' Remuneration 2020/2021

### (1) Audit fee

- Audit fee of the Company  
Baht 750,000
- Audit fee of the associated companies  
Baht 123,000

**Remark** As the associated companies are not listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), there is no requirement for their financial statements to be reviewed each quarter. The only reason why the quarterly reviews are carried out on the associated companies

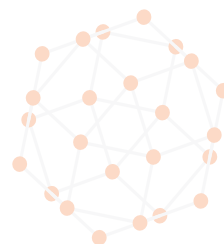
is to facilitate the quarterly reviews of the Company's financial statements. The quarterly reviews of the associated companies improves the Company's accuracy in the accounting for the share of results of these companies under the equity method.

### (2) Non-audit fee

- None -

### Other

- None -





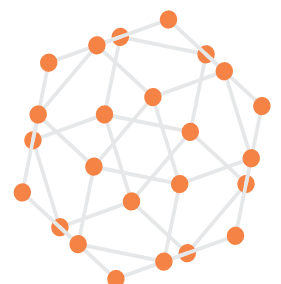
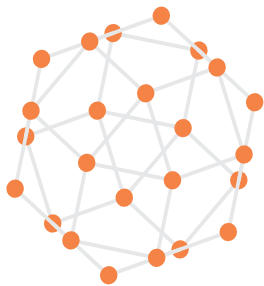
# Corporate Social Environmental Responsibility





## Policy and Concept

1. The Company implemented environmental management according to ISO 14001:2018 standards a long time ago, and has continuously been certified by INTERTEK.
2. Waste water has always been systematically controlled and treated according to the standards of Bang Poo Industrial Estate.
3. The Company set a goal to conserve groundwater, the main source of water for the factory, by recycling 9000 m<sup>3</sup> per month.
4. The Company implemented energy management according to ISO 50001 standards, and sets a target of 5% reduction every year (compared to the SEC of base year).
5. The Company successfully controls air pollution to comply with the law by constantly fine-tuning the Thermo Boilers to produce less exhaust gas than what is allowed by the law.
6. Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission by introducing environmental friendly products such as recycled nylon yarn, and environmental friendly production process such as producing dope-dyed yarn using color masterbatch instead of exhaustion dyeing.





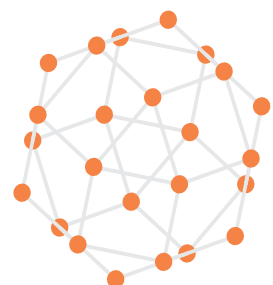
The company realizes that, in order to continue business sustainably, framework and direction of cost reduction and production efficiency must be instilled through systematic management of raw material, energy, and water consumption, with regards to impact on environment and community. These are arranged into policies and concepts as follow:

1. Creation of product value and economic impact - Quality Policy.
2. Reduction of impact on environment and society - Environment Policy.
3. Creation of social value and reduce impact on health in work place - Safety, Health, and Environment in the Work Place Policy.
4. Reduction of global warming effect - Energy Policy.

Each policy is systematically and continuously deployed, benefiting customers, employees, community, and suppliers.

The management's of quality, energy, and environment are certified by ISO 9001, ISO 14001, and ISO 50001, and serve as an important foundation toward a well-structured, responsible, and clearly targeted business process that is highly rewarded through continuous practice.

1. The execution is well structured and closely monitored by high-level executives, with section managers as committee members. Continuously for more than 25 years, implementations in marketing, cost control, administration, quality and environment, clean technology, and energy are steered and monitored in monthly or bi-monthly meetings as deemed appropriate, where corrections and improvements were discussed, summarized, and followed-up.
2. Each section is required to set objectives, with Key Performance Index to measure level of success in creating tangible impact on products, environment, and cost saving.



3. Target and results from implementation will be evaluated according to objectives. Production refinements and other modifications have been made throughout the company's existence, and organized as knowledge management that can be accessed by employees through the company's intranet.
4. Risk assessment and monitoring is an important mechanism for protection and audit. The company provides risk assessment training for both operation and safety continuously. For fraudulent, financial, and accounting, the company appoints Re-Add company limited to perform quarterly internal audit. Core product sections receive audits on quality and environment 3 times a year by well-trained personnel.

5. For compliance with product regulations and code of conduct that has impact on sustainability:
- Oekotex Standard 100 by Swiss Testex
  - Carbon Footprint by TGO (Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization)
  - Water effluent BOD by soil testing
  - Safety and health in work place
  - Annual check-up for employees
  - Safety audit and safety equipment readiness
  - Drug tests

From a long experience with only Nylon as main material, the company realizes the risk of material, energy, and water shortages in the future. Therefore, joint research on other synthetic materials were conducted on Polyester, PBT (Poly Buty Terephthalate) from recycled plastic bottles, PLA from corn starch to create variety and lessen environmental impact at the same time.





### The Importance of Stakeholders

The company's stakeholders include customers, employees, suppliers, shareholders, environment, and community.

**Customers** The company values customers by delivering quality products from the ISO 9001 certified production of international standard. Services are rendered equally to large or small customers. Pricing is fairly determined by market condition. Satisfaction surveys are performed annually. Complaints and suggestions were openly welcome and used to improve products and services in response to customers' demand. This practice is in compliance with fair business conduct and responsibility to consumers.

**Employees** The company provide lodgings for employees from upcountry's, as well as transportation's to and from work for local residents. Interest-free loan is provided for personal necessities. Training's in work skilled are provided regularly, including scholarships for employees wanting to further their education's. Even during economic hardship and loss-making years, bonuses are still disbursed according to company's ability, and there has been no laying off. These practices adhere to human rights recognition and fair treatment to work force.

**Suppliers** Suppliers and service providers are treated well. The company is highly admired by its punctual payments. This practice complies with fair business conduct.

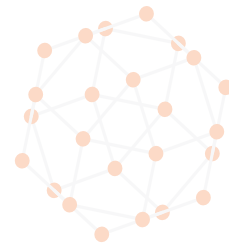
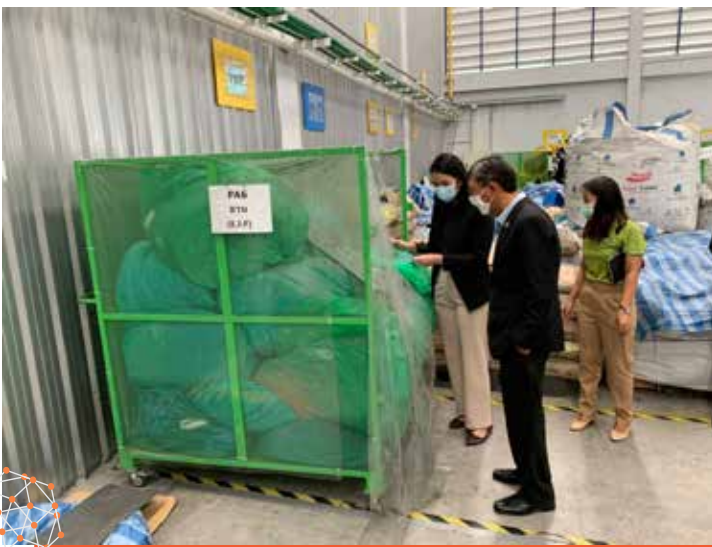
**Shareholders** The company was highly ranked in its openness in shareholders meetings. Factory tours are arranged regularly. The company also puts hard effort to create profits and to offset accumulated loss so that dividend can be resumed.

**Environment and Community** Having realized the impact on environment from its production activities, the company employs international standards to care for environment and mitigate the impact by continuously control and prevent pollution's:

1. Environment Management Standard (ISO 14001) assesses both resources utilization and environmental impact from every process of work. KPI for each department is set and protection plan is devised to minimize impact and prevent recurring. This process is continuously monitored and followed up every quarter.
2. Clean Technology is used to minimize resource consumption, such as recycling of used water, collection of rain water to supplement water supply, RO process for de-mineralized water production. A committee is set up to monitor releases of waste and overuse of resources every month, to find the root causes, and preventive measures.

3. Energy conservation projects are done continuously, which include, so far, energy saving light-bulbs, high-efficiency motors, waste heat recovery, etc., New ideas are still forthcoming from small group activities.
4. Raw material recovery process from extraction waste water boost material utilization rate as well as protect the environment.

5. Employee energy awareness campaign is done continuously which includes exhibitions and contests every year.
6. Paperless document system reduces paper consumption.
7. Introduction of Environment-friendly products, such as dope-dyed nylon yarn that does not require dyeing, lessen energy consumption and water treatment process.



## After Process Social and Environment Responsibility

### Support for Education – Study Tour

#### Support to Society

- Donating PPE to Hospital.
- Research and development to PPE produce for medical staff by passing the tests of Thailand Textile Institute.
- Donating PPE to Thammasat University Hospital.
- Join the activity “*Running to the future*” by The Federation of Thai Industries.
- Activity “*The tank for the younger*”
- Jointed the activity in mangrove forest rehabilitation project of Bangpoo Industrial Estate (BIE), Samutprakarn.
- Campaign to use cloth bags.
- Make a factory merit and make merit.
- Received a certificate of honor cooperation internship student of Ministry of Education.

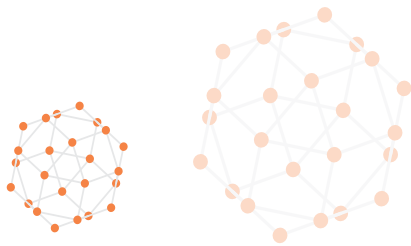
- Employees at the head office join blood donation every three months at the Wall Street Tower, Bangkok.
- Support Thai Red Cross by donating blood every 3 months in Samutprakarn.
- Donating big bags for sand-stuffing to fight the big flood.
- Donating merchandises for the Annual Thai Red Cross Fair, Samutprakarn Red Cross Fair, Children Fair, etc.

### Responsibility to Employees

#### Human Resource Development

Big Cleaning every week both at the head office and the factory.

Since the coronary virus outbreak in 2019, The company has announced guidelines and measures to prevent epidemic. Screening point, Body temperature measurement, Face mask, Hand gel to employees and visitor.



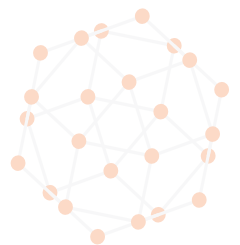




#### Company Internal - External Activities :-

##### Joint the seminar

- How to build PDPA Security Awareness in organization.
- Accelerating your Cloud Journey by Azure Express Route.
- Technology Development :- Textile & Garment Digital Printing .
- Development Cluster BCG Lifestyle.
- Cyber forum :- New Normal Cyber disaster.
- Shareholders :- E-AGM
- delivery staff of seminar “Waste heat recovery”
- Training Energy conservation awareness.
- Organized ISO 9001:2018, ISO 14001:2018, ISO 50001 course seminar to all employees.
- Practicing in accident prevention, and firefighting.
- Campaigning for all employees to do the 5S system in each unit of organization.
- Training of Social Security for all level employees.
- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system training.
- Training and activity promote conservation.
- Provided relevant staffs to attend the full course seminar of ERP system.
- Encourage employees to attend technician & workmanship training course at department of Skill Development, in Samutprakarn.
- Outside visiting at the 5S factories, e.g. Thairung Co., Ltd., etc.
- Took part in exhibition of Factory Water Management with The Water Sustainability Institute, of The Federation of Thai Industries (FTI). Etc.





In the years 2020/2021, the management of MiT (Made in Thailand)” by The Federation of Thai Industries.

In the years 2019/2020, the management of GRS (Global Recycle Standard)

In the years 2018/2019, the management of ERP, 5S, Etc.

In the years 2017/2018, the management of ISO 9001: 2015, ISO 14001:2015

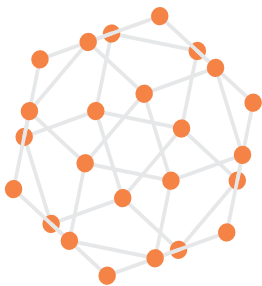
In the years 2015/2016, the management of energy is certified by ISO 50001 : 2011

Present the company set a target for all employees to undergo Lean Manufacturing training in order to reduce waste in the production process, and reduce impact on environment and health of

employees and community. The result was a gratifying success as production waste was reduced and work environment was improved.

The company supports employees’ potential development, exploring new things, and presenting their talents through training and work improvement projects, by providing a library, off-site seminars and factory visits. The company also provides opportunities for employees to present their ability and ideas through suggestion system, prize money, walk rally activities, exhibitions, and various campaigns.

The development of the mind and moral is also enhanced by providing sermons by priests on a regular basis.





Aside from those set by laws, the company provides various additional welfares beyond basic salary, i.e. living allowance, retirement pension, yearly bonus, prize money for attendance, outstanding employee awards, and cost reduction efforts, uniforms, transportation to and from work, dormitories with free electricity and water, free rice 4 times a day, sports facility, clubhouse, cooperatives, etc.

The company also provides interest free financial aids to employees twice a year, and stipends for social functions such as wedding, child birth, school fee, sickness, accidents, ordainment, death, etc.

The company has a policy to hire handicapped and over 60 year-old persons in appropriate jobs in order to reduce burden to their family, and to help them live meaningfully and happily within the society.

As the company realizes around-the-clock safety for employees, group life and accident insurance is provided by the payroll trust system.

To enhance safety in work place, fire drills are conducted regularly. Structures and work place including infrastructures and safety equipment's are amply provided, and monitored for correct usage.



To enhance employees' health, annual check-up is provided to all employees. Medical fees for both in-patient and out-patient treatments are partial provided in addition to the infirmary with staff around the clock.

For physical fitness, the company supports intra-company sports activities regularly.

For religions and community support, the company is active in yearly merit making to nearby temples, community centers, orphans, disabled, and senior organizations, e.g. SOS Children's Village of Thailand, Samutprakarn, Siri Wattana Cheshire Foundation, Rangsit Babies Home, Poh Teck Tung Foundation, etc.





# Controlling System and Risk Management

## Internal Control

The fourth Audit Committee was appointed in 2021 to oversee the company's operation. The concluded result of the internal audit was satisfactory. The Audit Committee also gave explanation and advice to the management to enhance the efficiency of the company's internal control.

Every meeting of the Board of Directors was attended by the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors approved the Audit Committee's conclusion that the company's internal control was sufficient and proper, with appropriate improvement, befitting changes in situation, to allow the company to meet its objective and comply with the law and relevant regulation.

The company engaged Re-Add Company Limited as internal auditor for the continuity of the internal audit process. Plans of audit were drawn up for every system in the business process. Reports from the internal auditor were directed to the Audit Committee and top executives. There have not been any reported significant shortcomings in the systems audited so far.

Furthermore, the audit of the company's accounts for the year 2020/2021 by C&A Audit Office Co., Ltd., the company's CPA, did not point to any significant weaknesses in the company's internal control which could lead to damages.

## Conclusion regarding Internal Control System

The company realizes the importance of risk management and believes that sufficient and appropriate internal control system can enhance efficiency, reduce or prevent risk and damages, and ensure compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. The important measures for internal control are listed below:

1. Clearly stated Corporate Governance Policy.
2. Suitable organizational structure to the company's objective and operation. Responsibility and lines of command for each unit were well defined.
3. Work policy, work instructions, and operating manuals were well documented.
4. Authority for management and operators were clearly defined.
5. The Executive Board will consider and review the framework for risk management and risk analysis to ensure a proper level of risk exposure and a consistent compliance to the risk policy.
6. Continuously improve the information system to cover financial, operational, and compliance data.

**Remark:** Details of Risk Management



# Mutual Interest Persons and Connected Transactions

Mutual Interest Persons	Connected Transactions	Product Sales		Description	
				2020/2021	
				Unit	Baht
1. Thai Far East Co., Ltd. List of Directors 1. Mr. Mongkol Mangkornkanok 2. Mr. Montri Mangkornkanok	Customer	- Nylon Stretch Yarn - Nylon Fabric - Service (Nylon Fabric)	Kgs. Yards Yards	- - -	- - -
2. Asia Garment Co., Ltd. List of Directors 1. Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong 2. Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong 3. Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong 4. Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong	Customer	- Nylon Stretch Yarn - Nylon Fabric	Kgs. Yards Kgs.	- 27,800.00 -	- 0.82 -
3. Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd. List of Directors 1. Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong 2. Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong 3. Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong 4. Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong	Customer	- Nylon Stretch Yarn - Nylon Fabric - Service (Nylon Fabric)	Kgs. Yards Yards	2,680.33 68,679.00 -	0.52 1.46 -
4. Thai Sewing Industrial Co., Ltd. List of Directors 1. Mr. Vitoon Sirikietsoong 2. Mr. Vira Sirikietsoong 3. Mr. Pira Sirikietsoong 4. Mr. Tira Sirikietsoong	Customer	- Nylon Fabric	Yards Kgs.	- -	- -

The company has maintained, and will continue to maintain the policy that for all sales to Thai Far East Co., Ltd., Asia Garment Co., Ltd., Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd. And Thai Sewing Industrial Co., Ltd. or other mutual interest parties, regular term and conditions based on existing market conditions unequivocally apply.

Furthermore, as at June 30, 2021, there are longstanding debtors (more than 6 months), Thai Far East Co., Ltd. and TFE Trading Co., Ltd. with combined outstanding balance of 124.32 million Baht. The debt was secured by land and building mortgage,

valued by independent assessor, on May 11, 2021, at a market price of 110.99 million Baht and a forced-sale price of 66.59 million Baht. For conservative purpose, a reserve for bad debt was set at 74.67 million Baht to correspond for the previous, lower forced-sale price of 54.80 million Baht. The management believes that the reserve is sufficient to cover possible loss due to the difference between the assessed value of the collateral and the outstanding balance. The management maintains that the debtors sell the collateral to repay the debt in due course to minimize damage.



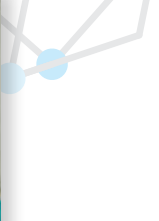
## Year-end Results and Analysis

Unit: Thousand Baht

	2021	2020	Diff. (%)
Net Sales	755,065	573,214	+31.72%
Export	595,553	399,449	+49.09%
Gross Margin	67,336	(12,897)	+622.09%
Selling Expense	31,352	17,981	+74.36%
Administrative Expense*	16,623	14,810	+12.24%
Other Income**	7,735	7,720	+0.19%
Interest Expense	359	229	+56.66%
Net Profit (Loss) After Tax	40,955	(42,728)	+195.85%
Net Profit (Loss)/Net Sales	5.42%	-7.45%	
Account Receivable Trade	149,890	90,159	+66.25%
Inventory	183,196	156,683	+16.92%
Current Ratio	5.11	4.82	
Quick Ratio	2.95	3.51	
Debt/Equity Ratio	0.22	0.26	

\* Includes inventory write-downs and other expenses except interests

\*\* Excludes foreign exchange and sales of assets gain



The Covid-19 pandemic that started in late 2019 has an extensive effect on global economies including Thailand. Measures implemented by all affected countries around the world to suppress the spread of the virus led to significant decline in economic activities that caused a negative impact on the company's performance during the final quarter of fiscal 2018/2019 and continued on to the first half of fiscal 2019/2020 which still showed a net loss. However, with a decline in several countries' infection rate, these measures were relaxed, allowing economic transactions to recover which translated into instant increase in merchandise orders for the company, as evidenced by the export sales of the third quarter that almost doubled the export sales of the second quarter, followed by a similar increase in the fourth quarter of this fiscal year. The corresponding performance was thus gradually improved, resulting in a full-year increase of 31% for total sales and almost 50% increase in export sales. This augmented level of turnover led to significantly lower unit cost of production. At the same time, Thai Baht weakened substantially against the US dollar, resulting in higher revenue after conversion of export income in US dollar. The gross profit was thus greatly improved from last year. The significant increase in selling expense which includes freight and commission corresponded partly to the increase in export volume, but more significantly to the exorbitant increase in freight cost due to the congestion of sea freight caused by greatly reduced vessel space and a severe global shortage of containers caused by the piling up of vacant containers in the US and China where most global shipments terminate. The administrative expense, on the other hand, increased only slightly, and was caused by the reversal of inventory

write-down last year while there is a normal write-down of inventory this year.

It should also be noted that the net profit this year includes approximately 15 million Baht from the realized gain from the disposal of investment in open unit trust fund. This gain has regularly been recorded in the shareholders' equity as unrealized gain on investment; hence it has no effect on the company's shareholders' equity.

As for the substantial increase in account receivable this year, it is the direct result of the increase in sales turnover this year and the corresponding price increase. Even though export sales are mostly done by L/C payment, the substantial increase in export volume led to the increase in the amount pending payment at any one time. On the other hand, the relatively slight increase of inventory compared to the increase in sales turnover suggests an efficient control on production and inventory level. Moreover, the increase in inventory was partly due to the delay in shipment of on-order merchandise as a result of vessel congestion. To solve this problem, more shipping lines are being contacted to allow more alternative shipments.

On financial structure, the current ratio increased marginally from last year, and remained higher than the industry standards. Quick ratio declined slightly due to the conversion from short-term investment, a liquid asset, to the construction of SME factories which is a long-term asset. Despite this decrease, the quick ratio was still at a healthy level, while the debt-to-equity ratio remained low, suggesting that the company was very lowly leveraged. Furthermore, most of the company's liabilities were not loan from institutions; hence the company was not bound by conditions or restrictions imposed by financial institutions.





# Audit Committee's Report

## Shareholders of Asia Fiber Public Company Limited,

The audit committee comprises 3 qualified personnel who are also independent directors.

The Audit Committee's term of office is three year, A member of the Audit Committee who vacates his/her office by rotation may be re-appointed.

Each meeting was attended by the company's high-level executives, head of internal auditor unit, and the certified public auditors, except one meeting with the certified public auditors which was not attended by company's high-level executives.

The audit committee performed its duty as assigned by the company's Board of Directors, by reviewing the company's financial statements as audited and reported by the certified public auditors. Issues found from the auditing were also discussed to ascertain the correctness in substance and compliance to the generally accepted accounting principles. The internal auditor's report, with improvement measures in significant areas and follow-up on such measures, was also reviewed to achieve adequate and effective internal control. In addition, management was also present to offer opinions, analysis on performance, and answers to questions in each of the meeting.

The audit committee reviewed company's operation and its compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act, rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and/or laws governing the business engaged by the company. Recommendations were made on good corporate governance, review of important risk aspects, and review of related transactions during each meeting.

The audit committee monitored the company's administration in important issues found during reviews of both the certified public auditor and the internal auditor. Corrective actions taken were summarized and reported regularly in the board meetings in order to improve the company's efficiency and to prevent breaches of the Securities and Exchange Act, rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and/or laws governing the business engaged by the company, with an aim toward the highest benefit to shareholders and confidence of all parties concerned.

As part of its duty, the audit committee selected the certified public accountant to be proposed by the Board of Directors for the approval by the shareholders, with consideration on independence, performance, experience, together with the proposed audit fee. In conclusion, the audit committee selected Miss Jintana Mahavanich, c.p.a. 4687, and/or Mrs. Chitana Techamontrikul, c.p.a. 5131, and/or Mr. Niteepong Techamontrikul, c.p.a. 10305 represent C & A Audit Office Co., Ltd., to be certified public accountants for the company for another term, and concurred to an annual audit fee, including quarterly reviews, of not more than 800,000 Baht.

Furthermore, as at June 30, 2021, there are longstanding debtors (more than 6 months), Thai Far East Co., Ltd, and TFE Trading Co., Ltd. with combined outstanding balance of 124.32 million Baht. The debt was secured by land and building mortgage, valued by independent assessor, on May 11, 2021, at a market price of 110.99 million Baht and a forced-sale price of 66.59 million Baht. For conservative purpose, a reserve for bad debt was set at 74.67 million Baht to correspond for the previous, lower forced-sale price of 54.80 million Baht. The management believes that the reserve is sufficient to cover possible loss due to the difference between the assessed value of the collateral and the outstanding balance. The management maintains that the debtors sell the collateral to repay the debt in due course to minimize damage.

For and on behalf of the Audit Committee



(Mr. Thirachart Viravan)  
Chairman of the Audit Committee



# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Asia Fiber Public Company Limited

## Opinion

I have audited the accompanying the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and the separate financial statements of Asia Fiber Public Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position in which the equity method is applied and the separate statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021, and the related statements of comprehensive income in which the equity method is applied and the separate statements of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in shareholders' equity in which the equity method is applied and the separate of statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the statement of cash flows in which the equity method is applied and the separate of statement of cash flows for the year then ended and 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 Asia Fiber Public Company Limited as at June 30, 2021, 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 as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King as relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

## Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters and how audit procedures respond are described below.

### **Allowance for devaluation of inventory**

The Company operates as a manufacturer and distributor of both nylon and fiber products for spinning and weaving industry. Cost per unit of product has a Caprolactam as the main raw material. In addition, Caprolactam's price depends upon uncontrollable factors such as supply, demand, oil prices, exchange rates, and global economic conditions. This factor is a risk to the Company because of the volatility of raw material prices and sales prices. As at June 30, 2021, the Company had inventories amounted to Baht 213.35 million and allowance for devaluation inventories amounted to Baht 8.50 million according to the note to financial statements no. 2.3.5 regarding the accounting estimates and assumptions of devaluation, obsolescence, and deterioration of inventory and the note to financial statements 9 regarding inventory. The recognition of such transactions was material to the financial statements and was subject to inherent risk about valuation since it depends on judgment of the Company's management which used the assumptions or information to determine the adequacy and appropriateness. Management will consider the following:

- Historical data, future sales plans, or information about the price of the main raw material - Caprolactam
- Storing period of inventory and inventory life cycle
- Slow-moving inventory that exceeds the policy
- Inventory report by comparing cost and net realizable value and/or Slow-moving inventory report.

### **Audit procedures**

I specified audit procedures to provide a reasonable assurance to judgements of management regarding an adequacy and appropriateness of allowance for devaluation of inventory in financial statements of the Company as followed:

- Analyzing and evaluating the gross profit (loss) from sales transaction
- Understanding policies and evaluate assumptions of allowance for devaluation of inventory of the Company
- Observing the inventory count to ensure whether they are existent and the Company has a proper inventory process, especially, the separation of slow-moving or obsolete inventory
- Testing the accuracy of the report used to reserve allowance for devaluation of inventory
- Reviewing the policy of allowance for devaluation of inventory of the Company whether it complies with Financial Reporting Standard

### **Other information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Company, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report of the Company is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report of the Company, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.



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

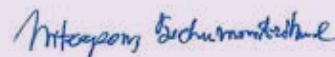
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. I remain solely responsible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

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

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

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

C&A Audit Office Co., Ltd.



(Mr. Niteepong Techamontrikul)

Certified auditor no. 10305

Bangkok : August 24, 2021

# Statements of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

	Note	Financial statements in			
		which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	110,403,828.86	128,543,652.93	110,403,828.86	128,543,652.93
Trade and other current receivables	8	160,018,182.94	103,472,996.51	160,018,182.94	103,472,996.51
Short-term loans	6	2,487,000.00	987,000.00	2,487,000.00	987,000.00
Inventories	9	204,847,211.63	179,611,534.65	204,847,211.63	179,611,534.65
Other current financial assets	10	4,932,970.64	246,495,840.82	4,932,970.64	246,495,840.82
Other current assets		418,194.80	641,125.57	418,194.80	641,125.57
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>483,107,388.87</b>	<b>659,752,150.48</b>	<b>483,107,388.87</b>	<b>659,752,150.48</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Other non-current financial assets	11	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Investments in associates	12	18,801,683.97	24,184,445.91	28,500,000.00	28,500,000.00
Investment properties	13	301,855,112.40	42,462,027.18	301,855,112.40	42,462,027.18
Property, plant and equipment	14	644,841,123.39	738,615,969.24	644,841,123.39	738,615,969.24
Other non-current assets		2,008,063.15	1,350,887.58	2,008,063.15	1,350,887.58
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>968,005,982.91</b>	<b>807,113,329.91</b>	<b>977,704,298.94</b>	<b>811,428,884.00</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,451,113,371.78</b>	<b>1,466,865,480.39</b>	<b>1,460,811,687.81</b>	<b>1,471,181,034.48</b>

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

# Statements of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

		Financial statements in			
		which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	Note	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from					
financial institutions	15	36,603,469.25	83,388,633.13	36,603,469.25	83,388,633.13
Trade and other current payables	16	55,361,961.65	52,186,692.06	55,361,961.65	52,186,692.06
Other current financial liabilities		2,092,346.52	695,563.41	2,092,346.52	695,563.41
Total current liabilities		94,057,777.42	136,270,888.60	94,057,777.42	136,270,888.60
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	17	108,439,523.53	111,561,663.91	108,439,523.53	111,561,663.91
Non-current provisions for employee benefit	18	53,989,045.85	53,266,848.01	53,989,045.85	53,266,848.01
Other non-current liabilities		909,901.26	909,901.26	909,901.26	909,901.26
Total non-current liabilities		163,338,470.64	165,738,413.18	163,338,470.64	165,738,413.18
Total liabilities		257,396,248.06	302,009,301.78	257,396,248.06	302,009,301.78
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Authorized share capital					
100,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
Issued and paid-up share capital					
45,574,266 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		455,742,660.00	455,742,660.00	455,742,660.00	455,742,660.00
Premium on share capital		213,485,663.15	260,032,323.15	213,485,663.15	260,032,323.15
Retained earnings (deficits)					
Unappropriated		(29,527,702.69)	(117,029,791.50)	(18,421,786.66)	(111,306,637.41)
Other components of shareholders' equity		554,016,503.26	566,110,986.96	552,608,903.26	564,703,386.96
Total shareholders' equity		1,193,717,123.72	1,164,856,178.61	1,203,415,439.75	1,169,171,732.70
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,451,113,371.78	1,466,865,480.39	1,460,811,687.81	1,471,181,034.48

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



# Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

	Note	Financial statements in			
		which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Revenue from sales or revenue from services		755,064,681.62	573,213,663.99	755,064,681.62	573,213,663.99
Cost of sales or cost of services		(688,187,968.99)	(584,732,627.50)	(688,187,968.99)	(584,732,627.50)
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>		<b>66,876,712.63</b>	<b>(11,518,963.51)</b>	<b>66,876,712.63</b>	<b>(11,518,963.51)</b>
Other income		27,312,625.23	11,307,134.07	27,312,625.23	11,307,134.07
<b>Profit (loss) before operating activities</b>		<b>94,189,337.86</b>	<b>(211,829.44)</b>	<b>94,189,337.86</b>	<b>(211,829.44)</b>
Distribution costs		(31,352,333.02)	(17,981,431.90)	(31,352,333.02)	(17,981,431.90)
Administrative expenses		(16,380,839.52)	(16,649,412.80)	(16,380,839.52)	(16,649,412.80)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(47,733,172.54)</b>	<b>(34,630,844.70)</b>	<b>(47,733,172.54)</b>	<b>(34,630,844.70)</b>
<b>Profit (loss) from operating activities</b>		<b>46,456,165.32</b>	<b>(34,842,674.14)</b>	<b>46,456,165.32</b>	<b>(34,842,674.14)</b>
Finance income		142,218.98	206,904.08	142,218.98	206,904.08
Finance costs		(358,713.02)	(228,978.66)	(358,713.02)	(228,978.66)
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associate	12	(5,382,761.94)	(6,883,241.51)	-	-
<b>Profit (loss) before income tax expense</b>		<b>40,856,909.34</b>	<b>(41,747,990.23)</b>	<b>46,239,671.28</b>	<b>(34,864,748.72)</b>
Income tax (expenses) revenue	17, 20	98,519.47	(980,959.36)	98,519.47	(980,959.36)
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>40,955,428.81</b>	<b>(42,728,949.59)</b>	<b>46,338,190.75</b>	<b>(35,845,708.08)</b>

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

# Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in					
		which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	Note	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Other comprehensive income :					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined					
employee benefit plans	18	-	(4,248,201.20)	-	(4,248,201.20)
Gains on revaluation of land		-	20,993,000.00	-	20,993,000.00
Share of other comprehensive income					
of associates accounted for using					
the equity method	12	-	214,800.00	-	-
Income tax relating to components of					
other comprehensive income	17,20	-	(3,348,959.76)	-	(3,348,959.76)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently					
to profit or loss					
Gains (losses) on remeasuring					
available-for-sale investments	10	437,129.82	2,262,094.64	437,129.82	2,262,094.64
Transferred to profit due to sale of investments					
in available for sales securities	10	(15,555,234.43)	(1,483,524.23)	(15,555,234.43)	(1,483,524.23)
Income tax relating to components of					
other comprehensive income	17,20	3,023,620.91	(155,714.08)	3,023,620.91	(155,714.08)
Other comprehensive income (expense) for					
the year-net income tax		(12,094,483.70)	14,233,495.37	(12,094,483.70)	14,018,695.37
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		28,860,945.11	(28,495,454.22)	34,243,707.05	(21,827,012.71)
Earnings (loss) per share (Baht)					
Basic earning (loss) per share		0.90	(0.94)	1.02	(0.79)

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

# Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied

	Note	Other components of shareholders' equity									
		Other comprehensive income (expense)									
		Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments in available for-sale securities									
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings (deficits)	Revaluation surplus on land	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Total other components of equity	Total shareholders' equity			
				Unappropriated (deficit)							
Balance as at June 30, 2020		455,742,660.00	260,032,323.15	(117,029,791.50)	552,348,610.12	1,407,600.00	566,110,986.96	1,164,856,178.61			
Transfer premium on shares capital to compensate the deficit	19	-	(46,546,660.00)	46,546,660.00	-	-	-	-			
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17,20	-	-	-	-	-	3,023,620.91	3,023,620.91			
Comprehensive income (expense) for the period		-	-	40,955,428.81	-	-	(15,118,104.61)	(15,118,104.61)			
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2021</b>		<b>455,742,660.00</b>	<b>213,485,663.15</b>	<b>(29,527,702.69)</b>	<b>552,348,610.12</b>	<b>1,407,600.00</b>	<b>554,016,503.26</b>	<b>1,193,717,123.72</b>			

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

# Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied									
	Note	Other components of shareholders' equity							
		Other comprehensive income (expense)							Total shareholders' equity
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings (deficits)	Revaluation surplus on land	Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments available for sale securities	Share of other comprehensive income of associates	Total other components of equity	
Balance as at June 30, 2019		455,742,660.00	271,710,861.15	(82,580,818.95)	535,554,210.12	11,731,920.51	1,192,800.00	548,478,930.63	1,193,351,632.83
Transfer premium on shares capital to compensate the deficit	19	-	(11,678,538.00)	11,678,538.00	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined employee benefit plans	18	-	-	(4,248,201.20)	-	-	-	-	(4,248,201.20)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17,20	-	-	849,640.24	(4,198,600.00)	(155,714.08)	-	(4,354,314.08)	(3,504,673.84)
Comprehensive income (expense) for the period		-	-	(42,728,949.59)	20,993,000.00	778,570.41	214,800.00	21,986,370.41	(20,742,579.18)
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2020</b>		<b>455,742,660.00</b>	<b>260,032,323.15</b>	<b>(117,029,791.50)</b>	<b>552,348,610.12</b>	<b>12,354,776.84</b>	<b>1,407,600.00</b>	<b>566,110,986.96</b>	<b>1,164,856,178.61</b>

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



# Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

Separate financial statements										
Other components of shareholders' equity										
Other comprehensive income (expense)										
Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments in available for-sale securities										
				Retained earnings (deficits)	Revaluation surplus on land				Total other components of equity	Total shareholders' equity
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Unappropriated (deficit)							
Balance as at June 30, 2020	455,742,660.00	260,032,323.15	(111,306,637.41)		552,348,610.12	12,354,776.84		564,703,386.96		1,169,171,732.70
Transfer premium on shares capital to compensate the deficit	19	-	(46,546,660.00)	46,546,660.00	-	-	-	-		-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17,20	-	-	-	-	3,023,620.91		3,023,620.91		3,023,620.91
Comprehensive income (expense) for the period		-	-	46,338,190.75	-	(15,118,104.61)		(15,118,104.61)		31,220,086.14
Balance as at June 30, 2021	455,742,660.00	213,485,663.15	(18,421,786.66)		552,348,610.12	260,293.14		552,608,903.26		1,203,415,439.75

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

# Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

Separate financial statements									
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings (deficits) Unappropriated (deficit)	Revaluation surplus on land	Other comprehensive income (expense) Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments in available for- sale securities	Other components of shareholders' equity		
							Total other components of equity	Total shareholders' equity	
Balance as at June 30, 2019		455,742,660.00	271,710,861.15	(83,740,906.37)	535,554,210.12	11,731,920.51	547,286,130.63	1,190,998,745.41	
Transfer premium on shares capital to compensate the deficit	19	-	(11,678,538.00)	11,678,538.00	-	-	-	-	
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined employee benefit plans	18	-	-	(4,248,201.20)	-	-	-	(4,248,201.20)	
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	17,20	-	-	849,640.24	(4,198,600.00)	(155,714.08)	(4,354,314.08)	(3,504,673.84)	
Comprehensive income (expense) for the period		-	-	(35,845,708.08)	20,993,000.00	778,570.41	21,771,570.41	(14,074,137.67)	
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2020</b>		<b>455,742,660.00</b>	<b>260,032,323.15</b>	<b>(111,306,637.41)</b>	<b>552,348,610.12</b>	<b>12,354,776.84</b>	<b>564,703,386.96</b>	<b>1,169,171,732.70</b>	

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

# Statements of Cash Flow

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in			
	which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Profit (loss) before income tax expense	40,856,909.34	(41,747,990.23)	46,239,671.28	(34,864,748.72)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit (loss) cash provided by (used in) operating activities :				
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,452,602.14	2,112,723.74	2,452,602.14	2,112,723.74
Allowance expected credit loss receivable (reversal)	61,360.88	-	61,360.88	-
Allowance for decrease in value of inventories (reversal)	(13,981.70)	(2,212,010.90)	(13,981.70)	(2,212,010.90)
Allowance for slow-moving spare parts and factory supplies (reversal)	(12,947.46)	(3,858.60)	(12,947.46)	(3,858.60)
Allowance for impairment of spare parts for machinery (reversal)	-	(45,048.27)	-	(45,048.27)
Share of (profit) loss from investment in associate	5,382,761.94	6,883,241.51	-	-
Unrealised (gain) loss on fair value of derivatives	(2,092,346.54)	695,563.41	(2,092,346.54)	695,563.41
Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange	(1,700,348.76)	882,630.23	(1,700,348.76)	882,630.23
(Gain) loss on sale of investments	(15,555,234.43)	(1,483,524.23)	(15,555,234.43)	(1,483,524.23)
(Gain) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(188,052.39)	(1,131,517.90)	(188,052.39)	(1,131,517.90)
Employee benefit obligations	3,622,347.84	3,356,892.82	3,622,347.84	3,356,892.82
Interest expenses	358,713.02	228,978.66	358,713.02	228,978.66
Income (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	33,171,783.88	(32,463,919.76)	33,171,783.88	(32,463,919.76)
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Trade and other current receivables	(54,948,984.08)	47,613,045.11	(54,948,984.08)	47,613,045.11
Inventories	(25,872,332.80)	(3,351,260.78)	(25,872,332.80)	(3,351,260.78)
Other non-current assets	(16,050.00)	-	(16,050.00)	-

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

# Statements of Cash Flow

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities (continue)</b>				
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other current payables	3,327,284.96	6,860,633.43	3,327,284.96	6,860,633.43
Other current financial liabilities	3,489,129.65	-	3,489,129.65	-
Cash receipt (paid) from operations	(40,849,168.39)	18,658,498.00	(40,849,168.39)	18,658,498.00
Cash paid for interest	(468,660.77)	(119,030.91)	(468,660.77)	(119,030.91)
Cash paid for employee benefit	(2,900,150.00)	(5,760,061.00)	(2,900,150.00)	(5,760,061.00)
Cash paid for income tax	(418,194.80)	(641,125.57)	(418,194.80)	(641,125.57)
Cash received from income tax	-	415,861.64	-	415,861.64
<b>Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(44,636,173.96)</b>	<b>12,554,142.16</b>	<b>(44,636,173.96)</b>	<b>12,554,142.16</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Cash receive for investment	242,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	242,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Cash paid for short-term loans	(1,500,000.00)	(987,000.00)	(1,500,000.00)	(987,000.00)
Cash paid for investment properties	(146,606,960.22)	(41,018,517.18)	(146,606,960.22)	(41,018,517.18)
Cash paid for purchases of fixed assets	(20,800,608.40)	(1,817,792.66)	(20,800,608.40)	(1,817,792.66)
Cash received for sales of fixed assets	188,364.48	1,131,528.96	188,364.48	1,131,528.96
<b>Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>73,280,795.86</b>	<b>(22,691,780.88)</b>	<b>73,280,795.86</b>	<b>(22,691,780.88)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activity</b>				
Increase(decrease) in bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	(46,785,163.88)	83,388,633.13	(46,785,163.88)	83,388,633.13
Cash paid for liabilities by contract of financial leased	-	(171,701.91)	-	(171,701.91)
<b>Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(46,785,163.88)</b>	<b>83,216,931.22</b>	<b>(46,785,163.88)</b>	<b>83,216,931.22</b>
Effect from foreign exchange in cash and cash equivalents	717.91	(684,234.13)	717.91	(684,234.13)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,139,824.07)	72,395,058.37	(18,139,824.07)	72,395,058.37
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	128,543,652.93	56,148,594.56	128,543,652.93	56,148,594.56
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>110,403,828.86</b>	<b>128,543,652.93</b>	<b>110,403,828.86</b>	<b>128,543,652.93</b>

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



# Note to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

## 1. General information

Asia Fiber Public Company Limited was incorporated in Thailand on March 10, 1970 and has been listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand on September 22, 1975. The company is engaged in manufacturing of nylon products.

The company's office and factory addresses are as follows :

Office 27th Floor, Wall Street Tower, 33/133-136 Surawongse Road, Suriyawongse, Bangrak, Bangkok.

Factory 406-7 Moo 7, Sukhumvit Road Km. 33.5, Tambol Bangpoomai, Muang District, Samutprakarn, Thailand.

### Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic

The Coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic is continuing to evolve, resulting in an economic slowdown and adversely impacting most businesses and industries. This situation may bring uncertainties and have an impact on the environment in which the group operates. Nevertheless, the Company's management will continue to monitor the ongoing development and regularly assess the financial impact in respect of valuation of assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.

## 2. Basis of preparation

### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543 being those Thai Accounting 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.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except some transactions are valued at fair price as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

An English version of the financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are issued in 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 Presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in Thai Baht.

### 2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

## 2. Basis of preparation (continue)

### 2.3 Use of estimates and judgements (continue)

#### 2.3.1 Leases

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or finance lease, management is required to use judgment regarding whether significant risk and rewards of ownership of the leased asset has been transferred, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement.

The lease term with the option to extend the lease or cancel the lease. The Company of business as the lessee in determining the lease term Management needs to use judgment when assessing whether the company Is it reasonable to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease. Taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances that create the economic incentive for the company to exercise that option. After the effective date of the lease agreement The Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or situation under control and that affects the reasonable certainty of which option will be exercised.

#### Classification of the lease - the Company is the lessor

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or finance lease, Management makes judgment in assessing the terms and details of the contract to determine whether the company has transferred the risks and rewards of ownership over the leased assets.

#### 2.3.2 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.

#### 2.3.3 Fair value of financial instruments

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

#### 2.3.4. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortisation of intangible assets

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets and amortisation of intangible assets, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values (if any) and to review useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

#### 2.3.5 Allowance for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories

The company maintains an allowance for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories to reflect impairment of inventories. The allowance is based on consideration of inventory turnover and deterioration of each category.

## 2. Basis of preparation (continue)

### 2.3 Use of estimates and judgements (continue)

#### 2.3.6 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuations. Inherent within these calculations are assumptions as to discount rates, future salary incremental rate, mortality rates and other demographic factors. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management selects an interest rate that reflects the current economic situation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Actual post-retirement costs may ultimately differ from these estimates.

#### 2.3.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties which are held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

#### 2.3.8 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these differences 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.

## 3. New financial reporting standards

### 3.1 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 and its subsidiaries' financial statements. However, the new financial reporting standards, which have changed the core principles. Can be summarized as follows;

#### 3.1.1 Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments

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

TFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial Instruments
TAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation
TFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation
TFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

### 3. New financial reporting standards (continue)

#### 3.1.1 Financial reporting standards related to financial instruments (continue)

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 effects of the adoption of these accounting standards are described below:

Recognition of credit losses - The Company is to recognise an allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets, and they are no longer necessary for a credit - impaired event to have occurred. The Company apply simplified approach to consider impairment of trade receivables. The Company's management has considered that the recognition of credit losses does not have any significant impact on the adjustment.

Recognition of derivatives - The Company is to initially recognise derivative at their fair value on the contract date and subsequently measure them at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company adopted these financial reporting standards which the cumulative effect of initially applying is recognised as an adjustment to the retained earnings as at 1 July 2020 (if any), and the comparative information was not restated.

#### 3.1.2 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 using similar principles to those used under TAS 17.

The management of the company assessed that the adoption of TFRS 16 leases for the company from July 1, 2020 has no significant impact on the financial statements. And does not affect the disclosure of notes to the financial statements.

### 3.2 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 is assessing the impact that it may have on the financial statements in the year when it is adopted.



#### **4. Significant accounting policies**

##### **4.1 Revenue and expenses recognition**

Revenues from sales of goods and services net of output tax, rebates and discount. Revenues from sales of goods are recognized when significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer.

Revenues from services are recognized when the service is rendered.

Revenues from interest are recognized by timing and other income are recognized by accrual basis of accounting.

Cost of sales and expenses are recognized by accrual basis of accounting.

##### **4.2 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost which comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks or other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and free from restrictions.

##### **4.3 Trade accounts receivable and allowance expected credit loss-receivable**

###### **Policies applicable prior to 1 July 2020**

Accounts receivables have been recorded by invoice and they would be estimated value with allowance for doubtful accounts which is approximately calculated by the ending of fiscal year. Allowance for doubtful accounts will be shown in profit/loss statement, it is a part of administration expenses.

###### **Policies applicable from 1 July 2020**

Accounts receivables shown all total amount that customers need to pay as usual. Its subsidiaries record accounts receivable initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless that is involved significantly financing factors, subsidiaries record it as present value.

The Company use Simplified under TFRS9 Approach for measuring expected credit losses all over the time and recognize losses since the first time that accounts receivables have been recorded. Accounts receivables would be grouped by due of payment. The rates are based on the payment profiles and the corresponding historical credit losses which are adjusted to reflect the current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Subsidiaries show impairment losses in profit/loss statement as a part of administrative expenses.

##### **4.4 Inventory valuation**

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The costs of inventories purchased comprise the purchase price and other costs directly attributed to the acquisition of goods. Manufacturing cost of finished goods and work in process comprises from raw materials, labour and manufacturing overhead. Inventories are valued at moving average cost. Goods in transit are valued at cost price.

The company has policy to approximate the allowance for decline in value of inventories by the management's review.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continue)

##### 4.5 Investments

Investment in associate is accounted for in the financial statements in which equity method is applied using the equity method.

Investment in associate is accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method.

##### **Policies applicable prior to 1 July 2020**

The investments in shares of other company (general investment), which held for long-term purpose, are recorded at cost. Gains or losses are taken up in the accounts when the investments are disposed. The cost of investment disposed during the year is determined by the weighted average method.

Investments from investment in unit trusts of mutual funds. Shown in the statement of financial position At fair value as of the measurement date

A test for impairment is carried out when there is a indicating factor that an investment might be impaired. If the carrying value of the investment is higher than its recoverable amount, impairment loss is charged to the statement of income.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of income. When disposing of part of the company of a particular investment in debt or equity securities, the carrying amount of the disposed part is determined by the weight average carrying amount of the total holding of the investment.

The weight average method is used for computation of the cost of investment.

##### 4.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment.

Depreciation of buildings which are classified as investment properties are calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives 20 years.

Depreciation of investment properties is recognized as expense for each accounting period.

No depreciation is provided on assets under construction which are classified as investment properties.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the year when the asset is derecognised.

##### 4.7 Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continue)

##### 4.7 Property, plant and equipment (continue)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows.

Estimated useful lives are follower :

	<b>Year</b>
Buildings and improvements	10 - 20
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 - 10
Vehicles	5 - 8

Depreciation is recognized as expense for each accounting period.

There is no depreciation on land and land improvements.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised within "other gains or losses, net" in profit or loss.

##### 4.8 Intangible assets

###### Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised as intangible assets on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives 5 years.

Intangible assets are recorded at cost and will not revalued. The carrying amount of each intangible asset is reviewed annually and adjusted for impairment where it is considered as necessary.

##### 4.9 Impairment

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

If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year, at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continue)

##### 4.9 Impairment (continue)

###### Calculation of recoverable amount

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

###### Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised in other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

##### 4.10 Leases

###### **Policies applicable prior to 1 July 2020**

###### **Leases – where a company is the lessee**

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Company leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant or equipment where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant or equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter period of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.



#### **4. Significant accounting policies (continue)**

##### **4.10 Leases (continue)**

###### **Leases - where the Company is the lessor**

The Company determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with other similar property, plant and equipment owned by the Company. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

###### **Policies applicable from 1 July 2020**

###### **Leases – where a company is the lessee**

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lease. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

###### **Leases – The Company as lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

#### **4. Significant accounting policies (continue)**

##### **4.11 Employee benefits**

###### **Short term employee benefits**

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

###### **Post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans employee benefits)**

The company has obligations in respect of the severance payments which paid to employees when their retirement have incurred under labor law. The company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary, using the projected unit credit cost method. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, staff turnover rate, mortality rate, and inflation rates.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised in other comprehensive income.

##### **4.12 Provision**

Provision are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimation of the amount can be made. Where the company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

##### **4.13 Financial instrument**

Financial assets carried on the statement of financial position include cash and deposits at financial institution, trade accounts receivable. Financial liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include trade account payable. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual accounting policy statements associated with each item.

##### **4.14 Foreign currency translation**

###### **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

###### **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Thai Baht using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to Thai Baht at the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the profit or loss.

##### **4.15 Earnings (loss) per share**

Earnings per share is determined by dividing the net earnings for the period by the weighted average number of issued and paid-up of common stock during the period.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continue)

##### 4.16 Legal reserve

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

##### 4.17 Income tax

###### 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 or highly probable to be effective at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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.

##### 4.18 Management benefit expenses

Management benefit expenses represents the benefits paid to the company's management such as salaries and related benefit including the benefit paid by other means. The company's management is the persons who are defined under the Securities and Exchange Act.

##### 4.19 Operating segments

Operating Segments is requires the presentation and disclosure of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker in order to assess each segment's performance and to allocate resources to those segments.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continue)

##### 4.20 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date.

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

##### Fair value hierarchy

These fair value measurements are categorised into different levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to valuation techniques used. The different levels are defined as follows.

Level 1 : Use of quoted market prices in an observable 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.

##### 4.21 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Company”).

##### Business combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method for all business combinations when control is transferred to the Company other than those with entities under common control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Company takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgment is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets.

A contingent liability of the acquiree is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably.

The Company measures any non-controlling interest (NCI) at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.



#### **4. Significant accounting policies (continue)**

##### **4.21 Basis of consolidation (continue)**

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, such as legal fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

##### **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

##### **Loss of control**

When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

##### **Interests in equity - accounted investees**

The Company's interests in equity-accounted investees is interests in a Associated and joint venture.

Associates are entities over which the Company has significant influence with power to participate in decisions regarding financial and operating policies, but not to the extent that they control or jointly control such policies. A joint venture is a joint venture in which a company has joint control over an event. With the right to the net assets of the joint work Rather than having the right to assets and obligations in the liabilities involved in that joint arrangement.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

##### **Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-company balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated.

##### **Non-controlling interests**

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.

## 5. Impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards

The Company has adopted these accounting policies from 1 July 2020 under the modified retrospective (If any) approach and the comparative figures have not been restated. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the changes in accounting policies are therefore recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2020.

The impact of first-time adoption of new accounting standards on the statement of financial position are as follows:

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied /			
	Separate financial statements			
	As at June 30, 2020	TFRS 9	TFRS 16	As at July 1, 2020
<b>Statement of financial position</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>				
Temporary investment	246,495,840.82	(246,495,840.82)	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	246,495,840.82	-	246,495,840.82
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Other long-term investment	500,000.00	(500,000.00)	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	500,000.00	-	500,000.00
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>246,995,840.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246,995,840.82</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade and other current payables	52,882,255.47	(695,563.41)	-	52,186,692.06
Other current financial liabilities	-	695,563.41	-	695,563.41
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>52,882,255.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,882,255.47</b>

Impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards mainly due to classification and measurement of financial assets. As disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statements.

## 5. Impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards (continue)

### 5.1 Financial instruments

#### Classification and measurement

As at 1 July 2020 (the date of initial application), the Company's management has assessed which business models applied to the financial assets and liabilities held by the Company and has classified the financial assets and liabilities as below.

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied /				
Separate financial statements				
	Fair value through		Amortised	Total
	Fair value through	other comprehensive		
	profit or loss	income or loss	cost	
<b>Financial assets as at 1 July 2020</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	128,543,652.93	128,543,652.93
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	103,472,996.51	103,472,996.51
Short-term loans	-	-	987,000.00	987,000.00
Other current financial assets	-	246,495,840.82	-	246,495,840.82
Other current assets	-	-	641,125.57	641,125.57
Other non-current financial assets	-	500,000.00	-	500,000.00
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246,995,840.82</b>	<b>233,644,775.01</b>	<b>480,640,615.83</b>
<b>Financial liabilities as at 1 July 2020</b>				
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	83,388,633.13	83,388,633.13
Trade and other current payables	-	-	52,186,692.06	52,186,692.06
Other current financial liabilities	695,563.41	-	-	695,563.41
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>695,563.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135,575,325.19</b>	<b>136,270,888.60</b>

## 5. Impact of first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards (continue)

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss include the following:

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied /	
Separate financial statements	
As at July 1, 2020	
Other current financial assets	
- Temporary investment (unit trust)	246,495,840.82
Other non-current financial assets	
- Investments in equity instruments of non-listed companies	500,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,995,840.82</b>

## 6. Related party transactions

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

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

The company had significant business transactions with related party, balance of accounts and transaction between related party is presented in financial statement used for commercial price under market price or near market price or by contract price.

The followings are relationships with enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company as follows :

Company's name	Types of relation	Relationship
Thai Far East Co., Ltd.	Related company	Directorship
T.F.E. Trading Co., Ltd.	Related company	Directorship
Thai Sewing Industrial Co., Ltd.	Related company	Directorship
Asia Garment Co., Ltd.	Related company	Directorship
Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.	Related company	Directorship
Cryothai Co., Ltd.	Associated company	Associated company and directorship



## 6. Related party transactions (continue)

### 6.1 Asset with related entities as follows :

(Unit : Baht)		
As at		
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
Thai Far East Co., Ltd.	105,390,648.44	105,390,648.44
T.F.E. Trading Co., Ltd.	18,929,488.96	18,929,488.96
Asia Garment Co., Ltd.	5,564.00	590,228.26
Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.	-	1,051,855.85
<u>Penalty income on delay payment from customers receivable</u>		
Thai Far East Co., Ltd.	4,037,224.11	4,037,224.11
T.F.E. Trading Co., Ltd.	703,530.52	703,530.52
<u>Accrued interest income - related parties</u>		
Cryothai Co., Ltd.	104,368.31	12,671.46

(Unit : Baht)		
As at		
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Short-term loans to related parties</u>		
Cryothai Co., Ltd.	2,487,000.00	987,000.00

The Company has short-term loans to associated company to be used as working capital. The loans are subjected to interest based on contract price and will be repaid on demand.

During 2021, movements of loans from related parties are as follows :

	(Unit : Baht)			
	Financial statements in which equity method is applied /			
	Separate financial statements			
	Balance			Balance
	As at	During the year		As at
	June 30, 2020	Increase	Decrease	June 30, 2021
<u>Short-term loans to related parties</u>				
Cryothai Co., Ltd.	987,000.00	1,500,000.00	-	2,487,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>987,000.00</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,487,000.00</b>

## 6. Related party transactions (continue)

### 6.2 Revenue transactions as follows

		(Unit : Baht)	
		For the years ended	
	Policy of pricing	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Sales</u>			
	Market price		
Asia Garment Co., Ltd.		816,844.60	868,308.79
Thai Industries Development Co., Ltd.		1,925,054.35	2,425,300.36
<u>Interest income</u>			
	Based on contract		
Cryothai Co., Ltd.		91,696.85	12,671.46

### 6.3 Management benefit expenses

		(Unit : Baht)	
		For the years ended	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Short term employee benefits		8,806,093.00	8,815,050.00
Post-employment benefits		230,608.39	51,256.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,036,701.39</b>	<b>8,866,306.45</b>

## 7. Cash and cash equivalents

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cash		192,463.35	242,746.36
Cash at banks - saving a/c		95,961,277.49	114,388,813.89
Cash at banks - current a/c		14,250,088.02	13,912,092.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>110,403,828.86</b>	<b>128,543,652.93</b>

Cash at banks has interest rate according to bank notification.

## 8. Trade and other current receivables

(Unit : Baht)

		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Related party</b>			
Trade receivables		49,655,412.72	51,291,932.83
Other receivables		4,845,122.94	4,753,426.09
<b>Unrelated parties</b>			
Trade receivables		100,234,917.03	38,866,898.44
Other receivables		5,282,730.25	8,560,739.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>160,018,182.94</b>	<b>103,472,996.51</b>

### 8.1 Trade receivables

The aging analysis of the above trade receivables are as follows :

(Unit : Baht)

		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Trade receivable - related party</u>			
Current to 3 months		5,564.00	1,642,084.11
Over 12 months		124,320,137.40	124,320,137.40
Total		124,325,701.40	125,962,221.51
<u>Less Allowance expected credit loss-receivable</u>		(74,670,288.68)	(74,670,288.68)
<b>Total trade receivables - related parties- net</b>		<b>49,655,412.72</b>	<b>51,291,932.83</b>

As at June 30, 2021 and 2020, the company had long-outstanding (more than 6 months) trade accounts receivable from two related companies (Thai Far East Co., Ltd. and T.F.E. Trading Co., Ltd.) totalling Baht 124.32 Million and Baht 124.32 Million, respectively. The land and construction thereon of such companies are mortgaged as collateral for these receivables. The appraised value based on reports of an independent appraisal firm dated May 11, 2021, at market price Baht 110.99 Million and at force sale price Baht 66.59 Million.

The management believes that allowance expected credit loss-receivable enough and adequate because force sale price cover accounts receivable-net above and the management has a policy that a debtor has to sell its collaterals to repay such debt in a suitable time.

## 8. Trade and other current receivables (continue)

### 8.1 Trade receivables (continue)

The aging analysis of the above trade receivables are as follows :

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>			
Notes receivable			
Not over due		4,806,068.41	5,428,968.07
Over 12 months		1,301,813.74	1,301,813.74
Trade accounts receivable			
Current to 3 months		95,401,978.89	32,920,383.73
Over 3 month to 6 months		88,230.61	517,546.64
Total		101,598,091.65	40,168,712.18
<u>Less</u> Allowance expected credit loss-receivable		(1,363,174.62)	(1,301,813.74)
<b>Total trade receivables - unrelated parties- net</b>		<b>100,234,917.03</b>	<b>38,866,898.44</b>

As at June 30, 2021 and 2020, the allowance expected credit loss-receivable amounted to Baht 1.36 Million and Baht 1.30 Million. The management believes such allowance is adequate to absorb possible losses on doubtful accounts.

### 8.2 Other receivables

Other receivables - related party

		(Unit : Baht)	
		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Penalty income on delay payment from customers receivable			
Thai Far East Co., Ltd.		4,037,224.11	4,037,224.11
T.F.E. Trading Co., Ltd.		703,530.52	703,530.52
Interest income			
Cryothai Co., Ltd.		104,368.31	12,671.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,845,122.94</b>	<b>4,753,426.09</b>

## 8. Trade and other current receivables (continue)

### 8.2 Other receivables (continue)

Other receivables - unrelated parties

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Tax coupon	222,826.88	183,607.39
Export incentive receivable	780,984.84	413,632.67
Advance payment for rawmaterials	672,996.97	4,986,716.33
Others	3,605,921.56	2,976,782.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,282,730.25</b>	<b>8,560,739.15</b>

## 9. Inventories

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Finished goods	73,865,537.95	67,075,770.31
Work in process	92,433,911.05	65,182,039.75
Raw materials	19,008,342.07	26,069,717.40
Spare parts and factory supplies	27,825,737.06	29,107,606.49
Inventories in transit	217,412.19	698,623.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,350,940.32</b>	<b>188,133,757.85</b>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for decline in value of inventories	(2,328,756.29)	(2,342,737.99)
Allowance for slow-moving spare parts and factory supplies	(6,174,972.40)	(6,179,485.21)
<b>Net</b>	<b>204,847,211.63</b>	<b>179,611,534.65</b>

## 10. Other current financial assets

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
The cost of investment in securities available-for-sale beginning balance	231,052,369.77	249,568,845.54
<u>Less</u> Disposal of investment in securities available-for-sale	(226,444,765.57)	(18,516,475.77)
<b>The cost of investment in securities available-for-sale ending balance</b>	<b>4,607,604.20</b>	<b>231,052,369.77</b>
Allowance for investment in securities available-for-sale beginning balance	15,443,471.05	14,664,900.64
<u>Plus</u> Gain (loss) on measuring available for sale investments	437,129.82	2,262,094.64
<u>Less</u> Transferred to profit due to sales of investments in available-for-sale securities	(15,555,234.43)	(1,483,524.23)
<b>Allowance for investment in securities available-for-sale ending balance</b>	<b>325,366.44</b>	<b>15,443,471.05</b>
<b>Investments in securities available-for-sale-net</b>	<b>4,932,970.64</b>	<b>246,495,840.82</b>



#### 10. Other current financial assets (continue)

The company has investment in unit trusts of mutual fund with 3 financial institution are as follows :

		Net asset value per unit (Unit : Baht)	
		(NAV : UNIT)	
		As at	
Fund name	Fund managers	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
1) UOB Income Daily Open-ended Fund	UOB Asset Management (Thai) Company Limited	11,8704	11,8398
2) SCB Treasury Money Open End Fund	SCB Asset Management Company Limited	11,4843	11,4692
3) T - Cash Open End Fund	Thanachart Fund Management Company Limited	13,6259	13,5737

11. Other non-current financial assets - Investments in equity instruments of non-listed companies

(Unit : Baht)

		Investments			
		As at June 30, 2020		As at June 30, 2021	
		Proportion of share holding		Price per share	
Invested company	Paid-up Capital	At cost	Share	Cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income or loss
(Type of business)	(Baht)				
UBE Chemicals (Asia) Public Company Limited					
(Type of business : Production and distribution of caprolactum and Chip)	10,739,250,230.00	500,000.00	41,267.00	12.12	500,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,739,250,230.00</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>		<b>11.68</b>	<b>500,000.00</b>

The fair value of investment in equity instruments of UBE Chemicals (Asia) Public Company Limited has been determined by analysis and considering by net asset value according on the financial statements of that company as at 31 March 2021 since the financial statements was the best current information, and concluded that the cost of those investments has appropriately represented the fair value of the investments. The Company used the referred price to be a fair value as at 30 June 2021. Due to the fact that there was no trading in liquid markets and valuation techniques could not be observed from the market information as mentioned above.

## 12. Investments in associates

### 12.1 Reconciles investments in associate

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	As at		As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Investments in associate-balance forward</b>	24,184,445.91	30,852,887.42	28,500,000.00	28,500,000.00
<u>Plus/(Less )</u> Share of profit (loss) from				
investment in associate	(5,382,761.94)	(6,883,241.51)	-	-
<u>Plus/(Less )</u> Share of other comprehensive				
income of associates	-	214,800.00	-	-
<b>Investments in associate-balance ending</b>	<b>18,801,683.97</b>	<b>24,184,445.91</b>	<b>28,500,000.00</b>	<b>28,500,000.00</b>

### 12.2 Detail of investments in associate, share of profit (loss) from investment in associate and share of other comprehensive income of associates

The associated company are founded in Thailand with the following details:

(Unit : Baht)

Company name	Type of business	Percentage of shareholdings		Paid-up capital	
		As at		As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cryothai Company Limited	Manufacture of ventilate the heat for sell in the country, production to order, sell liquefied,natural gas and rent out transport vehicle	15%	15%	190,000,000.00	190,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>190,000,000.00</b>	<b>190,000,000.00</b>

**12.2 Detail of investments in associate, share of profit (loss) from investment in associate and share of other comprehensive income of associates (continue)**

(Unit : Baht)

Company name	Financial statements in			
	which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	Carrying amounts based on equity method		Carrying amounts based on cost	
	As at		As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cryothai Company Limited	18,801,683.97	24,184,445.91	28,500,000.00	28,500,000.00
	<b>18,801,683.97</b>	<b>24,184,445.91</b>	<b>28,500,000.00</b>	<b>28,500,000.00</b>

(Unit : Baht)

Company name	Financial statements in which equity method is applied			
	share of profit (loss) of associate		Share of other comprehensive income of associates	
	For the years ended		For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cryothai Company Limited	(5,382,761.94)	(6,883,241.51)	-	214,800.00
	<b>(5,382,761.94)</b>	<b>(6,883,241.51)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214,800.00</b>

None of the Company's associate are publicly listed and consequently do not have published price quotations.

The company has agent in committee who was designee from the committee of Cryothai Company Limited.

Production to order contract LNG as at September 3, 2007 was amended as of April 28, 2010 and June 30, 2016, Cryothai Company Limited make an agreement with PTT Public Company Limited to produce LNG (liquefied natural gas), from source of production Nong Toom - A, Sukhothai province, for 10 years since accept LNG and HC.

The company has to recognize share of profit (loss) of associate for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 at company's percentage of holdings only which the financial statements have been audited by their auditor.

### 12.3 Financial information under financial statements of the associated company as follows.

#### Detail of net assets

(Unit : Baht)

Company name	As at June 30, 2021				
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Net- assets
Cryothai Company Limited	167,243,634.12	223,376,037.24	262,631,270.71	12,927,912.62	115,060,488.03

(Unit : Baht)

Company name	As at June 30, 2020				
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Net- assets
Cryothai Company Limited	158,509,838.46	243,345,836.37	235,019,475.18	15,890,632.05	150,945,567.60

#### Detail of Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unit : Baht)

	Cryothai Company Limited	
	For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Revenues	27,381,691.88	41,569,751.41
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(35,885,079.57)	(45,888,276.72)
Other comprehensive income	-	1,432,000.00
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>(35,885,079.57)</b>	<b>(44,456,276.72)</b>

#### Detail of Company's interest in net assets of investee

(Unit : Baht)

	Cryothai Company Limited	
	For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Company's interest in net assets of investee at balance forward</b>	<b>24,184,445.91</b>	<b>30,852,887.42</b>
<u>Plus /Less</u> Total comprehensive income (Loss) attributable to the Company	(5,382,761.94)	(6,668,441.51)
<b>Company's interest in net assets of investee at balance ending</b>	<b>18,801,683.97</b>	<b>24,184,445.91</b>
<b>Carrying amount of interest in investee at balance ending</b>	<b>18,801,683.97</b>	<b>24,184,445.91</b>



### 13. Investment properties

The net book value of investment properties as at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is presented below.

	(Unit : Baht)			
	Land	Warehouse building for rent	Assets under construction	Total
<b>As at June 30, 2021</b>				
Cost	112,786,125.00	22,858,909.44	189,068,977.40	324,714,011.84
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,858,899.44)	-	(22,858,899.44)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>112,786,125.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>189,068,977.40</b>	<b>301,855,112.40</b>
<b>As at June 30, 2020</b>				
Cost	-	22,858,909.44	42,462,017.18	65,320,926.62
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,858,899.44)	-	(22,858,899.44)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>42,462,017.18</b>	<b>42,462,027.18</b>

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment properties for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 is presented below.

	(Unit : Baht)	
	For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Net book value at beginning of year	42,462,027.18	1,443,510.00
Additions	146,606,960.22	41,018,517.18
Transferred from property, plant and equipment (See Note 14)	112,786,125.00	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-
<b>Net book value at end of year</b>	<b>301,855,112.40</b>	<b>42,462,027.18</b>

The fair value of the investment properties as at June 30, 2021 and 2020 stated below.

	(Unit : Baht)	
	Fair value	
	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Land (See Note 14)	112,786,125.00	-
Warehouse building for rent	38,280,000.00	38,280,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,066,125.00</b>	<b>38,280,000.00</b>

The fair value of investment properties as at June 30, 2021 and 2020 was based on the appraisal report from the independent property appraisal company, dated May 15, 2020, which used the Market Method and Cost Method by considering replacement value and deduct with depreciation expenses according to its useful life including goodwill or market demand on that property.

14. Property, plant and equipment

	At appraised value	At cost					(Unit : Baht)	
	Land and improvements	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Spare parts for machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction work	Total
Cost / appraised value :								
June 30, 2020	705,443,000.00	361,744,667.46	1,956,885,305.96	32,116,000.26	16,025,387.16	4,962,188.52	657,736.29	3,077,834,285.65
Additions	-	1,052,435.51	3,640,207.85	-	123,777.75	-	15,984,187.29	20,800,608.40
Disposals	-	-	(2,948,097.71)	-	-	(1,354,163.08)	-	(4,302,260.79)
Transfer in (out)	-	657,736.29	-	471,303.02	-	-	(473,888.98)	655,150.33
Transfers to investment properties	(112,786,125.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(112,786,125.00)
June 30, 2021	592,656,875.00	363,454,839.26	1,957,577,416.10	32,587,303.28	16,149,164.91	3,608,025.44	16,168,034.60	2,982,201,658.59
Accumulated depreciation :								
June 30, 2020	-	358,909,379.59	1,949,306,342.25	-	15,786,652.71	4,269,780.85	-	2,328,272,155.40
Depreciation for the year	-	497,459.67	1,655,292.62	-	50,905.85	248,944.00	-	2,452,602.14
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(2,948,085.62)	-	-	(1,353,863.08)	-	(4,301,948.70)
June 30, 2021	-	359,406,839.26	1,948,013,549.25	-	15,837,558.56	3,164,861.77	-	2,326,422,808.84
Allowance for impairment of spare parts for machinery :								
June 30, 2020	-	-	-	10,946,161.01	-	-	-	10,946,161.01
Addition (reversal of)	-	-	-	(8,434.65)	-	-	-	(8,434.65)
June 30, 2021	-	-	-	10,937,726.36	-	-	-	10,937,726.36
Net book value :								
June 30, 2021	592,656,875.00	4,048,000.00	9,563,866.85	21,649,576.92	311,606.35	443,163.67	16,168,034.60	644,841,123.39
June 30, 2020	705,443,000.00	2,835,287.87	7,578,963.71	21,169,839.25	238,734.45	692,407.67	657,736.29	738,615,969.24
Depreciation for the year :								
For the year ended June 30, 2021	2,452,602.14							
For the year ended June 30, 2020	2,109,998.74							

#### 14. Property, plant and equipment (continue)

As at June 30, 2021 and 2020 ,the company's land is stated at the appraised value according to the appraisal report by independent appraisal company which using the market comparison approach on report of an independent appraisal firm dated May 15, 2020. The excess of appraised value Baht 705.44 Million, which overcost of which overcost of Baht 690.43 Million, is shown as "Revaluation surplus on land" under "shareholders' equity" in the statement of financial position. The revaluation surplus on land is not available for dividend distribution.

Land are reevaluated every 3 years. The fair value from an independent appraiser.

Under the cost model, land would have been carried at Baht 15.01 Million. The revaluation surplus was Baht 690.43 Million.

During the 2021, the Company transferred certain plots of land to investment properties with the carrying amount of Baht 112.79 million. (See Note 13)

As at June 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company's some machine are pledged against credit facility which received from financial institutions in accordance with the note 15.

The fair value measurement information in accordance with TFRS 13 are given below.

##### Fair value hierarchy

(Unit : Baht)

	Fair value measurements As at June 30, 2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Land	-	592,656,875.00	-

(Unit : Baht)

	Fair value measurements As at June 30, 2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Land	-	705,443,000.00	-

##### Valuation techniques and inputs to Level 2.

Land is obtained from comparison of selling price of similar assets of similar location. The comparable prices are adjusted with difference in significant features such as location, environment, level of civilization, utility system, and etc. The significant information for valuation is price per square meter.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the year.

#### 15. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions

(Unit : Baht)

	Interest rate % per annum	As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Trust receipt	1.75 - 1.85	36,603,469.25	83,388,633.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,603,469.25</b>	<b>83,388,633.13</b>

Such short-term trade credit facilities are secured by pledging part of machineries of the Company for the liabilities from financial institutions (see note to financial statement no.14).

#### 16. Trade and other current payables

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Trade payables	27,893,369.41	17,428,851.22
Accrued expenses	18,467,770.98	29,032,306.63
Others	9,000,821.26	5,725,534.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,361,961.65</b>	<b>52,186,692.06</b>

#### 17. Deferred tax assets (deferred tax liabilities)

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Deferred tax assets	29,892,792.85	29,741,466.95
Deferred tax liabilities	(138,332,316.38)	(141,303,130.86)
<b>Net</b>	<b>(108,439,523.53)</b>	<b>(111,561,663.91)</b>

# 17. Deferred tax assets (deferred tax liabilities) (continue)

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 were as follows :

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied /			
	Separate financial statements			
	Charging increase/(decrease)			
	As at	Other comprehensive		As at
	June 30, 2020	Profit or loss	income	June 30, 2021
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance expected credit loss-receivable	15,194,420.49	12,272.17	-	15,206,692.66
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	3,893,676.85	(5,385.84)	-	3,888,291.01
Non-current provisions for employee benefit	10,653,369.61	144,439.57	-	10,797,809.18
Total	29,741,466.95	151,325.90	-	29,892,792.85
Deferred tax liabilities				
Revaluation surplus on land	138,087,152.53	-	-	138,087,152.53
Unrealized gain from changes in fair value of investments in available-for-sale securities	3,088,694.21	-	(3,023,620.91)	65,073.30
Liabilities by contract of financial leased	44,557.59	(20,664.00)	-	23,893.59
Export incentive receivable	82,726.53	73,470.43	-	156,196.96
Total	141,303,130.86	52,806.43	(3,023,620.91)	138,332,316.38
Net	(111,561,663.91)	98,519.47	3,023,620.91	(108,439,523.53)



17. Deferred tax assets (deferred tax liabilities) (continue)

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied /			
	Separate financial statements			
	Charging increase/(decrease)			
	As at	Other comprehensive		As at
	June 30, 2019	Profit or loss	income	June 30, 2020
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Allowance expected credit loss-receivable	15,194,420.49	-	-	15,194,420.49
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	4,345,860.40	(452,183.55)	-	3,893,676.85
Non-current provisions for employee benefit	10,284,363.00	(480,633.63)	849,640.24	10,653,369.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,824,643.89</b>	<b>(932,817.18)</b>	<b>849,640.24</b>	<b>29,741,466.95</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Revaluation surplus on land	133,888,552.53	-	4,198,600.00	138,087,152.53
Unrealized gain from changes infair value of investments in available-for-sale securities	2,932,980.13	-	155,714.08	3,088,694.21
Liabilities by contract of financial leased	33,022.53	11,535.06	-	44,557.59
Export incentive receivable	46,119.41	36,607.12	-	82,726.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,900,674.60</b>	<b>48,142.18</b>	<b>4,354,314.08</b>	<b>141,303,130.86</b>
<b>Net</b>	<b>(107,076,030.71)</b>	<b>(980,959.36)</b>	<b>(3,504,673.84)</b>	<b>(111,561,663.91)</b>

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Unrecognized tax loss	20,177,349.37	113,737,331.73

The company has not recognized tax loss as deferred tax assets since managements assessed that there was economic uncertainty. Therefore, the company cannot estimate certain future operating performance to determine future usage for such assets. Consequently, the company will recognise deferred tax assets when tax obligations occurred.

## 18. Non-current provisions for employee benefit

(Unit : Baht)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Employee benefit obligations at beginning of year	53,266,848.01	51,421,814.99
<u>Add</u> Employee benefit expenses during the year	3,138,879.15	2,469,210.08
Financial cost (interest) during the year	483,468.69	887,682.74
<u>Less</u> Payments employee benefit during the year	(2,900,150.00)	(5,760,061.00)
<u>Add(Less)</u> Actuarial (gains) losses arising from post-employment benefits	-	4,248,201.20
<b>Employee benefit obligations at end of year</b>	<b>53,989,045.85</b>	<b>53,266,848.01</b>

Employee benefit expenses the company recognized in the profit (loss) for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 amounted to Baht 3.62 Million and Baht 3.36 Million, respectively.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits recognised in other comprehensive income arising from:

(Unit : Baht)

	For the year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Financial assumptions	-	3,683,033.65
Experience adjustment	-	565,167.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,248,201.20</b>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows :

(Unit : Percentage)

	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Discount rate	1.20	1.20
Future salary increases rate	3.00	3.00
Voluntarily resignation Rate	1.91 - 22.92	1.91 - 22.92

Amounts of defined benefit obligation for the current and previous four periods are as follows :

	Defined benefit obligation
Year 2021	53,989,045.85
Year 2020	53,266,848.01
Year 2019	51,421,814.99
Year 2018	39,908,118.64
Year 2017	46,243,348.00

## 18. Employee benefit obligations (continue)

### Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	( Unit : Baht)	
	For the years ended June 30, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	39,667,394.07	42,774,510.56
Future salary growth (1% movement)	44,811,903.34	37,896,853.65
Voluntarily resignation Rate (20% movement)	39,504,685.24	42,979,528.15

	( Unit : Baht)	
	For the years ended June 30, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	51,662,948.79	54,973,224.65
Future salary growth (1% movement)	56,689,643.42	50,176,859.38
Voluntarily resignation Rate (20% movement)	51,709,046.22	54,942,211.21

## 19. Deficit deduction

In accordance with the minutes of the annual general shareholders' meeting for the year 2020, held on October 12, 2020, the shareholders approved the transfer of premium on share capital to reduce the deficit of the company amount Baht 46.55 Million.

In accordance with the minutes of the annual general shareholders' meeting for the year 2019, held on October 7, 2019, the shareholders approved the transfer of premium on share capital to reduce the deficit of the company amount Baht 11.68 Million.

## 20. Income tax (expenses) revenue

Corporate income tax was calculated on profit before income tax for the year, multiplied by the estimated effective tax rate for the year income (expense) tax are as follows :

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Current income tax :</b>				
Corporate income tax charge	-	-	-	-
<b>Deferred tax :</b>				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	98,519.47	(980,959.36)	98,519.47	(980,959.36)
<b>Income (expense) tax expense reported in the statements of comprehensive income</b>	<b>98,519.47</b>	<b>(980,959.36)</b>	<b>98,519.47</b>	<b>(980,959.36)</b>

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rates :

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Accounting profit (loss) before tax	40,856,909.34	(41,747,990.23)	46,239,671.28	(34,864,748.72)
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit (loss) before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	8,171,381.87	(8,349,598.05)	9,247,934.26	(6,972,949.74)
Effects of :				
Tax exempted revenue and non-deductible expense	769,430.02	1,517,731.38	(307,122.37)	141,083.07
Increased of expenses are deductible	(241,995.43)	(220,616.51)	(241,995.43)	(220,616.51)
Tax loss	(8,797,335.93)	8,033,442.54	(8,797,335.93)	8,033,442.54
<b>Expense (Income) tax expense reported in the statements of comprehensive income</b>	<b>(98,519.47)</b>	<b>980,959.36</b>	<b>(98,519.47)</b>	<b>980,959.36</b>

## 20. Income tax (expenses) revenue (continue)

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income :

	(Unit : Baht)	
	Financial statements in which equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements	
	For the year ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Deferred tax relating to		
- Profit (loss) of investments in available for sales securities	3,023,620.91	(155,714.08)
- Actuarial gains (losses) on defined employee benefit plans	-	849,640.24
- Gains on revaluation of land	-	(4,198,600.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,023,620.91</b>	<b>(3,504,673.84)</b>



The company does not hold or issue derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Liquidity risk arises from the problem in raising funds adequately and in time to meet commitment as indicated in the financial statements. The management, based on the company's current financial position and results of operations and its forecasted financial information, believes that at present the company has no such risk.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty is unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it entered into with the company. The risk is controlled by the application of credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable recorded in the statement of financial position, net of allowance for doubtful accounts represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk means the risk that the value of financial instruments will change because the changes of interest rate. The company is exposed to interest rate risk relating primarily to its deposits. So the company is exposed to the risk of the fluctuation in the future market rate.

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below :

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## 21. Financial instruments (continue)

### 21.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Given that almost financial assets and financial liabilities are short-term include cash and bank which interest rate increase/decrease under market interest rates, the company's management believes that the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities does not materially differ from their carrying value.

The company had the following financial assets that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows :

(Unit : Baht)

		Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>As at June 30, 2021</b>					
Financial assets					
	Unit trust	-	4,932,970.64	-	4,932,970.64
Financial liabilities					
	Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	2,092,346.52	-	2,092,346.52
<b>As at June 30, 2020</b>					
Financial assets					
	Unit trust	-	246,495,840.82	-	246,495,840.82
Financial liabilities					
	Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	695,563.41	-	695,563.41

#### Valuation techniques and inputs to Level 2.

- The fair value of unit trusts is determined from their net asset value as at the end of the reporting period announced by each asset management company.
- Foreign exchange contracts which have been calculated using rates quoted by the Company's counterparties to terminate the contracts at the date of financial statements. The effects of discounting are generally insignificant for Level 2 derivatives.

During the period, there were no transfers between within the fair value hierarchy.

## 21. Financial instruments (continue)

### 21.4 Foreign currency risk

A summary of un-hedged foreign currency assets and liabilities, is set out below :

Transaction	Currency (Million)	As at	
		June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<b>Financial asset</b>			
Bank deposit	USD	0.002	1.19
Foreign trade accounts receivable	USD	2.41	0.65
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Foreign trade accounts payable	USD	0.14	0.09
	EUR	-	0.04
Foreign other payables	USD	0.08	0.16

## 22. Obligation commitments

### 22.1 Guarantees

As at June 30, 2021, the company had letter of guarantee issued by a local bank in favor of the customs department of Baht 1 Million (as at June 30, 2020 : Baht 1 Million), and The Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) amounting to Baht 5 Million.

### 22.2 Letter of credit

As at June 30, 2021 and 2020, the company has letter of credits amounting to USD 0.43 Million and USD 0.42 Million, respectively.

## 23. Segment information

The chief operating decision-maker (CODM) has been identified as the Managing Director (MD) who regularly reviews the company's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocate resources. Segmental profit is used as an assessment and allocation criteria. Segmental profit is derived on a basis consistent with the measurement of profit for the year in the financial statement.

The company has determined 4 reportable segments as follows :

- 1) Nylon Chip
- 2) Filament Yarn
- 3) Textured Yarn
- 4) Other : Sale Grey Fabric, Dyed & Finished Fabric, and other services

Information relating to business segments, in the company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follows :

(Unit : Baht)

### Financial statements in which equity method is applied

For the year ended June 30, 2021					
	Nylon Chip	Filament yan	Textured yan	Other	Total
Revenue from sales					
Local	4,088,969.00	26,253,547.32	45,960,414.03	68,778,443.52	145,081,373.87
Export	346,789,364.87	165,271,413.05	83,492,666.35	-	595,553,444.27
Services income	-	-	-	14,429,863.48	14,429,863.48
Total	350,878,333.87	191,524,960.37	129,453,080.38	83,208,307.00	755,064,681.62
Cost of sales					
Local	2,736,853.23	16,911,203.75	38,381,208.85	55,384,675.63	113,413,941.46
Export	313,769,556.83	155,233,429.33	78,203,201.43	-	547,206,187.59
Cost of services	-	-	-	27,567,839.94	27,567,839.94
Total	316,506,410.06	172,144,633.08	116,584,410.28	82,952,515.57	688,187,968.99
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>34,371,923.81</b>	<b>19,380,327.29</b>	<b>12,868,670.10</b>	<b>255,791.43</b>	<b>66,876,712.63</b>
Depreciation	307,497.70	1,533,951.42	203,763.70	114,022.81	2,159,235.63
Unallocated income and expenses :					
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associate					(5,382,761.94)
Income (expense) tax					98,519.47

### 23. Segment information (continue)

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied					
For the year ended June 30, 2020					
	Nylon Chip	Filament yan	Textured yan	Other	Total
Revenue from sales					
Local	5,102,750.00	22,504,351.72	50,315,759.96	74,676,453.53	152,599,315.21
Export	192,321,253.24	129,579,874.64	77,547,430.57	-	399,448,558.45
Services income	-	-	-	21,165,790.33	21,165,790.33
Total	197,424,003.24	152,084,226.36	127,863,190.53	95,842,243.86	573,213,663.99
Cost of sales					
Local	4,361,353.74	13,441,254.05	47,109,684.89	61,347,447.49	126,259,740.17
Export	206,815,529.07	139,766,429.66	79,404,864.79	-	425,986,823.52
Cost of services	-	-	-	32,486,063.81	32,486,063.81
Total	211,176,882.81	153,207,683.71	126,514,549.68	93,833,511.30	584,732,627.50
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>(13,752,879.57)</b>	<b>(1,123,457.35)</b>	<b>1,348,640.85</b>	<b>2,008,732.56</b>	<b>(11,518,963.51)</b>
Depreciation	295,505.13	1,279,736.43	159,251.55	86,102.44	1,820,595.55
Unallocated income and expenses :					
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associate					(6,883,241.51)
Income (expense) tax					(980,959.36)

#### Reconcile total other significant items which disclose sperate segments with total of the group company

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied						
For the year ended June 30,						
	2021			2020		
	Segmental balance	Non segmental balance	Total balance	Segmental balance	Non segmental balance	Total balance
Depreciation	2,159,235.63	293,366.51	2,452,602.14	1,820,595.55	289,403.19	2,109,998.74



## 23. Segment information (continue)

### Segmental assets

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied				
	As at June 30, 2021				
	Nylon Chip	Filament yan	Textured yan	Other	Total
	24,456,258.46	36,877,047.56	19,966,131.62	5,802,073.16	87,101,510.80
Segmental assets					

(Unit : Baht)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied					
As at June 30, 2020					
	Nylon Chip	Filament yan	Textured yan	Other	Total
Segmental assets	30,521,380.00	36,721,094.93	8,995,552.83	4,922,602.00	81,160,629.76

### Reconcile total of assets of segments which report with total assets

(Unit : Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied	
	As at	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
<u>Assets</u>		
Segmental assets	87,101,510.80	81,160,629.76
Non segmental assets	1,364,011,860.98	1,385,704,850.63
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,451,113,371.78</b>	<b>1,466,865,480.39</b>

## 24. Additional information of expenses by nature

(หน่วย : บาท)

Financial statements in which equity method is applied

/ Separate financial statements

	For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(34,038,449.88)	(1,882,938.69)
Raw materials and consumables used	502,929,177.83	369,589,129.67
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,457,809.68	2,107,478.40
Employee benefit expenses	107,831,231.51	110,746,716.05
Management benefit expenses	9,036,701.39	8,866,306.45
Other expenses	147,704,671.00	129,936,780.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>735,921,141.53</b>	<b>619,363,472.20</b>

### Information about main client

Financial statements in which equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements

	For the years ended			
	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Amount (Million Baht)	Percentage of Net income (%)	Amount (Million Baht)	Percentage of Net income (%)
The company has revenue from main client				
Total revenue from sales	157.11	20.81	66.00	11.51

For the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the company has clients from main client amount 2 and 1 key customers.

## 25. Supplemental cash flows information

The Company has material non-cash items in the statement of cash flows.

(Unit : MillionBaht)

	For the years ended	
	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Transfer of land, buildings and building improvement to investment properties	112.79	-

## 26. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements have been approved by the company's director on August 24, 2021.

# General Information

Asia Fiber Public Company Limited

Public Company Registration No. 0107536001630

**Office** 33/133-136 Surawongse Road, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500  
 Tel : +66 (0) 2632 7071 Fax: +66 (0) 2236 1982  
 Homepage : <http://www.asiafiber.com>  
 e-mail : [sales@asiafiber.com](mailto:sales@asiafiber.com)

**Factory** 406-7 Moo 7, Sukhumvit Road, K.M.33.5  
 Tumbol Bangpoo-Mai, Amphur Muang,  
 Samuthprakarn Province 10280

**Products**

1. Nylon Chip
2. Nylon Filament Yarn
3. Nylon Textured Yarn
4. Filament Woven Fabrics (Loom-State and Finished)

**No. of Employees** 394 Persons

**Type and number of shares already issued** Total of 45,574,266 Ordinary Shares



## Other Reference Persons

Registrar	<b>Thailand Securities Depository (Thai) Co., Ltd.</b> 93, 14 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Rachadapisek Rd., Dindaeng, Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400 Tel. : 0 2009 9000 Fax : 0 2009 9992
Auditor	<b>C &amp; A Audit Office Co., Ltd.</b> 53 Narativatrachanakarin Road, Chongnonsee, Yannawa, Bangkok 10120 Tel : 0 2678 0750-4 Fax : 0 2678 0661 Auditor : Miss Jintana Mahavanich or Mrs. Chintana Techamontrikul C.P.A. (Thailand) Registration No. 4687, 5131
Legal Advisor	<b>Adviser Law &amp; Detective Co., Ltd.</b> 111/93 Rajdamnern Condominium, Nakornsawan Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok. 10100 Tel. : 0 2629 9917

## Investment In Company With 10% Or More Of Registered Capital

Company	Cryothai Company Limited
Address	60/12 Moo 2, Phaholyothin Road, Klong Nueng, Klong Luang, Pathumthani 12120
Telephone	0 2901 3700 - 4
Fax	0 2901 3705
Business Nature	energy
Paid Capital	190,000,000.00 Baht
Share Holding	15%









## Asia Fiber Public Company Limited

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