



Annual Report 2021
(Form 56-1 One-Report)

RPCG PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

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Financial Report
2021

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Message from the Chairman



Mr. Satja Janetumnugul

The current coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) remains uncertain. However, over the past year, the Company emphasized and gave priority to health and safety of customers, employees, suppliers, and communities by strictly implementing preventive health-control measures in all the Company's business premises and office.

For company business, the Company to receive revenue streams from two core businesses which are energy and property development. The Company believes that joint-investment and co-management in high potential business will be the business strategy that can provide a superior performance in the long run. In the property development business, the Company holds a 48.25% stake in Sammakorn Public Company Limited ("SAMCO"), a property development company that focuses on developing single-detached house, townhome, and condominium projects. SAMCO continues to generate sustainable performance. Currently, there are 9 projects, with 9 projects to be launched by the year 2022 to 2023. Moreover, there is also a business expansion project for additional rental areas. It is currently developing.

For Energy Business Group, Pure Thai Energy Company Limited ("PTEC"), a subsidiary of the Company, after managing gas stations under the Esso (ESSO) as oil contracts and the rights to use the trademark ESSO that caused the strength in the retail gasoline business. There are plans to expand gas stations and marketing plans to continuously meet the needs of customers, which currently have 70 gas stations under the trademark of ESSO.

The case between the Company and PTT, the Supreme Court has issued a verdict of (Black Case No. Por.3016/2559 and Black Case No. Por.6000/2559) and (Black Case No. Por.3492/2560 and Black Case No. Por.3789/2560), the verdicts of the Supreme Court in both of these case are considered final, which the Company and PTT has already paid the debt according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Company is still looking for alternatives to investing in various businesses. That will help strengthen the Company's business, include adjusting the Company's business strategy by focusing on investments that provide good returns in the long run.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express sincere gratitude to the shareholders, suppliers, customers, financial institutions, management team, and every employee for your kind supports, companionship, and dedication to help the Company in tough times throughout the year. Please be assured that the Board of Directors and all employees are committed to operate the business with good governance for the shareholders, suppliers, customers, and employees and to turn the business into profitability and generate yields to shareholders as we have done in the past.



Part 1 : Business Operation and Operating Results

1) Business Structure and Business Operation of the Company Group

1.1 Policy and Business Overview

RPCG Public Company Limited, formerly known as Rayong Purifier Public Company Limited, was established in 1995 by a joint venture between Thai businessmen with extensive experiences in the petroleum and the petrochemical businesses and Petro-Instruments Co., Ltd. The Company's main business is to refine Condensate Residual (CR), which is a by-product from the production process of PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (PTTGC) (formerly known as PTT Aromatics and Refining Public Company Limited (PTTAR)), into high quality petroleum and petrochemical products such as high-speed diesel oil, fuel oil, and petrochemical products for the wholesale and retail businesses. In addition, the Company is granted a fuel-trading license, according to Article 7 of Fuel Trade Act, B.E. 2543 (2000)

Since early 2012, the Company's oil refinery has been shut down as PTT Public Company Limited had broken the Condensate Selling Agreement, which is the Company's main raw material. This was considered as a breach of contract between PTT and the Company. The Company needed to cease the oil refinery operation indefinitely because the Company had lost the main revenue business and there were many operating expenses.

In 2015, the Company has improved business operation and restructure the business to suit the Holding Company environment, which main revenues came from energy business and the Company has discontinued oil refinery in Rayong Province permanently. Currently, the Company invests in business operation to receive revenue streams from two core businesses which are Energy business and Real estate development business.

1.1.1 Vision, Objective, Main Goals

- Vision and Mission

Vision: Leader in energy and real estate under good management to create stability and sustainable growth of the Company.

Mission: The Company is committed to investing in businesses that offer good returns and potential. It is a good corporate governance that operates on the basis of correctness, fair to partners, business partners, employees, shareholders, society and the nation.

- Objectives and Main Goals

The Board of Directors has established objectives and goals of the Company by considering business that can generate values for the Company, stakeholders, and the society. Many aspects are considered, including the environment, changing factors, utilization of innovations and technologies, the needs of customers and stakeholders, readiness, skills, and competitiveness of the Company

- Business Operation Goals

RPCG is a holding company that invests in businesses. In addition to financial support, the company aims to grow each acquired business to its full potential and sustainably increase competitive capability through creating synergies and offering strategic direction. The Company intends to invest in businesses with clear competitive advantages. This includes companies that are market leaders in new innovations; and/or can meet rapidly evolving consumer needs. In pursuit of sustainable growth, our goals for those businesses are:



1.1.2 Summary of the Company's history and major developments in the past 3 years

2019, which can be summarized as follows:

- In March, the Civil Black Case No.Por.3492/2560 and Black Case No.Por.3789/2560, that the revocation of the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal requiring the Company to pay the final price of condensate residue (CR) with interest and dismissing PTT's request, which PTT exercised its right to appeal against the Civil Court's judgment to the Supreme Court in August 2019
- In September, the Civil Black Case No.Por.3016/2559 and the Civil Black Case No.Por.6000/2559 in the Civil Court issued the judgment in accordance with the arbitral award to order PTT to pay damages for the unlawful termination of the agreement with RPC in the amount of 390 million Baht per annum starting from February 1, 2012 until the date on which the arbitral tribunal rendered the arbitration award (March 25, 2016), together with 7.5 percent interest per annum on such amount of damages calculated on the date on which the arbitral tribunal rendered the arbitration award until PTT makes payment in full to the Company.
- In October, the Company has approved the Company to sell the Company's ordinary shares of Thai Public Port Company Limited ("TPP") to Siam LNG Company Limited, 30 percent of the total registered capital total amount of 1,000 million Baht.
- In December, The case is Black Number 117/2559, the Arbitral Tribunal issued its verdict PTT compensates the Company for damages during the year 2006, amounting to 26,700,000 Baht including interest at the rate of 7.5 percent per annum from the date of 13 September 2016 onwards until the payment is made to the Company, and compensate the Company for damages during the year 2010, in the amount of 37,275,922.32 Baht with interest from 9 November 2011 onwards until payment is made to the Company.

2020, which can be summarized as follows:

- In August, The Company has approved the dissolution of Super Pure Gas Company Limited ("SPG"), which is a subsidiary of the Company indirectly holds shares via Pure Thai Energy Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company in proportion of 55 percent, because SPG has accumulated losses in business operations, SPG registered the dissolution with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on July 13, 2020. The dissolution of SPG does not affect the business of the company at all.
- In November, the Company has approved the establishment of a subsidiary Company (RPCG-JV1 Company Limited) to support the expansion of the Company's project development.

2021, which can be summarized as follows:

- In April, the Company has approved the establishment of a subsidiary Company (Onward Venture Co., Ltd.) to operate retail loans (Pico Plus).
- In June, the Supreme Court that judgment of Black Case No.Por.3016/2559 (Black Disputes No.114/2552), the Supreme Court rendered judgement in concurrence with the Civil Court's judgement, to enforce the arbitration award. The lawsuit is finalised. As a result, PTT is obliged to make payment together with interest to



the Company in the amount of Baht 2,263 million and Black Case No.Por.3492/2560 (Black Disputes No.78/2555), the Supreme Court rendered judgement in reversal of the Civil Court's judgement, to enforce the arbitration award. The lawsuit is finalised. As a result, the Company is obliged to make payment together with interest to PTT in the amount of Baht 2,862 million, which both of these case are considered final, which the Company and PTT has already paid the debt according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

- In December, The Company has approved the dissolution and liquidation of RPCG-JV1 Co., Ltd., ("RPCG-JV1") a subsidiary company, in which the Company holds 100 percent shares.

1.2 Nature of Business

1.2.1 Revenue Structure

As the result of the Company's oil refinery has been shut down as PTT Public Company Limited (PTT) stopped to supply the raw materials to the Company since the date February 1, 2012 onwards, which is the Company's main raw material. The Company needed to cease the oil refinery operation indefinitely because the Company had lost the main revenue business. Currently, the Company has improved business operation and restructure the business to suit the Holding Company environment, which main revenues came from energy business, which main revenues came from energy business as follows:

Business Group	Operated by	Share held by RPC (%)	2019		2020		2021	
			Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Energy Business	PTEC	99.99						
- Retail Business								
1) Revenue from sales			4,261.72	99.71	4,148.86	99.85	5,473.76	99.88
2) Incomes from service rendering			12.31	0.29	6.36	0.15	6.33	0.12
Total			4,274.03	100.00	4,155.22	100.00	5,480.09	100.00

1.2.2 Product Information

(1) Nature of Products

Main Product - Energy Business

Pure Thai Energy Company Limited ("PTEC") is a subsidiary which held by RPC 99.99% of shares, PTEC engages in retail distribution business of high-speed diesel, Gasohol 95, Gasohol 91, Gasohol E20, Premium Diesel, Premium Gasohol 95 and high-speed diesel B20. PTEC has signed the cooperation contracts with ESSO (Thailand) Public Company Limited ("ESSO") for oil contracts and the use of the Esso trademark rights. After this, PTEC will be service station under the Esso trademark, but still remain the business operation of gasoline service station by PTEC.



Revenue Structure

The revenue structure of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Sales revenue of the Company and its Subsidiaries

Products	2019		2020		2021	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Domestic						
High-Speed Diesel	2,858.61	66.77	2,930.95	70.54	4,018.66	73.33
Gasohol	1,378.87	32.21	1,205.23	29.01	1,448.01	26.42
Other Products	24.24	0.56	12.68	0.31	7.03	0.13
Total Domestic Sale Values	4,261.72	99.71	4,148.86	99.85	5,473.76	99.88
Service Income	12.31	0.29	6.36	0.15	6.33	0.12
Grand Total	4,274.03	100.00	4,155.22	100.00	5,480.00	100.00

Sales volumes of the Company and its subsidiary firms

Products	2019		2020		2021	
	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%
Domestic						
High-Speed Diesel	114.81	67.59	142.61	70.80	157.43	74.41
Gasohol	53.76	31.65	58.49	29.04	54.13	25.59
Other Products	1.29	0.76	0.34	0.16	0.00	0.00
Total Domestic Sale Volumes	169.86	100.00	201.44	100.00	211.56	100.00

(2) Market and Competition

• Marketing Strategy

Because the business of selling refined oil is a very competitive business, and use higher operating capital than general businesses. Therefore, the Company has set a policy and marketing strategies for the oil retail business as follows:

• Oil Retail Business

The Company has a subsidiary that operates oil retail business, Pure Thai Energy Company Limited. The Company has agreed to change a gas service station under the brand "Pure" to a gas service station under the trademark "Esso". Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. signed an oil sales and trademark contract with Esso Thailand Public Company Limited on November 6, 2017.



In this regard, the form of management is also a self-managed gas service station (Company Operate: CO). The Company still owns the gas service station and manages all gas service stations. As of the end of December 2021, the Company has 70 gas service stations under the Esso trademark and plans to expand gas service stations continuously

In this alliance with Esso, it will increase the potential and strength of the oil retail business and include the future business expansion of the Company as follows:

1. Quality of oil products

The quality of oils sold at the Company's gas service stations is a new fuel technology, "Synergy Formula" that protects the engine up to 2 times and makes the engine cleaner by 30 percent. Increasing combustion efficiency makes the engine run smoothly, increase the acceleration. The engine is more responsive. There are also cleaning agents and create a film to coat parts in the combustion chamber with Shield Technology to help increase acceleration. Synergy Formula products that the Company sells are: Supreme Plus Gasohol 95, Super Gasohol 95, Extra Gasohol 91, Extra Gasohol E20, Supreme Plus Diesel and Diesel Synergy Formula for customers to choose as appropriate. This is to expand the customer base that uses more quality grade oils.

Moreover, from October 1, 2020, the Department of Energy Business Ministry of Energy has resolved to change the basic diesel fuel of the country from high speed diesel B7 to high speed diesel B10 instead. The Company has implemented the policy by modifying or adding high-speed diesel B10 products to be available at all gas service stations.

2. Image improvement and strengthen service standards

In addition to improving the image of gas service stations and equipment to serve customers in ready-to-use condition, toilets, buildings and places for customers to be convenient, comfortable and to support the service of new groups of customers sufficiently that the Company has continuously operated. The Company has adjusted the image of Synergy. In the past year, a new gas service station was built and has designed a premise to accommodate large truck customers which are the main customers of the Esso brand diesel, and raise the standard of service through the Mystery Shopper project higher than the previous year. And there are plans to develop and improve the service to be modern to meet the lifestyle of today's customers.

3. Expanding the network to support transport customers

From partnering with Esso, there is a promotion in increasing and expanding the network of gas service stations to be able to support the transportation customers. And the Company's customers (Fleet card) who want the gas service station to support the transportation routes in the customer's business operation continuously and sufficiently and have a system to support the customer's internal control.



4. Membership System

Increase the Company's retail promotion channel through the membership card system (Smile Card) by collecting points to redeem discounts and various prizes that will help expand the base of regular customers to increase and help the Company to make promotional programs for customers to meet their needs.

5. Environment and safety

In addition, the Company increases attention to care for the environment, especially inside the gas service station and surrounding areas, so that the surrounding communities are not affected by the Company's gas service station operations as well as increases campaigns and strengthen international safety standards. This is the Company's policy to operate continuously in addition to responsibility and participation in community development.

(3) Distribution Channel

The Company distributes its products through distribution channels which is distribution through the Retail Marketing operated by Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. through a network of gas service stations in the main target regions as well as responsible for formulating retail market strategies, retail market development and gas service station network expansion, operations, investments, agency gas service station management and supplementary business development.

The Company plans to increase the number of gas service stations to increase competitiveness. And there is a plan to improve the efficiency of the retail business by collecting and analyzing information about gas service station customers on demand and the supply of oil quantity, gas service station location, timing of oil delivery to develop services to meet the needs of customers and to cover more groups of customers. There are also rewards or incentives for outstanding gas service stations. This is measured through the continuous implementation of the Mystery Shopper project, etc.

- **Characteristics of customers and target groups**

Target customers for fuel retail business through the Company's gas service station is a group of gas users who live nearby and in the route where the gas service station is located as follows:

1. Group of transport entrepreneurs and manufacturers of goods that use vehicles to transport goods which operate in the community adjacent to the gas service station or transport goods through gas service station on a regular basis.
2. Group of farmers who use fuel for various agricultural machinery who live or farm in the vicinity of a gas service station.
3. Group of car and motorcycle users in daily life who live in a community adjacent to a gas service station.



Because the target customers use fuel for their daily life and occupation, therefore, use oil regularly.

In the past year, the Company has invested in improving the image of the gas service station in terms of equipment, systems, and locations in order to meet the standards and be ready to support the increasing sales volume from current customers and new customer groups.

- **Competitive Strategy**

From partnering with Esso Company, competitive strategy focus on service standards to meet more target groups and increase the sales of premium oil products. Improving gas service stations to accommodate clear target groups such as truck stops, adding facilities, toilets, and parking spaces, etc. Maintain and increase loyal customer base by promoting Smile Card membership and ongoing promotional programs.

In addition, the Company will develop more value-added services (Non-oil) in the areas of convenience stores, restaurants, beverages, car wash services, and sales of other products such as Mobil One engine oil.

Moreover, improving the image of all current gas service stations, the Company still has a goal of expanding new gas service stations every year by focusing on the point that can support truck customers, large transport vehicle. In addition to providing community services at the sub-district or village level, which the Company has a policy to continually to be part of that community and to promote careers and generate income for people in the area so that employees can still be close to family.

- **Price Policy**

The Company's retail oil price setting policy according to the market mechanism without causing a price war situation to compete for customers. This will be consistent with the adjustment of retail prices of major oil traders. However the Company has started selling premium grade oil to add value in branches in Bangkok and its vicinities, including various city districts and has a policy to expand more branches that sell premium grades.

- **Industrial Situation**

Fuel consumption in the year 2021 was 37,604 million liters, a decrease of 2,553 million liters or a 6.4 percent decrease compared to the previous year. While the high speed diesel fuel consumption was at 23,042 million liters, or decrease of 3.8 percent.

Table showing the sales of fuel in the country

Year	Total Fuel		High-speed diesel	
	Million Liter	Growth Rate	Million Liter	Growth Rate
2558	39,730	6.7%	21,918	4.1%
2559	42,071	5.9%	22,652	3.3%
2560	43,148	2.6%	23,261	2.7%
2561	44,271	2.6%	23,603	1.47%
2562	45,520	2.8%	24,603	4.24%
2563	40,157	-11.8%	23,946	-2.7%
2564	37,604	-6.4%	23,042	-3.8%

Source: Department of Energy Business: Ministry of Energy

**Characteristics of sales of refined fuel by domestic refinery operators**

The refined crude oil can be used to produce many types of fuel which can be divided into 5 important groups as follows:

- 1) Diesel: high speed diesel and slow speed diesel.
- 2) Gasoline: gasoline octane 95, gasoline octane 91, gasohol 95 (E10), gasohol 91 (E10), gasohol E20 and gasohol 95 (E85).
- 3) Jet fuel group: Jet A1 and JP 8 jet fuel.
- 4) Fuel Oil.
- 5) Kerosene group

Most of the fuel produced from crude oil refining are diesel fuel and gasoline group. Most of the fuel produced by the large oil refinery operators in the country is sold domestically, especially the diesel fuel and gasoline that the Company sold.

Domestic diesel and gasoline distribution channels

Considering the sales volume of diesel fuel and the domestic gasoline group by business type found that the sale of diesel fuel and gasoline through the gas service station business as the most common channel. And domestic gasoline in the year 2021 can be shown as follows:

Table showing domestic oil distribution channels in the year 2021

Distribution channels	H-speed diesel		Gasoline		Gasohol 91 E10		Gasohol 95 E10		Gasohol E20		Gasohol E85	
	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%	Million Liter	%
Service station	5,084.8	72.5	179.2	74.3	2,231.3	88.6	4,048.1	79.4	2,052.7	97.1	285.0	99.8
Transportation	307.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.2	10.0	0.2	0.3	0.0		
Industry	451.8	6.4	2.6	1.1	5.6	0.2	8.9	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Electricity generation	0.3	0.0										
Government/State enterprise	13.9	0.2	9.1	3.8	7.2	0.3	13.8	0.3	0.1	0.0		
Others	288.7	4.1	15.0	6.2	80.8	3.2	391.7	7.7	17.8	0.8		
More.10	867.0	12.4	35.1	14.6	189.3	7.5	628.4	12.3	41.2	2.0	0.3	0.1
Total	7,014.5	100.0	241.3	100.0	2,518.4	100.0	5,100.8	100.0	2,113.5	100.0	285.7	100.0

Source: Department of Energy Business: Ministry of Energy

Price structure

The oil price structure consists of 2 parts: the wholesale price in front of the refinery and the retail price. The wholesale price in front of the refinery consists of the price in front of the refinery, excise tax, municipal tax, Fuel Fund, Conservation Promotion Fund and VAT. And the retail price consists of the wholesale price in front of the refinery, transportation costs, marketing costs and VAT.

Oil Price Structures in Bangkok as of 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht/Liter)

	H-Diesel B10	H-Diesel B7	Gasoline	Gasohol 95 E10	Gasohol 91 E10	Gasohol E20
Ex-refinery price	21.29	21.29	19.85	20.05	19.63	20.23
Excise tax	5.99	5.99	6.50	5.85	5.85	5.20
Municipality tax	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.59	0.59	0.52
Oil Fuel Fund	-1.99	-1.99	6.58	0.62	0.62	-2.28
Promotion of Energy Conservation Fund	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ex-refinery wholesale price	25.89	25.89	33.58	27.11	26.69	23.68
Value-added tax	1.81	1.81	2.35	1.90	1.87	1.66
Market margin	0.69	0.69	2.46	2.01	2.17	4.02
Value-added tax	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.28
Retail Price	28.44	28.44	38.56	31.15	30.88	29.64

Source: Energy Policy and Planning Office

Domestic demand for diesel and gasoline

Domestic oil consumption tends to decrease, especially the volume of oil sales in the gas service station business. This is caused by the number of domestic car use that tends to decrease.

The table shows the production and sales volume of fuel in the country

(Unit: Million Litre)

Year	Total domestic fuel			Other fuel			High-Speed diesel		
	Produced	Sold	Percentage of surplus	Produced	Sold	Percentage of surplus	Produced	Sold	Percentage of surplus
2015	52,866	39,730	33.1%	25,737	17,811	44.5%	27,129	21,918	23.8%
2016	52,694	42,071	25.3%	27,009	19,419	39.1%	25,685	22,652	13.4%
2017	54,787	43,148	27.0%	27,886	19,887	40.2%	26,901	23,261	15.6%
2018	57,064	44,271	28.9%	29,398	20,669	42.2%	27,666	23,603	17.2%
2019	52,783	45,520	15.9%	28,210	20,918	34.8%	24,572	24,603	-0.31%
2020	50,889	40,157	26.7%	22,653	16,212	39.7%	28,236	23,946	17.9%
2021	49,241	37,604	30.9%	21,570	14,562	48.1%	27,671	23,042	20.1%

Source: Department of Energy Business: Ministry of Energy

Characteristics of fuel service stations in the country

The number of fuel service stations in the country tends to decrease. This is due to the demand for fuel that tends to decrease. Shown as follows:



Number of gas service stations compared in Thailand between 2020 and 2021

Entrepreneur name	2020	2021
PTT, PTG, BCP, ESSO, SHELL	6,808	7,152
Other brand gas service station	1,401	1,342
Independent traders	21,062	20,375
Total	29,271	28,869

Source: Department of Energy Business: Ministry of Energy

Moreover, gas service stations and gas can also be divided according to the characteristics of fuel service station entrepreneurs as follows:

- 1) Fuel or gas service station entrepreneurs are large and medium-sized fuel traders. The fuel or gas service stations that are open for service will have the trademarks of each fuel trader displayed inside the gas service stations.
- 2) Fuel or gas service station that the entrepreneur is an oil dealer or gas appointed by large and medium fuel traders. The fuel or gas dealer is therefore permitted to use the trademark of such fuel trader inside the fuel or gas service station that the dealer opens for service.
- 3) Fuel or gas service station operated by independent entrepreneur which is a small fuel or gas service station entrepreneur who is not represented by a large oil trader. Therefore, there may not be a trademark displayed in the gas service station, or may use the entrepreneur's logo displayed inside the gas service station.

However each group of entrepreneurs will focus on a different target customer group. As a result, the nature of business operations varies, for example, focusing on the opening of services on main roads with a large number of car users, or focusing on providing services in community areas to sell gasoline to car users in that community, etc.

(4) Assets used in business operations

The Company has operating assets divided into main Fixed Asset used by the Company and subsidiaries for business operations, including land and buildings and office equipment. The Company has investment policy to specifically invest in the businesses related to main business of the Company, aiming to invest in sufficient proportion to get the Company in management position for setting crucial business directions. This is to support and enhance core business of the Company for stability. More details can be found in the [Attachment 4](#)

(5) Undelivered project

-None-

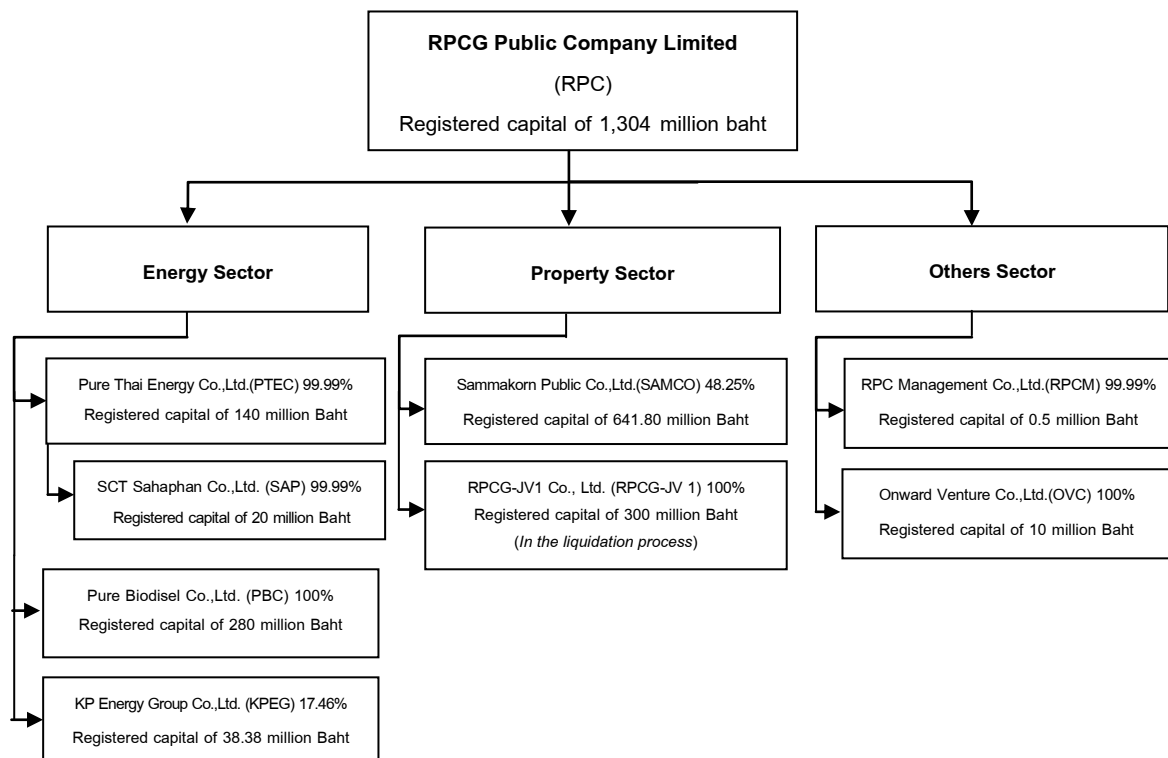


1.3 Shareholding structure

1.3.1 Shareholding structure of the group of the company

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has registered capital of THB 1,304,664,125 and paid-up capital of THB 1,304,664,125. The holding structure are as follows:

Business Structure of RPCG Group



Overview of Business Operation for the Group

RPCG Public Company Limited (RPC)

Previously, the Company is engaged in the distillation of condensate residue (CR), a by-product from the production process of PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (PTTGC) (formerly known as PTT Aromatics and Refining Public Company Limited (PTTAR)), to produce high quality petroleum and petrochemical products, e.g. high-speed diesel, fuel oil and other petrochemical products. RPC's refinery has a maximum capacity of 17,000 barrels per day or 80 million liters per month. Moreover, RPC also procures unleaded gasoline 91, gasohol 95, gasohol 91, high-speed diesel, and E85 from other refineries to satisfy the increased consumers demand. Besides, RPC also operates one oil depot in Rayong Province to expedite the purchasing and delivery process. Since early 2012, the Company's oil refinery has been shut down as PTT Public Company Limited had broken the Condensate Selling Agreement, which is the Company's main raw material. The Company needed to cease the oil refinery operation indefinitely because the Company had lost



the main revenue business and there were many operating expenses. According to the resolution of AGM 2015, held on April 20, 2015 has approved the discontinued oil refinery in Rayong Province permanent.

The Company has improved business operation and restructure the business to suit the Holding Company environment, which main revenues came from energy business are as follows.

Core Company

1. Pure Thai Energy Company Limited (PTEC)

PTEC is a subsidiary which held by RPC 99.99% of shares, the registered capital of PTEC is 140 million Baht, divided into ordinary shares of 1,400,000 shares at par value of 100 Baht per share. All shares are fully paid-up. PTEC engages in retail distribution business of high-speed diesel, Gasohol 95, Gasohol 91, Gasohol E20, Premium Diesel, Premium Gasohol 95 and high-speed diesel B20. On November 6, 2017, Pure Thai Energy Company Limited ("PTEC"), has signed the cooperation contracts with ESSO (Thailand) Public Company Limited ("ESSO") for oil contracts and the use of the Esso trademark rights. After this, PTEC will be service station under the Esso trademark, but still remain the business operation of gasoline service station by PTEC. As at 31 December, 2021, PTEC continue to be the operator of 70 gasoline service stations under the Esso trademark.

Subsidiaries

1. SCT Sahaphan Co., Ltd. (SAP)

SAP is a subsidiary which is held 99.99% by PTEC. The registered capital of SAP is 20 million Baht by divided into 200,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 100 Baht each. The nature of the business is selling equipment, including repair and maintenance services and construction to petroleum service stations.

2. Pure Biodiesel Limited (PBC)

PBC is a subsidiary which is held 100% by RPC. The registered capital of PBC is 280 million Baht by divided into 2,800,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 100 Baht each. The objectives of PBC are: 1) to produce biodiesel (B100) from domestic palm oil which its production capacity of 300,000 liters per day or 100,000 tons per year for blending B100 into diesel fuel, referred to as Diesel B3 and Diesel B5 which are the renewable energies according to the government's policy, and (2) to produce glycerin with production capacity of 10,000 tons per year, for usage as a raw materials in cosmetics and medical supplies. PBC obtains a BOI Promotion Certificate by which it receives an 8-year corporate income tax exemption. Present, PBC has stopped the production for indefinite period since February 2012.

3. RPC Management Co., Ltd. (RPCM)

RPCM is a subsidiary which is held 99.99% by RPC. The registered capital of RPCM is 500,000 Baht by divided into 5,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 100 Baht each and all shares are fully paid up. RPCM engages in the business as an oil wholesale trader for trading all kinds of fuel products with major and minor



dealers in nationwide such as, high-speed diesel, Gasohol 91, Gasohol 95. RPCM has stopped all trading transactions. In 2012 RPCM changed it's the business operation to supporting the systems management service.

4. RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd. (RPCG-JV 1)

RPCG-JV 1 is a subsidiary which is held 100% by RPC. The registered capital of RPCG-JV1 is 300 million Baht by divided into 3 ordinary shares with a par value of 100 Baht each. RPCG-JV 1 engages in the business of real estate development.

In December 2021, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors has approved the resolution to dissolution and in the liquidation process.

5. Onward Venture Co., Ltd. (OVC)

OVC is a subsidiary which is held 100% by RPC. The registered capital of OVC is 10 million Baht by divided into 100,000 ordinary shares with a par value of 100 Baht each. OVC to operate retail loans (Pico Plus).

Associated Companies

1. Sammakorn Public Company Limited (SAMCO)

SAMCO is an associated company which is held 48.25% by the Company. The registered capital of SAMCO is 641.80 million Baht which divided into ordinary shares of 641.80 shares at par value of 1 Baht per share. SAMCO engages in property development business with major focus in single-detached house projects and Condominium in Bangkok and metropolitan. SAMCO is actively involved in the property developed continuously as at 31 December 2021, there are nine (9) projects, namely Sammakorn-Rangsit Khlong 7 (prime-7), Sammakorn-Rangsit Khlong 7 (Zone-4), Sammakorn Chaipayruk-Changwatana, Sammakorn Avenue-Ramintra-WongWaen, Sammakorn Avenue-Chaipayruk-WongWaen, Chaipayruk-WongWaen 2, Sammakorn Avenue-Suvarnabhumi, Sammakorn Office Park and Providence Lane.

2. KP Energy Group Company Limited (KPEG)

KPEG is an associated company that the Company hold 17.46% stake. Its registered capital is THB 38.38 million and engages in a Very Small Power Producer (VSPP)

1.3.2 Persons with possible conflicts of interest who hold shares in the subsidiaries and affiliates at over 10% of the number of shares with the voting right

-None-

1.3.3 Relationship with the business group of the major shareholders

-None-



1.3.4 Shareholders

As of March 17, 2021, the list of top ten shareholders including related persons as specified in Section 258 of the Securities Act B.E. 2535 is as follows:

	Names of Shareholders	Number of shares	% ⁽¹⁾
1	Petro-Instruments Corp. Ltd.	257,227,140	19.72
2	Mr. Tawat Ungsuprasert and Spouse	48,539,238	3.72
3	Mr. Patanan Sukontarug	43,287,000	3.32
4	Ms. Pimuma Janetumnugul	37,642,850	2.89
5	Ms. Montana Janetumnugul	34,481,978	2.64
6	Ms. Prinnee Janetumnugul	29,601,578	2.27
7	Ms. Matanee Sukontarug	27,300,000	2.09
8	Mr. Satja Janetumnugul and Spouse	22,734,592	1.74
9	Mr. Napon Janetumnugul	21,311,400	1.63
10	Mrs. Ampai Hankraivilai	17,000,000	1.30

Source : List of registered shareholders of RPCG as of March 17, 2021.

Note : ⁽¹⁾ Based on the paid-up capital of 1,304,664,125 shares

1.4 Registered and paid-up capital

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's registered capital stood at 1,304,664,125 million baht, consisting of 1,034,664,125 ordinary shares at the par value of 1.00 baht and the paid-up capital of 1,304,664,235 baht.

1.5 Other Securities

-None-

1.6 Dividend Policy

The Company has a policy to pay dividends to shareholders at the rate of not less than 50 percent of net profit after deduction of all reserves. Unless there is a necessity that it cannot be paid. The dividend payment will be considered many factors such as financial position, liquidity, business expansion and other factors that relevant in the management of the Company. The dividend payment must be approved by the shareholders as appropriate and approved by the Board of Directors.

2) Risk Management

2.1 Risk Management Policy and Plan

The Board of Directors and the Executives remains fully committed to efficient Risk Management with Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) in a systematic and continual manner. The Company commands a Risk Management Policy and communicates across the organization to ensure efficient management of risks.



Appropriate resource allocation protects and maintains properties. Risk management policy is defined clearly. The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee which is comprised of the independent committee. The committee oversees internal control system, risk management system, and corporate governance. It maintains appropriateness and effectiveness. It assures that the Company complies with regulations and related laws. It prevents conflict of interest. It maintains properties, conducts related documentations to prevent fraud or misconduct.

2.2 Risk factors for the Company's business operations

2.2.1 Business operations risks

The Company considered a significant risk factor which may affect its business in order to manage its risks efficiently and effectively. So the Company has considered about Risk Management and Internal Control. The Company has increased its focus on Risk Management and Monitoring of Risk Management Process so that implementation consistent with Good Corporate Governance Policy.

Nevertheless, the Company has originates its risk evaluation process on the current global status, at this moment some other risks might not yet be mentioned due to the uncontrollable external sources which might affect the Company in the future.

1) Risks from fluctuation of refined oil prices

The Company deals directly with refined oil and various refined oil sellers, thus, the possibility of the fluctuation of refined oil prices are according to the following factors;

- Global economic and politic unrest, specifically, the members of Middle East countries; the main producers of natural gas and crude oil.
- Global and regional level of demand and supply.
- Government regulations; national level and global level
- Weather condition

Due to the fact that all mentioned factors are caused by the uncontrollable external sources, and the selling price depends on the fluctuation of refined oil prices. The effect on financial status and the operation results might also affect the selling quantity and the value of the inventories.

Nevertheless, the Company manages the situation in the positive manner by utilizing great skills from the experienced group of employees regularly analyzes the situation and keeps close attention to the refined oil prices. In addition, the specializations in managing and acquiring refined oil in fair deals as well as the good management in price positioning in the market are achieved excellently. Furthermore, the main purpose of the refined oil inventories are assigned specifically for trading purpose for each part of the country, and the arbitrate trading in form of large quantity of refined oil inventories are not the policy of the Company. Furthermore, the Company does not have a significant effect on the fluctuation of refined oil prices due to the majority of consumers are regular buyers who purchase daily.



2) Risks from government intervention in market prices

The possibility caused by the government intervention in national refined oil price structure, especially, during the peak of the fluctuation of refined oil prices and petroleum price in global market. The intervention from the government may affect the operations, financial statuses and the Company operating results.

Although, the Company measures that there are some risk from government intervention, but market prices may not have the effect on the Company. The reason behind this is the intervention policy is only applied temporary. The government shall adjust the price to consumers and vendors for the petroleum retail price to stay at the same purchasing rate from the refinery or other suppliers including the marketing expenditures. In addition, when the tax rate, marketing expenditures and other contributed capital are unchanged the petroleum retail price will be adjusted to stay at the same rate at the refinery in order to aid the consumers and vendors during the increase of petroleum price in the global market.

3) Risks from man-made disasters and natural disasters

As the Company involvement is mainly in the petroleum business, specifically, its subsidiaries as petroleum service stations all around the country. Therefore, the probability of various types of disasters is high. Although, the natural disasters such as conflagration, flood, and etc. are unavoidable and unpreventable, the Company is well aware and well prepared for any circumstances in order to prevent the cause loss of lives and damage to properties and businesses.

The Company acknowledges the prevention for these types of risk by applying for the all risks insurance which focuses primary on the production assets which can be filed the claim when the accidents or disasters occurred. Furthermore, the Company also recognizes the importance of the emergency training for its employees by conducting the training regularly in order to be prepared for the unexpected disasters as a contingency plan.

4) Emerging Risk

■ Employees and Stakeholders Risks of COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts

The Covid-19 pandemic impacts and business contingency plans by the Covid-19 pandemic spread since the end of 2019 and Thailand was widely spread in March 2020 and return in the end December 2020 until the current the number of people infected inside the country was in not much rate when compare in abroad due to the legal measures, the Act and the various preventive measures from the Government sectors together with strict cooperation from all private sectors led to such success. The Company has proceeded issuing the internal preventive measures of Covid-19, released the organization communication for internal practice and provided the contingency plans in all impact levels for business continuity.

As well as establish a safety and occupational health management plan to employees and related parties in order to continue the operation of RPCG Group for example, the provision of safety and occupational health equipment such as masks, hand sanitizers to RPCG Group's employees, preparation of information technology



systems to enable employees to work outside the head office or work from home, screening of outsiders before entering RPCG Group's operation area,

■ **Risk from promulgation of Personal Information Protection Act**

According to the Personal Data Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019), declared in the Government Gazette on 27 May 2019, defining the rules, procedures, and conditions for personal data protection comprehensively. It was scheduled to take effect on 27 May 2020. However, due to the fact that this law is quite detailed and complicated in order to effectively protect personal information, while many government and private sectors are not ready to fully comply yet, therefore the Royal Decree has been declared to postpone its enforcement until 27 May 2021. This will affect all operations related to personal information, whether it is employees, partners, and customers. If the data is stored under the responsibility of the Company, it is necessary to request permission to store the data with employees, partners, customers, or the owner of that personal data every time.

In the meanwhile, the Company has appointed a working group to oversee and prepare various plans to support the enforcement of the said law and establishing personal data protection policies in order to be a guideline for RPCG Group operations, including determining various measures regarding the purpose and conditions for using the information, notifying and requesting consent, collection, use and disclosure of information to be as required by law.

2.2.2 Risk Factors for Securities Holders' Investment

Risk of uncertainty in the ability to pay dividends depends on many factors, such as the operating results of the Company and its subsidiaries, capital reserves for investment plans in new companies or business, etc. In addition, the Company's share price may fluctuate due to a variety of factors beyond the Company's control, such as economic conditions, crises, unusual situations or changes in accordance with policies, rules regulations or conditions which significantly effects the business operations of the Company. Such factors may cause the Company's share price to fall below the investor's buy price and/or above the investor sell-off price. Therefore, investors may be at risk from the uncertainty of the return that investors will receive. The Company has continuously monitored the situation closely in order to manage risks and formulate a risk management plan to reduce the impact on RPCG Group's business.

2.2.3 Risk of investing in foreign securities (In case the issuer is a foreign company)

- None -



3) Business Sustainability Management

3.1 Policies and Goals in Sustainability Management

The Company is committed to operating its business with the responsibility for various impact caused and to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of sustainability management and the Company has envisaged the importance of sustainability governance and gives precedence to achieve sustainable growth for our business operations with corporate social responsibilities. Basing our entrepreneurial philosophy on concerns and care for all stakeholders, economy, society and the environment using our virtue, ethics and code of conduct, the Company is looking forward to operating under corporate social responsibilities and is determined to benefit the society as a whole and enable company's growth.

Currently the Company is in active pursuit of development of policies, guidelines and plans related to sustainable development of the organization. Sustainability Committee is expected to be established within Year 2022, consisting of executives from different units who are assigned to work together to define strategies, goals, policies and frameworks on sustainability as well as monitor sustainability performances and drive related initiatives continuously across the organization.

4) Management Discussion and Analysis: MD&A

4.1 Operations Analysis and financial position

Overview of past performance and financial position

RPCG Public Company Limited was established in the year 1995, engaged in the trading of oil and petrochemical products. In the year 2012, the Company stopped operating the refinery business. This was because PTT Public Company Limited terminated the contract for sale of condensate residue (CR), which was the main raw material of the Company. Later in the year 2015, the Company improved its operations and restructured its business to suit the current environment to become a holding company by jointly investing in the energy and property development business group. The main income was from the energy business and the Company stopped operating the oil refinery business in Rayong permanently.

Operating results and profitability

Revenue

Revenue of the Company and subsidiaries

Product	2019		2020		2021	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Domestic						
High-speed diesel	2,859	67	2,931	71	4,019	73
Gasohol	1,379	32	1,205	29	1,448	27
Other products	24	1	13	-	7	-
Total Revenue from Sales	4,262	100	4,149	100	5,474	100



For the year 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had total revenue equal to 4,262 million Baht, 4,149 million Baht and 5,474 million Baht, respectively. Most of the revenue is from selling oil through gas service stations of Pure Thai Energy Company Limited (PTEC), which is the Company's core company, amounting to 5,472.40 million Baht, an increase of 1,330.16 million Baht or 32 percent compared to the year 2020 amount of 4,142.24 million Baht, that affected by higher oil prices. Moreover, the Company sales volume increased by 5 percent from the previous year due to the expansion of gas service station branches increased from the previous year that was mainly from the sale of diesel products.

Incomes from service rendering and other income

	2019		2020		2021	
	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%	Million Baht	%
Incomes from service rendering	20	5	6	5	6	1
Service income	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rental income	20	5	20	18	13	1
Interest income	7	2	13	11	10	1
Profit from selling investments in associates	368	86	-	-	-	-
Compensation for damages income	-	-	71	62	-	-
Compensation for damages judgment income	-	-	-	-	900	97
Other income	11	2	5	4	4	0
Total Incomes from service rendering and Other income	427	100	115	100	933	100

For the year 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company has revenue from services and other income equal to 427 million Baht, 115 million baht and 933 million Baht respectively, consisting of income from the services of land rental, building rental and equipment rental, interest income and other income. In the year 2021, The Company has received compensation for damages according to the judgment in the amount of 900 million Baht.

Cost of Sales

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company has cost of sales of 4,011 million Baht 3,812 million Baht and 5,148 million Baht or equivalent to a 90%, 89% and 80% of total revenue, respectively.

In 2021, the Company has cost of sales had increased by 1,335 million Baht or 35%, compare to 3,812 million Baht from the year 2020, which increased by varying income from oil sales.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company has selling and administrative expenses of 308 million Baht 390 million Baht and 399 million Baht, respectively.

In 2021, the Company has selling and administrative expenses of 399 million Baht, increased by 9 million Baht or equivalent to a 2%, compared to 390 million Baht of the same period last year. The increase was due to selling expense, employee expense, rental of gas stations and in the year 2021, and acknowledge of the profit share from investments in associated companies was increased by 1 million Baht, compared to the year 2020.



Finance Cost

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had finance cost of 6 million Baht, 33 million Baht and 33 million Baht respectively, and in the year 2022 and 2021, Finance cost included the interest expenses on liabilities from gas service station lease agreements of 30 million Baht and 32 million Baht, respectively.

Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company

In 2020, the Company had profit equity holders of the Company of 44 million Baht, decreased by 337 million Baht compared to the previous year net loss of 381 million Baht, which increased from income compensation for damages according to the court judgements. Although the Company had a gross profit of 86 million Baht. There was an increase in operating loss of 3 million Baht, but the Company had an increase in sales and administrative expenses of 82 million Baht. The recognition of profit sharing from investments in associates decreased by 5 million Baht, including in the previous year the Company had a profit from selling investments in associates amount 368 million Baht.

In 2021, the Company had profit equity holders of the Company of 696 million Baht, increased by 652 million Baht compared to the previous year net loss of 44 million Baht. The Company had a gross profit decreased 10 million Baht. Although, there was an increase in operating profit of 13 million Baht, but the Company had an increase in sales and administrative expenses of 5 million Baht. The recognition of profit sharing from investments in associates increased by 1 million Baht.

Assets Management Capability

Assets

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had total assets of 4,063 million Baht 4,645 million Baht and 3,975 million Baht respectively.

In 2021, the Company had total assets decrease 670 million Baht or 14%, due to the sale of unit trust to pay off PTT. Furthermore, the right of use assets is recorded in accordance Thai Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) No.16 concerning rental contracts, effective from 1 January, 2020.

Liquidity and Capital Adequacy

Liabilities

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had liabilities of 2,331 million Baht, 2,897 million Baht and 1,506 million Baht, respectively.

In 2021, the Company's total liabilities decrease of 1,391 million Baht or 48%, mainly due to an decrease in trade accounts payable, advance money for improvement of gas service stations and increased lease liabilities.



Shareholders' Equity

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had total shareholders' equity of 1,732 million Baht, 1,748 million Baht and 2,469 million Baht respectively.

In 2021, the Company had shareholders' equity increased 721 million Baht.

Cash Flows

In 2019, the Company had net cash flow of 57 million Baht, Net cash from operating activities of 22 million Baht, Net cash from investing activities of 54 million Baht and Net cash from financing activities of 19 million Baht.

In 2020, the Company had net cash flow of 13 million Baht, Net cash from operating activities of 111 million Baht, Net cash from investing activities of 67 million Baht and Net cash from financing activities of 31 million Baht.

In 2021, the Company had net cash flow of 82 million Baht, Net cash from operating activities of 585 million Baht, Net cash from investing activities of 692 million Baht and Net cash from financing activities of 25 million Baht.

Liquidity Ratio

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had liquidity ratio of 0.79 times 0.75 times and 1.38 times, respectively.

Debt to Equity Ratio

In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company had Debt to Equity ratio of 1.36 times 1.66 times and 0.61 times, respectively.

4.2 Key drivers which could affect future operations and financial status

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has brought about changing circumstances in the business operations, by which the Corporate Group has performed an assessment on factors affecting future operations and expects that such impact will be long lasting. Accordingly, the Corporate Group has reviewed its targets and business plan to be in line with such situation.

4.3 Key Financial Informations

4.3.1 Financial Statement

Summary of the auditor's report The auditor's report for the year ended December 31, 2021 was audited by Mrs.Poonnard Paocharoen from EY Office Limited ("EY") made an unconditional comment on the audit report. The financial statements show the financial position, performance and cash flows in a materially correct manner in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards. EY also added a paragraph of information and events highlighting the outcome of the dispute between the Company and PTT that the Supreme Court has sentenced in June 2021 and the payment of the remaining debt from offsetting to PTT.



Summary on Statement of Financial position of the Company

(Unit : Baht)

Statement of financial position	2019	2020	2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	104,251,416	117,361,957	198,863,697
Other current financial assets	-	1,143,556,769	252,226,756
Current Investments	435,065,710	-	-
Trade and other receivables	34,895,006	25,262,759	30,490,229
Receivable compensation for damages	-	97,730,463	-
Notes receivable	600,000,000	-	-
Inventories	68,571,766	64,015,934	72,870,300
Short-term loans to related parties	200,000,000	-	140,000,000
Short-term loans to unrelated party	-	-	12,100,000
Current portion of long-term loans to unrelated party	491,844	538,250	386,759
Other current assets	49,332,300	18,002,409	11,189,257
	1,492,608,042	1,466,468,541	718,126,998
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Total current assets	1,492,608,042	1,466,468,541	718,126,998
Non-current assets			
Pledged deposits at banks	152,951,000	141,451,000	141,451,000
Long-term loans to unrelated party	925,009	386,759	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-
Investment in joint venture	-	-	1,009,554
Investment in associate	1,214,079,487	1,190,085,713	1,208,180,912
Other long-term investment	-	-	-
Investment properties	-	146,936,000	182,931,300
Property, plant and equipment	1,004,074,036	1,082,225,764	1,156,183,235
Right-of-use assets	-	569,191,909	510,084,535
Intangible assets	2,821,001	5,774,152	7,379,430
Deferred tax assets	19,312,802	19,015,514	27,098,514
Other non-current assets	176,431,163	23,683,747	22,430,511
Total non-current assets	2,570,594,498	3,178,750,558	3,256,748,991
Total assets	4,063,202,540	4,645,219,099	3,974,875,989



			(Unit : Baht)
Statement of financial position	2019	2020	2021
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,846,819,476	1,867,897,946	429,640,727
Short-term loans from unrelated parties	300,000	100,000	100,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	20,164,798	25,030,903
Current portion of advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	37,097,796	47,321,749	49,928,412
Income tax payable	-	-	366,040
Other current liabilities	14,378,697	12,976,907	14,113,392
Total current liabilities	1,898,595,969	1,948,461,400	519,179,474
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	51,578,932	51,578,932	55,998,932
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	-	458,317,420	484,487,654
Provision for long-term employee benefits	16,434,304	18,308,799	20,424,791
Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	363,922,486	419,638,258	425,170,892
Provision for decommissioning costs	393,125	408,024	423,488
Total non-current liabilities	432,328,847	948,251,433	986,505,757
Total liabilities	2,330,924,816	2,896,712,833	1,505,685,231
Shareholders' equity			
Registered	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125
Issued and paid-up	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125
Share premium on ordinary shares	335,966,599	-	-
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Appropriated to legal reserve - Company	80,304,817	-	-
- Subsidiary	-	-	-
Unappropriated retained earnings (deficit)	(210,928,455)	249,729,953	945,683,512
Other components of shareholders' equity	209,159,542	194,112,188	218,843,121
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	1,719,166,628	1,748,506,266	2,469,190,758
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	13,111,096	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	1,732,277,724	1,748,506,266	2,469,190,758
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	4,063,202,540	4,645,219,099	3,974,875,989



(Unit : Baht)			
Income Statement	2019	2020	2021
Revenues			
Sales	4,261,723,063	4,148,859,123	5,473,763,194
Service income	19,760,061	6,362,572	6,327,940
Other incom	406,821,831	109,229,762	26,874,729
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	-	-	899,874,040
Total revenues	4,688,304,955	4,264,451,457	6,406,839,903
Expenses			
Cost of sales	4,010,868,284	3,812,330,888	5,147,604,837
Cost of services	2,890,909	439,200	1,417,961
Selling expenses	81,426,927	90,415,870	93,909,978
Administrative expenses	226,203,487	299,147,721	304,860,494
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	-	-	(4,111,672)
Total expenses	4,321,389,607	4,202,333,679	5,543,681,598
Profit from operating activities	366,915,348	62,117,778	863,158,305
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate	23,784,476	18,926,463	20,344,781
Finance cost	(5,693,798)	(33,149,627)	(33,120,170)
Profit before income tax	385,006,026	47,894,614	850,382,916
Income tax expense	17,749	(1,659,723)	(159,292,341)
Profit for the year from continuing operation	385,023,775	46,234,891	691,090,575
Discontinued operation			
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation	(4,712,316)	(8,125,199)	4,862,984
Profit for the year	380,311,459	38,109,692	695,953,559
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company	380,825,439	44,333,029	695,953,559
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary	(513,980)	(6,223,337)	-
Profit for the year	380,311,459	38,109,692	695,953,559



	(Unit : Baht)		
Statement of cash flows	2019	2020	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operation	385,006,026	47,894,614	850,382,916
Profit (loss) before tax from discontinued operation	(4,712,316)	(8,125,199)	4,862,984
Profit before tax	380,293,710	39,769,415	855,245,900
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortisation	55,996,365	146,527,576	154,956,812
Amortisation of advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	(32,524,826)	(42,540,275)	(48,293,503)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(167,249)	910,704	2,303,856
Reversal of reduction of cost of inventories to net realisable value	2,150,068	(2,900,860)	(6,390,786)
(Gain) loss on sales of investment unit in mutual funds	(7,426,097)	2,659,637	(1,881,317)
(Gain) loss on the change in value of investment unit in mutual funds	1,456,646	(639,956)	1,083,874
Loss on sales of buildings and equipment	(1,521,005)	11,618,529	3,505,907
Loss on write-off of intangible assets	-	80	-
Reversal of allowance for impairment of assets due to write-off	-	-	-
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	1,489,712	(117,779)	(10,361,503)
Gain on write-off of right-of-use assets	-	-	(16,425)
Compensation for damages and interest income	-	(71,018,882)	-
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	-	-	(899,874,040)
Provisions for long-term employee benefits	2,600,019	2,011,496	2,135,992
Provision for decommissioning costs	14,356	14,899	15,464
Profit from investments in associates	(367,856,330)	-	-
Interest income	(6,958,759)	(12,820,257)	(9,565,659)
Interest expense	4,450,613	2,814,553	1,060,053
Interest expense from lease liabilities	-	30,335,074	32,060,117
Gain (loss) on lease modification	-	(298,474)	408,618
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate	(23,784,476)	(18,926,463)	(20,344,781)
Gain (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	8,212,747	87,399,017	56,048,579
Operating assets (increase) decrease			
Trade and other receivables	4,199,915	8,343,383	(7,584,062)
Inventories	(8,847,213)	7,456,692	(2,463,580)
Other current assets	(7,787,448)	1,031,105	6,813,152
Other non-current assets	(6,056,662)	(968,119)	(10,605,736)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)			
Trade and other payables	39,646,683	30,404,336	78,851,518
Cash paid for employee benefits	-	(54,000)	(20,000)
Other current liabilities	4,224,503	(1,401,790)	1,136,485
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	33,592,525	132,210,624	122,176,356
Cash received from compensation for damages and interest income	-	-	97,730,463
Cash paid for compensation for damages according to the court judgements	-	-	(618,234,697)
Cash paid for interest expense	(4,452,122)	(2,814,553)	(1,060,053)
Cash paid for interest expense from lease liabilities	-	(18,837,695)	(30,138,442)
Cash received from income tax refunded	494,684	4,944,693	20,564,309
Cash paid for income tax	(7,534,303)	(4,610,272)	(175,714,638)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	22,100,784	110,892,797	(584,676,702)



	(Unit : Baht)		
Statement of cash flows	2019	2020	2021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease in fixed deposit	(10,000,000)	10,000,000	-
Decrease in pledged deposits at banks	10,370,000	11,500,000	-
Interest received	6,900,363	13,198,416	9,618,395
Dividend received from associate	53,178,909	27,872,884	9,290,961
Cash paid for purchases of investment units in mutual funds	(1,465,510,000)	(1,657,200,000)	(1,568,000,000)
Proceeds from sales of investment units in mutual funds	1,231,060,882	936,689,260	2,460,127,456
(Increase) decrease in short-term loans to related parties	(100,000,000)	200,000,000	(140,000,000)
Increase in short-term loans to unrelated party	-	-	(12,100,000)
Decrease in long-term loans to unrelated party	449,439	491,844	538,250
Proceeds from sales of investment in associate	348,999,995	-	-
Proceed from note receivables	-	600,000,000	-
Cash paid for investment properties	-	(146,936,000)	(960,000)
Acquisitions of buildings and equipment	(166,799,360)	(161,143,444)	(115,420,523)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(1,059,912)	(3,397,694)	(2,229,395)
Proceeds from sales of buildings and equipment	1,945,271	584,908	127,598
Cash paid for right-of-use assets	-	(7,323,663)	(5,720,000)
Cash received from advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	144,000,000	108,480,000	56,432,800
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	53,535,587	(67,183,489)	691,705,542
Cash flows from financing activities			
increase (decrease) in Bank overdrafts	(17,940,916)	-	-
Decrease in short-term loans from unrelated parties	(500,000)	(200,000)	-
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(110,983)	(23,511,008)	(25,527,100)
Decrease in non-controlling interests of the subsidiary from dissolution of the subsidiary	-	(6,887,759)	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(18,551,899)	(30,598,767)	(25,527,100)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	57,084,472	13,110,541	81,501,740
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	47,166,944	104,251,416	117,361,957
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	104,251,416	117,361,957	198,863,697
Non-cash transactions			
Transfer of non-current assets to receivable compensation for damages	-	26,711,581.00	-
Transfer of right-of-use assets to investment properties	-	-	31,980,132.00
Accrued investment in joint venture	-	-	1,000,000.00
Notes receivable from sales of investment in associate	600,000,000	-	-
Increase in right-of-use assets	-	34,239,387	48,813,506
Increase in investment properties	-	-	5,436,065.00
Actuarial gain (loss)	(1,686,471)	83,001	-
Surplus on revaluation of assets	860,000.00	-	22,100,000.00
Share of other comprehensive income of associate	(536,229.00)	(15,047,354)	7,050,933



Financial Highlights

Financial Ratios	Unit	31 Dec. 2019	31 Dec. 2020	31 Dec. 2021
Current Ratio	X	0.79	0.75	1.38
Inventory Turnover Ratio	X	61.49	57.51	75.21
Collection Period	Day	3	3	2
Net Profit Margin	%	8.94	1.06	13
Gross Profit Margin	%	5.89	8.11	5.96
Return on Equity	%	21.98	2.54	28.19
Return on Assets	%	10.02	1.02	16.15
Net Profit (loss) per Share	Baht	0.29	0.03	0.53
Book Value per Share	Baht	1.33	1.34	1.89
Debt to Equity Ratio	X	1.36	1.66	0.61
Long-term Debt to Equity Ratio	X	0.25	0.54	0.40

Financial Position and Operating Results

(Unit : Million Baht)

Financial Items	31 Dec. 2019	31 Dec. 2020	31 Dec. 2021
Total assets	4,063	4,645	3,975
Total liabilities	2,331	2,897	1,506
Total Shareholders' equity	1,732	1,748	2,469
Revenue from sales	4,262	4,149	5,474
Other Income	426	115	33
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	-	-	900
Total revenue	4,688	4,264	6407
Gross profit	251	337	326
EBITDA	442	207	1,018
Profit (Loss) Equity holders of the Company	381	44	696
Profit (Loss) Equity holders of the Company per share (Baht)	0.29	0.03	0.53



5) General Information and Other Information

5.1 General Information

Company Name	RPCG Public Company Limited ("the Company")
Type of Business	RPCG acts as the holding company, accompany with its fuel-retailing (former) business with the refined capacity of 17,000 Barrel per Day and one depot for the distribution of High Speed Diesel, 91 RON Gasoline, Gasohol 91, Gasohol 95, Gasohol E85, Chemicals and Fuel Oil including retail marketing
Head Office	86/2 Sammakorn Place, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Saphansoong, Bangkok 10240
Registered Capital	1,304,664,125 Baht
Ordinary shares	1,304,664,125 Shares
Par value	1 Baht
Paid registered capital	1,304,664,125 Baht
Company Register No.	0107546000202
	Telephone No. 02-372-3600 Fax No. 02-372-3327
Factory	7/3 Pakorn Songkrohrad Road, Tambol Map-ta-phut, Amphur Muang-Rayong, Rayong Province 21150
	Telephone No. (038) 685-816 -9 Fax No. (038) 685-243
	Home page : http://www.rpcgthai.com

References

Securities Registration	Thailand Security Depository Co., Ltd.
Address	93 Ratchadapisek Road, Dindaeng, Bangkok 10400
	Telephone No. 02-009-9000 Fax No. 02-009-9991
Auditor (year 2021)	Mrs.Poonnard Paocharoen Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5238
Address	EY Office Limited 33 rd Floor, Lake Rajada Office Complex 193/136-137 Rajadapisek Road, Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110
	Telephone No. 02-264-0777 Fax No. 02-264-0790

5.2 Other Information

-None-

5.3 Legal Dispute

As of 31 December 2021, the Company has no legal disputes, including no legal disputes that affect business of the Company that cannot be assessed in numbers and no lawsuits that are not caused by the normal business operations of the Company.



Section 2 : Corporate Governance

6) Corporate Governance Policy

The Company realizes and puts emphasis on implementation of management system which is effective, transparent and accountability to enhance confidence of all parties concerned and for sustainable growth of business by performing the works ethically and complying with all relevant laws. Hence the Company has defined corporate governance policy to elevate the existing operations, so that they can have clearly and systematically standards. Such policy has been put into practice and must be observed by the Company's employees at all levels to strengthen the truly corporate governance culture. There is also policy or operation to maintain fundamental rights of the shareholders that they should be fairly obtained pursuant to the laws or more than that for maximum profit of the Company, the shareholders and the stakeholders in the long run and on sustainable basis. In addition, the Company has publicized the corporate governance policy in its website and also makes available to the directors, the executives and all employees for their acknowledgement and realization on importance of corporate governance on promotion of sustainable growth of the Company.

6.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICY AND PRACTICE

6.1.1 Policy and Practice Related of the Board of Directors

- **Nomination of the directors and the executives**

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall have duty to nominate the qualified persons to hold position of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Managing Director upon vacancy of such position or to replace the director who is retired on rotation. The consideration criteria shall focus on persons who have skills and experiences necessary for business operations of the Company both current and future. Director Pool of IOD or other related entities or Professional Search Firm (if any) will be used as reference list for qualified candidates which will be used to define required qualifications to create diversification of Board of Directors Structure, not limited to sex, age and education.

Besides, the Company allowed the shareholders to propose director's name in advance. Nomination and Remuneration Committee will consider proposed candidate according to the specified criteria and propose to Board of Director to agree before approving by shareholders' meeting.

To select and appoint the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Nomination and Remuneration Committee will select the candidates who meet the specified qualifications and propose to Board of Directors to approve the appointment with majority votes. The selection and appointment of director shall be based on method specified in articles of associations of the Company. Nomination and Remuneration Committee will select qualified candidate and propose to Board of Directors to agree and the candidate who has been appointed is required to have an approval from the shareholders' meeting. Resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be made by a majority of votes of the shareholders who present and have the voting rights.



- **Directors and the Executives' remuneration**

Directors: The shareholders' meeting is authorised to approve all types of remuneration for directors. The Board of Directors assigns the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to take charge of formulating policies and criteria on remuneration for directors. To present directors' remuneration to the shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors will look into the pay structure and remuneration against business strategies and long-term goals. Also forming part of the consideration are experience, duties, accountability, and responsibility as well as the benefit expected of each director. The practice is comparable to peer industrial companies. Compensation must be attractive enough for directors to take the organization towards both short-term and long-term goals

Executives: Regarding compensation for executives, the Board of Directors has a policy on determining the suitable remuneration structure for motivating the Chief Executive Officer, Senior Executives, and all others to work towards the objectives and goals and achieve the long-term benefit for the organization. The Board of Directors assigns the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to define pay criteria against performance assessment for the Managing Director before seeking approval from the Board of Directors.

- **Independence of directors from management**

The Board of Directors is made up of executive directors and non-executive directors at a ratio where proper balance of power can be upheld. Most directors are non-executive directors, who are free to express their views on business management. The number and qualifications of independent directors are defined by SEC and SET. The Board of Directors will ensure that all independent directors can work with one another on panels with efficiency and with freedom to express their opinions.

- **Development of directors**

The Board of Directors ensures that each director commands knowledge and understanding of their roles and responsibilities as well as the nature of business and applicable laws. Also under the responsibility of the Board of Directors is the provision of support for all directors to regularly develop their knowledge and skills.

- **Assessment of Board performance**

The Board of Directors has in place a policy on performance assessment of the Board of Directors, sub-committees, and each director at least once a year to allow all directors to jointly deliberate work results and problems encountered. Results of the assessment will benefit further performance development.

- **Policies and operation guideline relating to shareholders and stakeholders**

The Company emphasizes the basic rights of the shareholders and stakeholders, both as the shareholders are both investors and the Company's owners. The Company has a policy to promote the right exercising by the shareholders, as the following details:

1. Right to receive accurate, complete, sufficient and prompt information
2. Right to attend the shareholders of meetings, express opinions and raise questions in the meetings in accordance with the meeting agenda



3. Right to nominate or dismiss directors
4. Right to approve the auditor and propose audit fee
5. Right to propose meeting agenda, that need additional review, in the shareholders' meetings
6. Other rights as stated by laws and the Company's regulations

● Roles of Stakeholders

The Company is attentive to the right of the beneficiaries in all groups, be they the internal beneficiaries like staffs and the Company's and its subsidiaries' executives, or the external beneficiaries like competitors, creditor, the governmental authority and other related agents. The company actually conducts its operation in compliance with the provisions of law and other relevant regulations in order to maintain the appropriate care of these beneficiaries. In 2021, the Company ensured that all stakeholders were properly treated each stakeholder as follows:

Shareholders	The Company values the rights of shareholders and rights stipulated by the law, such as the right to attend the shareholders' meetings; the right to vote at the meeting; the right to freely express opinions at the shareholders' meetings; the Company also gives shareholders the right, as the owners of the Company, to make suggested and comments on the Company's affairs to the independent.
Employees	The Company truly believes that its employees are the most valuable assets and also support employees to improve their knowledge and skill by providing skills trainings, knowledge sharing workshops and learning opportunities to all employees for their self-development and career growth with the Company. The Employee Performance Assessment system integrates the employees' values with the corporate objective to ensure that the business success is their mutual benefits.
Customers	The Company is determined to provide customers with maximum benefit in terms of quality and price, to develop and maintain the sustainable relationship with customer, to commitment to the customers.
Partners	The Company is operates its business by upholds promises and committed to fair and equal treatment of its suppliers and business partners to establish mutual trust.
Competitors	The Company is legally competing with the competitors by adhering to the business fairness under the trade competition act. , and not take any action that violates the intellectual property or copyright of competitors, not use dishonest methods to discredit a competitor or no trade secret violations.
Creditors	The Company honestly and strictly adheres to loan agreement, pay attention to the importance of the creditors and strive to keep good relationship with them on the best interest of the Company.
Communities, Social and Environment	The Company perceives the corporate responsibility for the environment in the society and community and for natural resources conservation. The Company supports activities that promote quality of life and create happiness for communities, society and environment.



- **Equitable Treatment of Shareholders**

The Company has a policy to treat all the shareholders equally. That is, a shareholder can vote independently to elect the board of directors, partake in resolution making, opining, and enquiring the meeting as per the meeting's agenda and proposed issue. Every shareholder has the right and equity to receive correct, well-rounded, and updated information, of which he/she can also check for its verity. The company has a policy to provide more alternatives for the shareholders by permitting an independent director to be entrusted by a shareholder, in the event the latter cannot attend the meeting. All are treated fairly and equally as following guidelines:

1. All shareholders have the rights and equality of receiving information, expressing opinions and asking questions, in accordance with the meeting agenda and the issues proposed in the meeting.
2. Shareholders are able to obtain the meeting details and agendas from the Company's website prior to the meeting date. To promote the rights of the shareholders, the Company posts an announcement encouraging the shareholders to nominate a person to take the role of a director and suggest additional meeting agendas for the Annual General Meetings of shareholders. In addition, the shareholders are also encouraged to express their ideas about clear operation guidelines.
3. The Company has the policy and operation guidelines about the use of inside information prevent directors, management and employees from wrongly using inside information or preventing inside trading. The securities trading is suspended for one month before the financial statement and inside information are released to the public.
4. Directors and management are required to report the details about their stakeholding so that the Board of Directors can consider any transactions that may involve in conflicts of interest and that may impact overall decision making for the Company's benefits. Directors and management involving in any transactions done with the company shall not take part in decision making in such transactions.
5. Directors and management are required to report the details about their holding and trading of securities to the Company's secretary office, which will submit such report to the SEC, depending on the case, within the duration specified by the laws and related regulations.

- **Prevention of inside information exploitation**

The Corporate Governance Policy prohibits directors, executives, and staff as well as all others involved from using or revealing business information that is not intended for the public for personal gain or for securities trading. Inside information is not to be released to outsiders or any stakeholders before disclosure to the public through SET. To ensure strict compliance, the Company has established disciplinary actions for violators.



- **Prevention of conflict of interest**

In the past years, the company's directors and management have been considering about the eradication of the interests' conflict with prudence, honesty, and independence under the frame of decent morality. This effort is to achieve the overall benefits of the company, transparency, and protection of personal interest through exploitation. The Company's directors, executives and all employees are not allowed to engage in any business that competes with the Company or execute any business transaction which involves themselves or related person/juristic person that may lead to conflict of interest and not to seek benefits for themselves and related parties by using inside information that has not been disclosed to the public. In case that connected transaction 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.

- **Anti-Corruption**

The Company is aware of the importance of Anti-Corruption and emphasizes the management of business ethics; fairness, transparency and accountability; specifically in related processes or risk of corruption in all forms, either directly or indirectly according to good corporate governance in order to enhance stakeholders' trust and indoctrinate good awareness and establish good value for directors, managements and employees in all level of the Company for their acknowledgment and practice.

Anti-Corruption Policy

Directors, executives, and employees must perform their duties with honesty and without involving in all forms of corruption, whether it is direct or indirect. Uphold and abide by the policies and Code of Conduct strictly.

Related Practices

- **Receiving or giving gifts, favors, other privileges**

The operation of the Company includes auction or projects, procurement, coordination or activities related to the business of the Company with both public and private sectors. It must be treated with fairness, transparency and verification. Comply with the law, regulation and policy, the Company is aware of receiving or giving gifts, favors or benefits. These could pose a risk of corruption.

- **Donation or support to public or private sectors**

Donation or support to public or private sectors must be conducted with transparency and not contrary to morality, ethics, legally and adhere to the policies and procedures of such matters very seriously. This must be approved by the original affiliation before proceeding.

However, the donation or support to public or private sectors aforementioned, must not cause conflict of both personal and corporate interests. Not used as an excuse for corruption. Approval of donation or support to public or private sectors must follow the rules strictly. A report is prepared, together with documents for approval donation or support to public or private sectors, and propose to the management for consideration.



❑ Political participation

The Company operates as a politically neutral. No aid or political support to political parties or politicians in all its forms. It also does not encourage any director, executive, or employee to participate in any political activity on behalf of the Company. The Company is entitled to personal freedom under the law to participate in political activities. And it is not impersonating an employee, or any assets of the Company to take on political support or act in any manner which contributes to the misconception that the Company engages in or support any political.

So the expression and political opinion in the office or corporate premises of the Company are considered against the regulation of the Company.

❑ Complaints, found clues corruption

If corruption is found, it must be informed to the supervisor or through channels which are set up for complaints, clues, corruption or abuses. The Company has measures to protect the complainant, informant as required. Details are provided by the policy on notification of clues and protection of notifier. The Company provides channel to report clues and complaints through the **Company secretary**: By post to: RPCG Public Company Limited No. 86/2 Sammakorn Place, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Saphansoong, Bangkok 10240

❑ Risk assessment of corruption

The internal audit department is responsible for assessing the risks of corruption. By assessing, analysis, monitoring and control of risk at acceptable levels and report to the Audit Committee about the monitoring of the implementation of the policy against corruption.

❑ Raising awareness against corruption

The Company conducts internal communication to ensure that directors, executives and employees understand and recognize the importance of anti-corruption. Include policies and practices that are relevant through staff meetings, seminars and the Company media. Available to employees who perform duties related to the stakeholders of the Company to inform them.

❑ Penalties for offenses

Penalties for offenses shall be in accordance with the Company regulations and / or applicable laws.

6.2 CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board of Directors is committed to good corporate governance, and thus has established the Code of Conduct as the operating framework and guideline for all directors, executives, employees, ensuring effectiveness and transparency, inspiring confidence and acceptance among all stakeholders, leading to sustainable value creation for the businesses.

The guidelines in Code of Business Ethics cover Legal compliance, Anti-Corruption, Stakeholding and conflicts of interest, Supervising the use of inside information and trading the Company's securities, Disclosure



and confidentiality of information, Protection of personal information, Human rights, Protection and non-infringement of intellectual property, Receiving complaints, whistleblowing channels and protection of the rights of whistleblowers, Responsibility to stakeholders.

In addition, the Company requires monitoring of compliance with Corporate Governance Policy and Code of Business Ethics through internal audit processes. Any neglect or violation will be subject to disciplinary action and/or law, as the case may be, and in case of seeing practices that may be contrary to business ethics Have employees report to supervisors. or the Compliance Department or internal audit department or the Managing Director, as the case may be, through channels for complaints or whistleblowing provided by the Company. Neglecting or violating Code of Business Conduct will be subject to disciplinary action and/or law. In the event that a practice that may be contrary to Code of Business Conduct is found, employees must report to supervisors or Compliance Department or Internal Audit Department or President through complaint channels or whistleblowing provided by the Company.

6.3 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICIES, PRACTICES AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

The Company outlined the corporate governance policy and the code of ethical business for directors, management, and employees to practice. The Company also saw that the companies under the group also applied the policy and guideline appropriately and adequately for the Company's business, based on faithfulness, honesty, transparency, fairness, and relevant laws. The Company reviewed policy, code of ethical business, and charter of committees every year in order to remain updated amid the changing situations and circumstances.

In 2021, the Board of Directors approved the improvement of Corporate Governance Policy, Code of Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy according to comply with the laws and good corporate governance criteria of relevant regulatory agencies and as a working guideline for executives and employees of RPCG Group as follows:

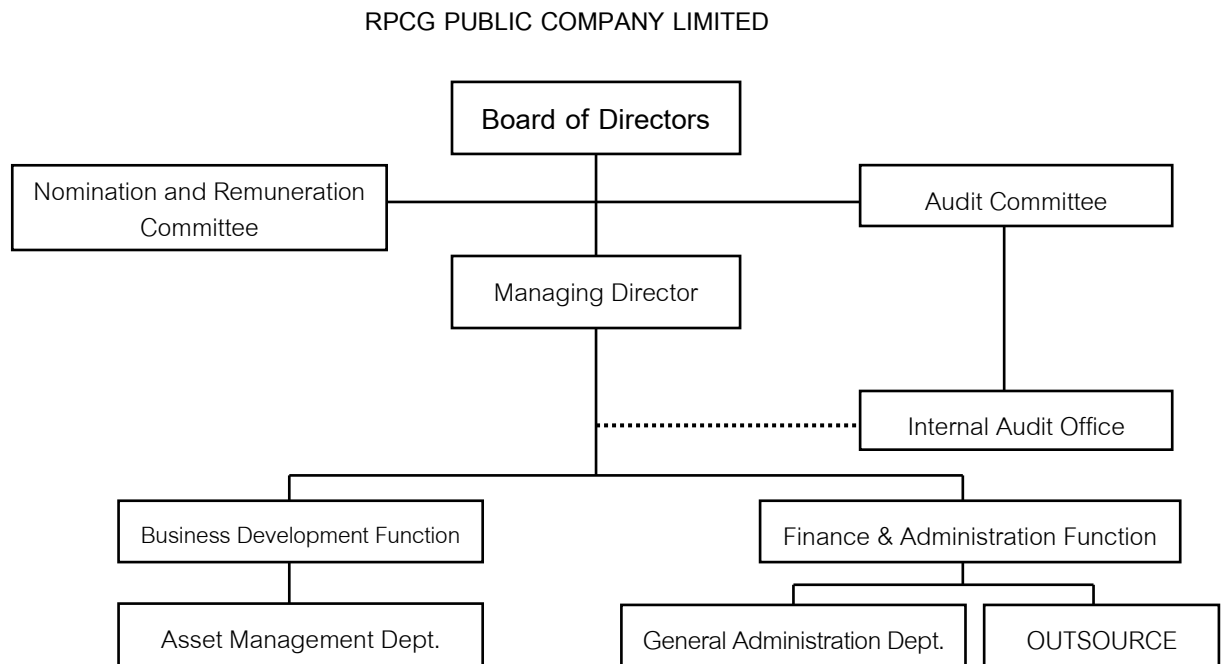
- Added policies and guidelines regarding personal data protection to RPCG Group's Code of Business Ethics as a guideline for executives and employees in operation or take action related to the protection of personal data
- During the spread of the new Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19), the Company had set up guidelines for managing and taking care of all stakeholders. This included the management of work processes to be in line with the situation and for employee hygiene.



7). Corporate Governance Structure and Details of Board of Directors, Sub-Committee, Executives, Employees and Others

7.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Organization Structure as at December 31, 2021



7.2 BOARD OF DIRECTORS INFORMATION

7.2.1 Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board comprises fully qualified directors as specified. In 2021, the directors represented diverse skills, expertise knowledge, experience, sex and age, which benefited the business. The Board also had an appropriate proportion of independent directors as stipulated by law consisting of 7 directors, a sufficient number to supervise the Company's operations.

As of 31 December 2021, the Board of Directors are in total of 7 persons, comprising of:

- Independent Directors in total of 3 persons (43% of total 7 directors) which are in line with regulations of the SEC that prescribe listed companies of have independent directors of at least 1 out of 3 of the total directors and no less than 3 persons. In addition, Independent Directors can provide opinions to operations under prescribed policies with independency and without dominance or limitations within the meeting of the Board of Directors. Such 3 Independent Directors serve as Member of Audit Committee of the Company.



- Non-Executive Directors in total of 7 persons (43% of total 7 directors) in which Non-Executive Directors have work experience related to main businesses of RPCG Group or management of large-sized company, or other experience beneficial to management of the Company.
- Executive Director in total 1 person who is the Acting Managing Director (14% of total 7 directors).

7.2.2 Board of Directors Information

The Board of Directors comprises experts in various fields with expertise and experience. At least one non-executive director must have the knowledge, understanding of the Company's business, leadership, vision, independence in decision-making. He/She is a person who devotes his/her time to perform his/her duties with responsibility for the best interests of the Company, shareholders and all stakeholders.

As of December 31, 2021, the Board of Directors consisted of the following seven members:

Name		Position
1. Mr. Satja	Janetumnugul	Chairman of the Board / Acting Managing Director
2. Mr. Tawat	Ungsuprasert	Director
3. Mr. Supapong	Krishnakan	Director
4. Mr. Suthud	Khancharoensuk	Director
5. Mr. Prasit	Dheeraratbongkot	Independent Director / Chairman of the Audit Committee
6. Ms. Panicha	Pongsivapai	Independent Director / Member of the Audit Committee
7. Ms. Pordee	Khanistanan ⁽¹⁾	Independent Director / Member of the Audit Committee

Mrs. Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn : the Company Secretary

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Appointed as an Independent Director / Member of the Audit Committee on December 17, 2021

Directors authorized to sign on behalf of the Company are Mr.Satja Janetumnugul , Mr.Supapong Krishnakan, Mr.Tawat Ungsuprasert, Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk; two of these four directors jointly sign and stamped with the Company's seal.

7.2.3 Scope of authority, Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

- 1) The Board of Directors may appoint any person to conduct the Company's business under the Board of Directors' supervision or may delegate authority to that person within the timeframe deemed appropriate. However, the Board of Directors may revoke or alter that authority anytime. The Board of Directors assigns the Executive Board to conduct business within the scope of authority and responsibility of the Executive Board. However, the authority of the Executive Board or the delegation of authority thereof to the appointed person(s) will exclude the power to approve transactions that may be in conflict of interests with the Company and its affiliated companies, or as specified in the Securities and Exchange



Commission's announcements and regulations, except for transactions that are in accordance with the prescribed policy and criteria previously approved by the Board of Directors.

- 2) The Board of Directors has the authority to approve and change the authorized signatory director(s).
- 3) The Board of Directors may approve an interim dividend when the Company has sufficient profits and then reports the decision to the shareholders in the next shareholder meeting.
- 4) The Board of Directors must comply with laws and the Company's objectives, Article of Association, as well as the shareholder resolutions. However, in some cases, the Board of Directors must get the shareholders' approvals prior to implementation i.e., activities that need shareholders' approval per law requirement, related party transactions as required by SET's regulation on acquisition or disposal of assets, and those activities as required by related government agencies.
- 5) The Board of Directors must convene meet at least quarterly and attended by more than half of the Board of Directors members. The Board of Directors' decision is based on majority vote, in which each director has one vote. When the voting is equal, the Chairman of the meeting shall vote for the final decision.
- 6) The Board of Directors shall arrange for an annual general meeting of shareholders within four months after the end of the Company's fiscal year.
- 7) A director shall immediately inform the Company once he/she has any conflict of interests in a contract(s) executed by the Company executed or when his/her number of shares or debentures in the Company or affiliates that the director holds has increased or decreased.
- 8) A director shall not conduct any competing business with the Company, be a partner in any business partnership, be an unlimited-liability partner in a limited business partnership, or be a director of any private or public company that is operating competitively in similar business to that of the Company. However, the aforesaid requirements will not be in effect if the shareholders are notified of those conditions prior to appointing the said director to the Board of Directors.

7.3 SUB-COMMITTEES INFORMATION

The Board of Directors can appoint sub-committees on specific matters as needed through the nomination of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for important matters are carefully scrutinized on specific important issues before presenting their opinions to the Board of Directors for further consideration for the best interest of the Company.

The Company had two subcommittees at the committee level, namely Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, with details as follows:



7.3.1 Audit Committee

As of December 31, 2021 the Audit Committee consisted of three independent directors as follows:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Prasit Dheeraratbongkot	Chairman of the Audit Committee
2. Ms. Panicha Pongsivapai	Member of the Audit Committee
3. Ms. Pordee Khanistanan	Member of the Audit Committee

Mrs. Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn : Secretary to the Audit Committee:

Mr. Prasit Dheeraratbongkot was the member who commanded adequate expertise and experience to review the credibility of financial statements of the Company.

In 2021, the Audit Committee held 7 meetings, including a meeting with the auditor and Internal Audit and a private session without management.

Scope of authority, Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

- 1) To review the Company's and its subsidiary financial reporting process to financial statement to ensure the accuracy and sufficient;
- 2) To review the Company's and its subsidiary 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 dismissal and to yearly performance evaluation of the chief of an internal audit unit or any other unit in charge of an internal audit;
- 3) To review the Company's and its subsidiary 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 an auditor of the Company and subsidiary company as well as propose such person's remuneration, as well as to attend a non-management meeting with an auditor 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 to ensure that they are in compliance with the laws and the Exchange's regulations;
- 7) Review and report on the operating's result of the Company and its subsidiary to the Board of Directors to ensure that the company's risk management framework and operation efficiency and effectiveness have been evaluated regularly and suggest an improvement to be updated.;
- 8) Review reliability and effectiveness of information technology related to financial reporting and internal control and risk management system;
- 9) Review the audit plans to ensure that generally accepted principles are in practiced;
- 10) Review the appropriateness of the Audit Committee Charter and the Internal Audit Charter;



- 11) The Committee, if necessary, might seeks independent opinion from experts in other profession at the expense of the Company with the Board of Director' approval. The hiring procedure should conform to the company policy;
- 12) To report other matters that the shareholders and general investors should be informed of, within the scope of duty and responsibility assigned by the Board of Directors;
- 13) To report to the Board of Directors on regular basis for Board of Directors to acknowledge the Audit Committee's activities;
- 14) In performing duties, in case of doubt of the existence of a conflict of interest or fraud or irregularity or material error in the internal control system or a breach of laws on securities and exchange, the requirements of the Stock Exchange of Thailand or related laws that may have a significant impact on the financial position and operating results of the Company and its subsidiary, the Audit Committee shall report it to the Board of directors for improvement / correction in a timely manner as deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee;
- 15) To carry out other activities under the scope of authority and responsibility given in the charter or as assigned by the Board of Directors at the approval of the Audit Committee.

7.3.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As of December 31, 2021, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee consisted of four members as follows:

Name		Position
1. Mr. Prasit	Dheeraratbongkot	Chairman of the Committee
2. Mr. Suthud	Khancharoensuk	Member of the Committee
3. Ms. Panicha	Pongsivapai	Member of the Committee
4. Ms. Pordee	Khanistanan	Member of the Committee

Scope of authority, Duties and Responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

- 1) To set up the policy and selection criteria for the Board of Directors, Sub-Committee and Managing Director
- 2) To select the Board of Directors, Sub-Committee and Managing Director and propose the Board of Directors and/or shareholders for their approval, as the case may be.
- 3) To set up the policy and remuneration payment criteria for the Board of Directors, Sub-Committee and Managing Director and propose the Board of Directors and/or shareholders for their approval, as the case may be.
- 4) To determine necessary and appropriate remuneration, both cash and non-cash payment, in order to attract and keep the Board of Directors, Sub-Committee and Managing Director
- 5) To set up criteria and methods for appraising the performance of the Board of Directors, Sub-Committee and Managing Director.



- 6) To review the selection criteria and policy as well as the system and payment of remuneration in compliance with responsibilities, the Company's performance, and market situation by taking account of making the most of the Company benefits.
- 7) To perform other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors.

7.4 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

7.4.1 Names and Positions of Management

The Company has a policy to recruit knowledgeable, capable and experienced executives with good working records and ethics, who can contribute well to the Company. The nomination of such persons must pass through consideration by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approval by the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2021 the Company had six Executives as follows:

Name		Position
1. Mr. Satja	Janetumnugul	Acting Managing Director
2. Mrs. Supanee	Tanchaisrinakorn	General Manager - Finance & Administration Function
3. Ms. Kallaya	Klaithong	General Manager - Business Development Function

Scope of authority, Duties and Responsibilities of the Managing Director

The Managing Director has the authority and responsibilities to conduct business in accordance with the Board of Directors' assignment and shall follow strictly and ethically the Company's business plan or budget that has been approved by the Board of Directors. The Managing Director shall also act diligently to protect the Company's and the shareholders' best interests. The authority and responsibilities of the Managing Director are described as follows:

- 1) Oversee and supervise the Company's routine operation.
- 2) Oversee the process of recruitment, appointment, promotion, and salary adjustment, based primarily on the pre-approval of the related authority in each department.
- 3) Consider and approve the purchase of fixed assets with the amount not exceeding 10 million Baht. The approval must be complied with the Stock Exchange of Thailand's regulation on the acquisition and disposal of assets of the listed companies or related party transactions or regulations of related authorities.
- 4) Prepare and propose the Company's policy, business plan, and budget to the Board of Directors for approval and report the progress thereof to the Board of Directors on the quarterly basis.



- 5) Execute the policy, business plan, and budget, which have been approved by the Board of Directors. The above authority of the Managing Director shall not be valid if, in exercising such authority, the Managing Director may receive benefits or have potential conflict of interest with the Company.

7.4.2 Executive Directors and Executives' Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors assigned the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to consider and set the Managing Director's compensation criteria and performance evaluation to propose to the Board of Directors for approval and also considers and comments on policies, format and compensation for senior executives, employees in key positions and the workforce of the Company.

Executives compensation is based on the evaluation of performance according to duties and responsibilities of executives and their efficiency, the Company's overall performance, and benchmarking studies on compensation payment with other listed companies of the same business nature against the Company's previous practices to ensure and appropriate compensation structure suiting responsibilities and induce executives to achieve goals.

7.4.3 Total Remuneration for Executive Directors and Executives

- **Financial remuneration**

In 2020, the fee for 7 directors totaled 5.5 million Baht, paid for the meeting allowances in congruence with the Company's performance and dividend payment to the Shareholders.

The fee for 3 Managements totaled 7.71 million Baht, paid for salary and bonus in congruence with the Company's performance.

In 2021, the fee for 7 directors totaled 5.6 million Baht, paid for the meeting allowances in congruence with the Company's performance and dividend payment to the Shareholders.

The fee for 3 Managements totaled 10.85 million Baht, paid for salary and bonus in congruence with the Company's performance.

- **Other forms of remuneration**

- In 2020, the Company's provident fund contribution for 3 Management (excluding Independent Directors) was 0.42 million Baht.
- In 2021, the Company's provident fund contribution for 3 Management (excluding Independent Directors) was 0.44 million Baht.



7.5 PERSONNEL

1. Number of Employees

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries had 723 and 676 employees respectively. This does not include Directors, the Executive Committee, or Executives. The Company still maintains a proportion of each department to suit the business operations which can be divided in accordance with the following departments:

Organization Structure As of 31 December 2020		Organization Structure As of 31 December 2021	
<u>Function</u>	<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
- Business & Finance	2	- Business & Finance	2
- Business Development	6	- Business Development	5
<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
- PTEC	715	- PTEC	669
Total	723	Total	676

2. Remuneration

Financial Remuneration

Total remuneration to the Company's employees including salaries, overtime, fringe benefits, bonuses and provident fund contribution for the year 2020 and 2021 were 161.97 million Baht and 170.96 million Baht respectively and benefits on termination of employment.

7.6 OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

7.6.1 List of Persons Assigned

● Company Secretary

The Board of Directors have a resolution to appoint Mrs. Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn, General Manager - Finance & Administration Function as the Company Secretary as of August 13, 2014 in order to perform in relation to the meetings of the Shareholders Meetings, the meeting of the Board of Directors and the Sub-Committees as well as to support the corporate governance in accordance with the standard of corporate governance. Mrs. Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn profile is presented in [Attachment 1](#). As such, the Company Secretary must have the qualifications and responsibility as follows:

Qualifications

- 1) Must possess basic knowledge of the principles of laws and regulations of regulatory agencies related to the public limited companies laws and the securities and exchange laws.
- 2) Must have knowledge and understanding of the principles of good corporate governance and the good practices in corporate governance.



- 3) Must have knowledge in the various businesses of the Company and good communication skills, which re supplementary qualifications that assist the Company Secretary in efficiently carrying out her duties.

The Company Secretary's scope of duties responsibilities on behalf of the Company or its Board of Directors are as follows:

- 1) To prepare and maintain the following documents:
 - a. Registration of Directors
 - b. Notice of the Board of Directors Meeting, Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting and the Company's annual report
 - c. Notice of the Shareholder's Meeting and Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
- 2) Keeping the reports of conflict of interests which reported by Directors or Executives
- 3) To performance any other actions as prescribed by the Capital Market Supervisory Board.

In the event that Company Secretary retires or is unable to perform his or her duties, the Board of Directors shall appoint the new Company Secretary within 90 days from the date which the Company Secretary retired or was unable to perform his or her duties. The Board of Directors shall authorize one of any of directors to act on behalf based on temporary basis for such period of time.

- **Person Assigned Direct Responsibility for Supervising Accounting**

The Company appointed Mrs.Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn, General Manager - Finance & Administration Function as the person assigned the highest responsibility in finance and accounting, which is qualified according to the qualification specified in the announcement of the Department of Business Development. Mrs.Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn profile is presented in [Attachment 1](#)

- **Head of Internal Audit**

External Internal Auditor was Mr.Supachate Kunaluckkul (KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Ltd.), review and evaluate internal control system, and plan internal audit plan by reporting directly to the Audit Committee. Profile is presented in [Attachment 3](#)

7.6.2 Head of Investor Relations

The Company established an Investor Relations Unit to be a center for answering inquiries and disclosing the Company information. Shareholders, investors and the general public can contact Investor Relations Unit Tel. 0 2372 3600 or E-mail: ir@rpcthai.com



7.6.3 Remuneration of Auditor

Auditor's Fee

(1) Audit Fee

The Annual General Shareholder Meeting of 2021, appointed EY Office Limited with Mrs.Poonnard Paocharoen C.P.A. Registration No.5238 or Ms.Vissuta Jariyathanakorn C.P.A. Registration No.3853 or Mr.Termphong Opanaphan C.P.A. Registration No.4501, as auditor of the Company for the year 2021. The remuneration of the audit fee of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 2021, THB 825,000 and THB 946,000 respectively.

(2) The audit fee excludes non-audit fee of THB 8,965

EY Office Limited is an auditor approved by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and was appointed by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for the year 2021, is an auditor that is independent in auditing and providing opinions on the Company's financial statements, is reputable and has no relationship or no interest whatsoever with the Company, subsidiaries, directors, executives, major shareholders or any related person. Therefore, it is independent in auditing and providing opinions on the Company's financial statements.

8). Corporate Governance Report

8.1 Summary of the Board of Director's Performance

The Company's Board of Directors realizes the roles and responsibility in directing the overall operation as well as monitor management's performance. They perform their work with knowledge, expertise, transparency, caution and accountability to bring the maximum benefits to the Company and shareholders. In the past year, the Board of Directors performed duties as directors. For example, they determined policies and strategies for the management, which can help enhance the Company's business, such as organizational restructuring, determining marketing strategies and outlining guidelines for internal control system as well as risk management and etc.

8.1.1 Selection, Development and Performance appraisal of Directors

Independent Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee determined the criteria and regulation for selecting persons to be independent directors, based on qualifications according to the Public Limited Company Act, the Securities Act, the notification of the SEC and the SET, the notifications of the Capital Market Advisory Board as well as other related regulations. The Committee also considers other qualifications, such as



experience and knowledge. The Company has a policy to appoint independent directors at least one thirds of the total directors.

Qualification of Independent Directors

The Audit Committee of the Company is independent as defined by the independent directors as follows:

- 1) Holding shares not exceeding on per cent of the total number of voting rights of the company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest.
- 2) Not being an executive director, employee, staff member or advisor who receives salary, or a person having control over the company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate, a same-level subsidiary or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest.
- 3) Not being a person related by blood or registration under laws, such as father, mother, spouse, sibling, and child, including spouse of the children, executives, major shareholders, controlling persons, or persons to be nominated as an executive or controlling persons of the company or any of its subsidiaries.
- 4) Not having a business relationship with the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest in the manner which may interfere with his/her independent judgment, and not being a major shareholder, non-independent directors or executives of any person having business relationship with the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest.
- 5) Not being an auditor of the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest and not being a major shareholder, the director did not perform as independent director, executive or partner of an audit firm which employs auditors of the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest.
- 6) Not being having been any type of professional advisor, including legal advisor or financial advisor, who receives an annual service fee exceeding two million baht per year from the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest and not being a major shareholder non-independent director, executive or partner of the professional advisor.
- 7) Not being a director who has been appointed as representative of the company's director, major shareholder, or shareholder who are related to the company's major shareholder.
- 8) Not having any characteristics which make him/her incapable of expressing independent opinions with regard to the Company's business affairs.
- 9) Not being a directors assigned by the board of directors to take part in the business decision-making of the Company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate, a same-level subsidiary or a juristic person with a potential conflict of interest and not being a director of the listed company, its parent company, a subsidiary, an affiliate or same-level subsidiary.
- 10) Having duties as prescribed in the notification of the Stock Exchange of Thailand on the qualifications and scope of work of Audit Committee.

The Appointment of Directors and Management

The Company sets up the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to be responsible for the appointment of directors and management. In this regard, an individual who is eligible to be appointed as director and



management of the Company must possess the qualifications as specified in the Public Company Act B.E. 2535, Section 68 and the Company's requirement, and shall not be disqualified per the SEC announcement dated December 12, 2008 on request for approval and Approval to offer new shares. The appointment process is as follows:

Appointment of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors must comprise at least 5 members but not exceed 15 members. The directors shall be elected by the shareholders in the shareholder's meeting. At least half of the directors must have permanent residence in Thailand. According to the Company's Articles of Associations, the shareholder's meetings shall elect the directors per the following principles and methods:

- (1) One shareholder has one vote for one share held.
- (2) Each shareholder can use all of his/her eligible votes to elect only one or many director(s) but cannot split his/her votes erratically.
- (3) An individual in receipt of the highest number of votes and those in order of descent shall be elected as Directors as per the required number. In case that two or more individuals receive an equal number of votes which exceed the available positions, the Chairman of the meeting shall make the final decision.

At every Annual General Shareholder's Meeting, one-third of the directors shall resign. In case that the number of directors cannot be equally divided into three parts, the number nearest to one-third shall resign. Those outgoing directors may be re-elected.

The authorized signatory comprises the joint signatures from any two directors and stamped with the Company's seal.

Appointment of the Audit Committee

The Board of Directors appoints at least 3 persons who are qualified per the SET's announcements to be the members of the Audit Committee with three-year term.

The subcommittee

The board of directors has appointed the subcommittee board to support on corporate governance, as follows:

- The Audit committee with a 3-year term in office. The committee's body consists of 3 persons, all are the independent directors.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee with a 3-year term in office. The committee's body consists of 4 persons, all are not the Executive Board and committee's chairman must be the Independent director.



Self-evaluation of the Board of Directors

The Company has a policy to arrange an annual self-assessment for each director to allow them to consider and review their performances and identify all issues and obstacles in the past year. The assessed result will be used to increase the efficiency of the Board of Directors, hence conforms with good corporate governance.

The Company secretary shall propose the Board of Directors assessment forms to all members so they can assess their performances during the past year both collectively and individually. When complete the forms, they will send them back to the Company secretary who then collects the results of each member, summarizes and analyzes the performances of the Board of Directors during the year. The Company secretary will then submit the results to the Board of Directors for consideration in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

Directors Training

The Board of Directors continues to try and enhance their value by participation in activities, courses and events which add to their knowledge base in the continually changing business environment to ensure that they are updated and possess full knowledge. All the Company's Directors have attended important training courses that are available such as the Director Certification Program (DCP) or the Director Accreditation Program (DAP) held by the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD).

Details of Directors attended training courses for Directors

Name	Mr. Satja Janetumnugul	Mr. Supapong Krishnakan	Mr. Tawat Ungsuprasert	Mr. Suthud Khanchaensuk	Mr. Prasit Dheeraratbongkut	Ms. Panicha Pongsivapai	Ms. Pordee Khanisarnan (1)
COURSES:							
DAP : Directors Accreditation Program	20/2004	15/2004	DAP	15/2004	-	-	-
DCP : Directors Certification Program	-	-	-	-	DCP62	234/2017	315/2022
Director Diploma Examination	-	-	-	-	-	58/2017	-
AACP : Advance Audit Committee Program	-	-	-	-	-	26/2017	-
BMD : Boards That Make a Difference	-	-	-	-	-	8/2018	-
Board Performance Evaluation	-	-	-	2/2007	-	-	-

Remark: (1) In process of the training

New Director Orientations

The Company organizes newly appointed director orientations pursuant to the director development plan developed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee so that the new directors have knowledge and understanding of the Company's historical background, including providing relevant information, e.g., the Annual Report, Form 56-1 and notify them of good practice as a director of the Company.



8.1.2 Meeting Attendance and Remuneration of Individual Directors

■ The Board of Director's meeting

The Company has a policy to send the inviting letters for a meeting with accompanying documents to the directors' consideration at least 7 days earlier, in order to reach the minimum period determined by the law. In 2021, the board of directors had 8 meetings. The meetings are normally pre-scheduled for the entire year and informed to the entire Board. The Board of Directors shall meet with a pre-determined schedule or a special meeting that may be called by the Chairman if it necessary. To consider the significant matter, each Board meeting requires a quorum not less than half (1/2) of the total directors to participate. Each meeting will be recorded and the approved documents will be gathered for reference or future review or investigation.

Name	Position	Meetings in the 2021			
		Board of Director	Audit Committee	Nomination & Remuneration Committee	Shareholders Meeting
1. Mr.Satja Janetumnugul	Chairman of the Board	8/8	-	-	1/1
2. Mr.Tawat Ungsuprasert	Director	8/8	-	-	- /1
3. Mr.Supapong Krishnakan	Director	8/8	-	-	1/1
4. Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk	Director / Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	7/8	-	1/1	1/1
5. Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongot	Independent Director Chairman of the Audit Committee Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	8/8	7/7	1/1	1/1
6. Ms.Panicha Pongsivapai	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	8/8	7/7	1/1	1/1
7. Ms.Pordee Khanistanan ⁽¹⁾	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	- /8	- /7	- /1	- /1

Directors who resigned during the year 2021

1. Mr.Chamni Janchai ⁽²⁾	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	6/8	6/7	- /1	1/1
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Note: ⁽¹⁾ Appointed as director on 17 December 2021

⁽²⁾ Resigned from the position and effective on 1 December 2021



■ Remuneration of the Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining policies and rates of remuneration for directors in order to propose to the Company's Board of Directors for consideration and further propose to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for approval every year. In addition, the Company has set the remuneration for directors at a reasonable rate comparable to other listed companies in the same industry and the business of similar size, in reference to the SET's Survey of Directors and Executive of Listed Companies, in order to motivate and retain directors who have qualifications that the Company need.

The details of remuneration for individual directors in 2021 are as follows:

Unit : Baht

Name	Position	Board of Directors	Audit Committee	Nomination & Remuneration Committee
1. Mr.Satja Janetumnugul	Chairman of the Board	1,030,000	-	-
2. Mr.Tawat Ungsuprasert	Director	740,000	-	-
3. Mr.Supapong Krishnakan	Director	740,000	-	-
4. Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk	Director Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	710,000	-	30,000
5. Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongot	Independent Director Chairman of the Audit Committee Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	740,000	245,000	35,000
6. Ms.Panicha Pongsivapai	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	740,000	210,000	30,000
7. Ms.Pordee Khanistanan ⁽¹⁾	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	-	-	-

Director who resigned during the year 2021

1. Mr.Chamnai Janchai ⁽²⁾	Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	180,000	180,000	-
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TOTAL		4,880,000	635,000	95,000
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Note: ⁽¹⁾ Appointed as director on 17 December 2021

⁽²⁾ Resigned from the position and effective on 1 December 2021



8.1.3 Governance of the Subsidiary and Associated Company

The Board of Directors has oversight mechanism that can control the direction of management and responsible of subsidiaries and associated companies to maintain the benefits of the Company's investment as follows:

1. Individuals are sent to represent the Company to be a director, an executive or authorized individual in such company in proportion to the shareholding. And it is approved by the Board of Directors.
2. The scope of authority and responsibility of directors and executives representing the Company are determined by the authority of each company.
3. There is the mechanism of governance has resulted in the disclosure of the financial position and results of operations, transactions between the Company and the connected persons, acquisition or disposition of assets or any other important transaction of such company is completely accurate. And also comply the criteria related to the disclosure of information and transactions similarly to the above-mentioned criteria of the Company.
4. Determine the appropriate and sufficient internal control system in its subsidiaries by testing the internal control system and monitoring by the Internal Audit Committee of the Company.

8.1.4 Monitoring of the Compliance with Corporate Governance Policies and Practices

1) Prevention of Conflicts of Interest

The Company encourages executives and employees to apply Good Corporate Governance Policy and guidelines which is set out in corporate Governance Policy, Code of Business Ethics, Anti-Corruption Policy for all management and directors to follow so that they can avoid and actions that may lead to conflicts or interest; and occasions that they may take some opportunities or information received from the management and employees to seek their personal benefits; and separate business operation to compete with the competitors. All review process and disclosure of stakeholding matters as well as any connected transactions or transactions that may lead to conflicts of interest must comply with the relevant laws and regulations announced by the SET. Connected persons are required to report details of connected transactions to be reviewed to the Company and they shall not be allowed to take part in decision making or approval such connected transactions. In approving such connected transactions, approvers must take account of the pricing and terms and conditions similar to other transactions done with third parties. In case of suspicious transactions or under the situation that may lead to conflicts of interest, written reports of such transactions shall be made to disclose the details to supervisors based on the chain of command. The reports are required to be submitted to the Company's Secretary, the internal control unit immediately before entering the review procedure whether or not such transactions involve entail conflicts of interest in the group.



The management and supervisors are required to ensure that all employees under their supervisory strictly follow the aforementioned operation guideline as well as other relevant regulations. In case any violation actions are found, further investigation and review of disciplinary punishment shall be proceeded.

2) Exploitation of Internal Information

The Company imposes the policy to control internal information and prevent all employees from disclosing it to external parties or using such information for their own benefits. There is sufficient and appropriate procedure to control the use of insider information and there is a written guideline for control and protection of the internal information. This guideline is communicated to all personnel to follow. The Company prohibits any persons related to internal information from trading the Company's securities within one month before the Company's financial information is disclosed.

● Securities held in the name of Directors and Executives

Report of RPC's share held by Directors and Executives for the year 2021

Name	Amount of Ordinary Shares			
	As of 31 December 2020	Change during the year 2021	As of 31 December 2021	
			Amount	Shareholding (%)
<u>Directors</u>				
1. Mr.Satja Janetumnugul and Spouse	22,734,592	-	22,734,592	1.74
2. Mr.Supapong Krishnakan	1,791,092	-	1,791,092	0.14
3. Mr.Tawat Ungsuprasert and Spouse	48,539,238	-	48,539,238	3.72
4. Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk and Spouse	10,833,356	-	10,833,356	0.83
5. Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongkot	-	-	-	-
6. Ms.Panicha Pongsivapai	-	-	-	-
7. Ms.Pordee Khanistanan	-	-	-	-
<u>Executives</u>				
8. Mrs.Supanee Tanchaisrinakorn	-	-	-	-
9. Ms.Kallaya Klaithong	-	-	-	-

● Disclosure and Transparency

The Board of Directors realizes the importance of information disclosure and has set up policies to ensure that all information disclosed is accurate, complete and transparent. Such information includes financial and non-financial information about the Company that is in line with the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Stock Exchange of Thailand that may affect the share price as well as the decisions of the Company's investors and stakeholders.



Therefore, the Company has disseminated important and adequate information including Annual Registration Statement (Form 56-1) to shareholders, investors and the general public via the SET Community Portal. In addition, the annual reports, operational performance and credit rating are posted on the Company's website. The Company also prepares a good corporate governance report annually in both Thai and English versions and discloses them in its annual report.

The Board of Directors takes responsibility for the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as well as financial information disclosed in its annual report. The Report on the Board of Directors' responsibility towards the Company's financial statements is disclosed in the annual report together with the report of the independent auditor. Financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand, by utilizing appropriate accounting policies and applied consistently. Moreover, sufficient important information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The Audit Committee reviews the quality of financial reporting and the adequacy of the internal control system and ensures that sufficient significant information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The views of the Audit Committee on such matters are presented to the Board and to the shareholders' meeting, respectively.

The Company also discloses information on the Board of Directors and sub committees i.e. their roles and responsibilities, number of meetings, attendance of each director, opinions in line with the committee's duties, remuneration for directors and management policy, type and amount of remuneration paid to directors of the Company and where those directors also sit on subsidiaries' Boards.

3) Anti-Corruption

The Company recognizes the importance of anti-corruption and intends to operate business with good morals and under good corporate governance framework as well as adhere to the Code of Business Ethics. Also, the Company takes responsible for the society, environment and all stakeholders by conducting transparent and fair business which can be auditable. To make certain that the Company has policy specifying appropriate responsibility, guidelines and rules for its business operation to prevent all types of corruption in all of the Company's activities and that the Company's decision and business operation involving with the risk of corruption have been thoroughly considered and conducted, the Company has arranged for the written Anti-Corruption Policy to be clear guidelines for doing business and developing to sustainable organization.

The Company's Internal Audit Department is responsible for review and assessment of operations in each department to be in line with laws, policies, and regulations of RPCG Group in order to reduce corruption problems. The internal audit results will be reported to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for acknowledgment. The Company also provides multiple channels to accept whistleblowing or suspiciousness related to corruption from stakeholders of both internal and external and clearly prescribes procedures to manage complaints and protection measures for whistleblower.



4) Whistleblowing

The Company has established channels for raising concerns or receiving complaints from the employees or the Company's stakeholders. The employees can send the complaints letter with indicating "Private and Strictly Confidential" to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, for the Company's stakeholders can directly send to the Chairman of the Audit Committee or via the Company's E-mail ir@rpcthai.com or The Company's address No. 86/2 Sammakorn Place, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Saphansoong, Bangkok 10240. The complaints will be investigated according to the Company's procedures and reported to the Board of Directors. All evidence and documents related to the complaints and names of the complainants will be kept confidential.

In 2021, the Company did not receive any clues or complaints about illegal actions, corruption or violating Corporate Governance Policy and Code of Business Ethics of the Company from any stakeholder.

8.2 Report on performance of Audit Committee in the past year

8.2.1 Report of the number of the meetings and attendance of each member of the Audit Committee

Name	Position	Number of the Audit Committee Meeting in 2021		
		Number of Meetings	Number of Attendance	Portion (%)
1. Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongkot	Chairman of Audit Committee	7	7	100
2. Ms.Panicha Pongsivapai	Member of Audit Committee	7	7	100
3. Ms.Pordee Khanistanan ⁽¹⁾	Member of Audit Committee	7	-	-
Directors who resigned during the year 2021				
1. Mr.Chamni Janchai ⁽²⁾	Member of Audit Committee	7	6	86

Note: (1) Appointed as an Independent Director / Member of the Audit Committee on 17 December 2021

(2) Resigned from the position and effective on 1 December 2021

8.2.2 Clarification of the performance of the Audit Committee

Audit Committee

During the year 2021, the Audit Committee convened a total of seven meetings to monitor the Company's operation, review the internal control and internal audit as well as assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control unit and the result of Audit Committee's performance appears in "Audit Committee Report" which appeared in [Attachment 6](#).



8.3 Clarification of the performance of sub-committees

8.3.1 Report of the number of the meetings and attendance of each member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Name	Position	Number of the Committee Meeting in 2021		
		Number of Meetings	Number of Attendance	Portion (%)
1. Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongkot	Chairman of the Committee	1	1	100
2. Ms.Panicha Pongsivapai	Member of the Committee	1	1	100
3. Ms.Pordee Khanistanan ⁽¹⁾	Member of the Committee	1	-	-
Directors who resigned during the year 2021				
1. Mr.Chamni Janchai ⁽²⁾	Member of Audit Committee	1	-	-

Note: (1) Appointed as director on 17 December 2021

(2) Resigned from the position and effective on 1 December 2021

8.3.2 Clarification of the performance of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

All committee members gave priority to meeting attendance and contribution of opinions and information proven beneficial for fair and appropriate compensation to relevant parties where they adequately exercised knowledge, prudence and independence when expressing opinions and giving recommendations for the best interest of the Company in accordance with the good corporate governance guidelines.

Under the charter of the Committee, its roles and responsibilities include recommendation of qualified candidate as directors along with review of compensation practices and criteria for board members, subcommittee members, and the Managing Director in accordance with the corporate governance guidelines.

In 2021, the Committee convened 1 time to consider the following significant agenda items; Totality of board composition; Board's nomination process; Nomination and appointment of directors in replacement of those who resign and retire by rotation; Compensation practices and criteria for directors and management.

9). Internal Control and Connected Transactions

9.1 Internal Control

The Board of Directors and the Executives give priority to continuous internal control system. It covers finance, operation, and compliance with law, regulations, and rules. It is crucial to ensure to reduce business risks. The Company provides appropriate, efficient, and effective risk management. Appropriate resource allocation protects and maintains properties. The Board of Directors has assigned the Audit Committee which is comprised of the independent committee. The committee oversees internal control system, risk management system, and corporate governance. It maintains appropriateness and effectiveness. It assures that the Company



complies with regulations and related laws. It prevents conflict of interest. It maintains properties, conducts related documentations to prevent fraud or misconduct.

The Board of Directors has established Internal Audit Department which has independency for performing duties and has line of report direct to Audit Committee, to be responsible for providing advisory and assessing internal control system to ensure there is appropriate and regular compliance, as well as examining work of departments to be in line with regulations of the Company, which divided into five sections of the internal control, as follows:

1. Organization and Environment

The Company has formulated its business goal and objectives on a clear, possible, and measurable basis. In this regard, it has modified the organizational structure to facilitate job efficiency and flexibility, as well as to correspond with incessantly changing business environments. Hence, the Company has set regulations and penalty rules to prevent the management and employees from engaging in a conflict of interest with the Company. In addition, the policy and operational rules regarding financial transactions, selling, purchasing, and managing were also framed on the basis of fairness to all parties concerned.

2. Risk management

The Company's executives has assigns a person in charge of risk in each work unit, sets a plan and a measure for risk management, evaluates potentially threatening risk factors, formulates a measure for risk reduction, and follows up on risk management procedures of every work unit. The risk management committee will subsequently report its performance to the Audit Committee to be continually forwarded to the Board of Directors. Moreover, the Company has organized training on this matter to employees.

3. Controlling of the management

The Company has distinctly delineated the scope of authority and responsibility of both the management team and the employees of all levels. The approval scope of each management level is clearly and appropriately determined, and the operations of subsidiaries and affiliated companies are continuously and constantly supervised to comply with the existing legal requirements.

4. Information and communication system

The Company has utilized the ERP information technology system to efficiently manage purchasing, selling, accounting system, inventory, and permanent assets, so that the IT database be made efficient and handy for the executive's decision making. Moreover, additional developments have been brought in to advance the existing IT system, e.g. the systems for gas station management, close-circuit TV, and video conferencing. These developments aim prominently to facilitate work coordination and supervision, to cover extensive IT usage among employees, and to increase efficiency of communication channels between the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliated firms.

5. Monitoring activities system

The Board of Directors has conducted a thorough consideration and monitoring on the performance of the Management team. If any deviation from the preset goal is detected, the Board of Directors will have the



Executives correct it immediately. In this regard, the Internal Control Committee will report directly to the Audit Committee in due time, especially when those deviations are critical. A report on correction process and progression should also be filed.

9.1.1 The adequacy and appropriateness of the Company's internal control system

At the Board of Directors' Meeting No.1/2022 held on 23 February 2022, all three Audit Committee members attended the meeting. The Board of Directors assessed the adequacy of the internal control system for the fiscal year 2021 in accordance with the assessment form as prescribed by the SEC. Results from internal audits and inquiries from the management, the Board of Directors did not find any significant flaws in the internal control system. Therefore, the Board of Directors had the common opinion that the Company had adequate internal control system appropriate for the current operating conditions with sufficient personnel to perform the operation of systems effectively as well as having the monitoring system of the operational performance of the subsidiaries to protect the properties from being misused by the directors or the executives unrightfully or without power, as well as transactions with individuals who may have conflicts and related individuals.

9.1.2 The implementation of the internal control of the Company

In 2021, the Company found no significant flaws in the Company's internal control system that might affect its primary objectives.

9.1.3 The Audit Committee's Opinion in addition to the Opinion of the Board of Directors

In 2021, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors commented and recommended developing and improving the consistent operating process.

9.1.4 The Audit Committee's Opinion ensured that had supervised the Internal Auditor to be fully qualified in education, experiences, training courses suitable for the duty

The Audit Committee selected internal auditor is fully qualified and able to perform the duty as an internal auditor. According to the Company's policy prescribed, the Company will engage the independent internal auditor qualified and directly experienced in the company's major business. KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Limited as the internal audit department of the Company, the internal audit unit which is independent from management report directly to the Audit Committee in the operation to be efficient and effective with constant monitoring and corrective action on important issues. For various departments of the Company and subsidiaries have appropriate internal control systems and independent as possible, as well as having monitoring and control system to oversee business operations of subsidiaries that can protect assets from usage by directors and executives wrongfully or without authority and found no relevant details that need adjustments to be in line with generally accepted.

9.1.5 Appointment, Termination and transfuse of the Internal Auditor

Note that to consider appointing, removing and transferring the head of the internal audit department is subject to approval (or acknowledgement) of the Audit Committee. The profile of the head of internal audit is shown in [Attachment 3](#).

9.2 Connected Transactions

The Company regularly provided the summary report of related party transactions presented to the Audit Committee Meeting every quarter by summarizing the related party transactions with certain individuals and corporations with whom it may have conflicts of interest and summarizing the relationship status of the parties involved in such transactions as follows:

Summary of connected transactions between the Company, subsidiaries and related companies or persons with potential conflicts of interest in 2019-2021 are as follows:

Name / Nature of Business	Relationship	Connected Transactions	Transaction Type	Transaction Amount (THB million)			The Audit Committee's Opinion
				2019	2020	2021	
Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.	Mr.Satja Janetumnugul Director, is a Director of Thai Public Port Co.,Ltd., which hold 30% by the Company.** ** At the ended of 2019 and 2020, the Company has no longer hold the shares of Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.**	the Company received interest income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dividend income ▪ Accrued dividend income - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	31.50 - 31.50 (31.50) -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.
Petro-Instruments Corp.,Ltd., which operates business of distribution of electronic equipment.	Mr.Satja Janetumnugul, Director and holding 1.1865% and Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk, Director and holding 0.0001%, are directors of PICO and holding 18%	<p>the Company paid for other service, lease fees and vehicle service</p> <p>the Company received interest income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase of goods/ Services ▪ Acquisition of assets ▪ Other payables - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance ▪ Interest income ▪ Accrued interest income - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	0.19 - 0.02 0.19 (0.19) 0.02 - - - -	0.18 - 0.02 0.18 (0.19) 0.01 - - - -	0.18 12.35 0.01 0.18 (1.12) 0.07 0.39 - 0.39 (0.22) 0.17	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.



Name / Nature of Business	Relationship	Connected Transactions	Transaction Type	Transaction Amount (THB million)			The Audit Committee's Opinion
				2019	2020	2021	
Pure Sammakorn Development Co.,Ltd./ engaged in the business of real estate development for rent.	Mr.Satja Janetumnugul Director is a director of Sammakorn PCL., and Sammakorn PCL., which hold shares 100%	the Company paid for rental fee for office and other expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Purchase of goods/ Services ■ Other payables - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	0.42	0.22	0.22	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.
		Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. (subsidiary) paid for land lease, , rental fee for office and other expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Purchase of goods/ Services ■ Other payables - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	3.58	0.72	0.74	
Sammakorn Public Company Limited (associate), engaged in the business of real estate development for sale.	Mr.Satja Janetumnugul Director, is a Director of Sammakorn PCL. and the Company is major shareholder of Sammakorn PCL. holding 48.25%	the Company received interest income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Interest income ■ Accrued interest income - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	4.77	11.18	6.80	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.
		the Company received dividend income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dividend income ■ Accrued dividend income - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	21.66	27.87	9.29	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.
		Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. (subsidiary) sells fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Income from sales ■ Trade account receivable - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	0.18	0.18	0.22	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.



Name / Nature of Business	Relationship	Connected Transactions	Transaction Type	Transaction Amount (THB million)			The Audit Committee's Opinion
				2019	2020	2021	
		Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. (subsidiary) joint venture paid, rental fee for office and other expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Purchase of goods / Services ■ Other payables - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	1.52 0.13 1.52 (1.56) 0.09	1.10 0.09 1.10 (1.10) 0.09	1.88 0.09 1.88 (1.88) 0.09	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.
		SCT Sahaphan Co.,Ltd., paid for service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Service income ■ Other receivables - Opening balance - Increasing during the year - Decreasing during the year - Ending year balance 	- - - - -	- - - - -	0.94 - 0.94 - 0.94	Such items are appropriate and are in accordance with normal trading conditions and market price which are beneficial to the Company's business operations, distillation equipment, operating lease.



- **Necessity and Appropriate Reason of Transaction**

The connected transaction made was necessary and reasonable to create the highest benefit to the Company. The Audit Committee concluded that such was in accordance with business and the general ordinary course of received and paid consideration by and from the Company was fair.

- **Policy or tendency to conduct connected transactions in future**

As for connected transaction that may be occurred in the future, the Board of Directors shall comply with the laws on Securities and Stock Exchange, and Regulations, Announcement, Order, or Regulations of Stock Exchange of Thailand, and including compliance with the regulations on disclosure of information of connected transaction and acquiring or disposing of material assets of the Company or the Subsidiary. However, if there will be connected transaction of the Company or its subsidiary occurred to person or stakeholder who may have conflict of benefit, or may have conflict of interest in the future, the Company shall have the Audit Committee give the opinion on necessity and appropriateness for such transactions. In case the Audit Committee is not skillful in considering the connected transaction that may be occurred, the Company shall arrange for an Independent expert or auditor of the Company to give opinion on such connected transaction in order to bring such information to support for the decision making of the Board of Directors or shareholders as the case may be. However, the Company shall disclose connected transaction in the note of the financial statement audited by the Auditor of the Company.



Section 3: Financial Statements

The Board of Directors' Responsibility for Financial Statement's Report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the financial statement and information of RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries as appeared in the annual report. The financial statements was prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards using appropriate accounting policies with consistent practices. The judgment thereof was exercised cautiously with the best applicable estimates and adequate disclosure of important information in the financial statements remarks.

The Board of Directors has provided and maintained the efficient internal control system, to assure that the accounting records be thorough, accurate, and adequate to keep all assets, and to be notified of possible weaknesses to assure that the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

In this aspect, the Board of Directors has authorized the Audit Committee comprising non-executive committees to supervise the quality of financial statement, and the internal control system. Their opinion thereof appears in the report of Audit Committee.

The Board of Directors perceived that the Company's overall internal control system is in the acceptable and reliable level as appearing in the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2021.

Mr. Satja Janetumnugul
Chairman of the Board of Directors



RPCG Public Company Limited and Its Subsidiaries

Financial Statements for the year ended
31 December 2021
and
Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of RPCG Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of RPCG Public Company Limited for the same period.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of RPCG Public Company Limited as at 31 December 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 Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions as relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 40.5 of the consolidated financial statements, since the year 2009 the Company has been involved in a significant commercial disputes and outstanding litigations with its major raw material supplier, who stopped delivering raw materials to the Company in February 2012. This forced the Company to cease production, since it has been unable to find new suppliers of these raw materials, while some of its subsidiaries that operate in a related business have also had to cease operations. On 20 April 2015, the 2015 Annual General Meeting of the shareholders passed a resolution to permanently discontinue the refinery business in Rayong province. The Group has therefore suffered operating losses from refinery business in the years since the cessation of production in 2012. The management has improved the efficiency of the gasoline retail sales business, the investment in investment properties, the investment business and the holding company business instead of the refinery business. In the current year, the commercial disputes and litigations with its major raw material supplier were finalised. The Company received the compensation for damages together with interest and had to make the final payment for the raw materials together with interest, which were calculated up to 23 July 2021, which was the date of the debt offset memorandum, of Baht 2,263 million and Baht 2,862 million, respectively. The net amount according to the debt offset memorandum is a debt of Baht 599 million. Subsequently, on 26 November 2021, the Company issued a letter for the full payment of the remaining debt together with interest calculated up to 26 November 2021 of Baht 19 million, along with cashier cheques for such payment to the supplier. The supplier has issued a receipt to the Company on 15 December 2021. The Company recognised income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements of Baht 900 million in the consolidated and separate income statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in my professional judgement, was of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

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

Key audit matter and how audit procedures respond for such matter is described below.

Conclusion of significant commercial disputes and litigation with the Company's major supplier and contingent liabilities

As discussed in the emphasis of matter paragraph and Note 40.5 to the consolidated financial statements, during the year 2021, the Supreme Court pronounced final judgments on 2 significant lawsuits between the Company and its major supplier. Subsequently, the Company entered into a debt offset memorandum with the supplier, resulting in the Company having to pay the remaining debt of Baht 599 million together with interest calculated up to the payment date to the supplier. The Company fully paid the debt with interest in 2021. However, the lawsuits have substantial litigation value in the consolidated and separate financial statements. We therefore consider the conclusion of the litigation to be of significance. The supplier cannot file further cases and the Company is not required to set up a provision for contingent liabilities in the financial statements.

I have audited the transactions related to the lawsuits as by performing the following procedures.

- Read the Supreme Court's judgments on such cases to consider the judgments and the appropriateness of accounting records.
- Reviewed the debt offset memorandum and correspondence letter regarding negotiation on payment methods between the Company and the supplier, including payment documents.
- Reviewed relevant documents to assure that the litigation has been finalised and the provision for contingent liabilities arising from such lawsuits is not required.
- Requested a confirmation letter from the Company's lawyer regarding the cases.

Other Information

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

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

When I read the annual report of the Group, 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 fairly presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Poonard Paocharoen

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5238

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 23 February 2022

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	198,863,697	117,361,957	9,762,083	8,341,355
Other current financial assets	7	252,226,756	1,143,556,769	252,226,756	1,143,556,769
Trade and other receivables	8, 9	30,490,229	25,262,759	6,737,175	4,133,628
Receivable compensation for damages		-	97,730,463	-	97,730,463
Inventories	10	72,870,300	64,015,934	-	-
Short-term loans to related parties	9	140,000,000	-	140,000,000	-
Short-term loans to unrelated party	11	12,100,000	-	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans to unrelated party	12	386,759	538,250	-	-
Other current assets	13	11,189,257	18,002,409	2,577,117	10,425,812
Total current assets		718,126,998	1,466,468,541	411,303,131	1,264,188,027
Non-current assets					
Pledged deposits at banks	14	141,451,000	141,451,000	49,240,000	49,240,000
Long-term loans to related parties	9	-	-	80,000,000	80,000,000
Long-term loans to unrelated party	12	-	386,759	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	15	-	-	-	-
Investment in joint venture	16	1,009,554	-	-	-
Investment in associate	17	1,208,180,912	1,190,085,713	785,801,800	785,801,800
Investments in subsidiaries	18	-	-	626,765,640	321,193,928
Investment properties	19	182,931,300	146,936,000	146,936,000	146,936,000
Property, plant and equipment	20	1,156,183,235	1,082,225,764	377,857,156	344,577,189
Right-of-use assets	27	510,084,535	569,191,909	2,074,877	-
Intangible assets	21	7,379,430	5,774,152	37	2,508,937
Deferred tax assets	34	27,098,514	19,015,514	-	-
Other non-current assets	22	22,430,511	23,683,747	18,482,650	850,007
Total non-current assets		3,256,748,991	3,178,750,558	2,087,158,160	1,731,107,861
Total assets		3,974,875,989	4,645,219,099	2,498,461,291	2,995,295,888

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	9, 23	429,640,727	1,867,897,946	12,482,636	1,535,854,980
Short-term loan from related party	9	-	-	299,500,000	-
Short-term loans from unrelated parties	24	100,000	100,000	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	27	25,030,903	20,164,798	1,137,931	-
Current portion of advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	25	49,928,412	47,321,749	-	-
Income tax payable		366,040	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	26	14,113,392	12,976,907	646,694	198,516
Total current liabilities		519,179,474	1,948,461,400	313,767,261	1,536,053,496
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	34	55,998,932	51,578,932	42,218,295	38,818,295
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	27	484,487,654	458,317,420	1,052,450	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	28	20,424,791	18,308,799	4,243,191	3,745,543
Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	25	425,170,892	419,638,258	-	-
Provision for decommissioning costs		423,488	408,024	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		986,505,757	948,251,433	47,513,936	42,563,838
Total liabilities		1,505,685,231	2,896,712,833	361,281,197	1,578,617,334

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital				
Registered				
1,304,664,125 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125
Issued and paid-up				
1,304,664,125 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125
Unappropriated retained earnings (deficit)	945,683,512	249,729,953	663,642,790	(43,258,750)
Other components of shareholders' equity	218,843,121	194,112,188	168,873,179	155,273,179
Total shareholders' equity	2,469,190,758	1,748,506,266	2,137,180,094	1,416,678,554
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,974,875,989	4,645,219,099	2,498,461,291	2,995,295,888

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

Directors

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2021	2020	2021	2020
Continuing operation					
Revenues					
Sales		5,473,763,194	4,148,859,123	-	-
Service income		6,327,940	6,362,572	-	-
Dividend income	17	-	-	9,290,961	27,872,884
Interest income		9,565,659	12,820,256	12,966,247	20,191,308
Other income	31	17,309,070	96,409,506	6,829,089	74,770,628
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	40.5	899,874,040	-	899,874,040	-
Total revenues		6,406,839,903	4,264,451,457	928,960,337	122,834,820
Expenses					
Cost of sales		5,147,604,837	3,812,330,888	-	-
Cost of services		1,417,961	439,200	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses		93,909,978	90,415,870	-	-
Administrative expenses		304,860,494	299,147,721	61,405,368	56,954,968
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment		(4,111,672)	-	-	-
Total expenses		5,543,681,598	4,202,333,679	61,405,368	56,954,968
Profit from operating activities		863,158,305	62,117,778	867,554,969	65,879,852
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate	16, 17	20,344,781	18,926,463	-	-
Finance cost	32	(33,120,170)	(33,149,627)	(1,373,296)	(1,410,411)
Profit before income tax		850,382,916	47,894,614	866,181,673	64,469,441
Income tax expense	34	(159,292,341)	(1,659,723)	(164,143,117)	-
Profit for the year from continuing operation		691,090,575	46,234,891	702,038,556	64,469,441
Discontinued operation					
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation	36	4,862,984	(8,125,199)	4,862,984	(8,125,199)
Profit for the year		695,953,559	38,109,692	706,901,540	56,344,242
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		695,953,559	44,333,029	706,901,540	56,344,242
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		-	(6,223,337)		
		695,953,559	38,109,692		
Basic earnings per share					
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	37	0.5334	0.0340	0.5418	0.0432
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125	1,304,664,125

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Profit for the year		695,953,559	38,109,692	706,901,540	56,344,242
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Actuarial gain (loss) - net of income tax	28, 34	-	53,963	-	(62,192)
Changes in revaluation of assets					
- net of income tax	30, 34	17,680,000	-	13,600,000	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associate	17	7,050,933	(15,047,354)	-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax		24,730,933	(14,993,391)	13,600,000	(62,192)
Other comprehensive income for the year		24,730,933	(14,993,391)	13,600,000	(62,192)
Total comprehensive income for the year		720,684,492	23,116,301	720,501,540	56,282,050
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		720,684,492	29,339,638	720,501,540	56,282,050
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		-	(6,223,337)		
		720,684,492	23,116,301		

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

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Consolidated financial statements

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

Separate financial statements

	Retained earnings					Other components of shareholders' equity			Total
	Retained earnings					Revaluation surplus on assets	Unappropriated (deficit)	Appropriated - statutory reserve	
Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares	Unappropriated (deficit)	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Revaluation surplus on assets	Unappropriated (deficit)	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Premium on ordinary shares	Issued and paid-up share capital	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2020	1,304,664,125	335,966,599	80,304,817	(515,812,216)	155,273,179	155,273,179	155,273,179	1,360,396,504	1,360,396,504
Transfer of statutory reserve and premium on ordinary shares to compensate the deficits (Note 29)	-	(335,966,599)	(80,304,817)	416,271,416	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	56,344,242	-	56,344,242	-	-	-	56,344,242	56,344,242
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(62,192)	-	(62,192)	-	-	-	(62,192)	(62,192)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	56,282,050	-	56,282,050	-	-	-	56,282,050	56,282,050
Balance as at 31 December 2020	1,304,664,125	-	-	(43,258,750)	155,273,179	155,273,179	155,273,179	1,416,678,554	1,416,678,554
Balance as at 1 January 2021	1,304,664,125	-	-	(43,258,750)	155,273,179	155,273,179	155,273,179	1,416,678,554	1,416,678,554
Profit for the year	-	-	-	706,901,540	-	-	-	706,901,540	706,901,540
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	706,901,540	13,600,000	13,600,000	13,600,000	720,501,540	720,501,540
Balance as at 31 December 2021	1,304,664,125	-	-	663,642,790	168,873,179	168,873,179	168,873,179	2,137,180,094	2,137,180,094

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax from continuing operation	850,382,916	47,894,614	866,181,673	64,469,441
Profit (loss) before tax from discontinued operation	4,862,984	(8,125,199)	4,862,984	(8,125,199)
Profit before tax	855,245,900	39,769,415	871,044,657	56,344,242
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	154,956,812	146,527,576	3,608,534	9,351,384
Amortisation of advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	(48,293,503)	(42,540,275)	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	2,303,856	910,704	2,450,000	-
Reversal of reduction of cost of inventories to net realisable value	(6,390,786)	(2,900,860)	-	-
(Gain) loss on sales of investment unit in mutual funds	(1,881,317)	2,659,637	(2,532,647)	2,356,591
(Gain) loss on the change in value of investment unit in mutual funds	1,083,874	(639,956)	1,083,874	(722,170)
Loss on sales of buildings and equipment	3,505,907	11,618,529	-	133,938
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	(10,361,503)	(117,779)	(6,249,831)	(117,779)
Gain on write-off of right-of-use assets	(16,425)	-	-	-
Loss on write-off of intangible assets	-	80	-	-
Provisions for long-term employee benefits	2,135,992	2,011,496	497,648	486,351
Provision for decommissioning costs	15,464	14,899	-	-
Loss on impairment of investment in subsidiary	-	-	4,427,688	-
Dividend income from associate	-	-	(9,290,961)	(27,872,884)
Compensation for damages and interest income	-	(71,018,882)	-	(71,018,882)
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	(899,874,040)	-	(899,874,040)	-
Interest income	(9,565,659)	(12,820,257)	(12,966,247)	(20,191,308)
Interest expense	1,060,053	2,814,553	1,333,508	1,410,411
Interest expense from lease liabilities	32,060,117	30,335,074	39,788	-
Gain (loss) on lease modification	408,618	(298,474)	-	-
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate	(20,344,781)	(18,926,463)	-	-
Gain (loss) from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	56,048,579	87,399,017	(46,428,029)	(49,840,106)
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Trade and other receivables	(7,584,062)	8,343,383	(5,070,370)	132,339
Inventories	(2,463,580)	7,456,692	-	-
Other current assets	6,813,152	1,031,105	7,848,695	(508,520)
Other non-current assets	(10,605,736)	(968,119)	(10,360,656)	-

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other payables	78,851,518	30,404,336	(5,263,607)	14,226,859
Cash paid for employee benefits	(20,000)	(54,000)	-	-
Other current liabilities	1,136,485	(1,401,790)	448,178	29,195
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	122,176,356	132,210,624	(58,825,789)	(35,960,233)
Cash received from compensation for damages and interest income	97,730,463	-	97,730,463	-
Cash paid for compensation for damages according to the court judgements	(618,234,697)	-	(618,234,697)	-
Cash paid for interest expense	(1,060,053)	(2,814,553)	(1,333,508)	(1,410,411)
Cash paid for interest expense from lease liabilities	(30,138,442)	(18,837,695)	(26,691)	-
Cash received from income tax refunded	20,564,309	4,944,693	343,801	268,734
Cash paid for income tax	(175,714,638)	(4,610,272)	(171,758,905)	(299,665)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(584,676,702)	110,892,797	(752,105,326)	(37,401,575)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Decrease in fixed deposit	-	10,000,000	-	-
Decrease in pledged deposits at banks	-	11,500,000	-	-
Interest received	9,618,395	13,198,416	12,983,070	20,293,623
Dividend received from associate	9,290,961	27,872,884	9,290,961	27,872,884
Cash paid for purchases of investment units in mutual funds	(1,568,000,000)	(1,657,200,000)	(1,008,000,000)	(1,587,000,000)
Proceeds from sales of investment units in mutual funds	2,460,127,456	936,689,260	1,900,778,786	862,366,999
(Increase) decrease in short-term loans to related parties	(140,000,000)	200,000,000	(140,000,000)	200,000,000
Increase in short-term loans to unrelated party	(12,100,000)	-	-	-
Decrease in long-term loans to related party	-	-	-	65,000,000
Decrease in long-term loans to unrelated party	538,250	491,844	-	-
Proceed from note receivables	-	600,000,000	-	600,000,000
Cash paid for investments in subsidiaries	-	-	(309,999,400)	-
Cash paid for investment properties	(960,000)	(146,936,000)	-	(146,936,000)
Acquisitions of buildings and equipment	(115,420,523)	(161,143,444)	(12,388,818)	(8,869)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(2,229,395)	(3,397,694)	(1,422,620)	(2,508,900)
Proceeds from sales of buildings and equipment	127,598	584,908	-	30,845
Cash paid for right-of-use assets	(5,720,000)	(7,323,663)	-	-
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	-	-	3,931,520	-
Cash received from advances received for renovation of gasoline stations	56,432,800	108,480,000	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	691,705,542	(67,183,489)	455,173,499	39,110,582

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash flows from financing activities				
Increase in short-term loan from related party	-	-	299,500,000	-
Decrease in short-term loans from unrelated parties	-	(200,000)	-	-
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(25,527,100)	(23,511,008)	(1,147,445)	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests of the subsidiary from dissolution of the subsidiary	-	(6,887,759)	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(25,527,100)	(30,598,767)	298,352,555	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	81,501,740	13,110,541	1,420,728	1,709,007
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	117,361,957	104,251,416	8,341,355	6,632,348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	198,863,697	117,361,957	9,762,083	8,341,355

Supplemental cash flows information:

Non-cash transactions

Transfer of non-current assets to receivable compensation for damages	-	26,711,581	-	26,711,581
Transfer of right-of-use assets to investment properties	31,980,132	-	-	-
Accrued investment in joint venture	1,000,000	-	-	-
Increase in right-of-use assets	48,813,506	34,239,387	3,324,729	
Increase in investment properties	5,436,065	-	-	-
Actuarial gain (loss)	-	83,001	-	(62,192)
Surplus on revaluation of assets	22,100,000	-	17,000,000	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associate	7,050,933	(15,047,354)	-	-

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

RPCG Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

RPCG Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the investment and holding company business. The registered office of the Company, which is the head office, is located at 86/2 Sammakorn Place, Ramkhamhaeng Road, Saphan Sung, Bangkok. The Company's branch, which is the plant, is located at 7/3 Pakorn Songkrohrad Road, Map-ta-phut, Muang Rayong, Rayong.

The Company's major shareholder is Petro-Instruments Co., Ltd., which as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 held 19.72% of the issued and paid-up capital of the Company.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of RPCG Public Company Limited ("the Company") and the following subsidiary companies ("the subsidiaries").

Company's name	Nature of business	Place of incorporation	Percentage of Shareholding	
			2021	2020
			%	%
Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd.*	Manufacture and distribution of biodiesel (B100) and crude glycerin	Thailand	100	100
Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Trading of fuel oil	Thailand	100	100
RPC Management Co., Ltd.*	Systems management	Thailand	100	100
RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd.**	Real estate development	Thailand	100	-
Onward Venture Co., Ltd.**	Pico plus business	Thailand	100	-

Company's name	Nature of business	Place of incorporation	Percentage of Shareholding	
			2021	2020
			%	%
<u>Subsidiary directly held by Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.</u>				
SCT Sahapan Co., Ltd.	Distribution and maintenance of gasoline station equipment	Thailand	100	100

* Business suspended as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

** Business has not yet commenced its operation as at 31 December 2021.

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

2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries and associates under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the 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 adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. 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, for some standards, providing temporary reliefs or temporary exemptions for users.

The management of the Group believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting discounts.

Revenues from construction services

Revenues from construction services are recognised over time when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion, measuring based on comparison of actual construction costs incurred up to the end of the year and the total anticipated construction costs to be incurred to completion. Provision for the total anticipated loss on construction projects will be made in the accounts as soon as the possibility of loss is ascertained.

Rendering of services

Service revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the service agreement terms.

Interest income

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

Finance cost

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

Dividends

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

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of average cost and net realisable value.

4.4 Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate

- a) Investments in joint venture and associate are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.
- b) Investments in subsidiaries and associate are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method.

4.5 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 (if any).

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 15 - 20.5 years. Depreciation of the investment properties is included in determining income.

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 period when the asset is derecognised.

4.6 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

Buildings and building improvement on plots of leased land	Reference to land lease terms	
Buildings	20 - 40	years
Building improvements	5 - 37	years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 27	years
Office furniture, fixture and equipment	3 - 15	years
Motor vehicles	5	years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and construction in progress.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

4.7 Intangible assets and amortisation

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to the income statement. No amortization is provided on computer software under installation.

The useful lives of computer software are 5 and 10 years.

4.8 Leases

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

The Group as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Land and land improvement	1 - 30	years
Buildings and building improvement	4	years
Motor vehicles	5	years

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

Right-of-use assets which are classified as investment properties are presented as part of investment properties in the statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

The Group as a lessor

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee. Lease receivables from operating leases is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

4.9 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 associates 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.

4.10 Foreign currencies

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

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

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

In the assessment of asset impairment if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal, which exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

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

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other employee benefits plans are determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

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

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

4.13 Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations

The subsidiary records financial support for renovation of gasoline stations as advances received and recognised by net of depreciation expenses of gasoline stations in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the related agreements.

4.14 Provisions

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

4.15 Free products

Subsidiaries have distributed free products to customers who making purchases of goods under specified conditions. The subsidiaries record cost of free products as cost of sales when goods are delivered.

4.16 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

The Group recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while 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 Group reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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

4.17 Financial instruments

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

Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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

Dividends on listed equity investments are presented separately in profit or loss.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Group becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades.

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has transferred control of the asset.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For trade and other receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLS are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4.18 Fair value measurement

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

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

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an 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

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

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Leases

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options - The Group as a lessee

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - The Group as a lessee

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

Lease classification - The Group as lessor

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

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

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

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

The Group measures land, factory buildings, machinery and factory equipment at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach for land and the orderly liquidation value approach for factory buildings, machinery and factory equipment. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates as described in Note 20 to the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax assets

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

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefits

The obligations under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan are determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cash	17,847	13,632	60	60
Bank deposits	171,315	95,449	-	-
Cash at banks attributable to discontinued operations	9,702	8,281	9,702	8,281
Total	198,864	117,362	9,762	8,341

As at 31 December 2021, bank deposits carried interests between 0.05% and 0.65% per annum (2020: between 0.05% and 0.50% per annum).

7. Other current financial assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Investment units in mutual funds	252,227	1,143,557	252,227	1,143,557
Total financial assets at FVTPL	252,227	1,143,557	252,227	1,143,557
Total other current financial assets	252,227	1,143,557	252,227	1,143,557

8. Trade and other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trade receivables - related parties				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Past due				
Not over 3 months	17	11	-	-
Total trade receivables - related parties	17	11	-	-
Trade receivables - unrelated parties				
Aged on the basis of due dates				
Past due				
Not over 3 months	25,484	21,956	-	-
3 - 6 months	108	32	-	-
6 - 12 months	4	3	-	-
Over 12 months	3,353	10,447	-	-
Total	28,949	32,438	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,544)	(9,735)	-	-
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	26,405	22,703	-	-
Total trade receivables - net	26,422	22,714	-	-
Other receivables				
Accrued income - related parties	1,737	-	6,503	3,837
Accrued income - unrelated parties	514	503	21	258
Others	5,326	3,345	2,663	39
Total	7,577	3,848	9,187	4,134
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,509)	(1,299)	(2,450)	-
Total other receivables - net	4,068	2,549	6,737	4,134
Total trade and other receivables - net	30,490	25,263	6,737	4,134

The normal credit term is 7 to 60 days.

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Beginning balance	11,034	17,066	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses	2,929	970	2,450	-
Amount written off	(7,285)	(6,942)	-	-
Amount recovered	(625)	(60)	-	-
Ending balance	6,053	11,034	2,450	-

In 2021, the Group wrote-off trade and other receivables with a contractual amount of Baht 7.3 million due to the finalisation of the lawsuit and the debtor having insufficient assets to settle the debt (2020: Baht 6.9 million).

9. Related party transactions

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Transactions with subsidiaries				
(Eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)				
Management fee income	-	-	-	720
Interest income	-	-	5,629	8,450
Other income - other services	-	-	5,445	2,022
Interest expense	-	-	1,333	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	320
Transactions with associates				
Sales	222	177	-	-
Service income	940	-	-	-
Dividend income	9,291	27,873	9,291	27,873
Interest income	6,802	11,178	6,802	11,178
Land rental expense	849	715	-	-
Office rental expense	829	219	219	219
Other expenses	1,157	1,098	-	-
Transactions with related party				
Interest income	395	-	395	-
Acquisition of assets	12,350	-	12,350	-
Other expenses	176	179	176	179

Transfer pricing policy for significant business transactions with related parties are summarised below.

Transactions	Transfer pricing policy
Sales	The selling price is set out based on the market price.
Service income	Contract price
Dividend income	As declared
Interest income	0.75% - 5.00% per annum
Other income	The price is set out based on the market price.
Management fee income	Contract price
Acquisition of assets	The price is set out based on the market price.
Interest expense	2.50% per annum
Land and office rental expenses	Rental expenses are set out based on the market price.
Other expenses	The price is set out based on the market price.

Significant agreement with related party

Guarantee agreement

In 2016, a subsidiary entered into an agreement with its subsidiary to guarantee bank credit facility of its subsidiary totaling Baht 10 million. The guarantee is effective as long as the underlying obligations have not been discharged by the subsidiary. No guarantee fee was charged for the guarantee.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the balances of the accounts between the Group and those related parties are as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trade and other receivables - related parties (Note 8)				
<i>Trade receivables - related party</i>				
Associate	17	11	-	-
Total trade receivables - related party	17	11	-	-
<i>Other receivables - related parties</i>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	5,706	3,837
Associate	1,566	-	626	-
Related company	171	-	171	-
Total other receivables - related parties	1,737	-	6,503	3,837

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Short-term loans to related parties				
Subsidiaries	-	-	319,188	319,188
Associate	100,000	-	100,000	-
Related company	40,000	-	40,000	-
Total short-term loans to related parties	140,000	-	459,188	319,188
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	(319,188)	(319,188)
Total short-term loans to related parties, net	140,000	-	140,000	-
Long-term loans to related parties				
Subsidiary	-	-	80,000	80,000
Related company	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Total long-term loans to related parties	4,500	4,500	84,500	84,500
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)
Total long-term loans to related parties, net	-	-	80,000	80,000
Other payables - related parties (Note 23)				
Joint venture	1,000	-	-	-
Associate	387	99	-	-
Related company	2,498	14	2,498	14
Total other payables - related parties	3,885	113	2,498	14
Short-term loan from related party				
Subsidiary	-	-	299,500	-
Total short-term loan from related party	-	-	299,500	-
Lease liabilities - related party (Note 27.1 b)				
Associate	18,519	7,241	-	-
Total lease liabilities - related party	18,519	7,241	-	-
Less: Portion due within one year	(2,594)	(265)	-	-
Lease liabilities - related party, net of current portion	15,925	6,976	-	-

Loans to related parties and loan from related party

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the balances of loans between the Group and those companies and the movements in loans are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Balance as at	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at
	31 December 2020	during the year	during the year	31 December 2021
Short-term loans to related parties				
Sammakorn Plc.	-	700,000	(600,000)	100,000
Petro-Instruments Corp., Ltd.	-	80,000	(40,000)	40,000
Total	-	780,000	(640,000)	140,000
Long-term loan to related party				
KP Energy Group Co., Ltd.	4,500	-	-	4,500
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,500)	-	-	(4,500)
Net	-	-	-	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Balance as at	Increase	Decrease	Balance as at
	31 December 2020	during the year	during the year	31 December 2021
Short-term loans to related parties				
Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd.	319,188	-	-	319,188
Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.	-	300,000	(300,000)	-
Sammakorn Plc.	-	700,000	(600,000)	100,000
Petro-Instruments Corp., Ltd.	-	80,000	(40,000)	40,000
Total	319,188	1,080,000	(940,000)	459,188
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(319,188)	-	-	(319,188)
Net	-	1,080,000	(940,000)	140,000
Long-term loans to related parties				
Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.	80,000	-	-	80,000
KP Energy Group Co., Ltd.	4,500	-	-	4,500
Total	84,500	-	-	84,500
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(4,500)	-	-	(4,500)
Net	80,000	-	-	80,000
Short-term loan from related party				
RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd.	-	299,500	-	299,500
Total	-	299,500	-	299,500

As at 31 December 2021, loans to subsidiaries, associate and related company totaling Baht 539 million (2020: loans to subsidiaries totaling Baht 399 million) are in the form of short-term promissory notes carrying interest at rates of 2.50% - 3.50% per annum (2020: 2.92% - 3.50% per annum). Short-term loans to Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd. were guaranteed by the mortgage of land, building, machinery and oil depots and short-term loans to Sammakorn Plc. were guaranteed by the mortgage of land amounting to Baht 500 million. However, the Company reclassified loans of Baht 80 million (2020: Baht 80 million) to Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. as long-term loans since the Company will not call the loans within one year.

The Company set aside allowance for expected credit losses for the loans to Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd. (PBC) for the whole amount, as the Company expects that the assets of PBC will not be sufficient to repay the loans.

Short-term loan from RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd. is a 1-year promissory note with an interest rate of 2.50% per annum.

Management benefit expenses

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	18,706	17,050	15,466	13,748
Post-employment benefits	1,215	1,307	746	796
Total	19,921	18,357	16,212	14,544

10. Inventories

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
	Consolidated financial statements					
	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Finished goods	80,981	78,518	(8,111)	(14,502)	72,870	64,016
Supplies	2,776	2,776	(2,776)	(2,776)	-	-
Total	83,757	81,294	(10,887)	(17,278)	72,870	64,016

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	Reduce cost to net					
	Cost		realisable value		Inventories - net	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Finished goods	7,055	7,055	(7,055)	(7,055)	-	-
Supplies	2,776	2,776	(2,776)	(2,776)	-	-
Total	9,831	9,831	(9,831)	(9,831)	-	-

During the year 2021, the Group reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 6.4 million and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year (2020: Baht 2.9 million) (separate financial statements: nil).

11. Short-term loans to unrelated party

As at 31 December 2021, loans to unrelated party were guaranteed by entering into land sale with right of redemption contracts for a period of 1 year, carrying interest at a rate of 15% per annum (2020: nil).

12. Long-term loans to unrelated parties

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Long-term loans to unrelated parties	5,533	6,071	5,146	5,146
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(5,146)	(5,146)	(5,146)	(5,146)
Long-term loans to unrelated parties, net	387	925	-	-
Less: Current portion	(387)	(538)	-	-
Non-current portion	-	387	-	-

13. Other current assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Value added tax refundable	2,853	9,485	1,793	9,437
Others	8,336	8,517	784	989
Total	11,189	18,002	2,577	10,426

14. Pledged deposits at banks

These represented fixed deposits pledged with the banks to secure credit facilities and to guarantee electricity use.

15. Other non-current financial assets

The Company has an investment in 6,702 ordinary shares (representing 17.46% shareholding) of KP Energy Group, which is principally engaged in the production and distribution of electricity. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, fair value of such investment was zero because of continuous operating losses and capital deficit.

During the years 2021 and 2020, the Company had no dividend received from such investment.

16. Investment in joint venture

16.1 Details of investment in joint venture

As at 31 December 2021, investment in joint venture represents investment in entity which is jointly controlled by the Group and other company. Details of this investment are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
Joint venture	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage (%)	Consolidated financial statements	
				Cost	Carrying amount based on equity method
SCTP Joint Venture	Construction service	Thailand	40	1,000	1,010
Total				1,000	1,010

On 2 August 2021, the Board of Directors Meeting of the SCT Sahapan Company Limited (SAP) approved that SAP is to invest in SCTP Joint Venture (SCTP), a joint venture registered as a new tax unit with the Revenue Department on 18 November 2021 to operate a construction business with a working capital of Baht 5 million. SAP will invest in the joint venture for 40% of the working capital or amounting to Baht 2 million.

Later, on 15 December 2021, SAP received a letter from SCTP calling for payment of the first investment at 50% or equivalent to the total amount that SAP had to pay of Baht 1 million. As at 31 December 2021, the Group recorded such investment as accrued investment in joint venture under the heading "Trade and other payables" in the statement of financial position. SAP paid for such investment on 11 January 2022.

16.2 Share of profit and dividend received

During the year, the Group recognised its share of profit from investment in joint venture in the consolidated financial statements as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)
Joint venture		2021
SCTP Joint Venture		10
Total		10

During the year 2021, the Group had no dividend received from its joint venture.

17. Investment in associate

17.1 Details of associate

							(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
					Carrying amounts based on equity method		Carrying amounts based on cost method	
			2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
			(%)	(%)				
Sammakorn Plc.	Real estate development	Thailand	48.25	48.25	1,208,181	1,190,086	785,802	785,802
Total					1,208,181	1,190,086	785,802	785,802

17.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company has recognised its share of comprehensive income from investment in associate in the consolidated financial statements and dividend income in the separate financial statements as follows.

				(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
				Separate financial statements		
				Consolidated financial statements		
				Share of other comprehensive income		
				Share of profit from investment in associate		Dividend received
				from investment in associate during the years		during the years
				2021	2020	2021
				2021	2020	2020
Sammakorn Plc.				20,335	18,927	7,051
						(15,047)
				9,291	27,873	
Total				20,335	18,927	7,051
						(15,047)
				9,291	27,873	

17.3 Fair value of investment in listed associate

As at 31 December 2021, fair value of investment in Sammakorn Plc., an associate that is listed company on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, was Baht 585 million (2020: Baht 375 million).

17.4 Summarised financial information about material associate

Summarised information about financial position of Sammakorn Plc. as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2021	2020
Current assets	1,906	1,859
Non-current assets	3,826	3,586
Current liabilities	(647)	(865)
Non-current liabilities	(2,544)	(2,070)
Net assets	2,541	2,510
Shareholding percentage (%)	48.25	48.25
Share of net assets	1,226	1,211
Eliminations	(18)	(21)
Carrying amounts of associate based on equity method	1,208	1,190

Summarised information about comprehensive income of Sammakorn Plc. for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2021	2020
Revenue	1,442	1,701
Profit	35	39
Other comprehensive income	15	(31)
Total comprehensive income	50	8

18. Investments in subsidiaries

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

Company	Paid-up capital		Shareholding percentage		(Unit: Thousand Baht) Cost	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
			%	%		
Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd. *	280,000	280,000	100	100	279,999	279,999
Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	140,000	140,000	100	100	140,000	140,000
RPC Management Co., Ltd. *	500	500	100	100	956	956
RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd.**	300,000	-	100	-	300,000	-
Onward Venture Co., Ltd.**	10,000	-	100	-	10,000	-
Total investments in subsidiaries					730,955	420,955
Less: Allowance for impairment					(104,189)	(99,761)
Investments in subsidiaries - net					626,766	321,194

* Business suspended as at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

** Business has not yet commenced its operation as at 31 December 2021.

During the years 2021 and 2020, the Company had no dividend received from its subsidiaries.

During the year 2021, the Company set up allowance for impairment of investment in Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd. amounting to Baht 4.4 million (2020: nil).

RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd.

On 12 November 2020, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution approving the incorporation of a new company named "RPCG-JV 1 Company Limited (RPCG-JV 1)", in which the Company holds 100% of the shares. This company is engaged in the business of real estate development and has a registered share capital of Baht 300 million (3 million ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 each).

Later, on 1 February 2021, the meeting on the establishment of RPCG-JV 1 passed a resolution to call up the first share payment of Baht 25 per share or equivalent to the amount that the Company has to pay in total of Baht 75 million. The Company made payment for such shares on 4 February 2021. RPCG-JV 1 registered its establishment with the Ministry of Commerce on 5 February 2021.

On 18 February 2021, the meeting of the Board of Directors of RPCG-JV 1 passed a resolution to call up the remaining share payment of Baht 75 per share or equivalent to the amount that the Company has to pay in total of Baht 225 million. The Company made payment for such shares on 12 March 2021.

Onward Venture Co., Ltd.

On 16 April 2021, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution approving the incorporation of a new company named "Onward Venture Company Limited", in which the Company holds 100% of the shares. This company is engaged in the business of Pico Plus and has a registered share capital of Baht 1 million (10,000 ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 each). Onward Ventures Company Limited was registered the establishment of the company with the Ministry of Commerce on 19 May 2021 with the Company's directors as the founders and shareholders. Subsequently, on 1 June 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to transfer 9,997 ordinary shares from the director to the Company, and the Company made payment for such ordinary shares on 4 June 2021.

Later, on 14 June 2021, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Onward Venture Company Limited passed a resolution approving the increase in registered share capital of Baht 9 million (90,000 ordinary shares at a par value of Baht 100 each). The Company made payment for such shares on 14 June 2021. Onward Venture Company Limited registered the share capital increase with the Ministry of Commerce on 23 June 2021.

19. Investment properties

The net book value of investment properties as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is presented below.

	Consolidated financial statements			Separate financial statements	
	Right-of-use				
	Land for rent	assets for rent	Total	Land for rent	Total
31 December 2021					
Cost	146,936	40,660	187,596	146,936	146,936
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,665)	(4,665)	-	-
Net book value	146,936	35,995	182,931	146,936	146,936
31 December 2020					
Cost	146,936	-	146,936	146,936	146,936
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value	146,936	-	146,936	146,936	146,936

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment properties for the years 2021 and 2020 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net book value at beginning of year	146,936	-	146,936	-
Additions / acquisition of assets	6,396	146,936	-	146,936
Transfers	31,980	-	-	-
Depreciation charged	(2,381)	-	-	-
Net book value at end of year	182,931	146,936	146,936	146,936

The additional information of the investment properties as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 stated below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
The fair value of land for rent	146,936	146,936	146,936	146,936
The fair value of right-of-use assets for rent	69,663	-	-	-

The fair value of land for rent has been determined based on market prices, while that of the right-of-use assets for rent has been determined using the income approach. Key assumptions used in the valuation of such right-of-use assets for rent consist of discount rate, growth rate and occupancy rate.

20. Property, plant and equipment

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Operating assets	623,391	573,795	17,462	6,045
Ceased using assets	986,434	972,435	595,143	579,530
Total property, plant and equipment	1,609,825	1,546,230	612,605	585,575
Less: Allowance for impairment	(453,642)	(464,004)	(234,748)	(240,998)
Property, plant and equipment - net	1,156,183	1,082,226	377,857	344,577

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Revaluation basis	Cost basis				
		Office buildings and office building improvements	Gas station equipment	Office furniture, fixture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress
	Land					Total
Operating assets						
Cost/revalued amount						
1 January 2020	7,350	374,359	111,891	118,204	18,125	99,201
Additions	-	-	92	231	-	160,820
Disposals/write-off	-	(25,782)	(16,167)	(8,905)	-	-
Transfers	-	110,983	30,376	21,506	-	(162,865)
31 December 2020	7,350	459,560	126,192	131,036	18,125	97,156
Additions	-	-	52	237	-	115,131
Disposals/write-off	-	(6,849)	(935)	(1,968)	-	-
Transfers	-	158,391	12,948	10,534	-	(181,873)
31 December 2021	7,350	611,102	138,257	139,839	18,125	30,414
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2020	-	142,741	35,077	56,473	14,153	-
Depreciation for the year	-	31,637	12,330	11,316	713	-
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(18,343)	(12,995)	(7,478)	-	-
31 December 2020	-	156,035	34,412	60,311	14,866	-
Depreciation for the year	-	34,525	14,331	12,668	666	-
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(3,321)	(909)	(1,888)	-	-
31 December 2021	-	187,239	47,834	71,091	15,532	-
Net book value						
31 December 2020	7,350	303,525	91,780	70,725	3,259	97,156
31 December 2021	7,350	423,863	90,423	68,748	2,593	30,414
Depreciation for the years						
2020 (included in administrative expenses)						55,996
2021 (included in administrative expenses)						62,190

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Revaluation basis			
		Factory buildings and factory building	Machinery and factory equipment	Total
	Land	improvements		
Ceased using assets				
Revalued amount				
1 January 2020	391,829	175,768	1,491,691	2,059,288
Disposals	-	-	(470)	(470)
31 December 2020	391,829	175,768	1,491,221	2,058,818
Revaluations	22,100	-	-	22,100
31 December 2021	413,929	175,768	1,491,221	2,080,918
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2020	-	112,487	959,291	1,071,778
Depreciation for the year	-	1,101	13,809	14,910
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(305)	(305)
31 December 2020	-	113,588	972,795	1,086,383
Depreciation for the year	-	856	7,245	8,101
31 December 2021	-	114,444	980,040	1,094,484
Allowance for impairment loss				
1 January 2020	-	46,187	417,935	464,122
Reversal of impairment due to disposals	-	-	(118)	(118)
31 December 2020	-	46,187	417,817	464,004
Increase (decrease) during the year	-	78	(10,440)	(10,362)
31 December 2021	-	46,265	407,377	453,642
Net book value				
31 December 2020	391,829	15,993	100,609	508,431
31 December 2021	413,929	15,059	103,804	532,792
Depreciation for the years				
2020 (included in administrative expenses)				14,910
2021 (included in administrative expenses)				8,101

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	Cost basis				Total
	Office buildings and office building improvements	Office furniture, fixture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Construction in progress	
Operating assets					
Cost					
1 January 2020	8,679	17,333	5,246	-	31,258
Additions	-	9	-	-	9
Disposals	-	(223)	-	-	(223)
31 December 2020	8,679	17,119	5,246	-	31,044
Additions	-	39	-	12,350	12,389
31 December 2021	8,679	17,158	5,246	12,350	43,433
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2020	4,369	17,096	2,533	-	23,998
Depreciation for the year	526	98	600	-	1,224
Depreciation on disposals	-	(223)	-	-	(223)
31 December 2020	4,895	16,971	3,133	-	24,999
Depreciation for the year	300	72	600	-	972
31 December 2021	5,195	17,043	3,733	-	25,971
Net book value					
31 December 2020	3,784	148	2,113	-	6,045
31 December 2021	3,484	115	1,513	12,350	17,462
Depreciation for the years					
2020 (included in administrative expenses)					1,224
2021 (included in administrative expenses)					972

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Revaluation basis			
	Factory buildings and factory building		Machinery and factory equipment	Total
	Land	improvements		
Ceased using assets				
Revalued amount				
1 January 2020	299,861	108,094	950,561	1,358,516
Disposals	-	-	(470)	(470)
31 December 2020	299,861	108,094	950,091	1,358,046
Revaluations	17,000	-	-	17,000
31 December 2021	316,861	108,094	950,091	1,375,046
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2020	-	79,216	691,480	770,696
Depreciation for the year	-	924	7,201	8,125
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(305)	(305)
31 December 2020	-	80,140	698,376	778,516
Depreciation for the year	-	361	1,026	1,387
31 December 2021	-	80,501	699,402	779,903
Allowance for impairment loss				
1 January 2020	-	18,482	222,634	241,116
Reversal of impairment due to disposals	-	-	(118)	(118)
31 December 2020	-	18,482	222,516	240,998
Decrease during the year	-	-	(6,250)	(6,250)
31 December 2021	-	18,482	216,266	234,748
Net book value				
31 December 2020	299,861	9,472	29,199	338,532
31 December 2021	316,861	9,111	34,423	360,395
Depreciation for the years				
2020 (included in administrative expenses)				8,125
2021 (included in administrative expenses)				1,387

During the year 2021, the Group arranged for an independent professional valuer to appraise the value of certain refinery assets on an asset-by-asset basis. The revaluation was concluded on 23 July 2021 and the basis of the revaluation was as follows.

- a) Land was revalued using the market approach. The fair value of the land was at the average of Baht 9.5 million per rai.
- b) Factory buildings, machinery and factory equipment were revalued using the orderly liquidation value approach. The orderly liquidation value is the amount expected to be obtained from finding buyers for the assets on a piecemeal basis, given the condition and location of the assets at that time and the applicable conditions. It assumes there is a reasonable period of time within which the owner is forced to sell, that the assets are sold through an intermediary or offered to the buyer for other uses, and that the buyer will pay all expenses.

The reappraised value of the land was Baht 22.1 million (separate financial statements: Baht 17.0 million) higher than the value per the previous revaluation conducted in 2019. The Group recognised the increase in asset values in shareholders' equity under the heading of "Revaluation surplus on assets".

In addition, the reappraised values of the buildings and equipment were Baht 10.4 million higher than their net book values as presented in the consolidated financial statements (separate financial statements: Baht 6.2 million). The Group therefore reversed the loss on impairment of assets in the income statement for the same amount.

Had the land, factory buildings, machinery and factory equipment been carried in the financial statements on a historical cost basis, their net book values as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 would have been as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land	141,286	141,286	105,770	105,770
Factory buildings and improvements	15,059	15,442	9,111	9,472
Machinery and factory equipment	103,804	100,972	34,423	29,199

Pure Biodiesel Company Limited has mortgaged land, buildings, machinery and oil depots with a total book value as at 31 December 2021 of Baht 105 million (2020: Baht 101 million), as collateral to secure short-term loans received from the Company, as discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

As at 31 December 2021, certain items of plant and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss of those assets amounted to Baht 162 million (2020: Baht 159 million) in the consolidated financial statements (separate financial statements: Baht 20 million (2020: Baht 20 million)).

21. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Computer software under installation	Computer software	Total
Cost			
1 January 2020	-	27,902	27,902
Additions	2,509	889	3,398
31 December 2020	2,509	28,791	31,300
Additions	1,423	806	2,229
Transfers	(3,932)	3,932	-
31 December 2021	-	33,529	33,529
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2020	-	25,081	25,081
Amortisation for the year	-	445	445
31 December 2020	-	25,526	25,526
Amortisation for the year	-	624	624
31 December 2021	-	26,150	26,150
Net book value			
31 December 2020	2,509	3,265	5,774
31 December 2021	-	7,379	7,379
Amortisation for the years			
2020 (included in administrative expenses)			445
2021 (included in administrative expenses)			624

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Computer software under installation	Computer software	Total
Cost			
1 January 2020	-	19,738	19,738
Additions	2,509	-	2,509
31 December 2020	2,509	19,738	22,247
Additions	1,423	-	1,423
Disposals to subsidiary	(3,932)	-	(3,932)
31 December 2021	-	19,738	19,738
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2020	-	19,736	19,736
Amortisation for the year	-	2	2
31 December 2020	-	19,738	19,738
31 December 2021	-	19,738	19,738
Net book value			
31 December 2020	2,509	-	2,509
31 December 2021	-	-	-
Amortisation for the years			
2020 (included in administrative expenses)			2
2021 (included in administrative expenses)			-

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, certain items of computer software were fully amortised but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated amortisation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 24 million (separate financial statements: Baht 20 million).

22. Other non-current assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Value added tax refundable	9,365	-	9,365	-
Withholding tax awaiting refund	9,005	20,886	7,915	643
Deposits	4,061	2,798	1,203	207
Total	22,431	23,684	18,483	850

23. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trade payables - unrelated parties	373,004	1,802,309	-	1,518,109
Other payables - related parties	3,885	113	2,498	14
Other payables - unrelated parties	14,559	23,374	1,506	2,138
Accrued expenses	34,917	37,308	8,479	15,594
Retention payables	3,276	4,794	-	-
Total	429,641	1,867,898	12,483	1,535,855

As at 31 December 2020, trade payables - unrelated parties include liabilities under the commercial dispute and outstanding litigation with its major raw material supplier. Therefore, the Company has exercised lien over the last payment for condensate residue, amounting to Baht 1,518 million, as discussed in Note 40.5 to the financial statements.

24. Short-term loans from unrelated parties

As at 31 December 2021, these represented promissory notes which the subsidiary issued to individuals. The loans carried interest at the rate of 0.26% per annum (2020: 0.31% per annum) and are repayable within one year.

25. Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	2021	2020
Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations		
at beginning of year	466,960	401,020
Increase during the year	56,433	108,480
Less: Amortisation for the year	(48,294)	(42,540)
Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations		
at end of year	475,099	466,960
Less: Current portion	(49,928)	(47,322)
Advances received for renovation of gasoline stations, net of current portion	<u>425,171</u>	<u>419,638</u>

26. Other current liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Advances received from customers	9,626	8,061	-	-
Others	4,487	4,916	647	199
Total	<u>14,113</u>	<u>12,977</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>199</u>

27. Leases**27.1 The Group as a lessee**

The Group has lease contracts for various items of property, plant, and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 - 30.5 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
1 January 2020	599,147	3,660	-	602,807
Additions	40,577	-	1,392	41,969
Adjustment due to lease modification	215	(104)	-	111
Difference from rental reduction	(444)	(74)	-	(518)
Depreciation for the year	(73,455)	(1,722)	-	(75,177)
31 December 2020	566,040	1,760	1,392	569,192
Additions	40,306	7,873	6,531	54,710
Write-off	-	(587)	-	(587)
Transfer to investment properties	(31,980)	-	-	(31,980)
Adjustment due to lease modification	411	-	-	411
Depreciation for the year	(78,863)	(1,779)	(1,019)	(81,661)
31 December 2021	495,914	7,267	6,904	510,085

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
Additions	3,325	-	-	3,325
Depreciation for the year	(1,250)	-	-	(1,250)
31 December 2021	2,075	-	-	2,075

The movements of right-of-use assets exclude the right-of-use assets which are classified as investment properties which are presented in Note 19 to the financial statements.

b) Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Lease payments	822,650	796,501	2,203	-
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(313,131)	(318,019)	(13)	-
Total	509,519	478,482	2,190	-
Less: Portion due within one year	(25,031)	(20,165)	(1,138)	-
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	484,488	458,317	1,052	-

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of year	478,482	456,555	-	-
Additions	54,426	34,645	3,325	-
Accretion of interest	32,060	30,335	40	-
Repayments	(55,666)	(42,349)	(1,175)	-
Adjustment due to lease modification	217	(187)	-	-
Difference from rental reduction	-	(517)	-	-
Balance at end of year	509,519	478,482	2,190	-

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 42.1 to the financial statements under the liquidity risk.

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	84,042	75,177	1,250	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	32,060	30,335	40	-
Expense relating to short-term or low-value assets leases	2,416	2,579	447	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	10,585	11,740	-	-

The Group has lease contracts for land that contains variable payments based on sales quantity. The lease term is 11 - 25 years.

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2021 of Baht 68.7 million (2020: Baht 56.7 million) (separate financial statements: Baht 1.6 million, 2020: nil), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

27.2 Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases for its investment properties portfolio consisting of land and buildings (see Note 19 to the financial statements) of the lease terms are between 1 - 7 years.

The Group has future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Within 1 year	7,627	7,000	2,902	2,878
Over 1 and up to 5 years	14,146	17,201	11,555	11,937
Over 5 years	-	2,520	-	2,520
Total	21,773	26,721	14,457	17,335

During 2021, the Group has rental income and sub-lease income amounting to Baht 13.0 million (2020: Baht 10.9 million) (separate financial statements: Baht 3.0 million (2020: Baht 0.3 million)).

28. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire from the company, was as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Provisions for long-term employee				
benefits at beginning of year	18,309	16,434	3,746	3,197
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	1,856	1,730	449	412
Interest cost	280	479	48	75
Reversal of provision for long-term				
employee benefits	-	(197)	-	-
Benefits paid during the year	(20)	(54)	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from				
Demographic assumptions changes	-	8	-	-
Financial assumptions changes	-	1,073	-	336
Experience adjustments	-	(1,164)	-	(274)
Provisions for long-term employee				
benefits at end of year	20,425	18,309	4,243	3,746

The Group expects to pay Baht 0.9 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (separate financial statements: nil) (2020: Baht 0.8 million (separate financial statements: nil)).

As at 31 December 2021, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is approximately 2 - 14 years (separate financial statements: 7 years) (2020: 3 - 15 years (separate financial statements: 8 years)).

Key actuarial assumptions used for the valuation are as follows.

	(Unit: % per annum)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.63 - 1.71	0.63 - 1.71	1.28	1.28
Future salary increase rate	3.00 - 5.00	3.00 - 5.00	5.00	5.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	As at 31 December 2021			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	Rate increase	Rate decrease	Rate increase	Rate decrease
Increase or decrease 0.5%				
in discount rate	(938)	1,005	(136)	142
Increase or decrease 1%				
in future salary increase rate	2,082	(1,840)	292	(271)

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	As at 31 December 2020			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	Rate increase	Rate decrease	Rate increase	Rate decrease
Increase or decrease 0.5%				
in discount rate	(916)	984	(138)	145
Increase or decrease 1%				
in future salary increase rate	1,852	(1,640)	258	(239)

29. Statutory reserve / Premium on ordinary shares

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

Under the Civil and Commercial Code, the subsidiaries are required to set aside a statutory reserve equal to at least 5% of its net profit each time the subsidiaries pay out a dividend, until such reserve reaches 10% of their registered share capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

On 16 July 2020, the 2020 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company approved a resolution to transfer of statutory reserve in the amount of Baht 80.3 million and premium on ordinary shares in the amount of Baht 336.0 million to compensate the deficits of the Company. The Company recorded such transactions in July 2020.

30. Revaluation surplus

This represents surplus arising from revaluation of land. Movements in the revaluation surplus account, net of income tax, during the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Balance - beginning of year	206,316	206,316	155,273	155,273
Add: Revaluation of assets during the year	22,100	-	17,000	-
Less: Effect of income tax from revaluation	(4,420)	-	(3,400)	-
Balance - end of year	<u>223,996</u>	<u>206,316</u>	<u>168,873</u>	<u>155,273</u>

The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

31. Other income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Management fee income	-	-	-	720
Rental income	13,347	20,350	3,034	253
Compensation for damages and interest income	-	71,019	-	71,019
Other income	3,962	5,041	3,795	2,779
Total	<u>17,309</u>	<u>96,410</u>	<u>6,829</u>	<u>74,771</u>

A subsidiary has rental income from the lease of land, building, machinery and oil depots. However, the subsidiary recorded such assets under the heading "Property, plant and equipment" instead of "Investment properties" because the main objective is to sell such assets.

32. Finance cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Interest expenses on borrowings	1,060	2,815	1,333	1,410
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	32,060	30,335	40	-
Total	33,120	33,150	1,373	1,410

33. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	168,853	160,011	23,127	18,989
Long-term employee benefits	2,116	1,957	498	486
Depreciation and amortisation	154,957	146,528	3,609	9,351
Changes in finished goods	(2,464)	7,457	-	-
Cost of merchandise inventories and services	5,151,486	3,805,313	-	-
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	(10,362)	(118)	(6,250)	(118)
Loss on impairment of investment in subsidiary	-	-	4,428	-
Bad debts and provision for doubtful debts	2,304	1,182	2,450	-

34. Income tax

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are made up as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	167,375	1,391	164,143	-
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(8,083)	269	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	159,292	1,660	164,143	-

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	-	29	-	-
Deferred tax on gain from revaluation of land	4,420	-	3,400	-
Total	4,420	29	3,400	-

The reconciliation between accounting profit (loss) and income tax expense is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Accounting profit (loss) before tax				
From continuing operation	850,383	47,895	866,182	64,469
From discontinued operation	4,863	(8,125)	4,863	(8,125)
Total accounting profit before tax	855,246	39,770	871,045	56,344
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by				
income tax rate	171,049	7,954	174,209	11,269
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred				
tax assets on temporary differences	(9,841)	(24)	(9,841)	(24)
Deferred tax assets which were not recognised				
during the year as future taxable profits may				
not be sufficient	9,039	(1,309)	(403)	(8,897)
Effects of non-deductible expenses				
- Allowance for impairment on investment in				
subsidiary	-	-	886	-
- Other non-deductible expenses	(6,882)	(2,991)	(477)	1,191
Effects of:				
- Income not subject to tax	(2,955)	(5,725)	(2,518)	(5,726)
- Write-off bad debt	(1,457)	(1,356)	-	-
- Others	1,480	3,746	2,287	2,187
Effect of elimination entries on the consolidated				
financial statements	(1,141)	1,365	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the income				
statement	159,292	1,660	164,143	-

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Statements of financial position			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit losses	633	2,119	-	-
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	185	1,463	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	3,236	2,913	-	-
Unused tax loss	195	626	-	-
Lease	19,774	9,432	-	-
Others	3,076	2,463	-	-
Total	27,099	19,016	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Revaluation surplus on land	55,999	51,579	42,218	38,818
Total	55,999	51,579	42,218	38,818

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses totaling Baht 913 million (2020: Baht 1,030 million) per the consolidated financial statements and Baht 685 million (2020: Baht 766 million) per the separate financial statements. No deferred tax assets have been recognised on these amounts as the Group believes future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses. The unused tax losses amounting to Baht 183 million per the consolidated financial statements (separate financial statements: nil) will expire by 2026.

35. Promotional privileges

The Company has received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment for the solar power generation, pursuant to the promotion certificate No.64-1095-1-00-1-0 issued on 14 September 2021. Subject to certain imposed conditions, the privileges include an exemption from corporate income tax for a period of 8 years from the date the promoted operations begin generating revenues. However, in the year 2021, the Company has no income from such business.

36. Discontinued operation

Profit (loss) from discontinued operations for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated / Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020
Revenues	-	-
Expenses		
Administrative expenses	1,387	8,125
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	(6,250)	-
Total expenses	(4,863)	8,125
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation	4,863	(8,125)
	(Unit: Baht)	
Earnings per share:		
Profit (loss) per share for the year from discontinued operation	0.0037	(0.0062)
	(Unit: Thousand shares)	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,304,664	1,304,664

The net cash flows incurred by discontinued operation for 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated / Separate financial statements	
	2021	2020
Operating activities	-	-
Investing activities	-	31
Financing activities	-	-
Net cash flows from discontinued operation	-	31

37. Basic earnings per share

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

38. Segment information

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

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and have two reportable segments as follows.

- 1) Energy segment: Fuel and gas retailing through a network of gas stations, distribution and maintenance of gas station equipment and rental of oil depot and port business.
- 2) Real estate segment: Real estate development for sale and for rent.

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

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

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

The Group operates in Thailand only. As a result, all the revenues as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to this geographical reportable segment.

For the years 2021 and 2020, the Group has no major customer with revenue of 10% or more of an entity's revenues.

The following tables present revenues and profit (loss) information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December							
	Energy segment		Real estate segment		Adjustments and eliminations		Consolidated financial statements	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues								
Sales and service income from external customers	5,480	4,155	-	-	-	-	5,480	4,155
Interest income	10	13	-	-	-	-	10	13
Other income	17	97	-	-	-	-	17	97
Income from compensation for damages according to the court judgements	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
Total revenues	6,407	4,265	-	-	-	-	6,407	4,265
Expenses								
Cost of sales and services	5,149	3,813	-	-	-	-	5,149	3,813
Depreciation and amortisation	155	147	-	-	-	-	155	147
Selling and distribution expenses	94	91	-	-	-	-	94	91
Administrative expenses	150	152	-	-	-	-	150	152
Reversal of loss on impairment of buildings and equipment	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-
Total expenses	5,544	4,203	-	-	-	-	5,544	4,203
Profit from operating activities	863	62	-	-	-	-	863	62
Share of profit from investments in joint venture and associate	-	-	20	19	-	-	20	19
Finance cost	(33)	(33)	-	-	-	-	(33)	(33)
Profit before income tax	830	29	20	19	-	-	850	48
Tax income expense	(159)	(2)	-	-	-	-	(159)	(2)
Profit for the year from continuing operation	671	27	20	19	-	-	691	46
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operation	5	(8)	-	-	-	-	5	(8)
Profit for the year	676	19	20	19	-	-	696	38

39. Provident fund

The Company, its subsidiaries and their employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both the Company or its subsidiaries and employees contributed to the fund monthly at the rates of 5% - 10% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Aberdeen Standard Asset Management (Thailand) Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the years 2021 amounting to Baht 3.3 million (2020: Baht 3.1 million) were recognised as expenses.

40. Commitments and contingent liabilities

40.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had capital commitments of Baht 12.5 million, relating to the constructions of gas stations and solar roof power generation system (2020: capital commitments of Baht 1.7 million, relating to the construction of gas stations) (separate financial statements: capital commitments of Baht 6.7 million, relating to the construction of solar roof power generation system (2020: nil)).

As at 31 December 2021, the Group had capital commitments of Baht 1.9 million, relating to the installation of computer software (2020: Baht 1.3 million) (separate financial statements: Baht 1.9 million (2020: Baht 1.3 million)).

40.2 Research and development agreement commitment

The Company entered into a research and development agreement together with the Company's major shareholder and a university. The Company agreed to support the budget as a cost of conducting the research project under this agreement, totaling Baht 10 million. The agreement has a period of 3 years, commencing from 15 May 2017 to 14 May 2020 and extended the period of the project to 30 September 2021. At present, the research and development of this project has finished.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has no future minimum payments required under such agreement (2020: the future minimum payments were required under such agreement of Baht 3.5 million).

40.3 Long-term purchase and sale commitments

On 6 October 2017, a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution granting approval for a subsidiary running a retail and gasoline service station business to change from operating its service stations under the "Pure" brand to operating them under the "Esso" brand, in order to improve efficiency and the strength of its gasoline retail sales business and to support future business expansion.

As at 31 December 2021, the subsidiary has signed up to gasoline trading agreements with Esso (Thailand) Public Company Limited and was granted the right to use the "Esso" trademark at 74 gasoline stations (2020: 68 gasoline stations) for at least 10 years from the date that each station is opened under the "Esso" trademark. The subsidiary continues to be the operator of these gasoline stations. Under the agreements, the subsidiary has to order fuel in quantities and at prices as specified in the agreements throughout the contractual period.

40.4 Guarantees

- a) As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, there were outstanding bank guarantees of Baht 182 million issued by banks on behalf of the Group in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business. These included letters of guarantee amounting to Baht 180 million to guarantee payments due to creditors and Baht 2 million to guarantee electricity use, among others.
- b) As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, a subsidiary has guaranteed bank credit facilities of its subsidiary amounting to Baht 10 million.

40.5 Litigation and commercial dispute

On 8 August 1995, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with PTT Public Company Limited (PTT) to purchase condensate residue raw materials that are produced by PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (PTTGC) in a quantity and at a price stipulated in the agreement. The agreement is on an evergreen basis, meaning that there is no specified termination date, and after the primary period of 15 years ends in 2012 it automatically renews for a second period.

On 30 September 2009, PTT sent a letter informing the Company of the cancellation of the condensate residue raw materials purchase agreement, and requesting termination of the agreement upon completion of the 15-year term (Primary period) in 2012 even though the Company did not breach the agreement and the cancellation was contrary to the purpose of the agreement. The Company and the Company's legal advisor are of the opinion that the agreement cannot be terminated since it is a long-term reciprocal agreement. On 3 December 2009, the Company therefore submitted a petition to the Arbitration Office (Black Dispute No. 114/2552) and on 27 August 2010, the Company lodged a lawsuit against PTT and PTTGC with the Civil Court (Black Case No. 3162/2553), demanding PTT and PTTGC should pay compensation to the Company from cancellation of the agreement totaling Baht 29,368 million and Baht 9,382 million, respectively. The Civil Court has ordered the ongoing litigation (Black Case No. 3162/2553) be temporarily struck off in order to await the decision of the Arbitration Office.

According to PTT's breach of agreement, and the Company exercising its rights to undertake court action and arbitration in order to pursue these claims. Due to PTT did not deliver condensate residue raw material to the Company as stated in contract. Therefore, the Company has exercised lien over the last payment for condensate residue, amounting to Baht 1,518 million. PTT had submitted the dispute to the Arbitration Office (Black Dispute No. 78/2555), requesting the Company to pay principal together with interest totaling Baht 1,555 million to PTT.

In April 2016, the Company received a copy of an arbitration award (Black Dispute No. 114/2552) dated 25 March 2016, pursuant to which the arbitral tribunal rendered an award by a majority vote whereby PTT was to pay damages for the unlawful termination of its agreement with the Company in the amount of Baht 390 million per annum starting from 1 February 2012 until the date on which the arbitral tribunal rendered the arbitration award (25 March 2016), together with 7.5% interest per annum on such amount of damages calculated on the date on which the arbitral tribunal rendered the arbitration award until PTT makes payment in full to the Company. However, PTT lodged a petition with the Civil Court to revoke the award on 30 June 2016 (Black Case No. Por.3016/2559). Later, on 16 December 2016, the Company filed a petition with the Civil Court to seek enforcement of the above arbitration award (Black Case No. Por.6000/2559). The Civil Court has ordered the combination of Black Case No. Por.6000/2559 with Black Case No. Por.3016/2559. In September 2019, the Civil Court ordered PTT to pay damages to the Company in accordance with the arbitral award and dismissed the petition of PTT. The Company has filed a petition for enforcement of the judgement of the Civil Court. However, PTT disagreed with the judgement and file an appeal with the Supreme Court in March 2020. The Company has filed an answer in response to the appeal with the Supreme Court. Later, on 23 June 2021, the Supreme Court rendered judgement in concurrence with the Civil Court's judgement, to enforce the arbitration award. The lawsuit is finalised. As a result, PTT is obliged to make payment together with interest to the Company, which was calculated up to 23 July 2021, which is the date of the debt offset memorandum, of Baht 2,263 million.

In May 2017, the Company received a copy of an arbitration award (Black Dispute No. 78/2555) dated 27 April 2017, pursuant to which the arbitral tribunal rendered an award to order the Company to make a final payment for condensate residue to PTT of Baht 1,555 million, together with interest at 9.375% per annum on principal of Baht 1,518 million, from the date on which the dispute was submitted to arbitration (18 May 2012) until the Company makes payment in full to PTT. However, the Company does not agree with the arbitration award. On 25 July 2017, the Company exercised its legal right to filed a petition with the Civil Court to revoke the award (Black Case No. Por.3492/2560). Later, in September 2017, the Company received a copy of a petition filed by PTT with the Civil Court seeking to enforce the award (Black Case No. Por.3789/2560). The Civil Court has ordered the combination of Black Case No. Por.3789/2560 with Black Case No. Por. 3492/2560. In March 2019, the Civil Court ordered the revocation of the arbitration award and dismissed the petition of PTT. However, PTT disagreed with the judgement and file an appeal with the Supreme Court in August 2019. The Company has filed an answer in response to the appeal with the Supreme Court. Later, on 23 June 2021, the Supreme Court rendered judgement in reversal of the Civil Court's judgement, to enforce

the arbitration award. The lawsuit is finalised. As a result, the Company is obliged to make payment together with interest to PTT, which was calculated up to 23 July 2021, which is the date of the debt offset memorandum, of Baht 2,862 million (this amount consisted of raw material payable of Baht 1,518 million previously recorded and interest of Baht 1,344 million).

On 23 July 2021, the Company entered into "Debt offset memorandum" with PTT. The memorandum is to offset debts between Black Disputes No. 114/2552 and 78/2555, resulting in the Company having to pay the remaining debt of Baht 599 million. Subsequently, on 26 November 2021, the Company issued a letter for the full payment of the remaining debt together with interest calculated up to 26 November 2021, along with cashier cheques of Baht 599 million and Baht 19 million, repressively, to PTT. PTT has issued a receipt to the Company on 15 December 2021.

Based on the final court judgements, the Company is entitled to compensation plus interest of Baht 2,263 million, net of interest on last payment of raw material for which the Company had exercised a lien over the amount of Baht 1,344 million and interest expense calculated up to 26 November 2021, which was the date of payment to PTT, of Baht 19 million. The Company recognised income from compensation for damages according to court judgements of Baht 900 million in the consolidated and separate income statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

40.6 Uncalled portion of investment in joint venture

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has a commitment of Baht 1 million (2020: nil) (separate financial statements: nil), relating to the uncalled portion of investment in joint venture.

41. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group had the assets that were measured at fair value or for which fair value was disclosed using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	31 December 2021			31 December 2020		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value						
Financial assets measured at PVTPL						
Investment in investment units in						
mutual funds	252	-	252	1,144	-	1,144
Property, plant and equipment	540	-	540	516	-	516
Assets for which fair value is disclosed						
Investment properties	153	64	217	147	-	147

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	31 December 2021			31 December 2020		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value						
Financial assets measured at PVTPL						
Investment in investment units in						
mutual funds	252	-	252	1,144	-	1,144
Property, plant and equipment	360	-	360	339	-	339
Assets for which fair value is disclosed						
Investment properties	147	-	147	147	-	147

42. Financial instruments

42.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, loans receivable, investments and loans payable. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

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

Trade receivables

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

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Group classifies customer segments by customer type and coverage by pledging of collateral according to the Group's policy. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than two years and may subject to enforcement activity.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

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

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

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposures to interest rate risk relate primarily to its loans. However, the loans bear fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. The interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2021						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating		Total	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year	interest rate	Non-interest bearing		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	180	19	199	0.05 - 0.65
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	252	252	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	30	30	-
Short-term loans to related parties	140	-	-	-	140	2.50 - 3.50
Short-term loans to unrelated party	12	-	-	-	12	15.00
Pledged deposits at banks	141	-	-	-	141	0.05 - 0.65
	<u>293</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>774</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	430	430	-
Lease liabilities	25	485	-	-	510	1.20 - 6.88
	<u>25</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>940</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020

	Fixed interest rates		Floating		Total	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	interest rate	Non-interest bearing		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	99	18	117	0.05 - 0.50
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	1,144	1,144	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	25	25	-
Receivable compensation for damages	-	-	-	98	98	-
Pledged deposits at banks	141	-	-	-	141	0.20 - 0.65
Long-term loans to unrelated parties	1	-	-	-	1	9.05
	<u>142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>1,285</u>	<u>1,526</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	1,868	1,868	-
Lease liabilities	20	458	-	-	478	3.31 - 6.62
	<u>20</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>2,346</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements as at 31 December 2021

	Fixed interest rates		Floating		Total	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	interest rate	Non-interest bearing		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9	1	10	0.05 - 0.30
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	252	252	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	7	7	-
Short-term loans to related parties	140	-	-	-	140	2.50 - 3.50
Pledged deposits at banks	49	-	-	-	49	0.15 - 0.30
Long-term loans to related party	-	80	-	-	80	2.50
	<u>189</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>538</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	12	12	-
Short-term loan from related party	300	-	-	-	300	2.50
Lease liabilities	1	1	-	-	2	1.20
	<u>301</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>314</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements as at 31 December 2020

	Fixed interest rates		Floating		Total	Effective interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within		interest	Non-interest		
	1 year	1-5 years	rate	bearing		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5	3	8	0.05 - 0.30
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	1,144	1,144	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	4	4	-
Receivable compensation for damages	-	-	-	98	98	-
Pledged deposits at banks	49	-	-	-	49	0.20 - 0.30
Long-term loans to related party	-	80	-	-	80	2.92
	<u>49</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,249</u>	<u>1,383</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	1,536	1,536	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>1,536</u>	

Liquidity risk

The Group regularly monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity and has a policy to manage the cash inflow and outflow to be sufficient for its operations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Unit: thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	31 December 2021				
	Less than				Total
	On demand	1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Trade and other payables	-	429,641	-	-	429,641
Lease liabilities	-	57,340	233,775	531,535	822,650
Total	-	<u>486,981</u>	<u>233,775</u>	<u>531,535</u>	<u>1,252,291</u>

(Unit: thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	31 December 2020				
	Less than				Total
	On demand	1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Trade and other payables	1,518,109*	349,789	-	-	1,867,898
Lease liabilities	-	50,914	205,063	540,439	796,416
Total	<u>1,518,109</u>	<u>400,703</u>	<u>205,063</u>	<u>540,439</u>	<u>2,664,314</u>

(Unit: thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	31 December 2021				
		Less than			
	On demand	1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	12,483	-	-	12,483
Short-term loan from related party	-	299,500	-	-	299,500
Lease liabilities	-	1,150	1,053	-	2,203
Total	-	313,133	1,053	-	314,186

(Unit: thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	31 December 2020				
	Less than				
	On demand	1 year	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	1,518,109*	17,746	-	-	1,535,855
Total	1,518,109	17,746	-	-	1,535,855

* Raw material payable was in the process of being considered by the Supreme Court. However, during the year 2021, the Company has already paid the debt according to the Supreme Court's judgements as described in Note 40.5 to the financial statements.

42.2 Fair values of financial instruments

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

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

- For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturities, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and short-term loans receivable, accounts payable and short-term loans payable, the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- The fair value of debt securities is generally derived from quoted market prices or by using the yield curve announced by the Thai Bond Market Association or by other relevant bodies.

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

43. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2021, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.61:1 (2020: 1.66:1) and the Company's was 0.17:1 (2020: 1.11:1).

44. Events after the reporting period

On 21 February 2022, the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of RPCG-JV 1 Company Limited (RPCG-JV 1) has a special resolution to dissolve RPCG-JV 1 and approve the payment of dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Baht 0.44 per share, totaling Baht 1.32 million, with the Company to receive Baht 1.32 million. The Company received such dividend on 22 February 2022.

On 23 February 2022, the Board of Directors Meeting of the Company resolved to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in April 2022, that a dividend payment of Baht 0.10 per share, totaling Baht 130.47 million, be paid to the shareholders.

45. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 23 February 2022.

Details of Directors, Executives, Controlling Persons and Company SecretaryAttachment 1

As of December 31, 2021

Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
1) Mr. Satja Janetumnugul Age 67 years ▪ Chairman of the Board (Authorized Signature)	- B.Engineering, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DAP: Directors Accreditation Program 20/2004	22,734,592 shares / 1.74%	-	Listed company :		2 Companies
				1995-Present 2012-Present	Director / Chairman of the Board Director	RPCG Public Company Limited Sammakorn Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		5 Companies
				2021-Present	Director	Onward Venger Co., Ltd.
				2001-Present	Director	Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.
				2001-Present	Director	RPC Management Co., Ltd.
				2012-Present	Director	SCT Sahaphan Co, Ltd.
				1998-Present	Chairman of the Board	Petro-Instruments Corp.,Ltd.
				Dec.2020-2021	Director	RPCG -JV1 Co., Ltd.
				2012-2020	Director	Super Pure Gas Co., Ltd.
				2015-2019	Director	Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.
				2007-2009,2014	Director	Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd.
				2006-2010	Director	Pure Sammakorn Development Co., Ltd.



Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
2) Mr.Supapong Krishnakan Age 65 years ▪ Director (Authorized Signature)	- M.S.in Chemical Engineering & Process Control Computer University of California, Davis, California, USA - M.S.c. Economics / Advance Engineering & Economics California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California, USA - B.S. in Chemical Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DAP: Directors Accreditation Program 15/2004	1,791,092 shares / 0.14%	-	Listed company :		1 Company
				1995-Present	Director	RPCG Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		8 Companies
				2008-Present	Director	RPC Management Co., Ltd.
				2017-Present	Director	Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd.
				1988-Present	Director	Honest and Efficient Co. ,Ltd.
				2002-Present	Director	Humankind Co., Ltd.
				2005-Present	Director	ALT Energy Co., Ltd.
				2002-Present	Director	Steel Shield (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
				2000-Present	Director	Jazzy Creation Co., Ltd.
				2003-Present	Director	Logistics Network Co., Ltd.
				Dec.2020-2021	Director	RPCG-JV 1 Co., Ltd.
				2014-2015	Director	Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.
				2006-2014	Director	Pure Sammakorn Development Co., Ltd.
				2012-2014	Director	SCT Sahaphan Co, Ltd.
				2008-2013	Director	Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.



Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
3) Mr.Tawat Ungsuprasert Age 75 years ▪ Director (Authorized Signature)	- B.Sc. (Chemistry), Chulalongkorn University Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DAP: Directors Accreditation Program	48,539,238 shares / 3.72%	-	Listed company :		2 Companies
				2020-Present	Director	RPCG Public Company Limited
				2013-Present	Director	Sammakorn Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		1 Company
				2021-Present	Director	Onward Venger Co., Ltd.
				Dec.2020-2021	Director	RPCG-JV1 Co., Ltd.
				1999-2013	Director	RPCG Public Company Limited (formerly:Rayong Purifier PLC.)
4) Mr.Suthud Khancharoensuk Age 63 years ▪ Director ▪ Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (Authorized Signature)	- MBA : Thammasat University - B.Sc., Chulalongkorn University Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DAP: Directors Accreditation Program15/2004 - Board Performance Evaluation 2/2007	10,833,356 shares / 0.83%	Mr.Satja Jantumnugul's brother-in- law	Listed company :		2 Companies
				1996-Present	Director / Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee	RPCG Public Company Limited
				2013-Present	Independent Director / Member of Audit Committee	LEASE IT Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		1 Company
				1991-Present	Director	Petro-Instruments Corp.Ltd.
				Dec.2020-2021	Director	RPCG-JV1 Co., Ltd.
				2007-2014	Director	Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.
				2012-2014	Director	Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd
				2012-2014	Director	RPC Management Co., Ltd.
				2012-2014	Director	SCT Sahaphan Co, Ltd.,



Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
5) Mr.Prasit Dheeraratbongkot Age 66 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director Chairman of the Audit Committee Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee 	- B.ENG (EE) Chulalongkorn University Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DCP: Director Certification Program (DCP62)	-	-	Listed company :		2 Companies
				2015-Present	Independent Director / Chairman of the Audit Committee / Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	RPCG Public Company Limited
				2008-Present	Director /Member of Audit Committee	Karmarts Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		1 Company
				1994-Present 2002-2013 1999-2016 1998-2017	Managing Director Director Advisor Advisor	Pure Green Company Limited Vinyltec Company Limited H.M.Private Development Projects Siam Rajathanee Company Ltd.
6) Ms. Panicha Pongsivapai Age 51 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Director Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee 	- Master of Science, Finance, University of Colorado at Denver - B.B.A, Management, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DCP: Director Certification Program 234/2017 - AACP: Advanced Audit Committee Program 26/2017 - Director Diploma Examination 58/2017 - BMD: Boards That Make a Difference 8/2018	-	-	Listed company :		1 Company
				2016-Present	Independent Director / Member of Audit Committee / Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee	RPCG Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		3 Companies
				2014-Present Sep.2021-Present	Executive Director Independent Director /Member of Audit Committee / Member of Risk Management Committee / Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee	United Foods Public Co., Ltd. The Star Company Limited
				2018-Present 2005-2014	Deputy Managing Director Senior Vice President, Investment Banking Group	Inside Out Design Co., Ltd. Bualuang Securities Public Company Limited



Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
7) Ms. Pordee Khanistanan Age 51 years ▪ Independent Director ▪ Member of the Audit Committee ▪ Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	- Master of Engineering Management, University of technology Sydney - Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical Engineering), Chulalongkorn University Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - DCP: Director Certification Program 315/2022 (in process of the training)	-	-	Listed company :		1 Company
				2021-Present	Independent Director / Member of Audit Committee / Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee	RPCG Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		2 Companies
				2020-Present	Director	Panna Living Co., Ltd.
				2012-Present	Consultant	Royal Porcelain Plc
8) Mrs. Supanee Tanchaisrinakom Age 55 years ▪ General Manager – Finance & Administration Function ▪ The Company Secretary	- MBA, Finance, Ramkhamhaeng University - Bachelor of Accounting, Ramkhamhaeng University Thai Listed Companies Associated - Fundamental Practice for Corporate Secretary (FPCS) 18/2008 - Strategic Financial Leadership Program (SFLP) : 2017 Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) - Effective Minutes Taking (EMT) 39/2017	-	-	Listed company :		2 Companies
				2012-Present	GM-Finance & Administration Function	RPCG Public Company Limited
				2014-Present	GM-Finance & Administration Function	Sammakorn Public Company Limited
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		6 Companies
				2021-Present	Director	Onward Venger Co., Ltd.
				2018-Present	Director	Sammakorn Plus Co., Ltd.
				2015-Present	Director	Pure Sammakorn Development Co., Ltd.
				2014-Present	Director	RPC Management Co., Ltd.
				2016-Present	Director	Pro Cube Ventures Co., Ltd.
				2021-Present	Director	Sammakorn F&B Co., Ltd.
				2014-2020	Director	Super Pure Gas Co., Ltd.
				2015-2019	Director	Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.



Name-Surname Position	Education / Training	Shareholding in the Company (%) ⁽¹⁾	Relationship	Working Experience		
				During	Position	Company
9) Ms.Kallaya Klaithong Age 53 years • General Manager – Business Development Function	- Master of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University - Bachelor of Science (Chemical Engineering) Chulalongkorn University	-	-	Listed company :		1 Company
				2017-Present	GM-Business Development Function	RPCG Public Company Limited
				2016-2017	GM-Asset Management Office	
				Holding a position of Director in related company		-None-
				Non listed company :		3 Companies
				Jun.2021-Present	Director	Petro-Instruments Corp.Ltd.
				Dec.2018-Present	Director	Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.
				2017-Present	Director	Pure Biodisel Co., Ltd.
				2015-2019	Director	Thai Public Port Co., Ltd.
				2008-2012	Director	RPC Management Co., Ltd.

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Including shareholding portion of spouse and minor child.

Attachment 2Details regarding Directors of Core Company Subsidiaries and Associated Companies

Name of Director		RPCG	Core Company	Subsidiaries						Associates	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mr.Satja	Janetunmnugul	x,/	x,/	x,/	-	x,/	x,/	x,/	/,//	-	
Mr.Tawat	Ungsuprasert	/	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	-	
Mr.Supapong	Krisnakan	/	-	-	/	/	/	-	-	-	
Mr.Suthud	Khancharoensuk	/	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	
Mr.Prasit	Dheeraratbongkot	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ms.Panicha	Pongsivapai	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ms.Pordee	Khanistanan	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mrs.Supanee	Tunchaisrinakorn	-	-	-	-	/	-	/	-	/	
Ms.Kallaya	Klaithong	-	/,//	-	/	-	-	-	-	/	

Remarks: - Meaning of the symbol: X = Chairman / = Director // = Executive Director

- List of Core Company Subsidiaries and Associated Companies:

RPCG : RPCG Public Company Limited

Core Company

1 Pure Thai Energy Co., Ltd.

Subsidiaries

2 SCT Sahaphan Co., Ltd.

3 Pure Biodiesel Co., Ltd.

4 RPC Management Co., Ltd.

5 RPCG JV-1 Co., Ltd.

(In the liquidation process)

6 Onward Venger Co., Ltd.

Associated Companies

7 Sammakorn Public Company Limited

8 KP Energy Group Co., Ltd.

Attachment 3Details of Head of Internal Audit

Internal Audit of RPCG Public Company Limited

The Company

- KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Ltd.
Mr. Supachate Kunaluckkul
Partner, Advisory

Head of Internal Audit

Name

- Mr. Supachate Kunaluckkul

Education, Licenses & Certifications

- Master Degree of Accounting, Thammasat University, Thailand
- Bachelor Degree of Accounting, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)
- Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)
- Certification in Control Self-Assessment (CCSA)
- Certified Public Accountant, Thailand

Experiences

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2019 - current | • Partner - KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Ltd. |
| 2015 - 2019 | • Director - KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Ltd. |
| 2014 - 2015 | • Associate Director - KPMG Phoomchai Audit Co., Ltd. |
| 2012 - 2014 | • Manager - KPMG China, Guangzhou Office |
| 2010 - 2012 | • Manager - KPMG Phoomchai Audit Co., Ltd. |
| 2008 - 2010 | • Assistant Manager - KPMG Phoomchai Audit Co., Ltd. |
| 2004 - 2008 | • Audit Assistant - KPMG Phoomchai Audit Co., Ltd. |

Responsibility of Head of Internal Audit

- Developing the Company's Internal Audit Plan and present to Audit Committee (AC) for approval
- Conducting the internal audit execution for selected business processes in accordance with the approved Internal Audit Plan or identified by Audit Committee (AC)
- Summarize the control deficiencies and non-compliances to existing controls and procedures, and recommendations together with management responses in the report and meeting with Audit Committee (AC) on the quarterly basis.



Attachment 4

- Assets under Management and Asset Appraisal

- Assets of the Company and its subsidiaries that used in their business operations

As of 31 December 2021, main fixed assets which the Company and its subsidiaries use to operate the business are as follows:

(Unit : Baht)

Type of assets	Ownership	Book Value	Obligation
- Areas 8:2:84 Rai, Hankha District, Chainat Province	Owner	2,997,222	None
0:2:34 Rai, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province	Owner	1,752,577	None
1:4:44 Rai, Wiang Chai District, Chiang Rai	Owner	2,600,000	None
- Commercial building 3 Floors. No.19/42-43 (Hua-Hin)	Owner	3,486,082	None
- Gasoline service stations equipment	Owner	127,392,593	None
- 3 Gasoline service stations	Owner	11,033,638	None
- 65 Gasoline service stations	Rent	431,919,171	None
Total		581,181,283	

As of 31 December 2021, fixed assets which the Company and its subsidiaries have not use to operate the business are as follows:

Type of assets	Ownership	Book Value (Baht)	Obligation
<u>Land</u>			
- Areas 42 Rai, No.7/3 Pakorn Songkrohrad Road Maptaput Sub-district, Muang Rayong District, Rayong Province	Owner	314,000,000	None
- 2 Plots of land, Areas 55 5/10 Sq. Wah Hua Hin Subdistrict	Owner	2,861,074	None
<u>Building and Equipment</u>			
- 2 Building 2 Floors, 1 Building 1 Floor Office supplies	Owner	14,352,754	None
- Machinery, Refinery Equipment , oil depots	Owner	103,369,494	None
- Equipment	Owner	434,281	None
Total		435,017,603	



- **Policy on Investing in Subsidiaries and Associates**

The Company has a policy to invest in and manage subsidiaries and associates that are related, or beneficial and in support of the Company's business operations to strengthen its security and operating results. Additionally, in overseeing the operations of subsidiaries and associates, the Company will send out its representatives with qualifications and experience that are suitable for the businesses in which the Company will invest to hold director positions in subsidiaries and associates to oversee their operations in the direction that is proper and beneficial to the Company as a whole.

The Company, subsidiaries and/or associates may consider investing in other businesses that have potential business growth or are beneficial to RPCG group's business, which can generate good returns on investment. The Company will consider investment proportion, expected profits, potential risks, and the Company's financial position as well as conduct probability analysis for investment and consider potential before investing in projects. The consideration of investments of the Company, subsidiaries and/or associates must be approved and/or endorsed by the Board of Directors meeting and/or the shareholders' meeting (as the case may be).

2. Operating Assets and Details of Assets Assessment

- None -



Attachment 5

Corporate Governance Policy and Practice, and Code of Conduct

Corporate Governance Policy and Practice, and Code of Conduct of the Company in full version disclosed on the Company website (www.rpcpthai.com) in Investor Relations section.

Attachment 6

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee (the “Committee”) performed its duties in accordance with the scope of duties and responsibilities set forth in the Audit Committee Charter, which complies with the regulations of The Stock Exchange of Thailand and authorized by the Board of Directors (the “Board”).

For the accounting period of 2021, the Committee has performed its duties independently. The Audit Committee convened 7 meetings, including one meeting between the Committee and the auditors without the presence of the Managements representative to consider the system of internal controls and the 2021 external audit plan of the Company and its subsidiaries as appropriate to discuss the following issues:

1. Financial Statements: The Audit Committee has reviewed the quarterly and annual financial statements 2020 of the Company and its subsidiaries collaborate with management and auditors by inquiring and listening to the clarification in regard to accuracy complete details of financial statements and sufficiency in disclosing information. The Audit Committee agreed with the auditor that the said financial statements were correct as they should be emphasized in material matters according to accounting standards. And the disclosure of important information adequately in the notes to the financial statements and the auditor reviews the financial statements unconditionally. Focus on trade disputes and a lawsuit against PTT Public Company Limited, the case was final as of July 23, 2021. The Company and PTT jointly agreed to deduct the debt to each other, only the portion that had the same debt balance. As a result, the Company is still the debtor according to the PTT adjudication in an amount that is significant to the financial condition of the Company. However, the Company has made a letter of repayment interest, court fees and attorney fees for PTT according to the adjudication. The Company has submitted a statement requesting payment of debt according to the court's judgment to the court already.

In the year 2021 the Company established new subsidiaries which the Company holds 100% shares, namely, Onward Venture Company Limited to operate retail loans (Pico Plus). The Company paid-up registered capital 10 million Baht.

As in the year 2020, for the year 2021, the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted accounting guidelines for temporary relief measures for additional options in accounting to cope with the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 epidemic situation (COVID-19), in order to mitigate some impacts from the compliance with certain financial reporting standards and to provide clarity in accounting practices during a time when there is still uncertainty about the situation.

2. Related Transactions: The Audit Committee considered the disclosure of Related Transactions and other transactions that may cause a conflict of interest, which the external auditor had expressed an opinion that the Company's transactions with related companies are disclosed in the Financial Statements and recorded in the notes to the Financial Statements. The Committee agreed with the opinion of the external auditor. Furthermore, the Committee expressed that the transactions were of sound business practices and for the best interest of the Company; and the disclosures were accurate, adequate, and in compliance with related laws and the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

3. Internal control and risk management systems: The Audit Committee considered quarterly internal audit reports and progress, according to the approved plan as well as giving suggestions to KPMG Phoomchai Business Advisory Company Limited, the internal audit department of the Company, directly to the Audit Committee in the operation to be efficient and effective with constant monitoring and corrective action on important



issues. For various departments of the Company and subsidiaries have appropriate internal control systems including modification of internal audit procedures in accordance with the situation of the outbreak of COVID-19, reviewing policies, guidelines for risk management in accordance with the current situation of the Company in both the litigation and future business operations. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Company's internal control and risk management is adequate, effective and independent as possible and enforcement of measures to prevent infection and spread of COVID-19 is also strictly.

4. Compliance with legal requirement: The Audit Committee has considered the compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act. Rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and laws related to the Company's business and subsidiaries. The Audit Committee is of the opinion that the Company has complied with relevant laws and did not find any significant issues.

5. Selection and appointment of auditors: The Audit Committee considered the performance in the past year, including knowledge, experience, credibility and sufficient resources along with evaluating the independence and quality of the auditors during the past year. For the auditor's remuneration considered the scope of responsibilities of the auditor, compensation of other office auditors deems appropriate by the year 2021 the previous auditor performed the duty of reviewing or auditing and giving opinions on the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for 7 accounting periods. However, the Company can appoint a new auditor who is affiliated with the same auditing office as the previous auditor. The Audit Committee therefore proposing to the Board of Directors for approval at the shareholders' meeting by selecting EY Office Limited as the Company's auditor for the year 2022.

6. Good Corporate Governance: The Company recognized the importance of and continued to operate within the Good Corporate Governance principles. The Audit Committee ensured that the Company accurately and adequately disclosed relevant information and promoted good corporate governance, transparency, and ethics; thus creating confidence among of shareholders, investors, employees and other parties. The Committee also reviewed the method of reporting the interest of the Company's directors and management in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act.

In summary, the Committee has performed duties as described in the Audit Committee Charter which was approved by the Board. Furthermore, the Committee considered that the Company recognized the importance of good corporate governance which resulted in adequate and effective system of internal controls without any defects; appropriate and effective risk management process; and the Company's Financial Statement and information disclosure were accurate, completed, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company accurately and completely disclosed information concerning related transactions that might lead to conflict of interest; and adhered to related laws, rules, regulations, and other related requirements.

Please be informed accordingly.

On behalf of the Audit Committee

(Mr. Prasit Dheeraratbongkot)
Chairman of the Audit Committee
RPCG Public Company Limited

RPCG PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office

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